

PAMPA 2030

Argentine Monitoring Platform For the 2030 Agenda

Brief review of the PAMPA 2030 report

The Argentine Monitoring Platform for the 2030 Agenda (PAMPA 2030) is a multiactoral articulation that seeks to disseminate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to develop advocacy for the design of regulatory frameworks in line with the SDGs. Currently, 29 Civil Society Organizations, Trade Unions and Academic Organizations work together in this space of confluence and articulation.

Pampa 2030 annually monitors the Sustainable Development Goals in Argentina. This year, the SDGs under review are: SDG4, SDG8, SDG10, SDG13, SDG16, in addition to the ongoing analysis of the role of Inclusive Partnerships to achieve SDG17.

The preliminary conclusions of this monitoring include the following:



Report ON SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Education is a fundamental human right. The National Education Law N°26.206, which has been in force in Argentina since 2006, establishes universal access to a good quality education from 45 days of life as a requirement for full social integration.

REPORT ON SDG4. QUALITY EDUCATION

Educational access and terminality

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In relation to goals 4.1 and 4.5, although there were advances in terms of coverage, there are still significant gaps in access to education, in school trajectories and in the learning of primary school children and children. teenagers. There are great disparities in the probability of exercising the right to an inclusive and quality education, according to the social and economic origin, gender and place of residence. About 650,000 children and adolescents between 4 and 17 years old are outside the education system, according to the last National Census. Of them, approximately half a million are adolescents. In rural contexts, 34% of adolescents aged 15 to 17 are out of school. Approximately 1 out of every 2 adolescents who attend regular secondary school manages to complete it (UNICEF, 2019). This situation is due to different reasons: entry into the labor market, economic difficulties to attend, pregnancy or care

of children or younger siblings, or lack of interest in the pedagogical proposal offered by the secondary school (Fundación SES, 2018).

In addition to the difficulties mentioned, this educational level presents substantial challenges to guarantee learning: according to the results of national evaluations, 7 out of 10 adolescents who are in the last year of high school have a low performance in mathematics, and only half reach performance levels. satisfactory or advanced in language (Unicef, 2019).

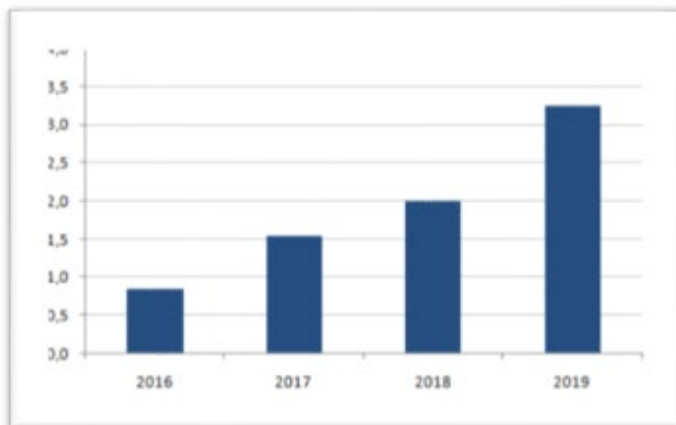
Regarding the initial level, the offer is concentrated in the compulsory section (4 and 5 years), while for children under 3 years it is more deficient. 70% of private schools offer a 3-year room and only 47% of the state-run schools do so. This is worsened in the territorial contexts of greater vulnerability, conditioning mothers and fathers of low income levels the possibility of working and studying. Added to this difficulty is the absence of teaching and management staff in the establishments of this educational level (UNICEF, 2019).

Education budget in Argentina 2019:

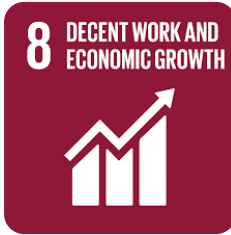
Education funds have been progressively cut in the national budget between 2018 and 2019: from 7.1% to 5.5%. At the same time, investment for the payment of external debt is growing. Therefore, in 2019, the national government will allocate to the debt 3.3 pesos for every 1 peso that it allocates to education. (Source UNIPE)

In only the first two months of 2019, what is destined to the payment of interest on the debt exceeds the entire annual budget of Science and Technology (Observatory of Public Policies of Undav, 2019). The items for Infrastructure and Equipment decreased by 68%, strongly impacting the deterioration of educational establishments and putting the educational community at risk.

On the other hand, the great differences between the different jurisdictions regarding investment and educational management pay inequality.



