

# BUENOS AIRES CITY VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW **2021**

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Localization of the 2030 Agenda  
in Buenos Aires City



Buenos Aires Ciudad



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# ÍNDICE

<b>1.</b> Foreword	Page <b>4</b>
<b>2.</b> Buenos Aires City Profile	Page <b>8</b>
<b>3.</b> Introduction: Buenos Aires' progress on the Sustainable Development Goals	Page <b>11</b>
<b>4.</b> Localization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Buenos Aires City	Page <b>14</b>
<b>5.</b> Buenos Aires' contributions to the 2030 Agenda:	Page <b>19</b>
<b>a.</b> SDG 1: No Poverty	Page 21
<b>b.</b> SDG 2: Zero Hunger	Page 28
<b>c.</b> SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being	Page 33
<b>d.</b> SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Page 41
<b>e.</b> SDG 10: Reduced Inequality	Page 49
<b>f.</b> SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	Page 55
<b>g.</b> SSG 13: Climate Action	Page 61
<b>h.</b> SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Page 70
<b>i.</b> SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Page 80
<b>6.</b> Conclusions	Page <b>87</b>
<b>7.</b> Annex	Page <b>90</b>

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# 1.

FOREWORDS

# HORACIO RODRÍGUEZ LARRETA

Chief of Buenos Aires City Government



The emergence of COVID-19, and the consequences the pandemic is generating in our City, made urgent many of the objectives we have been working on in relation to the strengthening of the health system, equity in opportunities for development, the fight against climate change, and the opening of management data, along with other attributes that make good governance.

It is a joy to note that many of the policies and initiatives we designed and implemented to address the pandemic crisis were made possible by the work done in previous years. A clear example of this was that, between 2016 and 2019, we fulfilled our commitment to train 100 percent of the teaching staff in digital technologies. As a result, the City's teachers faced the challenge of sustaining education through virtual channels during most of 2020 with great professionalism and commitment.

The efforts made in previous years and the progress we have accomplished in education, sustainable mobility, public and green space, and all the initiatives that are part of the 15-minute city model, have allowed us to better respond to the challenges of the pandemic.

We must continue on this path. Beyond the difficult present that the Coronavirus exposes us to, cities have the responsibility to design today what our future will be like once we have left the pandemic behind. In this sense, our management plan for 2023 continues with the implementation started in July last year and to deepen the transformation of Buenos Aires to build the City we dream of.

The Buenos Aires City Government bets on an urban transformation aimed at a comprehensive vision of our well-being, understanding that public and green space, education, sustainable mobility, neighborhood integration, culture, safety, coexistence and health are vital factors for our quality of life. Through these lines of work, our mission is to build a City with opportunities for all people, which guarantees the well-being of all those who choose to live in it and that has open doors to all citizens of the world who want to come and enrich our diversity and plurality.

For the third consecutive year, we account for our progress on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. This report brings together highlighted initiatives we are taking in a context of health urgency without losing sight of the overall well-being of our citizens and striving to leave no one behind, both now and in the future.

We are convinced that the post-pandemic will provide us with lessons learned to redouble our efforts in building increasingly resilient and inclusive cities on a human scale.

As always, both my team and I are available to continue cooperating with international and local actors in the exchange of lessons learned and best management practices that will help us to cope with this challenging context.

I thank the entire team of the Buenos Aires City Government for their efforts in implementing increasingly effective and efficient public policies, especially in a context that has been so difficult for all of us.

**We know that there are still great challenges ahead, but we are convinced that by building on the foundations we have developed and by working all together- governments, the private sector and society- we will be able to face them.**

# FERNANDO STARFACE

Secretary General and International Relations of Buenos Aires City



Although involuntarily, global cities are today leading the management of the pandemic. We are the most affected -because of our density, because we are centers of connectivity- but, at the same time, we are ones coordinating the most innovative responses.

In Buenos Aires City, with the common vision offered by the Sustainable Development Goals, we have developed a model of good governance, which is results-oriented and which formulates evidence-based public policies in coordination with experts and the scientific and academic community. Likewise, in order to strengthen the mutual trust between government and citizens, we have deepened our open government policy by opening all the information on the management of the pandemic in order to encourage other actors to reuse data and add value through new findings.

Cooperation with local and international governments has also taken center stage in our agenda. We lead global networks of cities and we are actively involved in international forums created in recent decades to exchange experiences, learn lessons and agree on common goals in the face of the challenges of the pandemic and sustainable development. While “city diplomacy” is not new, this crisis demonstrates the importance of international institutions and forums that bring together the world’s major cities to discuss coordinated responses to global challenges.

Our commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals remains strong. Since we adhered in 2016, we have aligned our planning with the 2030 Agenda. This is the third Voluntary Local Review that we present to the United Nations, through which we are accountable and we demonstrate how we are moving towards a resilient, safe, inclusive and sustainable city.

This document brings together the main public policies and initiatives that fall under SDG 1 No Poverty, SDG 2 Zero Hunger, SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being, SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10 Reduced Inequality, SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 13 Climate Action, SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions and SDG 17 Partnerships to Achieve Goals.

The pandemic accelerated our policies to transform Buenos Aires into a “15-minute city” on a human scale, which puts the quality of life of each person and equal opportunities at the center. In the same vein, Buenos Aires deepened its commitment to climate action and the implementation of innovative public policies to mitigate climate change and promote sustainable development.

**The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides the appropriate framework to enhance these transformations and channel our government plan towards a more sustainable lifestyle, without harming the environment or future generations, and always with the conviction and the challenge of leaving no one behind.**

# ROBERTO VALENT

United Nations Resident Coordinator in Argentina



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The 2030 Agenda is the result of a global, participatory process that included governments and citizens of all UN member countries. From the very conception of the 2030 Agenda, the essential role to be played by local governments was clear and forceful.

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals depends, to a large extent, on sustainable development at the local level. It is at the citizen, local and territorial level where effective policies have the most direct impact on the population. It is where citizens achieve greater incidence and more direct representation before their authorities. It is at this level, where mechanisms for more immediate citizen participation in the management of public affairs can be put in place, and the authorities feel more strongly the demands, claims and commitment to accountability.

This vision comprises two paths, two sides of the same coin: it involves recognizing the importance of the local level in achieving the 2030 Agenda, and the contribution of the 2030 Agenda to achieving local goals.

The localization of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs is intended as a tool for local and territorial management and planning. Incorporating the full dimension of the SDGs in budgeting, resource allocation, prioritization and decision making provides local governments with a worldview, a horizon that is practical for their own management, as well as aligned with universal values.

This localization of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs requires effort. It requires training and the adoption of new tools. It is another way of thinking about politics and another way of approaching management. Voluntary Local Reviews are absolutely part of this framework, as a method for accountability and public openness of information.

The global crisis unleashed by the COVID pandemic has challenged many consensuses. It has forced us to reconsider certainties, mechanisms and objectives. Months after the outbreak of the pandemic, while the world was counting the dead by the dozen, there was no shortage of voices that underestimated the 2030 Agenda, accusing it of being a mere rhetorical game. But we at the United Nations fully vindicate the value of the Agenda and the SDGs. They remain, more than ever, a roadmap. They must be accompanied by political commitment, resources, knowledge, leadership and implementation mechanisms.

Once the emergency response stage is over, recovery will follow. A recovery that we hope will be focused on sustainable development, and with a mission based on building something new, better than what came before. The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs will set the course. And local governments will be essential guides to follow this path.

**We celebrate the Buenos Aires City Government exercise, which once again demonstrates a clear commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals.**

# 2.

BUENOS AIRES CITY PROFILE

# BUENOS AIRES CITY PROFILE

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The Autonomous City of Buenos Aires is the capital of the Republic of Argentina and its largest urban area. Together with the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area -one of the twenty most populated in the world- they concentrate almost 40% of Argentina's population and economic activity.

In political-administrative terms, Buenos Aires has been autonomous since 1994, is organized in three branches of government - Executive, Legislative and Judicial-, has its own police force, and is decentralized into fifteen municipal urban divisions ("comunas"). The acting Chief of Government is Horacio Rodríguez Larreta who, together with Deputy Chief of Government Diego Santilli, were reelected for the 2019-2023 term.

**Out of 3,000,000 inhabitants, the majority are women -114 women for every 100 men- and those over 65 years of age have the same weight in the population pyramid as those under 15 years of age. However, during the day approximately twice as many people access services, work and move around the City.**

Its identity is nourished by the different influences of its inhabitants. Buenos Aires, as well as the rest of the country, is home to migrants from all over the world: 38% of its inhabitants were born outside the city.

Buenos Aires is a city for people, and this characteristic is reflected in its public spaces, its gastronomy and its cultural offerings. The quality of life of its residents and visitors is the key aspect of its urban profile: it has more than 1,800 hectares of green spaces, 267 kilometers of bicycle lanes and, in 2018, more than 5,900,000 people enjoyed cultural activities.



# BUENOS AIRES IN NUMBERS

Territory  
SURFACE  
**202 km<sup>2</sup>**



## POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Autonomous city (1994)  
Decentralized in **15 municipal urban divisions** (“comunas”)

## PUBLIC AND GREEN SPACES

**390,000 m<sup>2</sup>** intervened for social distancing  
**1,871.2 ha.** of green spaces  
**6.08 m<sup>2</sup>/person** of green spaces  
**385** protected areas

## EDUCATION

**1,803** public schools  
**98%** school enrollment  
**20,500** young people trained  
in jobs of the future  
University students: **58%** female - **42%** male

## WELLNESS

“Wellness at Home” and  
“Culture at Home” platforms:  
**+10 million** views



## SOCIODEMOGRAPHICS

Inhabitants: **3 million**  
Women **54%**. Men **46%**.  
Average age: **38 years old**  
Older than 65 years: **16%**.  
Migrants: **38%**  
Density: **15,038 (inhab/km<sup>2</sup>)**



## ECONOMY

Exports: **USD 328 million**  
Services: **84% of GDP (2017)**  
Law for the Promotion of Social  
and People-based Economy.  
Law for the Regulation of Delivery Apps  
**+100** health protocols with productive sectors.



## TRANSPORT

**195 million** public transport passengers  
per month  
**8 Metrobus** corridors  
**267 km** of bicycle lanes  
**1,000%** increase in bicycle trips (2009 to 2019)



## HEALTH

**16%** increase in the number of healthcare workers  
Electronic Health Record in all health centers  
**3 million** consultations in Botti chatbox  
Territorial strategy among the **15 best**  
responses (WHO)



# 3.

INTRODUCTION

# INTRODUCTION

## BUENOS AIRES' PROGRESS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call for the adoption of measures to end poverty, ensure equal opportunities and protect the planet. The Autonomous City of Buenos Aires adhered to the 2030 Agenda with the purpose of aligning the government plan of each administration to the global sustainable development goals.

This 2030 Agenda places cities at the center of the scene for being, together with the countries they are part of, drivers of growth and economic, social and environmental development. The achievement of the development goals will depend, in each case, on their institutional capacity and management skills.

The Buenos Aires City Government (GCBA) continues to work on a 15-minute city model. That is, a human-scale, people-centered city that promotes the social and economic development of all its inhabitants and seeks to neutralize its impact on the environment. This urban trend was accentuated by the COVID-19 pandemic, therefore the City is driving a green, inclusive and sustainable recovery.

The cross-cutting strategic objective in the 2019-2023 GCBA administration is to have a positive impact on the quality of life and comprehensive well-being of citizens and visitors. To this end, initiatives are carried out to build a more inclusive, sustainable, resilient and safe city. Among them: the redesign of public spaces, the creation of pedestrian areas, the development of new green public spaces and the encouragement of sustainable mobility.

Also, in order to have an impact on the quality of life and comprehensive well-being, the GCBA seeks urban and social integration so that inhabitants of low-income neighborhoods have equal access to basic services and the same development opportunities. Along the same lines, it promotes neighborhood commerce and entrepreneurship with a focus on human capital and talent.

To achieve this transformation, the GCBA follows a results-oriented management model that emphasizes planning, implementation methodology, improvement of evidence-based public policy and accountability. In addition, it seeks to be an open and smart government by opening data and information, by promoting collaborative processes with society in connection with its policies and by making its initiatives available to the community for replication.

The herein document presents the Buenos Aires City's **third Voluntary Local Review (VLR)** on "Sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic that promotes the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development"; a theme proposed by the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. It encompasses the following SDGs:

 **SDG 1 No poverty** Buenos Aires City seeks to guarantee inhabitants of low-income neighborhoods access to basic goods and services through social integration processes, urban improvement and employment promotion.

 **SDG 2 Zero Hunger.** The City promotes programs aimed at socially vulnerable families to guarantee them access to basic necessities, health care and educational continuity.

 **SDG 3 Good health and well-being.** Buenos Aires City strengthened its health system to meet the demands of the COVID-19 pandemic based on three pillars: prevention, detection, and participation and articulation. It also promotes a comprehensive care network from the perspective of health as a universal right.

 **SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth.** Buenos Aires City boosts its local economic development through incentives to strategic economic sectors, the growth of human capital and the attraction of visitors from Argentina and the world.

 **SDG 10 Reduced inequalities.** In order to promote a diverse city, the City Government implements public policies for the promotion, prevention and protection of people's rights. In this way, it seeks to reduce discrimination and violence, and increase spaces for dialogue and encounter.

 **SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production.** The management of solid urban waste is addressed from a comprehensive perspective, based on the circular economy, differentiated management, separation at source and collective responsibility.

 **SDG 13 Climate action.** The Buenos Aires Climate Action Plan (CAP) takes on the commitment to be a carbon neutral, resilient and inclusive city by 2050. The CAP is based on four areas of action: preparedness, proximity, innovation and low-carbon and inclusive city.

 **SDG 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions.** Buenos Aires City deepens its management model to become a more open and smart government. Its Open Government Ecosystem has three axes: the first, good governance; the second, open government; and the third, collective intelligence.

 **SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals.** Buenos Aires City articulates its work with other local governments, city networks, civil society organizations and international agencies to ensure a comprehensive approach to the SDGs.

## NEW ELEMENTS OF THE 2021 VLR

### COMPROMISOS DE LA CIUDAD

- The report includes the **City's Commitments**, taken on by the chief of government for the period 2021-2023, in the sections reporting on the SDGs. The Commitments are specific goals with measurable targets for which there is ongoing accountability. For more information on this management tool, see SDG 16.

### Plataforma Cooperación Urbana Federal

- With the purpose of promoting collective intelligence and networking for sustainable development, this VLR includes Exchange Kits from the **Federal Urban Cooperation Platform**: practical guides and videos to replicate Buenos Aires public policies in other cities
- In addition, it provides **links** to certain **highlighted initiatives** in each SDG.

# 4.

LOCALIZATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA  
IN BUENOS AIRES CITY

# LOCALIZATION OF THE 2030 AGENDA IN BUENOS AIRES CITY

On **August 9, 2016**, Buenos Aires City adhered to the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** through the signing of a Cooperation Agreement with the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS, for its acronym in Spanish), the body in charge of adaptation at the national level.

This framework provided support for the institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda and the paradigm focused on sustainability, which addresses social, economic and environmental dimensions. It also endorsed the search for comprehensive and sustainable solutions that favor social inclusion, economic and human development.

The **General Secretariat and International Relations** (SGyRI, for its acronym in Spanish) was designated as the focal point for the development, elaboration, follow-up and monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets due to its cross-cutting role within the government. It is responsible for aligning the goals to the government's strategic priorities and ensuring the development of comprehensive agendas towards a sustainable city.

The Undersecretariat for Open Government and Accountability (SSGOARCU), the Undersecretariat for International and Institutional Relations (SSRII) and the Undersecretariat for Federal Urban Cooperation (SSCUF) report to the SGyRI.

The **Undersecretariat for Open Government and Accountability (SSGOARCU)** is responsible for localizing the SDGs. Based on the strategic axes of **good governance** and **open government**, it works and helps other areas to work collaboratively and based on data to generate solutions that improve the quality of life of citizens. In this sense, its mission is to impact the relationship of **trust** that exists between the government and strategic actors by being **accountable and by managing through data, participation and co-creation of policies**.



Similarly, given the international and collaborative nature of the 2030 Agenda, the SSGOARCU articulates its work with the **Undersecretariat for International and Institutional Relations (SSRII)**. The latter is responsible for disseminating Buenos Aires City work at a global level, and promoting cooperation and coordination with various international organizations and other cities.

The SSGOARCU also works together with the **Undersecretariat for Federal Urban Cooperation (SSCUF)**, which promotes cooperation with other Argentine subnational governments to exchange experiences and highlight best local management practices.

In this way, the three undersecretariats form a global and local network for the exchange of best practices and experiences for sustainable development.

When initiating the localization process, the City Government understood that the 2030 Agenda required an **institutional effort that transcended the management** of one government as well as the **exchange with different actors in the city and the world**. Therefore, the localization of the SDGs in Buenos Aires is based on three pillars: **adaptation, awareness raising and strategic partnerships**.

## Adaptation

The SDG adaptation processes in the City are based on the analysis of the **Government Plan** and its **strategic objectives** in relation to the 2030 Agenda. This requires coordination with multiple areas of government to prioritize targets and discuss monitoring indicators.

The adaptation is a **dynamic process** that constantly seeks to improve, be more comprehensive and inclusive. The Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) are the annual result of this adaptation and of the City Government's progress on sustainable development.

First adaptation of the government plan with the 2030 Agenda

For the publication of the **first VLR** in 2019, Buenos Aires City began the development process in 2016, following its adherence to the SDGs. It applied a methodology for analyzing its government plan in order to identify contributions to the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. In turn, it was aligned with the national-level adaptation carried out by CNCPS.

This first adaptation began in a scenario where the City Government had already established a results-based management model, with planning, monitoring and accountability. Being close to the territory and having institutional tools for good governance facilitated our path towards the 2030 Agenda.

The objectives and goals prioritized at this stage were validated in an inter-ministerial roundtable with 27 areas of the City Government. Here, indicators, baselines and short-term (2023) and long-term (2030) follow-up goals were defined.

## Selection of local indicators to 2030

Based on the indicators defined by the United Nations and the national adaptation, Buenos Aires City selected its local indicators according to the **data published** and the **periodicity of collection**. After this selection, they were classified into three levels:

- **Level 1:** conceptually clear indicators, with an established methodology and standards, and regularly produced data.
- **Level 2:** conceptually clear indicators, an established methodology and standards but data are not regularly produced.
- **Level 3:** indicators for which methodology and standards are not established or for which methodology and standards are being developed/tested.

In addition, **complementary indicators** were proposed. These refer to themes covered by the SDG targets but which are not directly linked to the global and/or national indicators. Through the complementary indicators, it was possible to adapt the 2030 Agenda to local needs, focusing on phenomena that are associated with the target but are not necessarily covered by the global and/or national indicators.

Most of the indicators come from official government sources, ensuring their methodological robustness and continuity for monitoring the 2030 Agenda. The **General Directorate of Statistics and Census (DGEyC)** and the **Secretariat of Management Planning, Evaluation and Coordination** of the City played a key role in defining this stage, as they were in charge of the methodological review of each one of them.

## BUENOS AIRES CITY VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEWS

In 2019, Buenos Aires committed -through the **New York Declaration**- to submit its voluntary review annually and, currently, it is one of the pioneer cities in the world with **three voluntary reviews** submitted.

The development of the VLRs as a way to **systematize, disseminate and debate** the work processes in the framework of the adaptation of the SDGs, means starting to evaluate its progress in the 2030 Agenda, **accountability** and, in addition, engaging other actors in pursuit of sustainable development, favoring an inclusive governance of the SDGs.

The structure of the Buenos Aires VLR follows the guidelines established by the United Nations for national governments and reports on the objectives and themes prioritized by the High Level Political Forum each year.

Like adaptation, **reporting is a living, dynamic process which is in constant search of improvement**. In this sense, exchanges between Buenos Aires City and its **peers around the world** are fundamental (e.g. recommendations of networks -such as UCLG- and experiences of other cities.) Moreover, unlike the VLR 2019, the VLR 2020 incorporated in its annex all the SDG indicators prioritized by the City and not only those reported in the respective years.

Understanding that cooperation and coordination between cities is crucial for sustainable development, the VLR 2021 incorporates certain resources such as links to initiatives, online platforms and highlighted programs, the short and medium-term City Commitments, and guidelines for the replicability of certain public policies in other cities.

## Awareness-raising

The Buenos Aires City Government includes processes for citizen participation and collaboration with social actors in the design and implementation of public policies. It is convinced that it will achieve better results of its goals with an active and informed citizenry which contributes to the 2030 Agenda.



Within this framework, the purpose of the **Voluntariado BA por los ODS** (BA Volunteering for the SDGs) initiative is to involve citizens in the achievement of the goals in the coming years. This initiative was launched in 2019 and is coordinated by the Secretariat of Communication, Outreach and Citizen Participation of the GCBA.

In 2021, the initiative will encompass activities that will promote individual and collective best practices for the realization of the SDGs and the City Commitments by 2023.

The activities will include concrete actions designed for the **general public**, and specific **collaborative processes with different actors**. Some activities will consist of a single action and others will take place over a specific period of time.

### The objectives of the initiative include:

- Promote **citizen participation** by encouraging and strengthening the **commitment of civil society** through volunteer work for the achievement of a more just society.
- Promote **volunteer actions** as a fundamental tool for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Foster **collective intelligence and action** through innovation, collaboration and citizen science to devise solutions to common challenges.

To participate in the activities, volunteers can create a profile and register on the *Voluntariado BA* website. Each volunteer's profile will keep a record of the number of hours invested in actions that contribute to the goals and will be able to download certificates for their professional experience. In this way, the volunteer, in addition to contributing to the activity itself, can feel part of having contributed concretely to one or more SDG goals.

