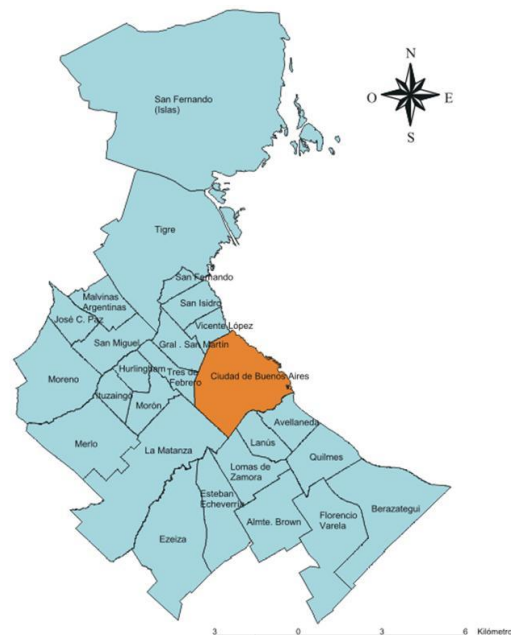


Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina

City basics

- Registered population (2010): 2,890,151 inhabitants.
- Estimated population (2016): 3,059,122 inhabitants.
- Area: 203 km² (78.37 square miles).
- Estimated gross average density (2016): 14,994 inhabitants/ km².
- Percentage of constructed space of total area: 100% urbanized; 91.1% built-up; 8.9% green and open public spaces.
- Relation of city with its metropolitan region: The metropolitan area of Buenos Aires is the region's largest concentration of political and economic power. The Greater Buenos Aires (GBA) consists of Buenos Aires Autonomous City (CABA) and 24 metropolitan municipalities belonging to Buenos Aires province. The GBA has a built-up area of approximately 2,700 km² (926.64 square miles) and a total population of 12,806,866 inhabitants (2010).
- Role of municipality in metropolitan context: Buenos Aires city is the capital of the country and the head of its metropolitan area. It has complete coverage of urban services and articulates a complex spectrum of activities that determine intense daily metropolitan flows between places of residence and employment.
- Percentage of population with respect to metropolitan area (2010): CABA 2,890,151 inhabitants (22.6% of GBA population); 24 other municipalities of GBA 9,916,715 inhabitants (77.4% of GBA population); total GBA 12,806,866 inhabitants (31.9% of national population).
- GDP contribution with respect to metropolitan area (2015): national GDP 500,000 million US dollars; CABA GDP 100,000 million US dollars (18.8% of the national GDP).



City priorities in contrast to its biggest SDG challenges

Since 2007, Buenos Aires city is governed by the political party "PRO". Between 2007 and 2015 the city government was run by the current president of Argentina, Mauricio Macri. Since 2015 the Mayor is Horacio Rodríguez Larreta, former chief of cabinet of Mayor Mauricio Macri. Unlike his predecessor, one of the main axes of his government plan is focused on the upgrading of slums. In order to upgrade the first 5 of the 55 city slums, the government entered into a process of external borrowing (mainly with the World Bank), and a massive sale of public land. In addition, the priorities of intervention were defined by the strategic location of the slums in regard to future real estate potential. This slum upgrading policy is related to SDG 11 that seeks the achievement of inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities and human settlements.

City's mandate over the biggest SDG challenges

Currently, the CABA agencies responsible for slum upgrading policies are: the City Institute of Housing (IVC); the Under Secretary of Habitat and Inclusion; the Unit of Social Management and Intervention (UGIS); the General Direction of Immediate Assistance; the Secretary of Urban Integration; and the Executive Unit of the former AU3. The peculiarity of this institutional organization lies in the lack of a general upgrading policy and the dispersion of decision making depending on many different bodies. Most of the municipal resources earmarked for slum upgrading policies are included in the item "housing", representing 4.1% of the total city budget for 2018. Since Rodríguez Larreta's mandate, the housing city budget had a slight growth between 2015 and 2016, it was almost doubled for 2017, and has slightly decreased for 2018.

