

ARGENTINA

The VNR in a Nutshell – National Strategies for SDGs.

Capital	Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires
Population	40.117.096
Area (in sq. km)	3.761.274
Language(s)	Castellano
National poverty line	30.3%
Human Development Index	0.827 (Rank 45)
Gross national income (GNI) per capita	11,970
International Tourist Arrivals	5,559,000

Sources: UNDP, The World Bank



The recognition of the role of tourism in sustainable development and the emphasis placed in the SDGs on the development of public policies for sustainable tourism is a landmark breakthrough that provides a unique opportunity for all governments to create a sound and favourable policy foundation.

The first two years of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda have shown that countries are making headway in aligning national strategies, adapting institutional frameworks and adjusting policies to realize the SDGs.

The countries' efforts have been reported in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), presented by UN Member States during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2016 and 2017.

In Argentina's Voluntary National Review, the connection between agriculture and tourism (rural tourism) is well recognized, and the importance of having tourism enterprises being run by families (community based) is also highlighted.

Title of VNR: Informe Voluntario Nacional Ante el Foro Político de Alto Nivel para el Desarrollo Sostenible Argentina Julio de 2017

Presenter for VNR: Dra. Gabriela Agosto, Executive Secretary of the National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS)

National Thematic Focus:

Argentina has incorporated the SDGs into the official eight Government Objectives ("Objetivos de Gobierno"), published in December 2016 along with 100 National Priorities. These Government Objectives are as follow:

- 1) Macroeconomic Stability,
- 2) Boosting National Productivity,
- 3) Infrastructure Development,
- 4) Sustainable Human Development,
- 5) Combating Drug Trafficking and Improvement of Security,
- 6) Strengthening of Institutions,
- 7) Modernization of the State, and
- 8) Intelligent Insertion in the World.

While upholding the indivisibility and integrity of the SDGs, priority is given to the objective of eliminating poverty.

Institutional Arrangement:

The 2030 Agenda is managed by the Executive Power, in alignment with existing strategic and sectorial plans.

Lead and coordination entity: The National Council for the Coordination of Social Policies (CNCPS) is the SDG implementation and monitoring body. It is in charge of planning policies, monitoring progress, and organising coordination between ministries, between levels of government, and between the government and civil society. As such, the membership of the CNCPS includes:

- Permanent representatives from the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security, the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure.
- Representatives designated by the Governors of Provincial States.
- Members from civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector, invited by the President of the CNCPS.

SDG Incorporation to National Framework:

Incorporation of the SDGs was organized in two phases:

- Initial adaptation of the SDGs to Argentinian national priorities was conducted by six thematic commissions (Education, Science and Technology, Sustainable Agricultural Production, Housing, Habitat, Urban Development and Infrastructure, Work and Employment, and Social Protection) convened monthly from April to September 2016, with coordination provided by the CNCPS. (see below)
- Today, specific targets and strategies are assigned to relevant ministries and agencies (known as “organismos responsables²” or responsible agencies). The ministries that do not have primary targets assigned serve as “organismos colaboradores”, or collaborating agencies”.

Tourism Ministry /NTA portfolio: Tourism Ministry of Argentina

<http://www.turismo.gov.ar/>

Ministro de Turismo: Lic. Gustavo Santos

Tourism and SDG in the destination:

Opportunities

- **Food security and agriculture**
- **Rural Development**



Tourism mention in the VNR recognizes the connection between agriculture and tourism (rural tourism), and the importance of being run by families (community-based). Page 76 - thematic paragraph of Social Mobility (Movilidad Social), and the indicator of ‘Porcentaje de variación en la cantidad de agricultores familiares y trabajadores Rurales registrados’

Resources and Useful Links: [Argentina VNR 2017](#)