### Strategic partnerships

Being able to cope with a pandemic or future economic, social and environmental challenges depends, to a large extent, on the **collaboration and coordination of governments with different actors**.

Exchanges between cities, with national states, international organizations and civil society are of utmost importance for Governments in the provision of local solutions to major global challenges, thus bridging the gaps between global and local goals. At the same time, these exchanges allow for the sharing of **methodologies and innovative solutions** to the challenges of the sustainable development agenda.

The VLR global movement has progressively formed an international community of practice in which cities can share their experiences, best practices and lessons learned to make progress in SDG reporting and the implementation of public policies for sustainable development.

To see in detail the strategic partnerships and co-creation processes of the City Government with other actors, please refer to the **SDG 16 and SDG 17** chapters.

# 5.

BUENOS AIRES' CONTRIBUTIONS  
TO THE 2030 AGENDA

# BUENOS AIRES' CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE 2030 AGENDA



## **SDG 1 NO POVERTY**

End poverty in all its forms everywhere



## **SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER**

End hunger



## **SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



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

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



## **SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITY**

Reduce inequality within and among countries



## **SDG 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION**

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



## **SSG 13 CLIMATE ACTION**

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its effects



## **SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**

Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies

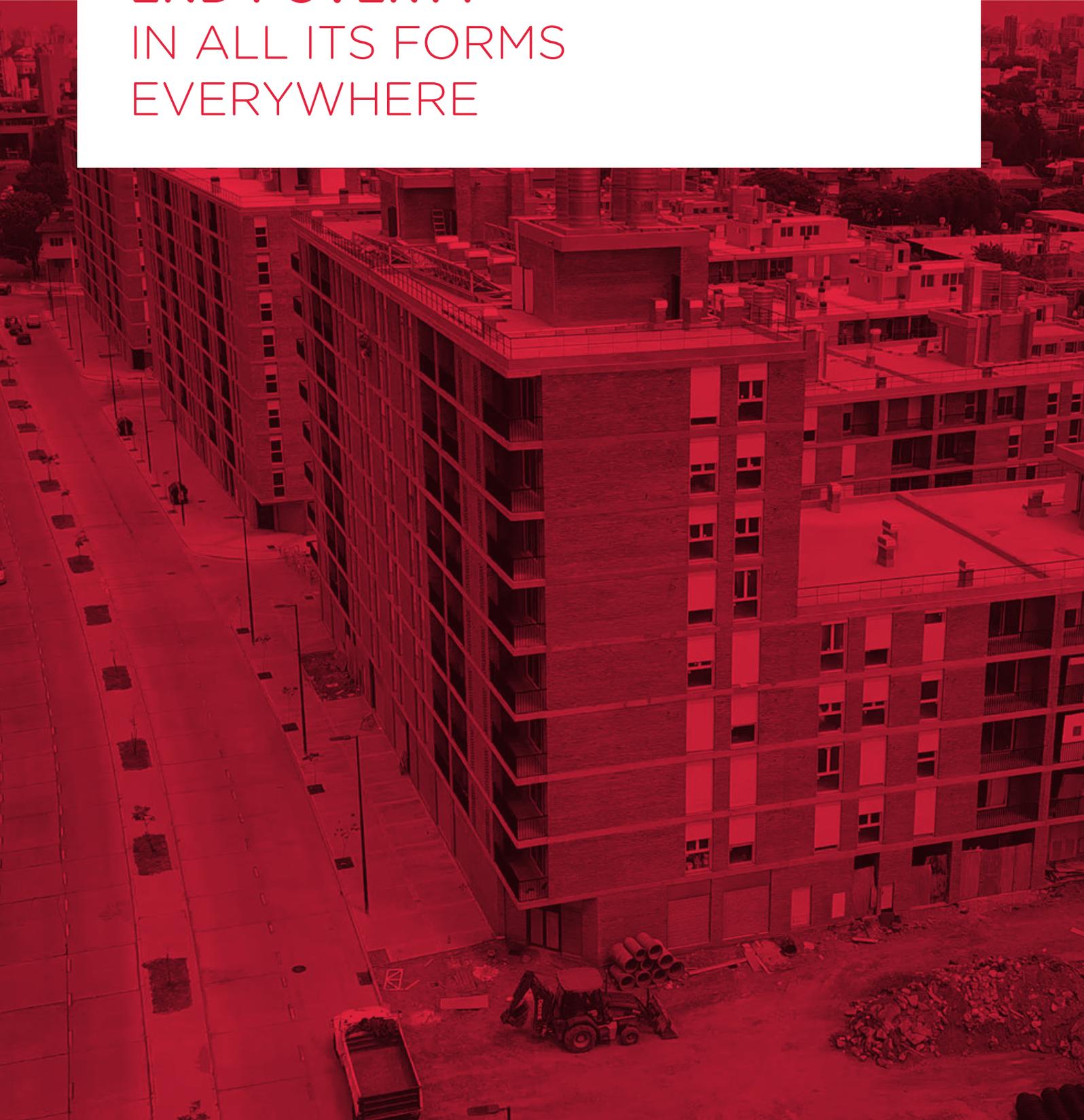


## **SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**

Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



**END POVERTY**  
IN ALL ITS FORMS  
EVERYWHERE



# 1 NO POVERTY

## PRIORITIZED TARGETS

**1.4** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Poverty can be understood as a phenomenon that goes beyond monetary insufficiency. A multidimensional conception of poverty takes into consideration minimum consumption of essential basic goods and services “as part of the set of opportunities that any society should offer its members”. This set includes access to basic levels of education, health, housing and other services (Gasparini, 2012).

In addition, the services that transform cities into opportunities and innovation hubs -such as sustainable mobility, formalization of employment and access to digital services, among others- require a comprehensive approach to ensure the sustainable development of the most vulnerable communities.

The pandemic caused by COVID-19 exposed the inequality gaps that still persist in our cities, and the need to continue the processes of social and urban integration of low-income neighborhoods. In Buenos Aires City, **97.29% of households have access to basic services (INDEC, 2010), including waste collection and public transportation services**, phone service, the presence of storm drains or sewers, pavement, public lighting, electricity supply, access to clean fuel for cooking and water supply.

Nevertheless, as mentioned above, a sustainable approach to these issues requires going beyond infrastructural solutions and including a holistic perspective that cuts across the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and involves the active participation of residents of low-income neighborhoods.

**There are 57 low-income neighborhoods in the city, home to 73,673 families.**



## The integration of the Barrio 31 neighborhood and the promotion of equal opportunities

Integration within Buenos Aires City implies: the improvement and construction of housing and infrastructure, the economic development of the neighborhoods, the promotion of employment, the relocation and construction of educational and health centers, the enhancement and construction of public spaces, and the development of infrastructure for mobility and connection with the rest of the city.

In the last five years, the Buenos Aires City Government has transformed Barrio 31 through the construction and improvement of housing, the creation of parks and squares, the provision of public transportation (with three bus lines), the construction and operation of three new health centers and two educational centers, and the construction of the new Ministry of Education in the neighborhood.

Thus, more than **1,000 families were relocated to new homes** and the City Government began the process of regularization of their property titles deeds as well as the connection to basic services: water, gas and electricit



## LINKING CITIES 2021

In May 2021, **UNESCO** awarded Buenos Aires City for its urbanization and integration process in the Barrio 31 neighborhood, with the **Linking Cities 2021** recognition.

The results of the project include more than 1,000 new homes and the improvement of existing homes, the construction of more than 17,000 linear meters of infrastructure and new public spaces, schools and health centers. In addition, 970 families living under the Illia Highway were relocated to new housing, and, once the resettlement process has finished, this area under the highway will be transformed into a new public space that will connect all sectors of the neighborhood.

The project also includes the promotion of the neighborhood economy and support for entrepreneurs.



COMPROMISOS  
DE LA CIUDAD

- **12.000 families** with new or improved housing (2023)

### Integration policies in the face of COVID-19

One of the great challenges at the beginning of the pandemic to combat the virus in low-income neighborhoods was to immediately deploy new strategies to deal with the emergency. To this end, the Buenos Aires City Government acted jointly with the social organizations of each neighborhood and the National Ministry of Health.

Part of this work was possible thanks to the progress made by the local government in infrastructure in previous years, for instance: the opening of streets in low-income neighborhoods to allow emergency services to have access to them, and the construction of health centers.



COMPROMISOS  
DE LA CIUDAD

- **180.000 people** with urban infrastructure and public services (2023)

The first **Operation DetectAr** in the country was launched in the Barrio 31 neighborhood for the screening, testing and isolation of positive cases. In less than a month, the infection curve was reversed. Then, the operation was extended to other 28 points of the City, including the neighborhoods 1.11.14, 21.24, 15, 20, Rodrigo Bueno and Carrillo.

In the same way, an operation was launched to accompany the homeless population: Buenos Aires Presente (“Buenos Aires is present”), a program that seeks to assist people and families in a condition of social risk. This involves people with violated rights and, in general, the homeless population in need of guidance, information and advice on social services. Within this framework, the City opened Social Inclusion Centers, where people in vulnerable situations could spend the isolation period.

### Educational and economic development promotion policies

The fundamental tool to achieve inclusion throughout Buenos Aires City is education. According to the United Nations, the closure of schools due to the health crisis affected 1.6 billion students, of which 24 million could drop out of school (UN, 2020). In this regard, Buenos Aires is strongly committed to continuing face-to-face classes in the 2021 school year and to leave no student behind.

Regarding class attendance and policies to reverse the increase in dropouts, the City identified **6,500 primary school children who dropped out of school and 9,000 secondary school children who did not achieve the expected learning**. In this sense, the education strategy has a double objective: on the one hand, to ensure students’ access and attendance to school and, on the other hand, to guarantee quality learning that will provide them with long-term tools.

### ESCUELA ABIERTA (OPEN SCHOOL)

It is a meeting place for **children, families and the school community** that seeks to strengthen school trajectories in order to contribute to the development of **learning** and cultivate **citizenship values** through cultural, artistic, sports and recreational activities.

It is aimed at children from kindergarten, primary and secondary school, taking into account the curricular designs in force for each level.

Finally, another essential component for achieving sustainable social and urban integration is **economic development**. The head of government pledged to promote labor formalization and to support entrepreneurs as a key strategy for integrating the economy and the growth of low-income neighborhoods with the rest of the city.



COMPROMISOS  
DE LA CIUDAD

- **75.000 workers** in the people-based economy with access to financing, training and formalization (2023)

In 2020, the Buenos Aires legislature passed the **Law for the Promotion of the Social and People-based Economy**, which allows strengthening and encouraging the productive value of workers in low-income neighborhoods. The regulation implies a progress towards the expansion of the network of formal businesses and the creation of formal production spaces, with the necessary qualifications for the safety of workers, and towards the economic development of all citizens, regardless of their neighborhood of residence.

The law includes a system for access to credit, participation in public procurement and certain tax benefits, impacting **500,000 people** who used to work in the informal sector.

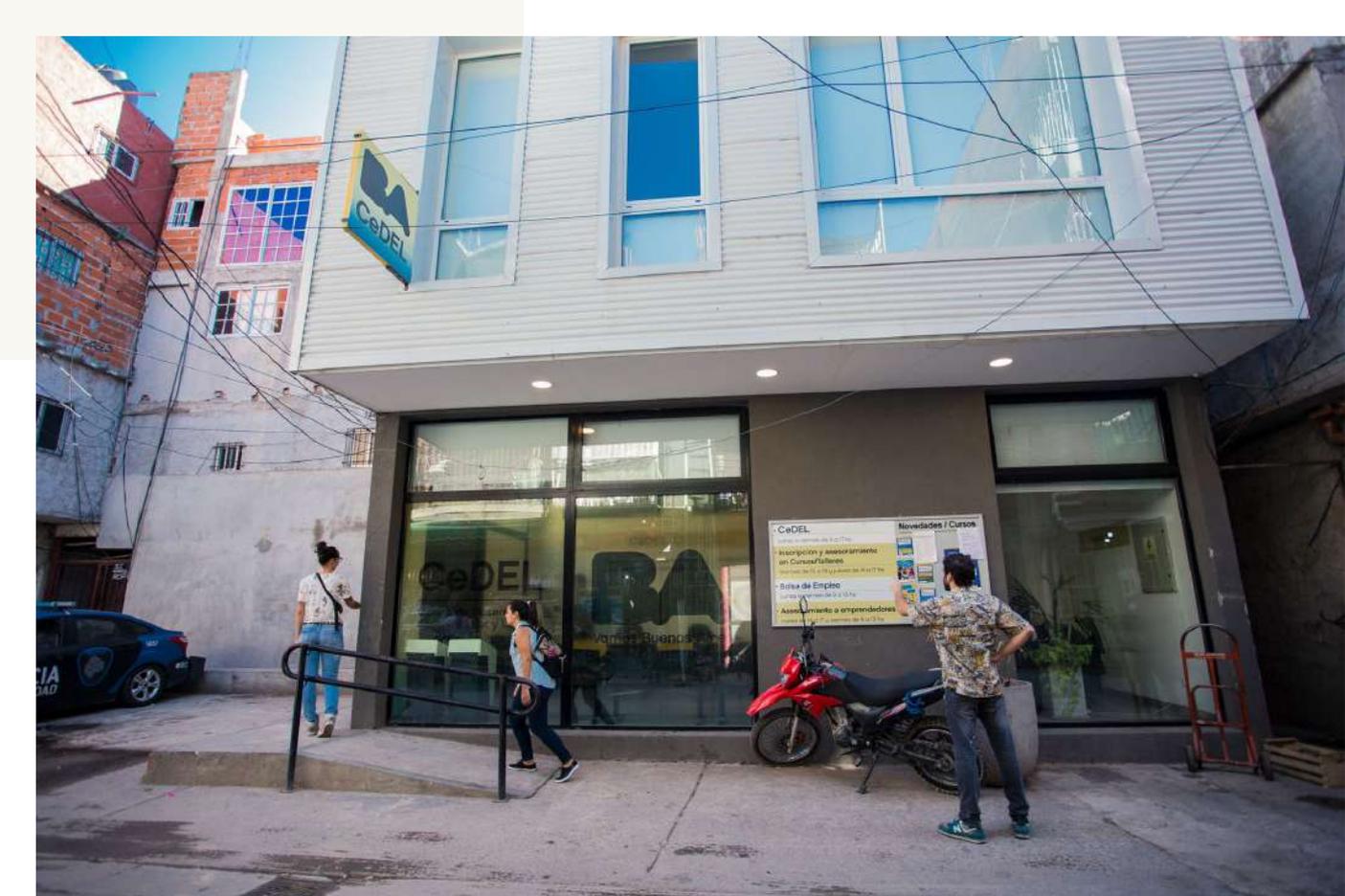
## FOOD COURTYARD IN THE RODRIGO BUENO NEIGHBORHOOD

The social and urban integration of neighborhoods implies the analysis of their economic potential and productive identity.

The Food Courtyard in the Rodrigo Bueno Neighborhood, which is part of the tourism strategy **“BA Capital Gastronómica”** (“BA Gastronomic Capital”), seeks to welcome citizens and visitors to the City and promote the main activity of the neighborhood’s residents. The containers, transformed into food and beverage stalls, are served by both neighborhood residents and private stakeholders who decided to invest in the new space.



Another initiative under the umbrella of promoting entrepreneurship and vocational training is the **Center for Entrepreneurial and Labor Development of Barrio 31 (CeDEL, for its initials in Spanish)**: a space that centralizes economic integration policies and has classrooms, offices and a help desk, so that neighbors can approach and receive advice, learn about formal job offers, take employment guidance workshops and entrepreneurship training. In this way, the aim is to help them strengthen their business model. CeDEL is a versatile social and economic integration initiative that can be replicated in other neighborhoods and contexts, and aims to be a link between the community, job offers and the private sector.



## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

The following is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 1. The complete list can be found in the Annex to this document.

**TARGET 1.4 By 2030**, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

Indicator 1.4.1 Percentage of households with access to basic services	
Baseline and year	97.29% (2010)
Target 2023	To be defined
Target 2030	To be defined
Source	National Household, Population and Housing Census, National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC);

Indicator 1.4.2 Percentage of households with regular land tenure	
Baseline and year	87.30% (2017)
Most recent value and year	88.20% (2020)
Target 2023	To be defined
Target 2030	To be defined
Source	Annual Household Survey, General Directorate for Statistics and Censuses (DGEyC)



# END HUNGER



## 2 ZERO HUNGER

### PRIORITIZED TARGETS

**2.1** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

Hunger and malnutrition are some of the main obstacles to sustainable development. The World Food Program states that almost 135 million people suffer from severe hunger and that, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, this figure could double (UN, 2021). Hunger and malnutrition are often associated with environmental degradation, drought and biodiversity loss.

In this sense, hunger and malnutrition cause people to be unable to access the same educational and employment opportunities, among others, and to be more prone to disease, which has a direct impact on their individual development.

The achievement of this SDG has a direct impact on the economy, the health system and education by promoting equality, and social and environmental development.

### Buenos Aires City: policy on access to basic needs

For this reason, it is essential to address SDG 2 from the comprehensive perspective of sustainable development, taking into account the environmental, economic and social dimensions. The Buenos Aires City Government (GCBA) responds to and accompanies families in the face of social emergencies, promotes social inclusion and guarantees equal opportunities for all its inhabitants to be able to develop their future. In Buenos Aires, 36,151 households receive assistance for the purchase of food (2018).

### “VIVERA ORGÁNICA” (ORGANIC VEGETABLE GARDEN) IN THE RODRIGO BUENO NEIGHBORHOOD

This vegetable garden is a project promoted by fifteen women from the neighborhood. It began as a community vegetable garden and today it is a self-managed, ecological, sustainable and productive work space. It arose from the potential of the women from the neighborhood, the recovery of traditions, the maintenance of green spaces within the neighborhood and as part of an improvement in the quality of life of the community.



**Ciudadanía Porteña** (“Buenos Aires citizens”) is a program of Buenos Aires City to support socially vulnerable families through subsidies aimed at guaranteeing access to basic needs, health care and educational continuity.

This type of policy is part of the Zero Hunger goals and is a key element for the sustainable development of every person living in the city. The program focuses mainly on households with greater vulnerability due to the presence of pregnant women, children under 18 years of age, people with disabilities, and the elderly. It is made up of four subprograms that, in turn, favor women’s autonomy, assuring them an independent income.

First, the subprogram **Ciudadanía Porteña con Todo Derecho** (“Buenos Aires citizens with all rights”) provides economic support to families in vulnerable situations to guarantee them access to basic needs such as food, cleaning and personal hygiene products, school supplies and cooking fuel. The subsidies are delivered through a preloaded card and the person in charge of the household is the beneficiary.

Secondly, the **Red Primeros Meses** (“First Months Network”) complements the first subprogram, since it is an additional subsidy for pregnant women or mothers of 0-to-1-year-old children enrolled in the Ciudadanía Porteña con Todo Derecho program. Its objective is to reduce the risks or complications in pregnancies as well as infant mortality. This subprogram allows for detection and prevention through systematic and periodic controls -both during pregnancy and the first year of life of each child-, and promotes awareness to ensure early medical check-ups for those pregnant women in vulnerable situations.

Thirdly, **Estudiar es Trabajar** (“Studying is Working”) is an economic support subprogram to help 18-to-40-year-old people to finish their studies. It is open to people with any formal educational level -primary, secondary, tertiary or university- and for special education. The benefit is granted through a preloaded card and can be used for food, cleaning and personal hygiene products, cooking fuel and school supplies.

Fourth and lastly, **Ticket Social** (“Social Ticket”) provides economic assistance to families experiencing food insecurity to facilitate their access to basic needs in supermarkets and stores that adhere to the program, such as the City’s Neighborhood Open-air markets. It also contemplates additional amounts for households that have members at nutritional risk, members with celiac disease, and which are inhabited by large families with minors.



These sub-programs also seek to strengthen the dimensions of women's autonomy, in that they contribute to raising awareness of self-care and controls during pregnancy (physical autonomy) and ensure an income (economic autonomy).

These dimensions of women's autonomy - in addition to autonomy in decision-making - are reflected in the **Comprehensive Strategy for Gender Equality**. It was launched in 2018 by the Buenos Aires City Government and is based on the conceptual framework of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

Each sub-program within *Ciudadanía Porteña* is aimed at reducing inequality in the City, ensuring the overcoming of indigence and the reduction of the number of households in a situation of vulnerability and poverty.

Likewise, they **accompany Buenos Aires citizens in all stages of their lives**, since they contemplate the needs from birth and promote the comprehensive development of children and young people up to 18 years of age. In this way, their schooling and school reintegration is guaranteed, directly influencing the reduction of dropout and repetition rates. Finally, they promote maternal, child and youth health by requiring regular medical check-ups for prevention, early detection and control of diseases and risk of death.

## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

The following is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 2. The complete list can be found in the Annex to this document.

**TARGET 2.1** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

### Indicator 2.1.1 Number of households in CABA that receive food assistance out of the total number of poor households that are not covered by the Universal Child Allowance (AUH as per its acronym in Spanish)

<b>Baseline and year</b>	36,151 (2018)
<b>Target 2023</b>	Increase the universe of households benefiting from the “Ciudadanía Porteña” and “Ticket Social” Programs to 46,000 households.
<b>Target 2030</b>	Sustain and maintain over time the coverage of the “Ciudadanía Porteña” and “Ticket Social” Programs to poor households in CABA that do not receive AUH, increasing their coverage to 58,000 households.
<b>Source</b>	Records of the “Ciudadanía Porteña” and “Ticket Social” programs; Permanent Household Survey (EPH in Spanish) National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC); National Social Security Administration (ANSES) records.