National guidance on the SDGs and the NUA

The implementation of the SDGs at the national level is the responsibility of the National Council of Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS), chaired by the Minister of Social Development. The CNCPS developed a manual which provides guidelines and methodological suggestions for the SDGs incorporation as a tool for management and planning at the municipal level. On the other hand, the national ombudsman developed in 2015 the "Program for Monitoring and Evaluation of the SDGs. Agenda 2030", whose objective is to collaborate in the implementation of public policies that take into account the fulfillment of the SDGs. Regarding national legislation, members of the various political blocs created in 2016 the "Parliamentary Observatory for the UN's Sustainable Development Agenda 2030". The aim of this initiative is to promote the adaptation and implementation of the Agenda 2030 in various legislative bills. To date, there is no record about the activities carried out. At the regional level, Argentina participated in the elaboration of guidelines for the implementation of the NUA in Latin America and the Caribbean, published by ECLAC in 2017 under the title "Plan de Acción Regional para la implementación de la Nueva Agenda Urbana en América Latina y el Caribe. 2016-2036".

What is the city doing regarding the SDGs and NUA

The implementation of the SDGs at Buenos Aires city is under the responsibility of the Director General of Strategy who reports to the Under Secretary of Strategic Management and Institutional Quality, of the Secretary General of International Affairs of Buenos Aires City Government. In addition, the Buenos Aires City Ombudsman signed a cooperation agreement with the National Council of Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS) to promote, train and encourage the dissemination of the UN Agenda 2030 documents.

Indicators - SDG 11 Tier 1 Indicators (and their respective targets)

	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (Target: 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums)	11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) (Target: 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)
Relevance of indicator for city	Slums urbanization policies have gained relevance since the assumption of the new city government in 2015. They designated various agencies to develop the urbanization processes but in an atomized way.	Buenos Aires city has four stations to measure air quality (located in different areas) that produce daily and monthly reports.
Availability of data and source of data	The selected data is provided by the annual survey of households, annually gathered by the General Direction of Statistics and Census of Buenos Aires City Government.	The information is available at the website of the Agency of Environmental Protection of the Ministry of Environment and Public Space of Buenos Aires City Government.
Baseline (2010)	305,892 inhabitants living in unsuitable housing (slums, temporary housing centers and tenement rooms)/ 10.5% of total city estimated population	0 PM
Baseline (2015)	312,135 inhabitants living in unsuitable housing (slums, temporary housing centers and tenement rooms) ¹ / 10.8% of total city estimated population ²	0 PM
Last available (2016)	320,805 inhabitants living in unsuitable housing (slums, temporary housing centers and tenement rooms) ³ / 11.1% of total city estimated population ⁴	0 PM
Notes/ comments on indicator	An accurate diagnosis regarding the composition of housing deficit must incorporate, in addition to population living in slums, temporary housing centers, tenement rooms, and population living in unsuitable conditions, homeless population, households which cohabit due to lack of opportunities and households living in social housing. Regarding data availability, there is no continuity in the survey to estimate homeless population (nearly six thousand people, according to a popular census registered in 2017); it is unknown when a new survey will be done. Similarly, in the case of households that cohabit, the only information available is provided by 2010 national census. There are no official records about population living in social housing and is very likely that housing deficit depends on each case (according to a 2009 report, they were nearly 110,000 people).	Buenos Aires City Government has an Environmental Protection Agency, which carries out a control program that monitors different pollutant sources. Regarding air quality, there are four stations located in different parts of the city. Published reports offer measurements per hour, day, month and year.

¹ Amount calculated regarding city population registered in 2010 national census and estimated percentage of city population reported by the General Direction of Statistics and Census of Buenos Aires City Government for 2015.

² Data estimated for 2015 by the General Direction of Statistics and Census of Buenos Aires City Government.

³ Amount calculated regarding city population registered in 2010 national census and estimated percentage of city population reported by the General Direction of Statistics and Census of Buenos Aires City Government for 2016.

⁴ Data estimated for 2016 by the General Direction of Statistics and Census of Buenos Aires City Government.