**Brief review of the PAMPA 2030 report**

The Argentine Monitoring Platform for the 2030 Agenda (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 as a requirement for full social integration. Despite this, there are young people who do not have access to educational opportunities, largely because they find themselves in situations of vulnerability, poverty or destitution.

**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.

The four year budget cycle 2016-2019 shows a systematic reduction of the education budget, while the funds destined to the payment of external debt to the detriment of education grow: the debt-education ratio tripled between 2016 and 2019: from 0, 9 to 3.3, as shown in Figure 1.

![Graph showing education budget trends](image)

*Gráfico 1: UNIFE, 2019*
A high school diploma is a fundamental requirement of the labor demand to hire workers. The educational level reached is a determinant to access a protected job. 5 out of 10 young people in the lower class have incomplete secondary education, while in the upper class it is reduced to 3 out of 10. These figures show that, beyond the individual effort made by young people to improve their educational credentials, there are structural factors that condition their possibilities of access and completion of studies. As a result, 45% of young people who enter middle school do not finish secondary school.

**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%.

![Graph showing employment data](image)

Source: Ministry of Production and Labor, SIPA

Ratification of the ILO Conventions on Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining of the 81 conventions and 2 protocols ratified by Argentina, 61 are in force, 16 have been denounced and 5 instruments have been repealed; none has been ratified in the last year.

**Report on SDG 10 REDUCTION OF INEQUALITIES**

Inequality and informality are central among the country’s socioeconomic problems. The new presidency suggested a change in the development model and a modification of the indicators linked to the distribution of income to the detriment of the popular sectors. The correlate of this is that in the third quarter of 2018, the Gini coefficient was 0.424, a worse record than the 0.422 of the previous quarter but a little better than 0.427 in the third quarter of last year. The presidency of Mauricio Macri had reached the
highest coefficient in the second quarter of 2016, when the indicator was at 0.451 and the income gap was 21 times, among those who earn less and more.

Argentina: Gini Coefficient for Domestic Unit and per pita income 1995-2018

Source Own elaboration based on ECLAC data

Gráfico 4 Argentina: Evolución del Salario Mínimo e Incremento Porcentual 2005-2018

Fuente: elaboración propia en base a datos de OIT e INDEC Incremento porcentual 2015-2019

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 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 Dragó, 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.*

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**Report on SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS**

For the SDG17 means of implementation, 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.