### Indicator 2.1.1.3 Percentage of low-income neighborhoods with community vegetable gardens

<b>Baseline and year</b>	0 (2019)
<b>Most recent value and year</b>	3 (2020)
<b>Target 2023</b>	Not applicable
<b>Target 2030</b>	Not applicable
<b>Source</b>	Environmental Protection Agency of Buenos Aires records. (SGORE, APrA )



**ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES**  
AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING  
FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



## 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

### PRIORITIZED TARGETS

**3.1** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

**3.2** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

**3.3** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

**3.4** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

**3.5** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

**3.6** By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

**3.7** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

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

**3.a** Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

**3.c** Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

**3.d** Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

One of the lessons learned in 2020 was that, in order to achieve sustainable, inclusive and resilient societies, it is essential that they be health-secure. This implies an efficient health system, with a comprehensive network of progressive care, adequate infrastructure and technology, as well as a society that prevents non-communicable diseases and adopts healthy lifestyles.

### Health management in response to the COVID-19 crisis

Buenos Aires City responds to the COVID-19 crisis with policies for prevention, detection, mitigation, participation, articulation and openness of information.

**Prevention.** **49 out-of-hospital facilities** were set up in hotels in the City to control contagion and alleviate the occupation of hospital beds in the health system, **60,456 patients** were accommodated in these locations (updated as of December 2020).

To mitigate and reduce the damage, among other actions:

- 111,683 serological tests and 27,732 PCR swab tests (updated to January 2021) were performed in **483 nursing homes**.
- Efforts were focused on **community and non-hospital centers** for the elderly.
- Lines of action were deployed to assist homeless people staying in **homes and shelters** run by the City Government.
- The Government implemented an Action Plan for the **detection and assistance to victims of gender-based violence**.
- **312,498 tests were conducted on tourists and residents** who arrived in the City after a four-day trip (updated as of January 2021).
- A flu **vaccination** campaign was carried out in the City.

## COMPREHENSIVE VACCINATION PLAN AGAINST COVID-19

The **national strategic vaccination plan**, which is **free** and **voluntary**, has different **stages** defined on the basis of specific epidemiological criteria. It has 41 centers and is reinforced with a strong **communication campaign** and useful and updated information for the target population.

The vaccination stages are:

1. Front-line health personnel and health personnel living in the City.
2. Older adults in nursing homes and people over 70 years of age.
3. People from 60-69 years old.
4. Strategic personnel.
5. People from 18 -59 years old with risk factors.
6. Other strategic groups.

As of June 14, 2021, **1,146,269 first doses** and **310,889 second doses** were applied in Buenos Aires City. That is, a **cumulative total of 1,457,158**. The progress of the vaccination program can be followed on the **Covid-19 in Data platform**.





**Detection.** Detection policies in Buenos Aires City were focused on the implementation of **rapid serological tests** to prevent possible outbreaks in hospitals and other establishments at risk, such as nursing homes.

**Operation DetectAR** was also carried out for the early detection of suspected cases, in conjunction with the National Government. A total of 189,872 tests were performed in the City -65,536 of them in low-income neighborhoods (updated to December 2020)-, and 243,000 close contacts were monitored (updated to December 2020).

**Participation and articulation.** Buenos Aires City implements its pandemic management policies in permanent dialogue with the **National Government, the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires and different municipalities of the interior of the country**, through the exchange of experiences and from an interjurisdictional management perspective.

In the same way, the City worked in **coordination with the public, private, social security and university sectors** on strategies for nursing homes and vaccination campaigns.

In terms of **openness of information, openness of data and active transparency** are a priority throughout the management of the crisis, both in the health response and other aspects of the City Government. Its purpose is to build evidence-based public policies and, also, to keep the population informed in times of extreme uncertainty. The **COVID-19 in Data platform** reports daily on the epidemiological situation, the health and territorial management, the mobility and public space measures implemented, as well as on testing and vaccination.

Another central point of the City's policies was the **strengthening of the health system**, a key axis in the management of the pandemic to take care of citizens. In Buenos Aires City, this implied adapting and reinforcing the capacity to assist a greater number of people at the same time.

To this end, **22 Febrile Emergency Units** (UFUs, by its initials in Spanish) were created, they are protected spaces installed outside hospital emergency rooms to treat people with COVID-19 symptoms in a safe manner, reduce circulation in emergency rooms and prevent contagions. Similarly, to safeguard **mental health, out-of-hospital facilities** were set up for the patients staying in hotels and inns.

In addition, the strengthening of the health system included the **hiring, training and adaptation of 5,900 health workers**. There was also an **increase in the number of Intensive Care Unit (ICU) beds** from 140 to 450 in COVID-19 ICUs, 110 beds in non-COVID-19 ICUs and **5,000 beds in out-of-hospital facilities**.

At the same time, **information systems were put at the service** of health care, such as: teleconsultations, digital prescriptions and the implementation of the 100% digital vaccination record card. Finally, **the organizational culture was strengthened** by updating the web content on COVID-19, the program of support and accompaniment of health personnel “Caring for those who care”, and by recognizing the teams of health workers.

## Health as a universal right

Beyond the management of the Coronavirus crisis, Buenos Aires City is working on a **comprehensive network of progressive care** that addresses and responds to all needs. This model is based on understanding health as a fundamental right that shapes our quality of life. For this reason, it is necessary to have a quality health system, well equipped, with more professionals of excellence, open and universal to everyone who lives and travels through Buenos Aires.

In this sense, the system must be prepared to address different physical problems -from the care and follow-up of the most common diseases, to more complex pathologies, which require specialized procedures and high technology- as well as psychological problems, related to mental health.

## SALUD RESPONDE

It is a health hotline that transforms the way of carrying out the First line Mental Health Care. It guarantees quick access and provides citizens with rapid crisis intervention, evaluation and active containment in suicidal risk.

The main conditions reported by the hotline are related to anxiety disorders, depression, psychotic decompensation and substance abuse withdrawal.

The progressive care network implies integration between the different levels of the health system. First, the City has a **Primary Health Care** system, a strategy that comprehensively conceives health problems -illnesses of individuals and the social whole, and which includes care, disease prevention, health promotion and rehabilitation-. The **Health and Community Action Centers** (CeSAC for its name in Spanish) implement care and prevention programs according to the principles of primary care.





- **2 new CeSAC** in Villa Luro and Boedo (2022)
- **New system for hospital and CeSAC appointments** with digital access or through the 147-phone line (2023)

In addition to the CeSACs, the City also has **Neighborhood Medical Centers**. These centers offer free general, pediatric, obstetrics and gynecology, clinical and dental check-ups. Likewise, beneficiaries of the Buenos Aires City Health Coverage Plan can receive treatments for frequent diseases in these centers.

In 2019, the City managed to provide all Buenos Aires **families with the possibility of having a health center 15 minutes away from their homes**, a commitment made by the head of government at the beginning of the administration.

Finally, it is important to note that Buenos Aires has **35 public hospitals**. They are grouped into general acute care hospitals and children's hospitals, as well as specialized establishments, dedicated to patients requiring a higher level of complexity.

The progressive care network implemented the **Electronic Health Record (EHR)**: a digital document that contains clear, precise and detailed information about a patient and different health care providers can access them. This makes it possible to evaluate people in a comprehensive manner, taking into account their medical and family history.

Since 2019 and in compliance with the City's Commitment, **all health centers in the City have EHRs**.

## Chronic Non-Communicable Disease Prevention

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), **chronic non-communicable diseases** (NCDs) account for **71% of deaths** worldwide (WHO, 2021). NCDs, in general, are chronic and long-lasting diseases, and their main types consist of cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. Factors such as rapid unplanned urbanization, sedentary lifestyles, overweight, obesity, high blood pressure, unhealthy lifestyles and lack of regular medical check-ups favor the onset of NCDs and increase the risk of premature death.

Faced with the prevalence of NCDs, the City of Buenos Aires put the promotion of healthy lifestyles at the center of its health agenda. In 2018, Buenos Aires was the first city in Latin America to obtain the international Active City certification awarded by the NGO Active Well-being. The BA Active City program seeks to ensure the provision of opportunities and appropriate environments for every citizen to incorporate healthy habits in their daily lives.

Likewise, *Mi Escuela Saludable* ("My Healthy School") and *Estaciones Saludables* ("Healthy Stations") are two of the main initiatives carried out by the City to prevent diseases and promote the health of its inhabitants.

## MI ESCUELA SALUDABLE ("MY HEALTHY SCHOOL")

Is a nutritional food education program that seeks to improve the eating habits and physical activity of children attending state-run schools, both at the pre-school and primary levels, in order to reduce the prevalence of risk factors, raise awareness on the issue of childhood overweight and obesity, and promote healthy eating and active living strategies.

## ESTACIONES SALUDABLES (“HEALTHY STATIONS”)

Program promotes wellness through different initiatives aimed at the adoption of healthier habits among citizens, such as conscious eating and physical activity. These initiatives provide follow-up of basic health controls -such as blood pressure and glycemia-, along with other activities that support the treatment and prevention of these types of diseases.

Healthy development is also enhanced by other initiatives that help citizens lead a healthier lifestyle, such as **neighborhood open-air markets**, which provide citizens with the possibility of having healthy and accessible food, or **pedestrian and bicycle mobility**, which directly impacts other goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### EXCHANGE KIT

Plataforma  
Cooperación  
Urbana Federal



- Health emergency protocols and initiatives, implementation and return to the public space



## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

The following is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 3. The complete list can be found in the Annex to this document.

**TARGET 3.8** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Indicator 3.8.1 Percentage of the population with exclusive public health coverage treated in the health system	
Baseline and year	35% (2016)
Target 2023	50%
Target 2030	100%
Source	Annual Household Survey, General Directorate for Statistics and Censuses (DGEyC)

**TARGET 3.C** Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

Indicador 3.c.1 Personal profesional contratado en el área de la salud pública de la Ciudad	
Baseline and year	32,735 (2019)
Most recent value and year	38,180 (2020)
Target 2023	To be defined
Target 2030	To be defined
Source	General Directorate for Statistics and Censuses (DGEyC)



**PROMOTE SUSTAINED,  
INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE  
ECONOMIC GROWTH,  
DECENT WORK AND  
EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL**



## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

### PRIORITIZED TARGETS

**8.2** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

**8.3** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

**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.

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

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

The crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic seriously impacted all economies around the world and triggered a historic recession. In this complex global context, in order to achieve the targets of this SDG and help those who live in the city to progress, the Buenos Aires City Government works to boost economic and productive development by providing incentives to sectors of the Buenos Aires economy.

Through the **economic districts**, the City promotes the **growth of human capital**, supports **small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurs**, and attracts **visitors from Argentina and the rest of the world** to support local development.

With a **Gross Geographic Product (GGP)** of **AR\$3,812 million** (DGEyC, 2019), the City is a global metropolis that brings together talent, innovation and knowledge, with a productive profile specialized in the service economy.

### Progress and human capital

Its greatest capital is concentrated in **human capital**. Innovation, knowledge and entrepreneurship are its productive heart. SMEs generate the most jobs: **4 out of every 10 workers belong to small and medium-sized enterprises**. In this sense, supporting their progress, development and production is essential for employment and economic growth in the city.



COMPROMISOS  
DE LA CIUDAD

- Support for 2,000 SMEs to export

Through the simplification of procedures and training, the City supports its entrepreneurs so that they can join international value chains, acquire new technologies and export their production to the world.

A clear example of this is the **Pacto Emprendedor** (“Entrepreneur Pact”) program which includes:

- Creation of bonds of trust in which the parties involved exchange knowledge, best practices and lessons learned.
- Generation of new links in the entrepreneurial ecosystem and participation in a sustainable support network over time.
- Development and strengthening of soft skills -such as proactivity, empathy and cooperation-.
- Strengthening of the business model.

Part of the growth and progress of Buenos Aires involves **enhancing the talent** of its inhabitants and, thus, satisfying labor expectations in terms of skills and knowledge in technology.

In the same line, the articulation with educational policies is fundamental. The City takes the pedagogical use of technology as a starting point and implements practices and devices that enrich teaching at all educational levels of public schools.

Digital education is supported by six initiatives: **Atelier Digital** (“Digital atelier”) for the primary level; the **Sarmiento Plan** that equips schools and promotes educational quality at primary and secondary levels; digital spaces in primary and secondary schools; **Aprendé Programando** (“Learn by programming”) for the secondary level; and lastly, **Codo a codo** (“Hand in Hand”) as a course of specialization and digital content. In addition, it combines the promotion of soft skills with a more **inclusive** school model that **motivates and challenges students**.



- **100% of schools** with programming and robotics (2023)
- **10.000 youngsters** with education internships (2023)
- **15.000 youngsters** trained in the jobs of the future (2022)
- **3 university residencies** and **500 federal scholarships** (2023)
- **9.000 women** trained in technology (2023)
- **20.000 people** with internships in companies (2023)

Constant training and learning are key in a city driven by talent and innovation. In 2020, Buenos Aires sanctioned the **Regime for the Promotion of Employment through Training Practices** to improve the competencies and skills of its inhabitants, and promote labor insertion, mainly of young people seeking their first job and of women and people over 40 years old.

## LEARNING THROUGHOUT LIFE AGENCY

It is aimed at generating a **culture of lifelong learning** and boosting people's potential. It promotes personal and social development and improves employability with a flexible and quality educational offer. To this end, it offers:

- Free Vocational Training Centers and Training Paths with official certification.
- Higher Technical Training.
- Non-formal education consisting of free, short courses with no prior training requirements.

In turn, it addresses the existing gender gap in the labor market. Currently, there is a **gender gap in labor income of 23.2%** (SIGBA, 2019), so the City Government works together with the private sector in the **Public-Private Initiative for Gender Equality in the Labor Market**. Its purpose is to reduce persistent inequalities and incorporate more women into the labor market under equal conditions.

The City of Buenos Aires also promotes initiatives to alleviate unpaid care work -which mostly falls on women-, such as the **Care Map**: a search engine for state and private centers for the care of children, people with disabilities and the elderly.

## Promotion of productive sectors

In response to the pandemic, Buenos Aires **updated the Law on Economic Districts** to promote and support the **audiovisual, technology, design and arts sectors**. With **811 companies** located in the districts, its main objective is to improve the competitiveness and productivity of each sector, promote the establishment of companies by registering them in the Unified Registry of Economic Districts and encourage the development of the neighborhoods where they are located.



COMPROMISOS  
DE LA CIUDAD

- **100 new companies** in economic districts (2022)

The package of three laws, enacted in December 2020, includes **tax exemptions until 2035, access to financing, tax deferrals and tax credits**, and the **expansion of the scope of the districts** to include activities that were not previously contemplated, such as the knowledge industry and biotechnology, and promotes the development and export of computer services, genetic engineering, molecular biology and nanotechnology, among others.



## ECONOMIC DISTRICTS

- **Technological**, in Parque Patricios and Nueva Pompeya.
- **Design**, in Barracas.
- **Audiovisual and Arts**, in La Boca, San Telmo and Barracas.
- **Sports**, in Villa Lugano, Villa Riachuelo and Villa Soldati.

In order to promote the development of the City's neighborhoods, the proposal incorporates **tax benefits and changes** for the development of investments in strategic sectors of **Comuna 4** (municipal urban division #4), which includes the neighborhoods of the southern area, and the unification of audiovisual and artistic activities with the creation of the Audiovisual and Arts District.

Likewise, the knowledge economy is one of the sectors with the greatest potential. For its development, incentives were designed for investment and the attraction of talent in the creative industries. Part of these efforts are concentrated in the adhesion of Buenos Aires to the **Knowledge Economy National Law**.



COMPROMISOS  
DE LA CIUDAD

- **Employment and construction:** simplification of formalities and economic incentives (2021)

The same is true for construction, an essential source of jobs and progress in the City. In 2021, new initiatives were presented to promote private construction and double the amount of construction. In relation to this, **Ciudad 3D** (3D City) was launched, a digital platform that allows citizens to visualize what can be built in each neighborhood. The Urban Code was modified to facilitate its implementation.

## Buenos Aires: a city to live, study, invest and enjoy

Another major objective of the City is to promote its educational, gastronomic and cultural potential through incentives to attract international students and talents. These consist of: an improvement of the international academic offer, connectivity with the global university world and the development of the *Parque la Innovación* (Innovation Park).

The *Parque la Innovación* (Innovation Park) is a campus that brings together public and private institutions, academic and scientific role models, to promote entrepreneurial, student and research activities, with a special focus on education, health and exponential technologies.

Buenos Aires City is also working to position itself as the best urban destination for remote employment. Taking into account the progress made in teleworking and the characteristics of youth employment, the City is at an optimal time to enhance talent and promote economic development.

To capitalize on this opportunity, the City created *Nómades Digitales* (“Digital Nomads”), an initiative that attracts talent and offers a space where quality of life, creativity, diversity, art, culture and cuisine prevail, at an affordable cost of living. Likewise, *Estudio en BA* (“Study in Buenos Aires”) was launched, a program that accompanies students from all over the country and includes a series of benefits such as discounts in tourism, bookstores, cinemas and shows.



COMPROMISOS  
DE LA CIUDAD

- Attract 22,000 digital nomads (2023)

Lastly, **tourism** is one of the most dynamic sectors of the City and one of the most affected during the COVID-19 pandemic. Reopening Buenos Aires City in a safe manner and exploiting the visitor economy is essential for the development and economic growth of the City.

To this end, in November 2020 the City obtained the **Safe Travels Seal** that certifies tourist destinations that adopt and comply with safety protocols in hotels, tourist agencies, airports, gastronomic stores and tourist sites.

In the same way, the safe promotion of **national and international tourism** is combined with the 15-minute city model strategies -which promote the use of public space, sustainable mobility and local commerce-, the **visitor testing** strategy, the **Tourism Promotion Agreements** with the main cities in the country, and with the creation of a **Safe Urban Destinations Network** with other cities in the region.

## KITS DE INTERCAMBIO



- Entrepreneurial Pact
- Comprehensive Strategy for Gender Equality



## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

The following is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 8. The complete list can be found in the Annex to this document.

**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

Indicator 8.5.1 Employment rate of the working age population	
Baseline and year	50% (2017)
Most recent value and year	45.4% (2020)
Target 2023	50.3%
Target 2030	52.2%
Source	General Directorate for Statistics and Censuses (DGEyC), GCBA

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

Indicator 8.6.1 Percentage of young people (18 to 29 years old) not studying, working or looking for a job	
Baseline and year	
Target 2023	11.8% (2018)
Target 2030	9.5%
Source	7.5%
	General Directorate for Statistics and Censuses (DGEyC), GCBA



# REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES



# 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

## PRIORITIZED TARGETS

**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.

**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.

Leaving no one behind implies addressing the inequality gaps that underlie discrimination in relation to gender, age, sexual orientation and identity, religion, ethnicity, among others.

In order for all people to have access to the same opportunities, Buenos Aires City aspires to be more inclusive, plural, equitable, diverse and free of discrimination. Achieving this vision requires a cultural transformation that promotes and protects human rights through dialogue and encounters between people.

### Visibilization of diversity and promotion of inclusion

In Buenos Aires, 38% of its inhabitants migrated from other parts of the world. In particular, the identity of the City is forged by a varied cultural fabric, the result of the multiplicity of communities residing in the city. In this sense, Buenos Aires City carries out certain initiatives to encourage the recognition and social appreciation of the cultural diversity that characterizes it. Among them:

- **BA Celebra**, Celebra (“Buenos Aires Celebrates”) is a project that disseminates and highlights the dance, gastronomy, art and culture of more than fifty communities living in the City. It was adapted to a virtual format to the pandemic context.



- The ***Patio Gastronómico de las colectividades*** (“Food Courtyard of the communities”) is a contest in which thirty cooks participate in representation of the communities through food stands with typical dishes and traditional products.
- The ***Inti Raymi***, the ***Día de la Pachamama*** (“Mother Earth Day”), the ***Sikuris Festival***, and ***Raíces sembrando respeto*** (“Roots spreading respect”) initiatives aim to make the ancestral culture of the native peoples visible, respecting their worldview and values.

On the other hand, Buenos Aires offers assistance to people arriving in the City. **“Hello, I am a migrant!”** is a guide of rights and access to services, which systematizes information on access to fundamental rights such as: immigration regularization, health, education, work, housing, electoral participation, equality, LGBTIQ+ community, culture and recreation. This initiative seeks to promote equality and individual development in the City.

Meanwhile, ***BA Migrante*** (“Buenos Aires migrant”) deploys different strategies, such as information and advice to migrants about their civil and political rights in the City. It also raises awareness in the local society regarding their inclusion in the social and cultural life of Buenos Aires as subjects of rights, through actions such as:

- **Migrant Information and Orientation Center:** a mobile facility that assists migrants with residency procedures, ID cards and access to rights.
- **Meeting with migrants:** its objective is to learn about their experience in Buenos Aires and design specific policies to address their problems.
- **Migrant Women’s Day:** set for January 10, it seeks to raise awareness and sensitize the population on the problem of discrimination and violence against migrant women.

## **NOSOTRAS CONECTADAS (“WOMEN CONNECTED”) AND EXPERIENCIA ACTIVA (“ACTIVE EXPERIENCE”)**

These are two training programs, launched by the **City Government** and the **United Nations Refugee Agency** (UNHCR), aimed especially at **women seeking refuge, refugees, stateless women and migrants from Venezuela in a situation of forced displacement**.

***Nosotras conectadas*** provides women with digital knowledge in digital marketing and programming, and ***Experiencia Activa*** is a space for training in soft skills in order to update job search strategies and methodologies.