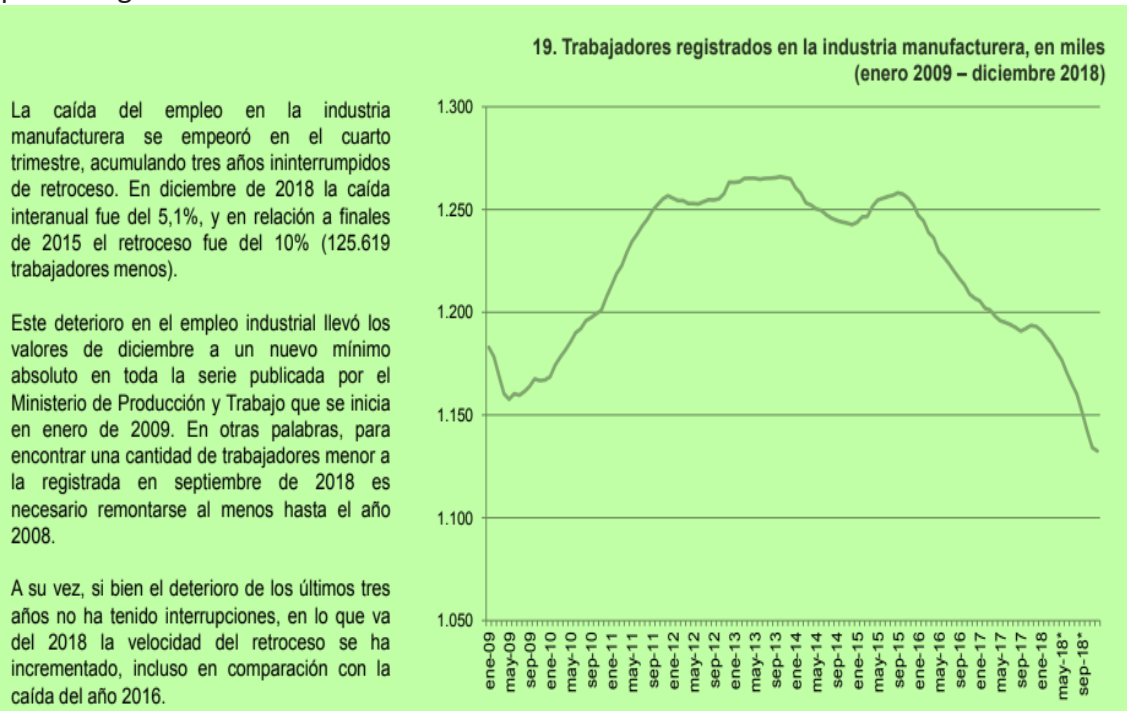
Source: Graphic UNIPE, 2019



Report on SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Unemployment has increased by more than one point, reaching 9.6% - for women 10.8% and for men 8.7%. Juvenile unemployment includes more than a quarter of the age population (25.7%). Another worrying figure is informal labor that amounts to 34%, as well as the increase in hourly overtime, and 11.2% underemployment. (INDEC, 2019)

In relation to SDG 8.7. regarding the elimination of child labor, the situation is worrisome: participation in productive activities of children aged 5 to 15 years reaches 10% of all children. In the case of work of adolescents from 16 to 17 years, the percentage rises to 31.9%.



Source: Ministry of Production and Labor, SIPA

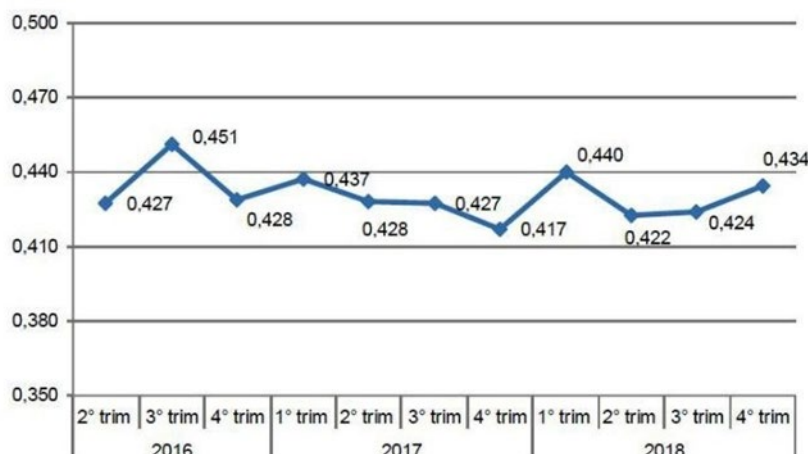


Report on SDG 10 REDUCTION OF INEQUALITIES

Inequality and information are central among the country's socioeconomic problems. As of 2015, a change is suggested in the development model and a modification of the indicators linked to the distribution of income in the sector of the popular sectors.

As we already know, the Gini coefficient determines the line of inequality in the distribution of income. This indicator when we reach 1 indicates the greatest inequality and the ideal of equality. In April 2019, the INDEC published its report on the distribution of income, which was reported in the fourth quarter of 2018, the Gini coefficient, rose to 0.434 in the fourth quarter of last year, and this first quarter of 2019 is in a 0.447.