Both initiatives promote **economic autonomy**, the **insertion of women in the labor market** and generate **concrete tools** to add a differential value in the search for employment or the launching of an enterprise.

## **Plural and diverse coexistence**

An inclusive city must work on public policies to reduce discrimination and violence towards the diverse communities that share and coexist in it.

The ***BA Capital del Encuentro, la Convivencia y el Diálogo Interreligioso*** program (BA Capital of Encounter, Coexistence and Interreligious Dialogue) offers different spaces for dialogue to disseminate and bring citizens closer to the diversity of religions that coexist in Buenos Aires. Among the initiatives of the program, the ***Noche de los Templos*** (Night of the Temples) stands out, in which the forty temples of the City open their doors. The temples reflect the spirituality of their communities and are a testimony of the cultural, artistic and architectural heritage of the city.

Similarly, eliminating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity to enable and enhance the development of the LGBTIQ+ community is another priority. ***Orgullo BA*** (BA Pride) proposes high impact actions that promote awareness, visibility, promotion and protection of the rights of the **LGBTIQ+** community, as well as prevention and non-discrimination.

Buenos Aires City is a pioneer in the region in the promotion of LGBTIQ+ rights and the programs it has developed include:



- **Casa Trans.** (Transgender House). A space for containment, sociability and protection of the rights of the transgender population, which offers services, vocational training, health care, legal guidance and recreational spaces.
- **Casa del Orgullo** (Pride House). Seeks to foster the promotion, prevention and protection of the rights of the community, and offers workshops, courses and activities.
- **Health programs.** The City government works together with the Ministry of Health to provide the entire LGBTIQ+ population effective access to health services, based on respect for individuals and guaranteeing humane treatment.
- **Education programs.** It works together with the Ministry of Education and educational establishments to offer comprehensive counseling and awareness-raising spaces.
- **Alta en el Cielo.** (“High in the Sky”). It consists of raising the LGBTIQ+ Pride flag in different points of the city to make visible the institutional commitment to the promotion of the rights of the community.
- **#OrgulloBA Week.** (“BA Pride Week”) It offers cultural, artistic, touristic, recreational and sporting activities related to sexual diversity in different parts of Buenos Aires.
- **Diverse network.** It is a space for reflection and meeting through which the City Government undertakes the commitment to support and encourage plurality in its work teams and create a work environment where each employee can develop freely and realize their full potential.
- **Good Practice Guidelines on Human Rights and Sexual Diversity in health and education.** They establish unified criteria for a correct application of the rights arising from the equal regulations of Argentina and Buenos Aires City.

## COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ON ACCESS TO WORK FOR TRANS PEOPLE

It is a program that **promotes labor insertion** and seeks to **eliminate the violation of rights** and the **lack of access to formal work spaces** for Trans people.

The program contemplates the labor insertion process, from the preparation of the CV to the accompaniment in the hiring process, it also has a job bank with professionals who conduct interviews to evaluate profiles and refer them to internal job searches within the government and private entities.

Lastly, the **Sport and Diversity** program is aimed at initiating a process of awareness-raising and sensitization on diversity and human rights in neighborhood clubs, federations and large sports institutions. The program provides training for these establishments and certifies them as **Spaces Free of Discrimination**.

## Restorative Justice and Human Rights

In order to reduce levels of violence, sensitize citizens to human rights, provide information on crimes and misdemeanors, and raise awareness of the responsibilities and obligations of citizens, Buenos Aires has **spaces for reflection and learning** from the perspective of **restorative justice**:

- Urban Coexistence
- Conversations on Gender and Culture
- Reflections on Childhood and Adolescence
- Symmetry and Asymmetry in Social Relations.

## 2019-2020 FIRST LOCAL ACTION PLAN ON HUMAN RIGHTS

It defines **Human Rights as a State policy** and encompasses, just as the programs, City Government's projects and initiatives, which drive a broad public policy agenda promoting **dialogue** and **understanding**, as well as providing **answers to the current challenges** of the City.

Its elaboration is framed within the First National Action Plan on Human Rights, to which Buenos Aires City adhered in 2018. The Local Plan **-aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development-** entails adapting government planning to the objectives of the National Plan.



## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

The following is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 10. The complete list can be found in the Annex to this document.

**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 inclusion as well as the protection and promotion of Human Rights	
Baseline and year	300 (2018)
Target 2023	350
Target 2030	400
Source	Undersecretary of Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism.



# ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



# 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

## PRIORITIZED TARGETS

**12.5** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

**12.7** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

Urban population is increasingly growing and, by 2050, the equivalent of three Earth planets will be required to sustain current lifestyles (UN, 2021). Consumption and production patterns must be adjusted to sustainability standards to prevent irreparable damage to the environment and mitigate existing damage.

Thus, Buenos Aires City proposed the incorporation of several initiatives that contribute to reducing the negative environmental effects of consumption and production, mainly oriented to **circular economy** and **sustainable public procurement**.

## Integrated waste management

Urban solid waste is a common challenge for all local governments and its management is a strategic pillar in the sustainable development of cities towards carbon neutrality by 2050. In Buenos Aires City, around **8,000 tons of waste are generated daily**, which represents **15% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**.

Buenos Aires City aligns integrated waste management with the circular economy by encouraging responsible consumption habits and incorporating initiatives for a sustainable, efficient and inclusive environment that acts on the main economic variables.

Based on the concept that “the best waste is that which is not generated”, the City applies the following waste management steps: prevention, minimization, treatment, and final disposal.



**Prevention.** To avoid waste generation, we need to act on the habits of citizens, and work towards a cultural change of habits, channeling efforts towards responsible consumption.

**Minimization.** Reduce the amount of waste thrown away in households to reduce its subsequent impact on the environment. Just like prevention, it requires a change in individual behavior in order to achieve collective responsibility.



COMPROMISOS  
DE LA CIUDAD

- **Green garbage container** at 150 meters from dwellings (2021)
- **80% of the City recycles** (2023)

Policies and infrastructures for waste detection, collection and treatment can only be effective with **collective commitment and correct separation at source**. In this sense, a cultural change is necessary for the prevention and minimization by all the actors in the city.

Ciudad Verde (Green City) is a communication and awareness-raising campaign that develops and disseminates material adapted to different target audiences regarding responsible consumption, minimization of waste generation, separation at source and appropriate places for the deposit of recyclables.

Likewise, the **BA Recicla (BA Recycles)** comprehensive plan is already underway and has the following goals:

- Separate waste at citizens' homes.
- Improve the Green Centers for the processing of a greater volume of recyclable waste.
- Hold work roundtables in coordination with the private sector.
- Create a network of volunteers who collaborate in raising awareness and replicating information around their neighborhoods.
- Create a Circular Economy and "Green Seal" Network.
- Launch the "Eco Puntos" (Eco Points) program.
- Promote regulations agreed with other strategic actors for the reduction of plastic use and the promotion of separation at source.



## CONSCIOUS HOMES

This is an initiative proposed by the civil society organization **Eco House** to make homes in Buenos Aires City more sustainable. Through two virtual meetings, it evaluates the situation of the household and suggests small actions or changes in habits. Then, the actions are certified and, if they are fulfilled, the household is added to the network.

The program adapts to all needs, either to start with sustainable changes or to deepen the habits of each household. The Secretariat of the Environment of the City awards grants to the first 200 households that sign up each month.

**Treatment.** Since not all waste is garbage, much of it can be recovered -this can be done through recycling or composting- and reused as raw material in different industries. In this sense, **separation at source and collection** is essential so that materials can be recovered and reinserted into the productive system.

Buenos Aires City implements a separate collection of **dry or recyclable material** and also of **wet waste**. It also has additional collection services for **Urban Solid Waste Subject to Special Handling** such as used vegetable oils, batteries, disused electrical and electronic equipment, pruning waste, demolition and construction waste, pathogenic and hazardous waste, and organic waste generated at homes and buildings.

### Treatment is based on an infrastructure composed of three systems:

**1. Mixed collection system:** it allows for differentiated management. On the one hand, garbage **-28,000** containers for **wet waste** and **53,000 wastepaper** baskets- and, on the other hand, recyclable material **-80 green points** in parks and squares of the City, **2,974 green bell-shaped recycling bins** and **1,151 green containers-**.

The management of the recyclable waste fraction is managed jointly by the city government and **12 urban waste pickers' cooperatives**, made up of more than 5,000 workers.

**2. Efficient collection system:** the garbage is taken to the CEAMSE landfill and recyclables to the treatment centers. The incorporation of technology allowed the Government to automate loading, analyze compliance with the routes, and keep the information updated, centralized and controlled.

**3. Treatment system:** The treatment system consists of the **City's recycling center** and **16 green centers**, where waste is transformed into new resources. Three of the Green Centers have Material Recovery Facility (MRF) technology for automatic separation.

## CITY RECYCLING CENTER IN VILLA SOLDATI

It is the first center in Argentina that gathers five waste treatment plants, providing treatment to the different fractions of urban solid waste generated in the City.

### Treatment plants for:

- Construction and demolition waste
- PET bottles
- Material Recovery Facility (MRF)
- Forestry waste
- Organic waste

It has a **Recycling Information and Promotion Center** which provides the citizens with information on practices of reuse, recovery, recycling and composting of the different fractions of urban solid waste urbanos a los vecinos y las vecinas de la Ciudad.

**Final disposal.** This is the last step in the integrated waste management for the confinement of solid waste in **sanitary landfills**. Here, controls are carried out on access, vector proliferation, gas and leachate management to prevent environmental contamination and protect the health of the public.

Buried waste still emits methane gas (CH<sub>4</sub>) -a greenhouse gas that pollutes up to 28 times more than carbon dioxide- due to its anaerobic decomposition, but with the right technology it can **be captured and used to generate energy**.

CEAMSE's landfill receives an average of **16,000 tons of waste per day** from Buenos Aires City and 37 municipalities in the Province of Buenos Aires.



## Sustainable public procurement

Governments purchase a wide variety of goods and services for the execution of public policies, becoming influential players in the market. For this reason, and to promote improvement in the value chain by setting an example, the City has a **Sustainable Public Procurement** initiative, which generates benefits for society and the economy, while minimizing damage to the environment.

In this way, public procurement generates incentives for the market to manufacture and offer these goods and services. In other words, it encourages the production of a larger supply that is within the reach of more consumers, promotes responsible consumption and reduces the costs associated with purchase, use and final disposal.

## EXCHANGE KIT



- Urban Waste Management

## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

The following is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 12. The complete list can be found in the Annex to this document.

**TARGET 12.5** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

### Indicator 12.5.1 Daily percentage (annual basis) of waste treated over total waste generated

<b>Baseline and year</b>	78% (2018)
<b>Target 2023</b>	To be defined
<b>Target 2030</b>	To be defined
<b>Source</b>	Under-secretariat for Urban Hygiene, GCBA

### Indicator 12.5.3 Proportion of city residents who recycle their waste at home (separation at source)

<b>Baseline and year</b>	45% (2020)
<b>Target 2023</b>	80%
<b>Target 2030</b>	To be defined
<b>Source</b>	Under-secretariat for Urban Hygiene, GCBA



# TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS EFFECTS



# 13 CLIMATE ACTION

## PRIORITIZED TARGETS

**13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

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

**13.3** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our times. In the world we are already beginning to experience its impact through extreme phenomena, such as temperature increases, floods, droughts and heat waves. Faced with this alarming global scenario, local government action is urgently needed.

Cities are currently responsible for **70% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the generation of thousands of tons of waste per day and more than 60% of energy consumption**. However, while they are part of the problem, they are also part of the solution. Cities are demonstrating their leadership and their potential to be the accelerators of the most innovative and participatory policies and practices to address climate change.

## Climate Action Plan to 2050

In 2017, the Government of Buenos Aires City (GCBA) made a commitment to be a **carbon neutral, resilient and inclusive city by 2050**, in line with the goals set by the Paris Agreement. To this end, the GCBA launched, in collaboration with C40, its third **Climate Action Plan (CAP)**, which establishes a roadmap with short, medium and long-term goals to **reduce present and future climate risks; achieve a fair distribution of environmental, social and economic benefits; and achieve a 53% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 and more than 84% by 2050**.



It should be noted that the action plan is the result of the **joint and participatory work of a multiplicity of actors**: the scientific community, academic institutions, civil society organizations, the public and private sectors, and the general public.

Likewise, climate action determines the progress of the rest of the SDGs. This requires a comprehensive strategy that considers mitigation and adaptation to climate change, but also the **logic of inclusion** by seeking to improve the quality of life of all citizens. To do so, this strategy must be focused on the populations most vulnerable to the effects and impacts of climate change.

## THE CAP IS BASED ON FOUR AREAS OF ACTION

- 1. Prepared city:** reduce climate risk through the construction and maintenance of infrastructure works, the use of nature's ecosystem services, and the increase in tree cover and public green spaces.
- 2. Close city:** promote a polycentric city designed for pedestrians, encouraging the use of non-motorized transport and generating increasingly efficient public transport.
- 3. Innovative and low-carbon city:** reduce emissions through energy transition in transport and distributed generation, rational and more efficient use of energy, promotion of the circular economy and smart management of our waste.
- 4. Inclusive city:** ensure the fair distribution of the benefits of climate action, as well as promoting environmental education, improvement in health and air quality, more sustainable food and the integration of all neighborhoods.

Source: CAP 2050 GCBA

The formulation and design of the CAP involved the generation of climate data for robust, coherent and transparent analysis that would allow the inclusion of evidence-based public policies. Along the same lines, 40 public environmental datasets were opened on the BA Climate Change platform to be reused by the various strategic actors of the City and generate new knowledge.

The datasets published on the platform are the result of a co-creation process with stakeholders and, likewise, the progress of the CAP in the City will be reported therein. For further information on **BA Climate Action** and the co-creation process for its design, please refer to the **SDG 16** chapter.

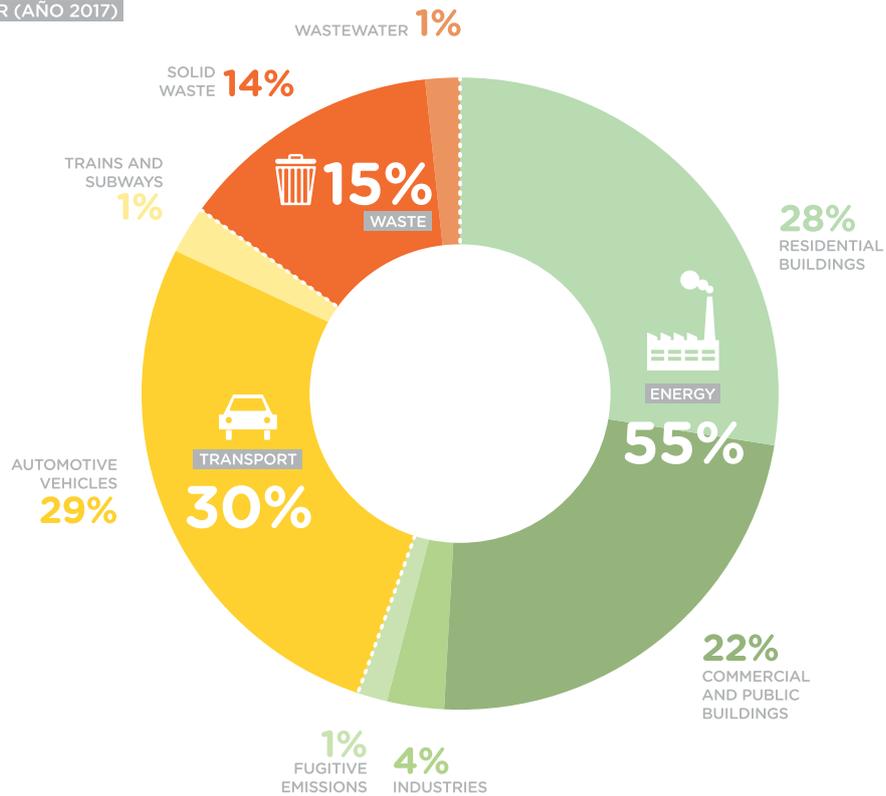
Having an **inventory of GHG emissions** allows Buenos Aires City to draw an accurate profile for the implementation of climate policies on the sectors that produce the most emissions and achieve carbon neutrality. (see graph page 64)

The energy sector is the one that produces the most GHG emissions. In this sense, saving energy and increasing efficiency in the sector is necessary to meet the City's commitments. In 2019, Buenos Aires became the first city in Latin America with **100% LED street lighting**. In addition, it incorporated **more than 700 solar panels**, and delivered **more than 1 million LED lamps, mainly in low-income neighborhoods**.

**Residential buildings** account for 28% of the energy sector's emissions. Therefore, by 2050, the CAP proposes to retrofit 80% of this type of buildings to improve their performance through the rational and efficient use of energy. It also proposes that new buildings meet standards that increase energy efficiency and achieve self-sustainability.

The remaining 20% comes from **commercial and public buildings**. In 2019, the GCBA **optimized the lighting of more than 400 public buildings** and will improve and expand the monitoring system to measure in real time the consumption of all its buildings.

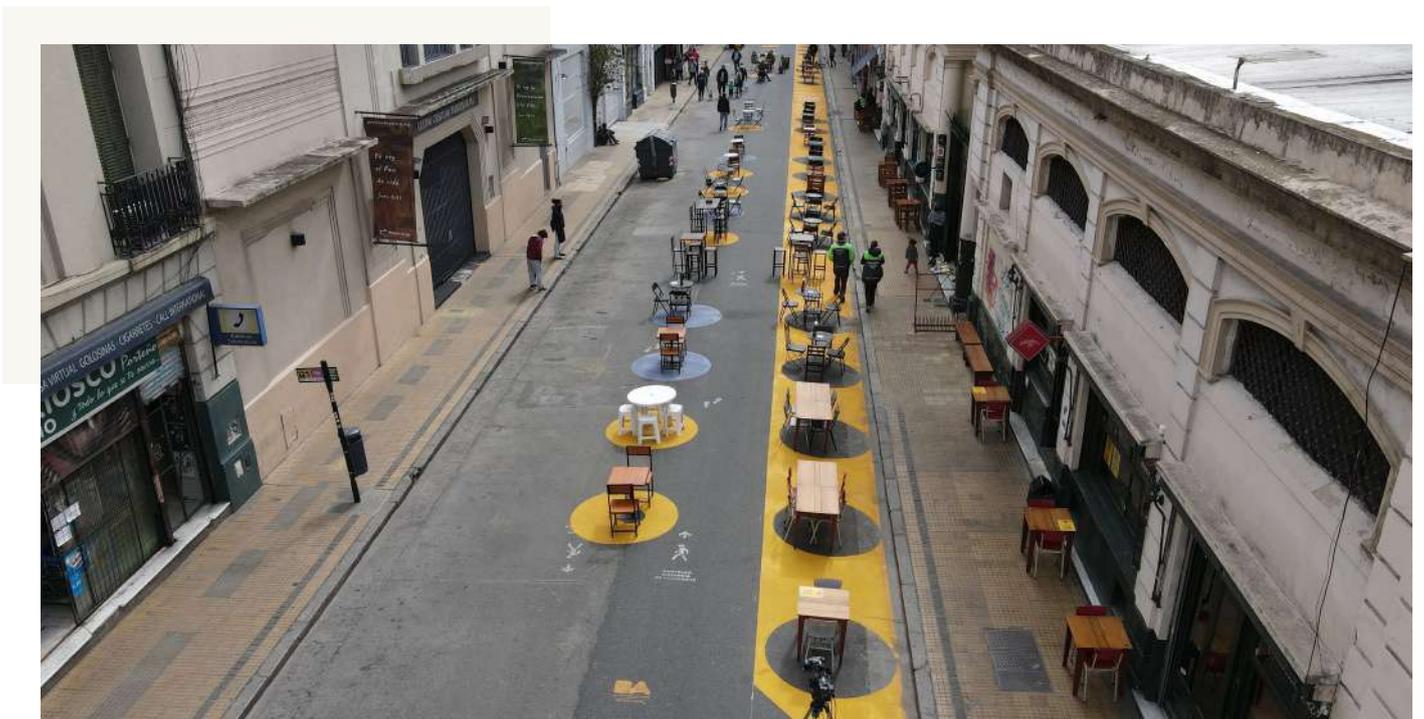
**GHG EMISSIONS  
BY SECTOR (AÑO 2017)**



GHG emissions by sector (2017). Source: 2050, GCBA

### Towards a sustainable urban design with sustainable mobility

Being resilient, carbon neutral and inclusive implies a transformation of urban design. In Buenos Aires City, this transformation began many years ago and is in line with sustainable city models, such as the **15-minute or human-scale city** model. In this sense, the aim is for citizens to have urban centers designed for people, with more and better public and green spaces, local stores and health centers close to their homes, and with sustainable mobility options to have a positive impact on climate indicators.





COMPROMISOS  
DE LA CIUDAD

- **100 blocks** of new or renovated public and green space in the 48 neighborhoods (2023)
- **Renovation** of the Historic District and New City Museum (2023)

Since 2016, the City created **110 hectares of new public and green space and 16 new squares**. Public and green spaces help counteract the impacts of climate change, such as heat waves and heavy rains, and encourage biodiversity.

In total, the City has **1,139 green spaces and 3 urban reserves - over 1,800 hectares -** and, by 2025, the CAP aims to achieve an average of **400 meters as a maximum distance of individuals to a green space**.

**30% of the City's GHG emissions correspond to the transport sector**. Of this total, 29% of the gases are emitted by private cars. For this reason, sustainable mobility policies that discourage the use of private cars are essential. Both **efficient public transport** and **healthy mobility** -biking and walking- are allies for the green transformation which offer citizens economical and fast alternatives to the private car.



COMPROMISOS  
DE LA CIUDAD

- **300 km of bicycle lanes** and reach 1,000,000 daily trips by bike (2023)
- **Extend “Metrobus Del Bajo”** to “La Boca” (2023)
- **“Barrancas de Belgrano”** Transfer Point (2022)

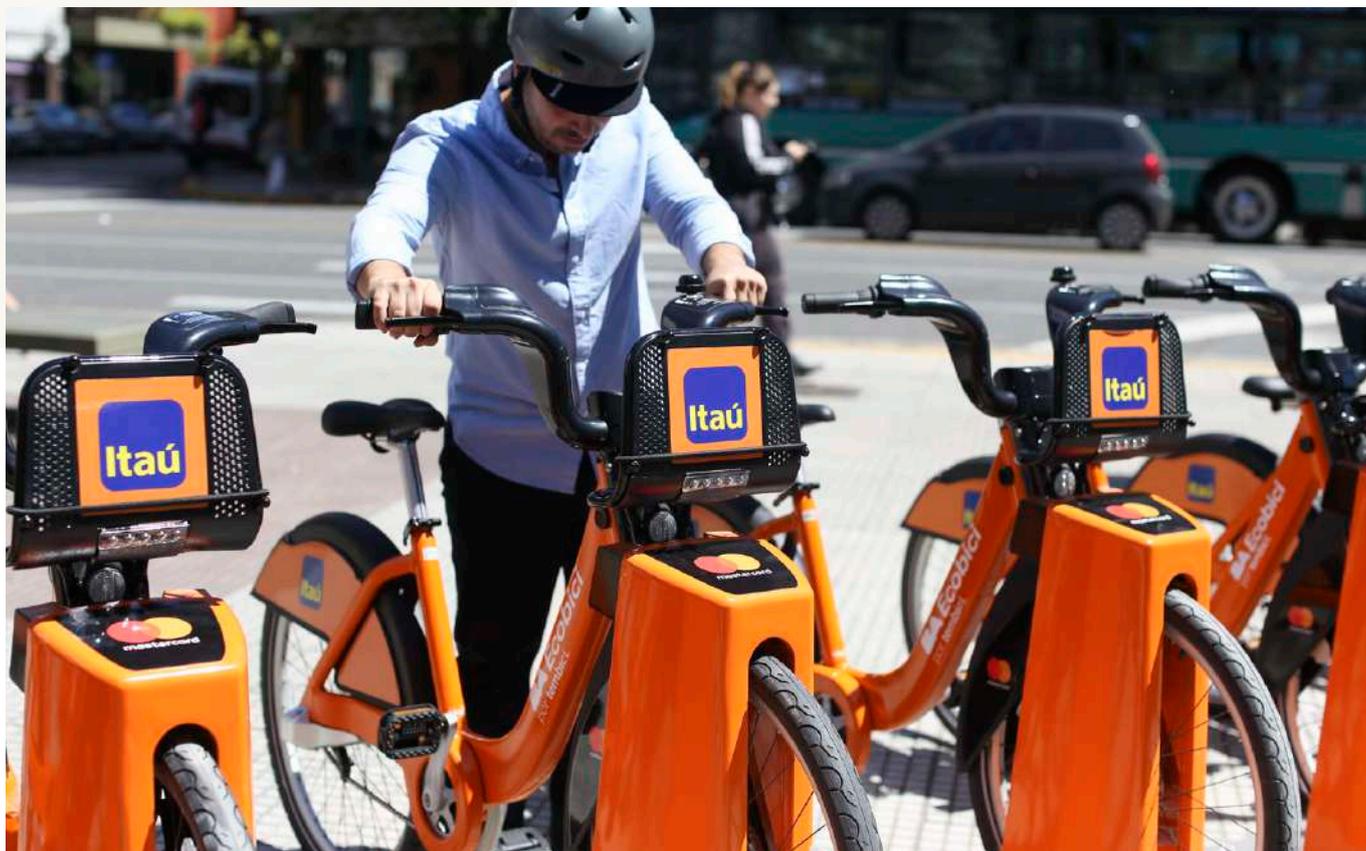
**86.5% of daily trips in the City are made by public transport**. This system is made up of the subway, buses and trains network. The subway and buses are managed by the City Government, while the trains are managed by the National Government. In particular, the City created the **Metrobus Network**, composed of eight corridors of exclusive lanes for buses with more than 60 km of extension. The Metrobus made it

possible to:

- Reduce travel time by more than 40%.
- Reduce fuel use by more than 20%.
- Improve the configuration of public space, accessibility and safety.

## ECOBICI

It is the City's **public** bicycle share system created in 2010. It is available 24/7. There are already **600,000 users** and more than **3,500,000 trips** were made as of 2019 (CAP 2050, GCBA).



Buenos Aires City has adopted the **promotion of bicycle use as one of the pillars of its management**: bikes are economical, do not generate emissions, promote wellbeing and, in the context of a pandemic, they favor social distancing.

Currently, the network of **protected bike paths and lanes** has 267 km and the number of **trips increased**, between 2009 and 2019, by **1000%**. They are also connected to strategic points in the city to promote multimodal transport, such as: transfer points, hospitals, universities and schools.

This strategy is combined with the creation of **pedestrian areas**: exclusive spaces for the movement of people that expand the pedestrian space in commercial areas and allow citizens to circulate, stay and enjoy the public space safely. In 2020, the GCBA created **20 new transitory pedestrian areas** that operate on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays.

In turn, given that waste accounts for 15% of GHG emissions, waste management is also addressed. This policy is based on the circular economy guidelines detailed in the **SDG 12** chapter.



Achieving a prepared Buenos Aires City implies **infrastructure works in the hydraulic system** to reduce the risk of extreme events. These works contemplate:

- The geographic characteristics of the City, such as: location on a plain and the water basins that surround it.
- The increase in extreme weather phenomena, such as the increase in the frequency and intensity of rainfall and heat waves.

## HYDRAULIC PLAN

Consists of structural and non-structural measures aimed at **reducing water risk**.

- **Highlighted structural measures:** The construction of two drainage relief tunnels in Arroyo Maldonado, the expansion of the Caaguazú and Escalada branches pluvial network, the construction of secondary branches in Arroyo Maldonado, the Boca-Barracas pumping station, and the Holmberg and Tronador branches.
- **Highlighted non-structural measures:** These are programs and actions that seek to raise awareness of risks among Buenos Aires citizens. The Storm Alert System (SAT for its name in Spanish), which detects atmospheric phenomena, anticipates the most affected areas and improves the operational response to emergencies, stands out. The geo-referenced information generated by the SAT has a metropolitan scope, safeguarding 15 million people.



The City also implements **nature-based solutions** and relies on the ecosystem to reduce water risk. To this end, it develops **green infrastructure** as part of its climate strategy. It also carries out **urban reforestation** since trees are temperature-regulating tools and provide absorbent, oxygen-producing and carbon dioxide-capturing surfaces. The city currently has **430,000** trees and plans to add 100,000 new ones by 2025.

In this context, it is also planned to enhance and incorporate new **Temporary Water Surplus Retention Areas** in the Medrano Basin, in Sarmiento Park, and the Cildáñez Basin, in Indoamericano Park.

## SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS (SUDS)

As part of the Buenos Aires Hydraulic Plan, the urban sustainable drainage systems filter, accumulate, recycle, drain and delay the direct flow of rainwater and greywater into the City's drainage system. Thus, they complement and enhance the capacity to reduce flooding due to waterlogging or saturation of the system in circumstances of extreme rainfall.

### Inclusion in climate action

Finally, as mentioned above, climate action policies cannot move forward without an **inclusive city** which includes the most vulnerable groups and advances without leaving anyone behind. The **integration of low-income neighborhoods** is key, as they are exposed to greater climate risks due to their high population density, housing characteristics, lack of basic infrastructure and lack of green spaces. It is also important for their inhabitants to be better prepared for extreme weather events. To learn about the process of social and urban integration of low-income neighborhoods, see **SDG 1**.

The **Adaptation to Extreme Weather Events Program** seeks to raise awareness of climate change among the elderly, especially from low-income neighborhoods, and provide them with tools to reduce the impact risk and increase their response capacity.

To promote a more sustainable and healthy life, the Government carries out multiple awareness-raising activities in healthy stations and markets. In addition, **39 neighborhood open-air markets** have been added, operating in 179 locations in the 15 municipal urban divisions ("comunas").

In 2010, Buenos Aires City created the **Escuelas Verdes ("Green Schools") Program** to move towards the construction of a sustainable, equitable, fair and diverse future, from a holistic approach that involves the educational community as a whole. By 2030, all state-run schools in the City will be recognized as Green Schools.

### Exchange kit

Plataforma  
Cooperación  
Urbana Federal



- Promotion of bike use in cities
- Switch to LED lights
- Escuelas Verdes ("Green Schools") Program

## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

The following is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 13. The complete list can be found in the Annex to this document.

### TARGET 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.1 Land area protected against flooding caused by rainfall events with an intensity equivalent to $T_r = 10$ years (km <sup>2</sup> )	
Baseline and year	2 (2018)
Target 2023	N/A
Target 2030	10,81
Source	Hydraulic Plan Special Projects Unit (UPEPH), GCBA.

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

Indicator 13.2.1 Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq/year)	
Baseline and year	13,100,079 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq/year (2016)
Most recent value and year	11,952,659 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq/year (2017)
Target 2023	11,000,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq/year
Target 2030	6,500,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> eq/year
Source	Environmental Protection Agency, GCBA.



# PROMOTE JUST, PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES



# 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

## PRIORITIZED TARGETS

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

**16.5** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

**16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

**16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

**16.10** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

In order to meet the 2030 Agenda sustainable development goals, we need strong, inclusive, equitable, efficient and transparent institutions. In this way, SDG 16 functions as an organizing and cross-cutting goal to ensure development.

## Open Government Ecosystem

In recent years, Buenos Aires City has deepened its results-oriented management model by incorporating tools to increase its efficiency, such as the formulation of evidence-based public policies. It has also expanded its open government policy by being accountable to citizens and strategically enhancing its institutional capacity through the co-creation of solutions with strategic actors. The initiatives framed for this purpose are grouped in the Open Government Ecosystem.

## OPEN GOVERNMENT ECOSYSTEM PILLARS

### Good Governance

It aims to strengthen a government that promotes high standards of institutional quality and accountability in response to citizens' problems; aligned with international parameters.

In order for the attributes of good governance to have an impact on the quality of life of citizens, the management model contemplates: priorities, planning, strategic management, follow-up, measurement of results of implemented policies and, finally, consensus with strategic actors.

Good governance initiatives:

- **Strategic Planning Council:** proposes consensual plans for the development of state policies.
- **City Commitments:** specific goals with measurable targets and permanent accountability.
- Active participation in the **Open Government Partnership.**

## Open Government

Its purpose is to open public datasets and provide evidence regarding the management of the City Government to favor access to information, informed decision making and the reuse of data in the development of innovative solutions.

**411 open data sets**

**6 open source portals**

**5 open government awards**

*Outstanding open government portals:*

- **BA Data:** makes available more than 400 public datasets in open format that are collected during government administration to enhance innovation, government openness and, also, encourage citizens to reuse them to add social and economic value. It combines the opening of public environmental information, accountability of government actions and civic activation.
- **Open Budget:** offers an interactive display of the government's budget and allows users to see how public resources are allocated.
- **AMBA Data:** indicator system of the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area.
- **BA Obras (BA Public Works):** provides geo-referenced information on the public works carried out by the City Government in each neighborhood, and details the start and end date of each work, its cost and further information.
- **3D City:** simple and updated open information on urban planning.
- **BA Cambio Climático (BA Climate Action):** brings together in one place all the energy efficiency, sustainable mobility and waste management policies implemented by the local government to combat climate change.
- **COVID-19 en datos (COVID-19 in Data):** makes available 27 daily updated datasets on the work carried out by the local administration against the virus, all citizens can access, use and reuse its data.
- **Compras Coronavirus (Coronavirus Purchases):** publication of information on purchases and hiring of goods and services initiated as a result of the pandemic.

## Collective intelligence

Governments do not have all the answers, for this reason, the City Government promotes collective intelligence and action to achieve better solutions to common challenges. To this end, it works together with strategic actors in processes of participation, co-creation of public policies and opening of information of public interest. Among them, the Government works with: civil society organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community and the private sector.

*Proposals that promote collective intelligence:*

- **Dialogando BA:** open initiative for the collaborative and horizontal construction of public policies.
- **Citizen Participation:** space for exchange and dialogue between citizens and the City Government.
- **Collaborative Management of Requests:** platform to submit requests and support those of other citizens.

## Exchange of best practices between local and provincial governments

The City Government exchanges best practices with other national and regional governments to strengthen management models and the open government policy. To this end, it creates instances of collaboration where it shares experiences, lessons learned and innovative solutions. Currently, it works collaboratively with 17 federal governments and, in total, 21 at the regional level.

To learn more about the platforms of replicating cities, click [here](#).

### INTERNALIZATION OF THE MANAGEMENT MODEL

These are the **21 cities of the region which replicated or adopted** the Open Government initiatives of Buenos Aires City.



### 3rd Open Government Action Plan in Buenos Aires City

In 2021 Buenos Aires City initiated the **co-creation process of the Third Open Government Action Plan** as part of the adherence to the Open Government Partnership (OGP).

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is a global initiative of countries and cities that promote **transparency, participation** and **government innovation** through the use of new technologies and ongoing dialogue with civil society.

Buenos Aires City has been part of the OGP since 2016. At that time, together with civil society organizations, it co-created the First Action Plan. It consisted of five commitments that sought to expand the openness of government in areas such as health, transport and education, and involved the three branches of local government in order to move towards the paradigm of an Open State.

During the development of the Second Action Plan, in 2018, Buenos Aires City improved the co-creation process based on a greater participation of civil society actors and convening, for the first time, citizens.

Currently, for the co-creation process of the **2021-2023 Third Action Plan**, it was again proposed to improve the quality of the collaborative process and achieve a consistent plan, composed of commitments with impact, addressing all the principles of open government: **transparency, participation, innovation, collaboration and accountability**.

To achieve this goal, throughout the two and a half years of the Plan, different instances of participation and collaboration will be carried out to incorporate new open government commitments. Each instance will have different stages for the design of commitments and will be oriented to different actors. To this end, the Government will generate a **form open to all citizens, thematic co-creation tables** with the participation of **officials, civil society actors, private sector, academia** and **citizens** and a process of validation of the commitments with those who participate.



### Open State roundtable in the City

All these instances were designed in the Open State Roundtable, which aims to promote **multilevel and multisectoral collaboration** between the State, CSOs, academia and the private sector, among other actors, to promote and deepen Open Government policies and tools in a cross-cutting manner in the City.

One of its main functions is to **maximize participation and cooperation** between public institutions and civil society, in order to convene relevant interlocutors in the debate and ensure plurality of voices. In addition, it functions as a space for co-creation and monitoring of the City's Open Government Action Plans for OGP, or of any other initiative of similar characteristics carried out by the City's public institutions.

This space, which has been operating informally since 2016, was institutionalized in 2019 through a **Resolution for the creation of the Open State Roundtable**. The text related to its genesis, as well as its operating guidelines, were drafted collaboratively with the participants of the space.

The structure will be determined by an election process among civil society organizations and cooperation agreements will be signed between the three branches of government.

The agreements to be signed by the members of the roundtable (Judicial, Legislative and Executive Branches), in addition to formalizing the collaboration in this space, represent a symbolic milestone that shows the commitment to collaborative work as well as to Open Government and Open State policies.

## 2021- 2023 City's Commitments

The **City's Commitments** are the priorities of a management with specific, measurable and time-bound goals, for which the government is permanently accountable. Detailed and updated information on the goals and indicators of each initiative are published in a website, as well as the expected trajectories of compliance and their level of progress.

This initiative is based on international best practices and combines elements of results-based management, data governance, evidence-based policies and open government.

Among other purposes, it seeks to align the areas that make up the City Government around shared priorities in the face of an increasingly complex public agenda. In this way, the City Commitments organize the internal management of the government with a common comprehensive vision that requires the participation of all areas.

In his first administration, between 2016 and 2019, the Head of Government Horacio Rodríguez Larreta, publicly committed to the achievement of **54 priority goals**. At the end of his term, he managed to achieve more than 90% average compliance with the commitments taken.

In the framework of the second government administration, he publicly announced **37 new City's Commitments** to continue the implementation and project the future with fulfilment deadlines between 2021 and 2023.

This new period includes goals that require the contribution of other social actors, such as: civil society organizations, academic institutions, private sector and trade union organizations. In this way, the joint work between the government and society as a whole is reinforced to achieve the proposed transformations.

## Internal monitoring and accountability

The monitoring of each of the priority goals is carried out with a systematic routine agenda:

- Monthly or biweekly follow-up meetings, per ministry or inter-ministerial.
- Review of progress and decision making to correct deviations.
- Subsequent monitoring of agreements: bilateral dialogue between meetings to resolve specific issues of commitments, early warnings and support for compliance.
- Quarterly presentations to the Cabinet of Ministers and six-monthly compliance report.

There are also several instances of public accountability, in which the head of government communicates the progress of the Commitments through biannual events to the public.

## BA Cambio Climático (BA Climate Action) co-creation process

BA Climate Action is a platform that brings together in one place the energy efficiency, sustainable mobility and waste management policies implemented by the Buenos Aires City Government in the fight against climate change. It combines the opening of public environmental information, accountability of government actions and civic activation.

In this way, through the platform Buenos Aires City responds to its commitment to open government and shares the roadmap (through the 2050 Climate Action Plan) to address the challenge of climate change.



How was BA Climate Action created? After committing to be a carbon neutral, resilient and inclusive city, Buenos Aires started working together with citizens, the private sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and experts through institutional spaces, such as the **Advisory Council on Environment and Sustainable Development**, promoting collective intelligence and action in the search for innovative solutions.

In order for these actors to work together in tandem, it was essential that they all had the same information. With this certainty, Buenos Aires City proposed to **publish data and statistics** on the status of the environmental situation and to design a platform, which could be useful for users, through a co-creation process with different **government areas, 15 experts, 20 CSOs** and more than **600 citizens**.

First, the **exploratory stage** was carried out, where representatives from more than 30 government areas gave their opinion on the needs of the team and relevant information for the design of a single platform that reflects the City's comprehensive climate change strategy.

In addition, **in-depth interviews were conducted with 15 activists, government and CSO** representatives, with the aim of gathering the diversity of voices on a homogeneous scheme of questions and answers. Their role was fundamental as they made it easier to address the strategic axes of climate action. Thanks to their technical knowledge, it was possible to include information and open data on central issues for actors specialized in climate change.

The most requested topics were: energy consumption, energy sources, energy efficiency and distributed generation; greenhouse gas inventory, air quality, trees, sustainable mobility, waste, meteorological data, climate change adaptation and mitigation plan; and lastly, emission reduction goals, initiatives and proposals for citizen participation.

This stage was followed by the **ideation and co-creation stage** with citizens and CSOs, which consisted of the following instances:

- **“Citizen Participation and Climate Change” Ideathon.** The Federal Ideathon “Innovative Cities in Times of COVID-19” consisted of a meeting on the Zoom platform, with the participation of citizens, specialists and CSOs.
- **Co-creation workshop with the Advisory Council on Environment and Sustainable Development.** The activity was aimed at an audience specialized in the agenda and had the following objectives: gather initiatives for adaptation, mitigation of climate change and incentives to provide to citizens.
- **Ideation roundtables for citizen activation initiatives.** Based on the workshop described in the previous section, two roundtable instances were held with citizens to enhance the co-creation process and incorporate new voices.

- **Collective Climate Action Hackathon.** Participation tables for the co-design of digital products. After the collective intelligence and ideation roundtables, work tables were held to obtain digital product layouts that could be implemented in the BA Climate Action platform, to enhance civic activation.

Finally, the co-creation of BA Climate Action included a collaborative process for the collection of **air quality data**. Eight volunteers placed sensors on their bicycles, these sensors were built by students from the **University of Buenos Aires (UBA)** and the **University of San Martin (UNSAM)** in workshops organized by the **National Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development** and **UNDP**. In this way, relevant information was obtained during the course of the Covid-19 pandemic. It was then uploaded to the City's open data portal and the BA Climate Action portal.

## BA CLIMATE ACTION

The **platform** is the result of a co-creation process between the different actors of the City, which combines the **opening of environmental information and civic activation**.

In a single website it offers:

- The **latest news on the main climate initiatives**, including information from more than ten government areas in a one-stop window instead of separate, isolated websites.
- The City's **2050 Climate Action Plan**, with 24 climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and targets.
- City emissions reduction targets for **2030** and **2050**.
- More than **30 datasets** that can be downloaded and reused.
- **Interactive graphics** on clean energy generation, existing infrastructure to promote sustainable mobility, integrated waste management, greenhouse gas inventories, temperature and precipitation evolution, and air quality.
- Proposals to the different actors in the city so that citizens can also contribute to climate action. The section "**Hacé tu parte**" ("Do your part") disseminates workshops, guides and activities for waste management, consumption of sustainable products, sustainable mobility alternatives and the generation of clean energy.
- **The existing collaboration and cooperation initiatives** with international organizations and global cities, and description of spaces for dialogue with civil society.