Coefficiente de Gini del ingreso per cápita familiar de las personas. Total aglomerados urbanos.
Segundo trimestre 2016-cuarto trimestre 2018



Source INDEC

In terms of income distribution, the percentage variation of the Minimum, Vital and Mobile Wages is shown. Which is regulated by art. 116 and 120 of the Labor Contract Law and determined annually by the Salary Council. It was set at \$ 11,300 in December 2018 and \$11,900 in March 2019. Argentina accumulates an inflation of 158.44% in the last three years, while the minimum wage in that same period increased by 79%, having lost half of its value to 2015. In a context of falling activity level, it is symptomatic that all occupational modalities have been reduced. On the other hand, the average real registered salary of the private sector is 5.7% lower than in November 2015 and the reduction reaches 11.9% for the public sector. During 2018, there were also significant drops in the minimum wage and minimum retirement (Source: CIFRA), which necessarily implies an increase in inequalities.

Regarding the elderly, 65% of the retirees receive the minimum retirement, which is below the basic basket (INDEC and the Social Observatory UCA) displacing this age group to poverty and indigence, due to the ongoing inflationary process and the reduction of free access to medicines that affects 75% of Older Adults who receive minimum retirement benefits, or little above the minimum.



Report on SDG 13 CLIMATE CHANGE

For COP 21 (Conference of the Parties, for its acronym in English) in Paris, the Argentine government submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC). In 2016, it was the first country to present, in Marrakech, its revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and with a goal of not exceeding 483 MtCO₂eq of emissions in 2030. Then, in 2017, three National Plans of Action: Forests, Energy and Transport

One of the highlights of 2018 was the Argentine Presidency of the G20, whose summit ended with a document called the Declaration of Leaders and with specific content on climate change. There, the signatories of the Paris Agreement and adherents to the Hamburg Action Plan on Climate and Energy for Growth in 2017 reaffirmed their

commitment to the fight against climate change and the irreversibility of the agreements. There was also a mention of the Special Report of 1.5°C of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which remains to be taken into account for climate policies. national and its future scenarios.

Also, during 2018, the fifth Expanded Bureau of the National Cabinet of Climate Change was convened. The unions and civil society were called to that end. In this expanded table, the following stood out: the revision of the National Contribution, and the set of measures that comprise it, grouped into six sectoral plans that were worked in conjunction with the corresponding ministries (transport, agriculture, industry or production, energy). During 2018, 3 of the 6 plans were reviewed: the forest plan, the transport plan and the energy plan. Work also advanced on the production plan, agro-industry and infrastructure. These three plans will be completed by 2019, and from all of them will begin with the implementation of a National Mitigation Plan. Both the mitigation and the National Adaptation Plan (also projected to be developed during 2019 and 2020) will form the National Climate Change Response Plan, which will provide the roadmap for the effective implementation of all measures present in the contribution



Report on SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS.

This objective focuses on access to justice for all and the construction of responsible and effective institutions at all levels of the community, as an indispensable condition for the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development. This objective also points to the importance of democratic institutions in all areas, social dialogue, political, civil and union freedom.

In this sense, SDG 16 is one of the most important topics for all civil society organizations (CSOs). From our unrestricted defense to democracy, we warn of the danger that threatens our region, and with a turning point linked to the traditional South American position of non-interference in external affairs (Doctrina Drago, 1902).

The Argentine trade unions have observed with concern the interference of the government in the intervention of unions, or in the public disqualification constructed by certain discursive narratives both in the media and in social networks, which may constitute the prelude to a reduction in freedoms of association, as is happening in many Latin American countries.

In relation to Goal 16.10, Guarantee public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national laws and international agreements. Law 27,275 extends the application of the Right of Access to Public Information to all the powers of the State. The initiative of the Executive Power was approved in Congress with broad support from the entire political arc. The law, enacted in September 2016, facilitates access to all citizens through a digital platform and establishes an independent enforcement body for each state power.



Report on SDG 17 PARTENSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Target 17.9 establishes that we must have the capacities to support the national implementation plans of all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. Thus, the Argentine Fund for South-South and Triangular Cooperation designs and executes cooperation programs and projects, which in recent years have been aligned with the achievement of the SDGs.

Currently, the Strategic Framework for Cooperation for Development, 2016-2020, which harmonizes the work of 17 Agencies (residents and non-residents in the country), is in force. Other work spaces, apart from the existing one with the United Nations, are the Ibero-American General Secretariat, the MERCOSUR International Cooperation Working Group and UNASUR. It is hoped that, in 2030, all the countries of the Latin American Region will have received support from the Argentine cooperation for the implementation of national plans aimed at achieving the SDGs, either within the framework of bilateral cooperation or through bodies regional multilateral organizations.

However, the weight of external debt over the total GDP which reached 100% in the last year shows very unfavorable process both for the mobilization of domestic resources, and in relation to progressivity and justice In terms of inclusive partnerships, therefore the SDGs have not been an opportunity to unite civil society and government efforts in policy matters.

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