The co-creation process of the site has been **documented** so that it can be replicated by other local governments and thus contribute to more cities generating spaces for collaboration, collective intelligence and action in the fight against climate change. **Sharing and exchanging experiences among governments generates great public value, savings and learning.**

## Public access to information

Another fundamental piece to enhance the transparency of the State is the **Law on Access** to Public Information, which is in line with Article 13 of the American Convention on Human Rights. Although the law was approved in 1998 by the Buenos Aires Legislature, in 2016 it was updated recognizing access to public information as a human right and formalizing the opening of data. In 2017, a step further was taken to comply with it, with the creation of the **Guarantor Body of the Right of Access to Information**, which ensures Law's compliance. Thus, the agencies of the three branches of the State -executive, legislative and judicial-, control bodies, companies, unions, trusts, public service concessionaires and any other body have to provide information.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the General Directorate of Monitoring of Control Bodies and Access to Information readapted its work to the virtual modality to guarantee the Right of Access to Public Information to all citizens, within the scope of the Executive Branch of the City of Buenos Aires. Hence, since the beginning of the confinement measures, the processing periods for information requests have not been suspended.

Although it is not possible to establish a direct relationship between the decrease in requests for information between 2019 and 2020 -from **5,914** to **4,879**- due to the health emergency, it is feasible that the restrictions derived from the confinement measures and the temporary suspension of administrative procedures under face-to-face mode have collaborated with this panorama. The same occurs with the percentage of fully answered requests -**95% in 2019** and **89.6% in 2020**- which could be largely linked to the challenges of obtaining and compiling documentation in various media, derived from working remotely.

## EXCHANGE KIT

Plataforma  
Cooperación  
Urbana Federal



- Management model
- City's Commitments
- BA Data
- BA Obras (BA Public Works)



## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

The following is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 16. The complete list can be found in the Annex to this document.

### TARGET 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Indicator 16.6.2 Number of government commitments made to the citizens	
Baseline and year	20 (2016)
Most recent value and year	91 (2021)
Target 2023	100
Target 2030	To be defined
Source	Undersecretariat of Open Government and Accountability (SSGOARCU), GCBA

### TARGET 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Indicator 16.7.1 Number of CSOs, academia and businesses involved in open government initiatives	
Baseline and year	50 (2020)
Most recent value and year	100 (2021)
Target 2023	To be defined
Target 2030	To be defined
Source	Undersecretariat of Open Government and Accountability (SSGOARCU), GCBA



# REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



# 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

## PRIORITIZED TARGETS

**17.9** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

**17.16** Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

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

The capacity of governments to exchange **strategies, experiences and good practices with different actors** such as civil society, the private sector, academia, other cities and multilateral networks is fundamental for the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda.

For decades, cities have been working with a **multilateral and cooperative logic**. Whether through Urban 20 or city networks -such as United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) or the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group- local and national governments in the region have paved the way to the global stage by contributing their perspective on the main challenges of the development agenda.

Particularly in 2020, cities were at the center of cooperation forums and forged partnerships to work on the pandemic response, but also to fight against urban challenges of global impact, such as climate change.

## Proyectos de cooperación internacional

In recent years, the City of Buenos Aires has deepened its exchanges with key actors in the international system, such as cities, international organizations and institutions. **International cooperation** provides instruments that allow governments to progress towards more symmetrical and reciprocal ways of working and exchange, as well as mutual learning.

In terms of cooperation among cities, **Buenos Aires and Helsinki** established a partnership for the **improvement of educational quality**, where the University of the City of Buenos Aires takes the curricular design of the University of Helsinki, and seeks to replicate the Finnish LUMA centers in Buenos Aires neighborhoods.

Likewise, within the framework of the Strategic Sector Cooperation initiative of the Government of Denmark, the cities of **Copenhagen and Buenos Aires agreed to carry out a joint work plan on energy efficiency in public buildings and water resource management focused on floods**.

In turn, as part of the partnership between France and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), with financing from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the cities are participating in a program for the **exchange of best practices focused on local affordable housing strategies**. The project consists in the exchange of experiences between **Paris and Buenos Aires** on the pilot sector of the Historic District of Buenos Aires, in relation to affordable housing, mixed uses, carbon neutrality and resilience.



The City also works with city networks and philanthropic organizations. Together with C40, it is developing an **integrated information management software related to Urban Green Infrastructure** (*Plataforma IVU in Spanish*).

The City of Buenos Aires, in collaboration with **Bloomberg Philanthropies**, participates in different technical assistance projects. Among them:

- **Global Mayors Challenge:** in which the City applied with a project that seeks to turn avenues into green corridors by incorporating public space in high deficit areas, using a replicable methodology that includes innovative listening tools to link citizens to their needs, as well as environmental monitoring platforms.
- **Data For Health:** supports technical exchanges between low- and middle-income countries to support the implementation of the pilot of an Integrated Information System.
- **Partnership for Healthy Cities-COVID-19 Response,** project through which Buenos Aires obtained funding, among other projects, for the “**Butterfly Effect**” program of the Ministry of Health, whose objective is to provide access to vaccination to the population at risk of and experiencing homelessness through the creation of a device.

In addition, the **French Development Agency (AFD)** provides technical assistance in the implementation of the “**Emblematic Streets**” project, in order to support the creation of macro-blocks in Barrio 20 which guarantee a better fabric and a better quality of public spaces within the neighborhood, study mobility between those identified in the proposal, and their relationship with the city.

## Partnerships with city networks and international organizations

In terms of **climate change**, urban collective action has proven to be decisive in advancing the most ambitious environmental goals of the Paris Agreement at the local level. For this reason, since then, the City of Buenos Aires has been actively participating in international networks of cities that are committed to sustainability and climate action to prevent the planet’s temperature from continuing to rise.

In 2009, the City joined **C40 Cities**, the climate leadership group made up of the 97 most important cities in the world. Together, they represent more than **700 million citizens and a quarter of the world’s economy**.

Under the C40 guidance, the City of Buenos Aires has developed its new **2050 Climate Action Plan**, a roadmap that sets out specific measures and goals to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, increase resilience, inclusiveness, and achieve carbon neutrality by that year.

The drafting process of the Climate Action Plan 2050 (PAC 2050), initiated at the beginning of 2019, was carried out by **more than 30 government** areas, in coordination with the **C40** network, with the cooperation of the **Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain** and the collaboration of an **external Advisory Council, made up of 15 experts**. In addition, contributions were made by different participation spaces such as the Forum for the Fight against Climate Change, workshops with senior citizens, meetings with the private sector and with the CSOs that make up the Advisory Council on Environment and Sustainable Development.

## CITIES FOR CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP

In 2021, **Buenos Aires City and 16 other Argentine cities launched the Cities for Climate Partnership**, a space that promotes the exchange of local policies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change and sustainable development.

The partnership, comprising large provincial capitals and cities committed to climate action -with a total of more than **10 million inhabitants**-, has as one of its objectives to bring the voices of Argentine cities to major international forums.

Thus, the four meetings that will take place during 2021 will culminate in a document to be presented at the **26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP26) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change**. The document will present emblematic cases of the participating cities, a common vision for a federal climate change agenda and the main challenges to carry it forward. It will also propose innovative initiatives to address the mitigation agenda, focusing on energy, waste and transport.

**Member cities:** Bahía Blanca, Buenos Aires, Córdoba, Corrientes, Godoy Cruz, La Rioja, Luján de Cuyo, Mendoza, Posadas, Rawson, Resistencia, Rosario, Salta, San Miguel de Tucumán, San Salvador de Jujuy, Santa Fe, Villa Carlos Paz.



Along the same lines, since March 2020, the **Chief of Government of Buenos Aires City, Horacio Rodríguez Larreta**, together with the **Mayor of Bogota, Claudia López Hernández**, have been members of the **C40 Steering Committee** as vice presidents, representing the 12 cities of the Latin American region that are part of the network, and during a period that corresponds to their terms of office. Within this framework, Buenos Aires and Bogota have joined forces and have been actively working to involve more Latin American cities in the development of climate policies..

## DIALOGUE FOR CLIMATE ACTION IN LATIN AMERICAN CITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19

It is an initiative created in October 2020 and jointly promoted by **Buenos Aires and Bogota**, which brought together officials in charge of the implementation of environmental and climate change agendas in 14 Latin American cities. It lays the foundations for exchanging experiences and solutions on the implementation of environmental policies and climate action, with a focus on cities on a human scale and local government access to green financing.

The dialogue continued with a virtual meeting of six mayors from C40 member and non-member cities. The meeting was chaired by the current Chair of C40 and **Mayor of Los Angeles, Eric Garcetti**.

Buenos Aires City has an additional commitment and responsibility: in September 2020, at the express request of the president of C40 and mayor of Los Angeles, the **head of Buenos Aires City government assumed global leadership of the “15-minute cities” agenda**, a model that places people’s quality of life at the center of government policy. It respects the identity, characteristics and particular dynamics of each neighborhood. Such leadership aims to globally promote this city archetype, to contribute to a **resilient, inclusive and sustainable urban recovery from the health crisis caused by COVID-19**.

Within this framework, the City is currently working on the **2021-2023 Work Plan** with a series of initiatives aimed at mobilizing cities of the world around the agenda. To achieve this, an internal working group has been formed that will technically support the political leadership of the head of government at the international level.

Between the end of 2017 and 2018, the City experienced the most international year in its history. It hosted the 11th WTO Ministerial Conference, the Youth Olympic Games and the G20 Leaders’ Summit. On the occasion of the latter, the City also promoted the first **Urban 20 Mayors’ Summit (U20)**.

**U20** is the **city diplomacy initiative** launched in 2017 under the leadership of **Buenos Aires and Paris**, and facilitated by the **C40 and UCLG** city networks. It aims to provide a space where cities can address the main issues on the global development agenda, coordinate a joint position and produce a series of documents aimed at informing the debate and influencing the decisions of G20 national leaders through an urban perspective. Since 2020, the U20 has the status of an official G20 Engagement Group.

The first summit of this diplomacy initiative was held in Buenos Aires City in October 2018. It gathered nearly 5,000 people, including city representatives, urban planners, experts and members of international agencies, leaders from the private sector, civil society organizations and students. During the summit, mayors, deputy mayors and other officials debated and elaborated their recommendations on key issues for sustainable development, such as: climate action, social inclusion, jobs of the future, women’s empowerment and access to finance.

The second edition (2019) was held in **Tokyo**, while the third (2020) was convened by **Riyadh**. This year, Milan and **Rome** share the presidency of the process.

Likewise, Buenos Aires City periodically works together with other cities -Argentine and worldwide- and international bodies in building a community of practices to promote the Sustainable Development Goals, exchange experiences, lessons learned and address possible local solutions to major global challenges. Among them are: **SDG Federal Network of the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies, Brookings Institution’s Leading Cities in SDGs; Madrid Expert Group, UN Habitat and UCLG, Working Group for Voluntary Local Review of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.**



## Partnerships with civil society organizations

Lastly, the participation of the City's civil society organizations (CSOs) in the collaborative design of plans and policies should be highlighted. The **Strategic Planning Council** (CoPE in Spanish), created by Article 19 of the City's Constitution, is a multi-sectoral and consultative body that periodically proposes consensual strategic plans that serve as the basis for the development of public policies.

One of the CoPe's major contributions to the SDGs is the **Buenos Aires 2035 Participatory Strategic Plan** (PEP BA 2035). Based on the premise that long-term planning for the City to be built is indispensable, the 2035 participatory strategic plan identifies priorities and establishes action plans, as well as specific targets and indicators for monitoring. However, the most important characteristic is that it arises from the dialogue, exchange and open participation of civil society organizations of Buenos Aires City.

In the same way, the CoPE designs sectorial strategic plans for the City with a metropolitan perspective. The Buenos Aires 2035 Cultural Participatory Strategic Plan, framed within the SDGs, proposes a cultural roadmap to accomplish better education, raise awareness of environmental care and achieve greater participation of all citizens.

## EXCHANGE KIT



- International projection strategy

## CITY INDICATORS FOR MONITORING THE SDG TARGETS

The following is a selection of the indicators defined for monitoring SDG 17. The complete list can be found in the Annex to this document.

**TARGET 17.9** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

### Indicator 17.9.1. Percentage of international cooperation initiatives aimed at implementing the SDGs at the local level.

Baseline and year	100% (2016)
Most recent value and year	100% (2020)
Target 2023	Maintain 100%
Target 2030	Maintain 100%
Source	General Directorate of International Relations and Cooperation, GCBA

# 6.

## CONCLUSIONS

# CONCLUSIONS

## BUENOS AIRES, A CITY FOR THE PEOPLE

The crisis caused by COVID-19 tested the resilience of cities and their governments and the way they carry out the design and execution of public policies. The pandemic not only requires rapid adaptation to an ever-changing context, but it also to face the demands of **new public goods**, the **acceleration of urban trends** that were already underway -such as digitalization and the transformation of cities to a human scale-, and the creation of a **new social contract** with the public and private sectors, civil society, the scientific and academic community, and the citizenry.

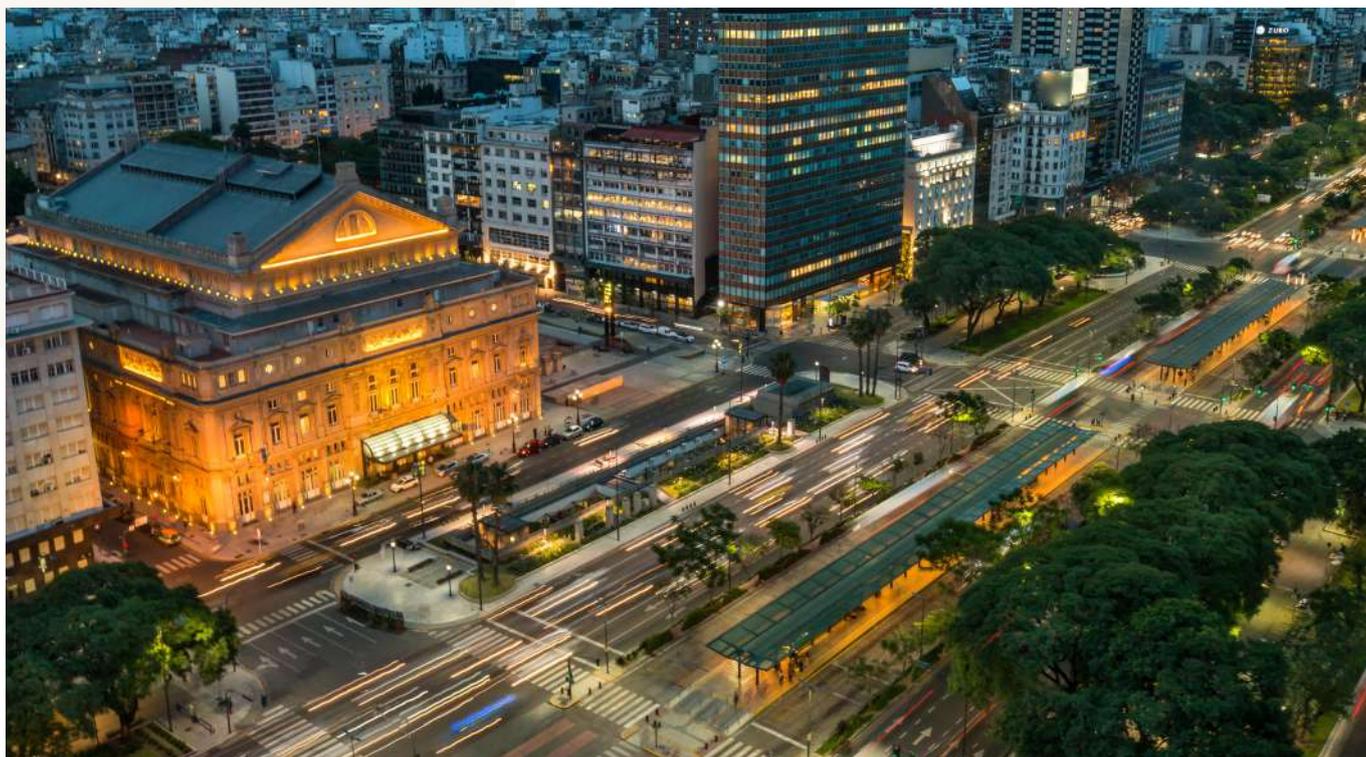
Similarly, while the current scenario calls for a new analysis of government priorities for the social and economic reconstruction and the future, in Buenos Aires City the horizon and goals for 2030 remain the same: a **sustainable, resilient, inclusive** and **diverse** city that promotes **talent** and **creativity** and offers the best **quality of life** to its inhabitants.

From the reconfiguration of public space to the digital transformation to continue providing services during the health emergency, the VLR 2021 shows how Buenos Aires has adapted its governance and public policies to the new challenges. At the same time, it does not lose sight of the future of the City as it reflects Buenos Aires' commitments to social, economic and environmental development.

The efforts to achieve this vision are translated into the central priorities of the Buenos Aires City Government, which function as accelerators of sustainable and inclusive development.

In the first place, the **comprehensive well-being** -revalued during the pandemic- of the 3 million residents who live in the city and of the almost 3 million people who visit it every day, is a fundamental pillar to boost development. This implies promoting a healthy -physical, mental and emotional- and sustainable lifestyle, with access to public and green spaces for enjoyment and recreation, and with a varied cultural offer.





Second, the confluence and comprehensive approach of **education** and **labor** -drivers of economic and social development- are paramount for the reconstruction and future of the City. A greater linkage between education and work, the preparation of young people for the jobs of the future and the provision of learning opportunities at different stages of life are priorities; as well as encouraging new industries such as digital and programming; fostering entrepreneurship; promoting labor formalization and the social and popular economy; boosting the visitor economy by attracting digital nomads, tourists and international students; and fostering the growth of strategic and innovative sectors.

Lastly, the **transformation of the City**, both **urban** and **digital**, in a manner that accompanies the previous priorities. That is, on the one hand, an urban design aligned with the 15-minute city paradigm, in the search for carbon neutrality, which prepares the City for the challenges of the future, prioritizing sustainable mobility -especially the use of bicycles and walkability-, and putting people at the center. And, on the other hand, a digital transformation that breaks down administrative and bureaucratic barriers, facilitating procedures for those who decide to start a business or invest in the City and who bet on having a better quality of life in Buenos Aires. Increasing connectivity and reducing the digital gap optimizes the use of time, simplifies processes and enables innovation in the economic and educational spheres, thus boosting economic and social development.

The VLR 2021 also demonstrates the **capacity** of Buenos Aires City Government to **articulate and work together** with other jurisdictions, citizens, the private sector, social and civil society organizations, and the scientific and academic community.

In this regard, **good governance** and **collective intelligence** are key allies in the path towards the sustainable development of the City. The most efficient and inclusive public policies are those designed through the use of evidence, co-creation and teamwork. The roadmap for the future of Buenos Aires should be developed with a large group of strategic actors who, together, propose innovative solutions to emerging challenges. This roadmap should also formulate specific and measurable goals subject to periodic accountability.

**Finally, this report provides continuity to the localization of the Global Goals within the local context with the challenge ahead of guiding the social and economic reconstruction of the City, with a renewed agenda of policies and public goods; setting the path for the future of Buenos Aires towards 2030; and, ratifying the commitment of Buenos Aires to the Sustainable Development Goals.**

# 7.

ANNEX

SDG	TARGET	INDICATOR	LEVEL	BASELINE		MOST RECENT VALUE	YEAR	SHORT TERM TARGETS (2023)	LONG TERM TARGETS (2030)	BASELINE SOURCE
				VALUE	YEAR					
1: No poverty	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Percentage of households with access to basic services	I	97,29%	2010			To be defined	To be defined	National Population Census, Dwellings and Housing, INDEC
		1.4.1.1 Percentage of population affected by urbanization processes with access to basic services	Complementary	To be defined	To be defined			Not applicable	Not applicable	IVC y SISU, GCBA
		1.4.2 Percentage of households with regular tenure	I	87,30%	2017	88,2	2020	To be defined	To be defined	Annual Household Survey, DGEyC
		1.4.2.1 Number of houses registered through the Credit Program of the Buenos Aires City Housing Institute	Complementary	1700	2017			Not applicable	Not applicable	IVC
2: Zero hunger	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Number of households in CABA receiving food assistance out of the total number of poor households not covered by the AUH (Family allowance program)	II	36.151	2018			Increase the universe of households benefiting from the CP and ST Programs to 46,000 households.	Support and maintain over time the coverage of the Ciudadania Portefia and Ticket Social Programs, to poor households in CABA that do not receive Universal Child Allowance (AUH for its acronym in Spanish), increasing their coverage to 58,000 households.	Ciudadania Portefia (CP) and Ticket Social (TS) programs records; Permanent Household Survey (Permanet Household Survey (EPH)) (INDEC); National Social Security Administration records (ANSES)
		2.1.1.1 Number of popular neighborhoods with vegetable gardens	Complementary	0	2019	3	2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	MDH, GCBA
3: Good health and well-being	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio per 10,000 live births	I	13	2016	8	2018	12 per 10,000	9 per 10,000	Vital statistics, DGEyC
		3.1.2 Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel	I	99,90%	2016	99,67%	2018	99,90%	99,90%	Vital statistics, DGEyC
		3.1.3 Proportion of live births born in health facilities.	I	99,53%	2015	99,64%	2018	99,60%	99,60%	Vital statistics, DGEyC
	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.	3.2.1 Mortality rate of children under 5 years of age per 1,000 live births.	I	1,5	2016			1,3	1,0	DGEyC, GCBA
		3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	I	5,4	2016	4,9	2019	4,8	4	DGEyC, GCBA
		3.2.3 Child mortality rate per 1,000 live births	I	7,2	2016	7,1	2019	6,8	6	DGEyC, GCBA
	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	3.3.1 Rate of new HIV infections per 100,000 inhabitants.	II	13,5	2015			12,5	10	National Public Health Surveillance System
		3.3.2 AIDS mortality rate per 100,000 inhabitants.	II	4,9	2015	3,2	2019	3,9	3	DGEyC, GCBA
		3.3.3 Tuberculosis notification rate per 100,000 inhabitants	I	40	2016	45,02	2019	35	20	National Public Health Surveillance System
		3.3.4 Tuberculosis mortality rate per 100,000 inhabitants.	I	2,1	2018	1,03	2019	1,7	1,2	National Public Health Surveillance System
		3.3.5 Congenital Syphilis notification rate per 1,000 live births.	I	8,1	2018			5	0,5	National Public Health Surveillance System
	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.	3.4.1. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease per 1,000 inhabitants.	I	2,7	2017			2,4	2,1	Vital statistics, DGEyC
		3.4.2 Mortality rate attributed to cancer disease per 1,000 inhabitants.	I	1,8	2017			1,5	1,45	Vital statistics, DGEyC
		3.4.3 Proportion of population with elevated blood glucose over the total population.	I	8,2	2013	8,8	2018	7,6	7	ENFR
3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Prevalence of regular alcohol consumption of risk	I	7,3 % of the population aged 18 and over	2013	8,4% of the population aged 18 and over	2018	6,9 % of the population aged 18 and over	6,7 % of the population aged 18 and over	ENFR	
	3.5.2 Prevalence of excessive episodic alcohol consumption	I	11% of the population aged 18 and over	2013	15,6% of the population aged 18 and over	2018	10,4% of the population aged 18 and over	9,4% of the population aged 18 and over	ENFR	

SDG	TARGET	INDICATOR	LEVEL	BASELINE		MOST RECENT VALUE	YEAR	SHORT TERM TARGETS (2023)	LONG TERM TARGETS (2030)	BASELINE SOURCE
				VALUE	YEAR					
	3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries (within 30 days of the event)	I	165	2015	93	2019	132	83	Road Safety Observatory, based on data from the Ministry of Justice and Security
	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.	3.7.1 Rate of unplanned pregnancy	I	60%	2016			50%	45%	Maternity and Childhood Team, General Directorate of Hospitals, Undersecretariat of Hospital Care
3.7.2 Percentage of contraceptive method use in unplanned pregnancies recorded in Perinatal Information System (SIP) - Maternity Hospitals from the GCSA		I	75.5% of women who did not plan their pregnancy reported not having used a contraceptive method	2018			60% of women who did not plan their pregnancy reported not having used a contraceptive method	50% of women who did not plan their pregnancy reported not having used a contraceptive method		
3.7.3 Early adolescent fertility rate (10-14 years) per 1,000 women		I	0,3	2015/2017			0,3	Less than 0,2	Vital statistics, DGEyC	
3.7.4 Late adolescent fertility rate (15-19 years) per 1,000 women		I	22,7	2015/2018			22,5	Less than 20	Vital statistics, DGEyC	
	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.	3.8.1 Percentage of the population with exclusive public health coverage treated by the health system	I	35%	2016			50%	100%	EAH, DGEyC
3.8.1.1 Percentage of people within 15 minutes on public transport to a CeSAC		Complementary	To be defined				To be defined	To be defined	To be defined	
3.8.1.2 Medical consultations made in CeSACs		Complementary	To be defined				To be defined	To be defined	To be defined	
3.8.2 Percentage of the population with exclusive public health coverage and a core medical team		I	82%	2018			100%	100%	HSI SIGEHOS	
	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Prevalence of tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	I	29.70%	2013	17,50%	2018	22%	17%	ENFR
	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.	3.c.1 Professional personnel hired by the City's health department	I	32.735	2019	38.180	2020	To be defined	To be defined	DGEyC, GCBA
	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.	3.d.1 Number of people vaccinated against the flu in public vaccination campaigns	II	To be defined	To be defined	560.000	2020	To be defined	To be defined	Ministry of Health
4: Quality education	4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Effective promotion rate - Primary Level	I	98,6%	2016	98,60%	2019	99,5%	99,5%	Annual Survey 2016-2017, Unit for the Comprehensive Evaluation of Educational Quality and Equality (UEI/CEE), (Ministry of Education and Innovation)
		4.1.1.1 Effective promotion rate - Primary Level. Boys	Complementary	98,7%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		4.1.1.2 Effective promotion rate - Primary Level. Girls	Complementary	98,5%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		4.1.2 Effective promotion rate - Secondary Level- Total	I	82,5%	2016	84,30%	2019	85,7%	87,3%	
		4.1.2.1 Effective promotion rate - Secondary Level- Total. Boys	Complementary	79,4%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		4.1.2.2 Effective promotion rate - Secondary Level- Total. Girls	Complementary	85,6%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		4.1.3 Effective promotion rate - Secondary Level- 1st cycle	I	82,6%	2016			To be defined	To be defined	
		4.1.3.1 Effective promotion rate - Secondary Level- 1st cycle . Boys	Complementary	78,9%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	

SDG	TARGET	INDICATOR	LEVEL	BASELINE		MOST RECENT VALUE	YEAR	SHORT TERM TARGETS (2023)	LONG TERM TARGETS (2030)	BASELINE SOURCE
				VALUE	YEAR					
		41.3.2 Effective promotion rate - Secondary Level- 1st cycle. Girls	Complementary	86.6%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	Annual Survey 2016-2017/Unit for the Comprehensive Evaluation of Educational Quality and Equality (UEICEE) (Ministry of Education and Innovation)
		41.4. Effective promotion rate - Secondary Level-2nd cycle.	I	82.4%	2016			To be defined	To be defined	
		41.4.1 Effective promotion rate - Secondary Level-2nd cycle. Boys.	Complementary	79.9%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.4.2 Effective promotion rate - Secondary Level- 2nd cycle. Girls.	Complementary	84.8%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.5. Repetition rate - Primary Level.	I	1.0%	2016	1.20%	2019	0.4%	0.3%	
		41.5.1 Repetition rate - Primary Level. Boys.	Complementary	1.0%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.5.2 Repetition rate - Primary Level. Girls.	Complementary	1.0%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.6. Repetition rate - Secondary Level. Total	I	9.0%	2016	8.30%	2019	7.40%	5.4%	
		41.6.1 Repetition rate - Secondary Level - Total. Boys.	Complementary	10.6%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.6.2 Repetition rate - Secondary Level - Total. Girls.	Complementary	7.4%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.7. Repetition rate - Secondary Level - 1st cycle.	I	11.6%	2016			To be defined	To be defined	
		41.7.1 Repetition rate - Secondary Level - 1st cycle. Boys.	Complementary	13.6%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.7.2 Repetition rate - Secondary Level - 1st cycle. Girls.	Complementary	9.5%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.8. Repetition rate - Secondary Level - 2nd cycle.	I	6.8%	2016			To be defined	To be defined	
		41.8.1 Repetition rate - Secondary Level - 2nd cycle. Boys.	Complementary	7.8%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.8.2 Repetition rate - Secondary Level - 2nd cycle. Girls.	Complementary	5.7%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.9. Interannual dropout rate - Primary Level	I	0.4%	2016	0.30%	2019	0.3%	0.3%	
		41.9.1 Interannual dropout rate - Primary Level. Boys	Complementary	0.3%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.9.2 Interannual dropout rate - Primary Level. Girls	Complementary	0.5%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.10. Interannual dropout rate - Secondary Level - Total	I	8.5%	2016	7.40%	2019	6.90%	7.3%	
		41.10.1 Interannual dropout rate - Secondary Level - Total. Boys	Complementary	10.0%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.10.2 Interannual dropout rate - Secondary Level - Total. Girls	Complementary	7.0%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.11. Interannual dropout rate - Secondary Level - 1st cycle	I	5.8%	2016			To be defined	To be defined	
		41.11.1 Interannual dropout rate - Secondary Level - 1st cycle. Boys	Complementary	7.5%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.11.2 Interannual dropout rate - Secondary Level - 1st cycle. Girls	Complementary	3.9%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.12. Interannual dropout rate - Secondary Level - 2nd cycle	I	10.9%	2016			To be defined	To be defined	
		41.12.1 Interannual dropout rate - Secondary Level - 2nd cycle. Boys	Complementary	12.3%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.12.2 Interannual dropout rate - Secondary Level - 2nd cycle. Girls	Complementary	9.5%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.13. Overage rate -Primary Level	I	7.4%	2016	6%	2018	4.9%	1.6%	
		41.14. Overage rate - Secondary Level - Total	I	28.8%	2016	25.8%	2018	23.6%	16.6%	
		41.15. Overage rate - Secondary Level- 1st cycle	Complementary	28.0%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.16. Overage rate - Secondary Level - 2nd cycle	Complementary	29.5%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		41.17. On-time graduation rate -Primary Level	I	90.7%	2016			93.3%	96.2%	
		41.17.1 On-time graduation rate -Primary Level. Boys	Complementary	91.2%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	

SDG	TARGET	INDICATOR	LEVEL	BASELINE		MOST RECENT VALUE	YEAR	SHORT TERM TARGETS (2023)	LONG TERM TARGETS (2030)	BASELINE SOURCE
				VALUE	YEAR					
		4.1.17.2 On-time graduation rate -Primary Level. Girls	Complementary	90,2%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	Annual Survey 2016-2017,Unit for the Comprehensive Evaluation of Educational Quality and Equality (UEICEE), (Ministry of Education and Innovation)
		4.1.18. On-time graduation rate - Secondary Level	I	37,4%	2016			42,0%	51,1%	
		4.1.18.1 On-time graduation rate - Secondary Level. Boys	Complementary	31,0%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		4.1.18.2 On-time graduation rate - Secondary Level. Girls	Complementary	44,9%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		4.1.19. Graduation rate - Primary Level	I	97,2%	2016	97,74%	2019	99,0%	98,0%	
		4.1.19.1 Graduation rate - Primary Level. Boys	Complementary	97,7%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		4.1.19.2 Graduation rate - Primary Level. Girls	Complementary	96,8%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		4.1.20. Graduation rate - Secondary Level	I	58,6%	2016	63,09%	2019	65,9%	66,6%	
		4.1.20.1 Graduation rate - Secondary Level. Boys	Complementary	52,6%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		4.1.20.2 Graduation rate - Secondary Level. Girls	Complementary	65,1%	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		4.1.21. Percentage of 6th Grade Primary school students by performance Level in Language - Advanced + Satisfactory level	I	80,4%	2016			To be defined	To be defined	
		4.1.22. Percentage of 6th Grade Primary school students by performance Level in Math - Advanced + Satisfactory level	I	76,8%	2016			To be defined	To be defined	
		4.1.23. Percentage of 5th Grade Secondary school students by performance Level in Language - Advanced + Satisfactory level	I	61,7%	2016			To be defined	To be defined	
		4.1.24. Percentage of 5th Grade Secondary school students by performance Level in Math - Advanced + Satisfactory level	I	52,6%	2016			To be defined	To be defined	
	4.2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development and care services and early childhood education, so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1. Participation rate in early childhood education in a given period (1 year) prior to entry into primary education.	I	97,3%	2016			99,0%	100,0%	
	4.3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all men and women to quality technical, vocational and higher education, including university education	To be defined	III	To be defined	To be defined			To be defined	To be defined	To be defined
	4.4. By 2030, significantly increase the number of young people and adults who have the necessary skills, in particular technical and professional skills, to access employment, decent work and entrepreneurship.	4.4.1. Percentage of Youth and Adults who have at least completed secondary education - Youth aged 20-29	I	88,5%	2016			87,7%	89,3%	Own elaboration, Comprehensive Evaluation of Educational Quality and Equality (UEICEE) - (Ministry of Education of GCABA), based on Permanent Household Survey (EPH), 2nd quarter 2016 (National Institute for Statistics and Censuses - INDEC)
4.4.2. Percentage of Youth and Adults who have at least completed secondary education - Youth aged 30-39		I	87,6%	2016	89%	2019	89,9%	88,4%		
4.4.1.1 Number of participants of the program "Codo a codo" (Hand in Hand)		Complementary	950	2017	1.242	2019	Not applicable	Not applicable	General Directorate of Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff. Undersecretariat for the teaching career and technical-vocational training, SSCDFTP	
4.4.1.2 Number of participants of the program "Codo a codo" (Hand in Hand). % Male participants		Complementary	65,2%	2017			Not applicable	Not applicable		
4.4.1.3 Number of participants of the program "Codo a codo" (Hand in Hand). % Female participants		Complementary	34,8%	2017			Not applicable	Not applicable		

SDG	TARGET	INDICATOR	LEVEL	BASELINE		MOST RECENT VALUE	YEAR	SHORT TERM TARGETS (2023)	LONG TERM TARGETS (2030)	BASELINE SOURCE
				VALUE	YEAR					
		4.4.1.4 Number of participants of the "Aprendé Programando" program (Learn by Programming)	Complementary	2500	2017	3.200	2019	Not applicable	Not applicable	Dirección General de Educación Digital. SSCITE
		4.4.1.5 Number of participants of the "Aprendé Programando" program (Learn by Programming) % Male participants	Complementary	62.6%	2017			Not applicable	Not applicable	General Directorate of Digital Education. Undersecretariat of Smart City and Educational Technology, SSCITE
		4.4.1.6 Number of participants of the "Aprendé Programando" program (Learn by Programming) % Female participants	Complementary	37.4%	2017			Not applicable	Not applicable	General Directorate of Digital Education. Undersecretariat of Smart City and Educational Technology, SSCITE
		4.4.1.6 EStudents trained in skills for the 21st Century	Complementary	20.0%	2020			Not applicable	Not applicable	UEICEE, Ministry of Education
		4.4.1.7 Number of students in educational practices	Complementary	3300	2020			Not applicable	Not applicable	UEICEE, Ministry of Education
		4.4.1.8 Number of secondary schools with Secondary Schools of the Future	Complementary	12.5%	2018	91	2021	Not applicable	Not applicable	UEICEE, Ministry of Education
		4.4.1.9 Number of schools with digital platforms	Complementary	To be defined	To be defined			Not applicable	Not applicable	UEICEE, Ministry of Education
		4.4.1.10 Number schools with programming and robotics	Complementary	To be defined	To be defined			Not applicable	Not applicable	UEICEE, Ministry of Education
	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	To be defined	III	To be defined	To be defined			To be defined	To be defined	To be defined
	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population aged 15 and over who can read and write	I	100.0%	2016			To be defined	To be defined	Own elaboration, Comprehensive Evaluation of Educational Quality and Equality (UEICEE) - (Ministry of Education of GCABA), based on Permanent Household Survey (Permanent Household Survey (EPH)), 2nd quarter 2016 (INDEC)
		4.6.2 Net enrolment rate of the population aged 6-12 (primary level)	I	97.9%	2016	98.2%	2019	98.5%	98.9%	EAH (DGEyC)
		4.6.3 Net enrolment rate of the population aged 13-17 (secondary level)	I	88.3%	2016	93.2%	2019	90.1%	93.1%	EAH (DGEyC)
	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Number of recognized green schools	I	56	2019	300	2020	480	400	Special Projects Unit, Education for Sustainability
		4.7.2 Number of teachers trained in Education for Sustainable Development (EDS, for its acronym in Spanish)	I	10.500	2019	16.864	2020	20.000	32.000	
		4.7.3 Number of students trained in Education for Sustainable Development (EDS, for its acronym in Spanish)	I	58.600	2019			157.700	293.000	
		4.7.4 Number of schools participating in the Global Citizenship Program (GC)	I	0	2019			350	700	
		4.7.5 Number of teachers trained in GC	I	0	2019			450	875	
		4.7.6 Number of students trained in GC	I	0	2019			10.500	21.000	
		4.7.7 Number of Schools with RE installations	I	0	2019			10	20	
		4.7.8 Number of Schools with green roofs	I	4	2019			10	20	Ministry of Education
		4.7.9 Number of schools with LED technology	I	0	2019			100	780	Ministry of Education

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5: Gender Equality	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	To be defined	III	To be defined	To be defined			To be defined	To be defined	To be defined
	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Rate of femicides	I	0.55	2017	0.31	2019	Annual reduction of femicides with respect to the baseline	Annual reduction of femicides with respect to the baseline	SIGBA, DGEyC
		5.2.1.1 Women victims of family violence assisted in Comprehensive Care Centers for Women (CIMS, for its acronym in Spanish)	Complementary	2.231	2017	2.568	2019	Not applicable	Not applicable	SIGBA, DGEyC
		5.2.1.2 Number of phone calls taken in line 144 of assistance to victims of gender-based violence	Complementary	To be defined	To be defined	66.044	2019	Not applicable	Not applicable	General Direction for Women
	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	5.4.1 Time gap of unpaid domestic work between men and women per day	I	2:08	2016			Reduce the time gap of unpaid domestic work by 10% of the baseline	Reduce the time gap of unpaid domestic work by 20% of the baseline	SIGBA, DGEyC
	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	5.5.1 Percentage of female legislators in the city of Buenos Aires	I	35%	2019	45%	2020	50%	Maintain the parity of seats held by women and men	SIGBA, DGEyC
		5.5.1.1 Percentage of Legislature Commissions chaired by women	Complementary	41,7%	2019	41,7%	2019	Not applicable	Not applicable	SIGBA, DGEyC
		5.5.3 Percentage of women in formal private employment in managerial positions	I	3%	2017	2,7%	2019	Increase the percentage of women employed in formal private employment in management positions	Increase the percentage of women employed in formal private employment in management positions	SIGBA, DGEyC
		5.5.3.1 Percentage of women in senior and managerial positions in the City Police	Complementary	11,7%	2017	12,30%	2018	Not applicable	Not applicable	SIGBA, DGEyC
8.5.4 Gender gap in labor income		I	-21,80%	2017	-23,20%	2019	-21%	-19%	SIGBA, DGEyC	
5.5.3.2 Percentage of General Directorates and senior positions in the GCBA occupied by women		Complementary	34,9%	2018	37,50%	2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	SIGBA, DGEyC	
5.5.3.3 Number of women in the programme Leader Women		Complementary	100	2020			Not applicable	Not applicable		
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	3.7.1 Rate of unplanned pregnancy	I	60%	2016			50%	45%	Maternity and Childhood Team, General Directorate of Hospitals, Undersecretariat of Hospital Care.	
	3.7.2 Percentage of contraceptive method use in unplanned pregnancies recorded in Perinatal Information System (SIP) - Maternity Hospitals from the GCBA	I	75.5% of women who did not plan their pregnancy report not having used contraception	2018			60% of women who did not plan their pregnancy report not having used contraception	50% of women who did not plan their pregnancy report not having used contraception		
	3.7.3 Early adolescent fertility rate (10-14 years) per 1,000 women	I	0,3	2015/2017	12,4	2019	0,3	Less than 0.2	Vital statistics	
	3.7.5 Late adolescent fertility rate (15-19 years) per 1,000 women	I	22,7	2015/2018			22,5	Lower than 20	Vital statistics	
6: Clean water and sanitation	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.	6.1.1 Percentage of population with public tap water in the dwelling	I	97,5%	2010			To be defined	To be defined	National Population Census, Dwellings and Housing. INDEC
		6.1.1.1 Percentage of the population in private dwellings with access to public tap water, in neighborhoods undergoing redevelopment and integration processes	Complementary	Barrio 31 neighborhood: 91.3%; Barrio 20 neighborhood: 95.5% public tap water; Rodrigo Bueno neighborhood: 88.4% public tap water; Fraga neighborhood: 89.9% public tap water	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	Socio-demographic survey and administrative records (Secretariat of Social and Urban Integration); Census - City Housing Institute

SDG	TARGET	INDICATOR	LEVEL	BASELINE		MOST RECENT VALUE	YEAR	SHORT TERM TARGETS (2023)	LONG TERM TARGETS (2030)	BASELINE SOURCE
				VALUE	YEAR					
	6.2.By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	6.2.1 Percentage of population with a flush toilet (flush button, chain, etc.) to public sewerage system	I	96.2%	2010			To be defined	To be defined	National Population Census, Dwellings and Housing. - National Institute for Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) Socio-demographic survey and administrative records (Secretariat of Social and Urban Integration); Census - City Housing Institute
		6.2.1.1 Percentage of population in private dwellings with availability of sewerage system, in neighborhoods undergoing redevelopment and integration processes	Complementary	Barrio 31 neighborhood: 89% (sewage and storm drains network (44.4%); sewage network only (44.6%); septic tank and soak pit (0.7%); soak pit only (2.9%); hole excavation in the ground. (0.1%)	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
7: Affordable and clean energy	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Percentage of households with grid electricity	I	99.5%	2010			To be defined	To be defined	National Population Census, Dwellings and Housing. INDEC Socio-demographic survey and administrative records (Secretariat of Social and Urban Integration); Census - City Housing Institute
		7.1.1.1 Percentage of population with access to electricity, in neighborhoods undergoing redevelopment and integration processes.	Complementary	Barrio 31 neighborhood : 98.2% (informal access); Barrio 20 neighborhood: 99.6% (86.1% without power meter, 13.6% with power meter, 0.4% no connection); Rodrigo Bueno neighborhood: 99.2% (99.2% without power meter, 0% with power meter, 0.8% no connection); Fraga neighborhood: 99.8% (90.4% without power meter, 9.3% with power meter, 0.2% no connection)	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	
		7.1.1.4 Percentage of population with access to clean cooking fuels in neighborhoods undergoing redevelopment and integration processes.	Complementary	Barrio 31 neighborhood: 97.4%; Barrio 20 neighborhood: 0.9% without gas, 2.6% without meter, 91.3% gas cylinder, 5.4% with meter; Rodrigo Bueno neighborhood: 1.9% without gas, 21% without meter, 96.9% gas cylinder, 0% with meter; Fraga neighborhood : 93% without gas, 4.1% without meter, 1.7% gas cylinder, 11% with meter.	2016			Not applicable	Not applicable	Socio-demographic survey and administrative records (Secretariat of Social and Urban Integration); Census - City Housing Institute
		7.1.2 Percentage of population with access to clean cooking fuels.	I	99.8%	2010			To be defined	To be defined	National Population Census, Dwellings and Housing. INDEC
		7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Number of smart roofs and installations registered in map	I	102	2019	126	2020	To be defined	To be defined
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of total internal energy supply	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of total internal energy supply	I	0.04 MWh per year/\$ -thousand of pesos	2015			0.03 per year/\$ -thousand of pesos	0.02 per year/\$ -thousand of pesos	ICA
		7.3.2 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy	I	158GB/year	2013			Energy consumption: 74GB/year (2020)	Maintain goal 2020	Calculation from the General Directorate of Public Lighting (DGALUM) based on Inventory and installed power
		7.3.3 Percentage of public buildings with energy efficiency plan	I	0%	2020			100% (2025) 37,000 Luminaries rechanged (2023)	To be defined	SECA, GCBA
8: Decent work and economic growth	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of GGP per capita	I	\$ 636.089	2017			To be defined	To be defined	DGEyC, GCBA

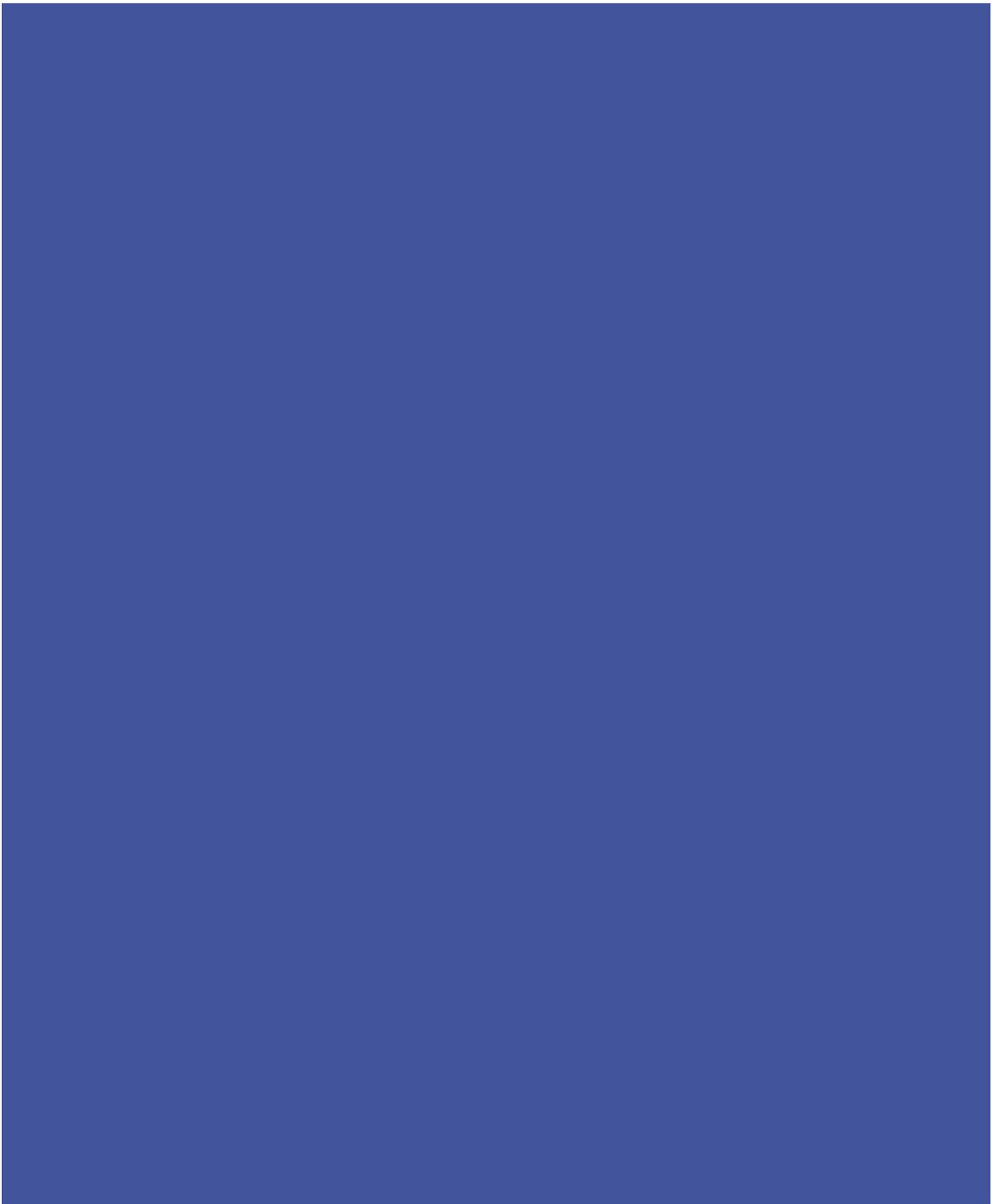
SDG	TARGET	INDICATOR	LEVEL	BASELINE		MOST RECENT VALUE	YEAR	SHORT TERM TARGETS (2023)	LONG TERM TARGETS (2030)	BASELINE SOURCE
				VALUE	YEAR					
	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Interannual variation in the creation of companies based on the total number of registered companies	I	343	2016			To be defined	To be defined	Income tax register
	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	8.5.1 Employment rate of the working age population	I	50,0%	2017	45,4%	2020	50,30%	52,20%	Gral Directorate for Statistics and Censuses (Min. of Econ. and Finance - GCBA), Quarterly Employment and Income Survey (ETOI) SIGBA (DGEyC)
8.5.2 Registered employment rate		I	81,60%	2015			83%	85%		
8.5.4 Gender gap in labor income		I	-21,80%	2017	-23,20%	2019	-21%	-19%		
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Percentage of young people (aged 18-29 years) that do not study, work or who are not looking for a job	I	11,9%	2018			9,50%	7,50%	General Directorate for Statistics and Censuses (Ministry of Economy and Finance - GCBA), Quarterly Employment and Income Survey (ETOI). General Directorate for MDEyP
8.6.2 Unemployment rate of young people aged 18-29 and over		I	26,40%	2018			20%	16%		
8.6.3 Young people participating in programme POTENCIATE		II	76000	2020			146.265	To be defined		
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Employment registered in the characteristic branches of tourism (RCT for its acronym in Spanish.)	I	1521 thousands	2017	147,9 thousands	2019	To be defined	To be defined	ENTUR, GCBA
8.9.2 International tourism expenditure through Ezeiza and Aeroparque airports and the Port of Buenos Aires		I	US\$ 1.868 millions	2017	US\$ 1.839 millions	2019	To be defined	To be defined	International Tourism Survey (ETI), National Institute for Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) - Tourism Secretariat (SECTUR)	
8.9.3 National tourism expenditure		I	US\$ 645 millions	2019			To be defined	To be defined	ENTUR, GCBA	
8.9.4 Total international tourists in the City of Buenos Aires		I	2,56 millions	2017	2,93 millions	2019	To be defined	To be defined	ENTUR based on the Int. Tourism Survey (ETI) and National Directorate of Migration, ENTUR, GCBA	
8.9.5 Total national tourists in the City of Buenos Aires		I	6,9 millions	2019			To be defined	To be defined		
<b>9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	9.1.1 Number of kilometers of the Metrobus network	I	0 KM	2010	60km	2020	90,2KM	115,2KM	Secretariat for Transport and Public Works, GCBA
		9.1.1.1 Number of passengers that travel by subway, on average per working day, per line	Complementary	Line A: 249.641, Line B: 351.037, Line C: 195.407, Line D: 333.281, Line E: 87.407, Line H: 133.749	abr/21			Not applicable	Not applicable	SBASE
		9.1.1.2 Number of passengers transported by subway, on average per business day, total lines	Complementary	1350520	2019	1300000	2021	1400000 (2023)	Not applicable	SBASE
		9.1.2 Number of kilometers of bicycle paths	I	0 KM	2007	267	2020	60 new KM, 327 total (2023)	350KM	Secretariat for Transport and Public Works, GCBA
		9.1.3 Percentage of trips on public transport per day	Complementary	86,5%	2018			Not applicable	Not applicable	Biannual public transport user satisfaction survey, Secretariat for Transport
		9.1.4 Percentage of progress in planned public works of the hidraulic plan	Complementary	Cilfañez: 54,35%	6/21			Not applicable	Not applicable	Secretariat of Management Planning, Evaluation and Coordination, GCBA
	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 GGP per employed population	I	\$ 740.567	2017			To be defined	To be defined	Own elaboration, General Directorate for Statistics and Censuses - (DGEyC), based on Permanent Household Survey (EPH), 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter 2017 (INDEC).
9.2.2 Unregistered employment rate		I	17,7	2015			To be defined	To be defined	EAH (DGEyC)	
9.2.3 Level of exports in differentiated products.		I	9,3	2015	12,5	2020	To be defined	To be defined	EAH (DGEyC)	
9.2.4 Interannual variation in the creation of companies based on the total number of registered companies		I	343	2016			To be defined	To be defined	Income tax register	

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	9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1. Participation of SMEs in total number bank of loans granted	II	To be defined	To be defined			To be defined	To be defined	BCRA
		9.3.2. Cost of debt of SMEs based on loans received	II	To be defined	To be defined			To be defined	To be defined	BCRA
		9.3.3. Participation of SMEs in total sectoral exports	II	To be defined	To be defined			To be defined	To be defined	To be defined
	9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1. Level of investment in research and development activities in relation to GGP	I	0,68%	2015			To be defined	To be defined	DGEyC, GCBA
		9.5.2 Public Wi Fi spots	Complementary	To be defined	To be defined	897	2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	BA Data, GCBA
10: Reduced inequalities	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	10.2.1 Number of initiatives that promote inclusion and the promotion and protection of human rights	III	300 initiatives	2018			350	400	Undersecretariat for Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism.
		10.2.1.1 Population directly impacted by public initiatives of social inclusion, accompaniment and protection of human rights.	Complementary	15500	2018			Not applicable	Not applicable	Undersecretariat for Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism.
		10.2.1.2 Cantidad de acciones de relacionamiento con Cultos Number of actions of Cults relations	Complementary	To be defined	To be defined			Not applicable	Not applicable	To be defined
	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	10.3.1 Number of integration actions that promote non-discrimination	III	80 actions	2018			90	100	Undersecretariat for Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism.
		10.3.1.1 Population participating in integration actions that promote non-discrimination, cultural pluralism, sexual diversity and the promotion of Human Rights	Complementary	900000	2018			Not applicable	Not applicable	Undersecretariat for Human Rights and Cultural Pluralism.
	11: Sustainable cities and communities	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Percentage of population living in deficient quality housing with irregular tenure	I	1,10%	2010			To be defined	To be defined
11.1.1 Population density of the city (inhabitant/km2)			III	15,017	2017			To be defined	To be defined	DGEyC
11.2 De aquí a 2030, proporcionar acceso a sistemas de transporte seguros, asequibles, accesibles y sostenibles para todos y mejorar la seguridad vial, en particular mediante la ampliación del transporte público, prestando especial atención a las necesidades de las personas en situación de vulnerabilidad, las mujeres, los niños, las personas con discapacidad y las personas de edad		11.2.1 Percentage of population within 5 blocks of a public transport station or stop	I	0,997	2010			Maintain the % of population within 5 blocks of a public transport station or stop	Maintain the % of population within 5 blocks of a public transport station or stop	Own elaboration. Sec. for Transport, based on Nat. Pop. Census Dwellings and Housing (INDEC) and existing lines of public transport
		11.2.1.1 Average frequency of subways during peak hours on working days, per line	Complementary	0:05:27	may/21			Not applicable	Not applicable	SBASE
		11.2.1.2 Percentage of subway stations with WIFI access	Complementary	100,00%	2019			Not applicable	Not applicable	SBASE
		11.2.1.3 Percentage of stations with accessibility (lifts and escalators in operation)	Complementary	79% lifts 93% escalators	may/21			Not applicable	Not applicable	SBASE
		11.2.1.4 Number of permanent pedestrian areas	Complementary	2	2016	6	2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	MEPHU, GCBA
		11.2.1.5 Number of Ecobici users	Complementary	161000	2015	600000	2019	Not applicable	Not applicable	Secretariat for Transport and Public Works, GCBA
11.2.1.6 Number of bicycle commutes	Complementary	263.454 (Ecobici) 405.000 (total bicycles)	may/21	2020		Not applicable	Not applicable	Secretariat for Transport and Public Works, GCBA		
11.2.1.7 Number of Ecobici stations	Complementary	230	abr/21			Not applicable	Not applicable	Secretariat for Transport and Public Works, GCBA		

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	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Number of public and private bodies registering their movable cultural property in the computer systems of the Ministry of Culture	I	10	2015			15	40	Unique Registry of Cultural Assets implemented by the Directorate General for Heritage, Museums and the Historical Centre (DGPMyCH for its acronym in Spanish), Ministry of Culture of the City
		11.4.2 Number of property assets of cultural institutions	I	38257	2015			500.000	700.000	Unique Registry of Cultural Property (Museums)
		11.4.3 Number of Historic Protection Areas (HPAs for its acronym in Spanish) and Buffer Zones	I	40	2015			60	75	Urban planning Code
		11.4.4 Number of people trained annually in conservation and rescue of cultural property	I	111	2018			170	230	Database of students trained at the Escuela Taller del Casco Histórico
		11.4.5 Number of participants in activities to raise awareness and disseminate the tangible and intangible heritage	I	465000	2018			700.000	1200.000	Annual register of attendees to activities of the Operation Management of Heritage, Museums and Historical Centre, Sessions; etc.
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Total tons (on an annual basis) at Ecological Coordination in the Metropolitan Area (CEAMSE, for its acronym in Spanish)landfill	I	1.497.656 tn	2012	1.071.944,3 tn	2018	Reduce by 58%	Reduce by 80%	SSHU, GCBA
		11.6.2 Annual Arithmetic Mean of PM10 in ug/m3	I	26 (ug/m3 PM10)	2016	21 (ug/m3 PM10)	2020	23 ug/m3 (11-3 WHO)	20 ug/m3 ( WHO Guideline Level)	Annual Statistics of Atmospheric Mon. Stations - Op. Manag. of Environmental Det. and Laboratory
	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Area of green spaces per inhabitant	I	6,08 (m2/hab)	2016	6,09 (m2/hab)	2018	6,30 (m2/hab)	To be defined	Statistical Yearbook (DGEyC) based on a map provided by MayEP and MDUyT
		11.7.1.1 Number of hectares of public green space	Complementary	1.826,1	2016	1.871,2	2018	Not applicable	Not applicable	UGC, en base a información provistapor MayEP y MDUyT
		11.7.2 Green space protection initiatives	I	Sanction of the Polluted Sites Management Law (Law No. 6177)	2019			Reglamentación de la Ley de Gestión de Sitios Contaminados, resolución y sanción de decreto	50 remediated sites	DGEVA
11.7.3 Number of m2 of public spaces for new uses (regenerated public space, gastronomic zones, recreation zones)		Complementary	To define	2020	390.000 m2	2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	MEPHU, GCBA	
12: Responsible Consumption and Production	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 Daily proportion (annual basis) of treated waste over the total generated waste	I	78%	2018			To be defined	To be defined	SSHU, GCBA
		12.5.1.1 Daily tons of recyclables (domestic and assimilated to domestic) treated in Villa Soldati Recycling Center	Complementary	1390 tons	2018			Not applicable	Not applicable	SSHU, GCBA
		12.5.1.2 Daily tons (other flows) treated at the City Recycling Center and MBT plant, at the Villa Soldati Recycling Center	Complementary	4340 tons	2018			Not applicable	Not applicable	SSHU, GCBA
		12.5.2.1 Number of tons of WEEE recovery	Complementary	240 tons	2018			Not applicable	Not applicable	GOREGU - DGPOLEA - APRA, GCBA
		12.5.2.2 Number of litres of AVUS recovered	Complementary	35.000 litres	2018			87.000 (2021)	Not applicable	GOREGU - DGPOLEA - APRA, GCBA
		12.5.3 Tons of RAEES managed	I	278	2019	139	2020	1150 (2023)	To be defined	SECA, GCBA
		12.5.4 Porportion of residents that separate waste at home	II	45%	2020			80%	To be defined	SECA, GCBA
	12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of specifications with sustainability criteria out of the total number of centralized hiring	I	67%	2018			80%	100%	Electronic Transaction Platform "Buenos Aires Compra" (BAC) (Ministry of Economy and Finance)
13: Climate action	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1 Land area protected from flooding after rainstorm events with an intensity of up to the equivalent of Tr=10 years (km2 )	I	2	2018			Not applicable	10,81	Unidad de Proyectos Especiales Plan Hidráulico (LPEPH), GCBA
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Greenhouse gases emissions (tCO2eq/year) 13.2.2 Air Pollutant Reduction - Average Carbon Monoxide Concentrations (PPM)	I Complementary	13.100.079 tCO2eq/year To be defined	2016 To be defined	11.952.659 tCO2eq/year 0,5 PPM	2017 2020	11.000.000 tCO2eq/año To be defined	6.500.000 tCO2eq/year To be defined	APrA, GCBA SECA, GCBA

SDG	TARGET	INDICATOR	LEVEL	BASELINE		MOST RECENT VALUE	YEAR	SHORT TERM TARGETS (2023)	LONG TERM TARGETS (2030)	BASELINE SOURCE
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	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.4 Cantidad de vecinos alcanzados en actividades de concientización ambiental y adopción de nuevos hábitos sustentables Number of residents reached by environmental awareness and adoption of new sustainable habits activities	I	90.700	2019	53.100	2020	151.000	To be defined	APrA, GCBA
15: Life on land	15.1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Number of protected hectares in the City	I	385 hectares	2016			411 hectares of protected areas in CABA thanks to the NEW Lago Lugano Natural Park (2017). 826 specimens planted (Buenos Aires Ecological Reserve - RECS). YEAR 2018 3.745	Maintain number of protected hectares	SECA, GCBA
		15.1.2 Number of animal and plant species reintroduced in conservation areas	I	3.637	2020				To be defined	SECA, GCBA
		15.1.3 Number of visitors of conservation areas	II	1.500.000	2020				2.500.000	To be defined
	15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	5.2.1 Percentage of the surface area of the Lago Lugano Natural Park Reserve recovered	I	15%	2019			50%	100%	SGORE Records, APrA, GCBA
		15.2.2 Number of hectares of Conservation Areas opened to the public	II	363,6	2019			394,86	To be defined	SECA, GCBA
		15.2.3 Number of planted trees	II	To be defined	To be defined	431.326	2018	To be defined	To be defined	SSGCOM, GCBA
15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Number of programs for the conservation of native flora and fauna	I	5	2019			8	Maintain and improve programs for the conservation of native flora and fauna	SADE	
16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Number of cases of women who have suffered gender-based violence and received assistance from the Center for Coordination and Control (CUCC, for its acronym in Spanish) and the Undersecretariat of Justice.	I	86	2019			200	450	Monitoring Center, Undersecretariat of Justice
		16.3.2 Percentage of mediations concluded with agreement	I	71%	2018			80%	87%	General Directorate for Registration and Mediation, Undersecretariat of Justice
		16.3.3.1 Number of requests and claims filed with the Ombudsman's Office	Complementary	7.436	2016	4.695	2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	BA Data, GCBA
	16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Active Transparency Index	I	59%	2017	63%	2019	62% (2020)	78%	Ministry of Government
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1. Number of City's Commitments made to the citizenship	I	20	2016	91	2021	100	To be defined	SSGOARCU, GCBA
	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Number of civil society organizations, academia and companies involved in open government initiatives	I	50	2020	100	2021	To be defined	To be defined	SSGOARCU, GCBA
	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Existence of a law on access to public information	I	Existence of the Law N° 104	2016	Creation of the Guarantor Organization for the Right of Access to Information	2018	To be defined	Review and update of regulatory and procedural regulations	DGSOCAI, GCBA
		16.10.1.1 Number of queries made regarding information access	Complementary	1963	2017	4879	2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	DGSOCAI, GCBA
		16.10.1.2 Percentage of requests for access to information answered in proper form	Complementary	83%	2017	89,60%	2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	DGSOCAI, GCBA
		16.10.1.3 Number of datasets in BA Data	Complementary	400	2020	411	2020	Not applicable	Not applicable	SSGOARCU, GCBA

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17: Partnerships for the goals	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1. Percentage of initiatives of international cooperation that aim to implement SDGs at the local level	I	100%	2016	100%	2020	Maintain 100%	Maintain 100%	Directorate-General for International Relations and Cooperation
	17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1. Percentage of networks of cities in which the City of Buenos Aires participates with the aim of supporting the achievement of the SDGs	I	100%	2016	100%	2020	Maintain 100%	Maintain 100%	Directorate-General for International Relations and Cooperation
	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Number of Civil Society Organizations member of the Strategic Planning Council (CoPE for its acronym in Spanish)	I	152	2015	219	2021	250	300	CoPE, UCPE
		17.17.2 Number of Participatory Strategic Plans and/or updates made by the Strategic Planning Council (CoPE)	I	3	2015	7	2021	11	22	CoPE, UCPE
		17.17.3 Number of Bills submitted by the Strategic Planning Council (CoPE) to the Legislature	I	13	2015	32	2021	35	60	CoPE, UCPE
		17.17.4 Number of Recommendations submitted by the Strategic Planning Council (CoPE) to the Executive Branch	I	8	2015	19	2021	30	55	CoPE, UCPE
		17.17.5 Number of round tables on consensus of Government Policies with Civil Society Organizations	I	0	2015	25	2021	16	30	CoPE, UCPE



Buenos Aires Ciudad

