

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES ON ARGENTINA / UNESCO COOPERATION

1. **Membership in UNESCO:** 15 September 1948
2. **Membership on the Executive Board:** Yes, until 2017
 - *Previous terms:* 1962-1970; 1972-1974; 1975-1976; 1978-1983; 1985-1989; 1989-1993, 1995-1999 and 2007-2011
3. **Membership on Intergovernmental Committees and Commissions: 7**
 - Legal Committee (Elected by the General Conference at its 38th session; Member from the beginning of the 39th session (2017) until the beginning of the 40th session (2019))
 - Intergovernmental Council of the Management of Social Transformations (MOST) Programme; (President: Ms Alicia Kirchner. Member of the Scientific Advisory Committee) (reelected at the 38th General Conference)
 - Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme (IFAP) (Term expires : 40th General Conference)
 - Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) (Term expires : 40th General Conference)
 - Intergovernmental Committee for Promoting the Return of Cultural Property to its Countries of Origin or its Restitution in Case of Illicit Appropriation (PRCP) (Term expires : 40th General Conference)
 - Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) (Term expires : 40th General Conference)
 - Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
4. **Permanent Delegation to UNESCO**

Ambassador Rodolfo Héctor Terragno, Permanent Delegate to UNESCO (since 01/04/2016)

Previous Permanent Delegates: Mr Miguel Ángel Estrella, (February 2004-December 2015); Mr Juan Archibaldo Lanus (2003- December 2003); Mr Abel Ernesto Perentini Posse (2002- June 2002); Mr Lucio Alberto Garcia del Solar (2000- February 2002 (février); Mr Carlos Alberto Floria (1996-1999)
5. **UNESCO Office in Montevideo (Uruguay)**

Since May 2014, Ms Lidia Brito (D-1, Mozambique) is the Director of the Office in Montevideo, Regional Bureau for Sciences in Latin America and the Caribbean, and UNESCO representative to Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and to the MERCOSUR.
6. **Argentina National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO (Comisión Nacional Argentina de Cooperación con la UNESCO)**
 - Established in October 1958 as a Governmental body;
 - President (since December 2015): Mr Esteban José Bullrich, Minister of Education and Sports;
 - Secretary-General (since February 2016): Mr Francisco Miguens
7. **Personalities linked to the UNESCO activities** (Goodwill Ambassadors, Special Envoys, etc): 2

- Ambassador Miguel Ángel Estrella, pianist and Permanent Delegate to UNESCO (Goodwill Ambassador). Mr Estrella was designated as a UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador in October 1989 in recognition of his support to UNESCO's culture of peace programme as well as his dedication to the ideals and aims of the Organization. In his capacity as a UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador, Mr Estrella promotes, through his performances, the importance of education for young disadvantaged adults.
- Ms Susana Rinaldi, singer (Goodwill Ambassador). Ms Rinaldi was designated as a UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador in 1992 in recognition of her commitment to the ideals and aims of the Organization. In her capacity as a UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador, Ms Rinaldi supports Organization's work and promotes its core messages through her performances in her native Argentine and worldwide.

8. UNESCO Chairs and UNITWIN Networks in Argentina

UNESCO Chairs: 20

- Chaire UNESCO de bioéthique (1994), Universidad Nacional de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires
- Chaire UNESCO en gestion et administration internationale des entreprises (1993), Universidad de Valladolid, Valladolid
- UNESCO - AUGM Chair in Microelectronics (1995), Universidad de Rosario, Rosario, Pcia. De Santa Fe
- Chaire UNESCO - COUSTEAU d'écotechnie (1998), Universidad Nacional de General San Martín, Villa Ballester, Buenos Aires
- UNESCO Mobile Chair in University History and Future (1997), Universidad de Palermo, Buenos Aires
- UNESCO Chair in Science and Technology Indicators (1996), Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, Buenos Aires
- Chaire UNESCO de biophysique et neurologie moléculaire (1998), Universidad Nacional del Sur, Bahía Blanca
- Chaire UNESCO - AUGM sur la liberté d'expression (1998), Facultad de Periodismo y Comunicación Social, Universidad Nacional de la Plata, Buenos Aires
- Chaire UNESCO d'éthique et politique (1998), El Honorable Senado de la Nación, Buenos Aires
- Chaire UNESCO pour l'enseignement du droit d'auteur et des droits voisins (1998), Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires
- Chaire UNESCO itinérante Edgar Morin sur la pensée complexe (1999), Universidad del Salvador, Buenos Aires
- Chaire UNESCO "Femmes, Sciences et Technologies" (2001), La Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Sede Académica Argentina, Buenos Aires
- Chaire UNESCO en Education pour la diversité (2002), Instituto Diocesano Monseñor Miguel Raspanti, Haedo
- UNESCO Chair in Education for Peace and International Understanding (2004), Instituto Superior San José de Calasanz, V. Teisi-Hurlingham
- UNESCO Chair in current social issues (2005), Instituto Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires
- Chaire UNESCO de Tourisme culturel (2007), Universidad Nacional Tres de Febrero, Asociación Amigos del Museo Nacional de Bellas Artes, Buenos Aires
- UNESCO Chair in Human Rights (2007), Universidad Nacional del Comahue, Buenos Aires
- Chaire UNESCO d'esthétique et sociologie de la différence et de la diversité culturelle en Argentine (2009), Universidad Nacional Tres de Febrero
- UNESCO Chair in Human Security and Regional Development in Latin America (2011), Blas Pascal University
- UNESCO Chair in Water and Education for Sustainable Development (2013), Universidad Nacional del Litoral

UNITWIN Networks: 2

- UNESCO Interdisciplinary Chair / Network for Sustainable Development (6), established in 1995 at Universidad Católica de Cuyo, La Plata
- Chaire UNESCO / Réseau de formation en gestion de crises humaines, établie en 1997 à la Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Ambientales, Pcia de San Juan (FLACAM)

9. Associated Schools: 146

Argentina joined the UNESCO Associated Schools Network (ASPnet) in 1958. There are at present 146 ASP member institutions (3 nursery and pre-schools, 38 primary, 14 primary and secondary, 65 secondary schools, 18 teacher training and 8 vocational and technical institutions). The ASPnet National Coordinator is currently Daniela Zallocco, Comisión Nacional Argentina de Cooperación para la UNESCO. The projects and activities worked on by Argentina addressed the following themes: Climate Change; Education for Sustainable Development (ESD); ICTs; Intercultural Dialogue, Respect for Cultural Diversity; Peace, Human Rights and Citizenship (Tolerance); UN International Years and World Days; Water; World concerns and the role of the UN system.

10. Category 2 Institutes and Centres: 1

- International Centre for the Promotion of Human Rights (Buenos Aires)

11. Biosphere Reserves: 15

- *San Guillermo* (1980, review in 2000) - The San Guillermo Biosphere Reserve in the northwest of San Juan province represents the mixed mountain and highland systems in the foothills and mountains of the Andes occupying the west sector of Catamarca, La Rioja, San Juan and Mendoza Provinces.
- *Laguna Blanca* (1982, review in 2000) - The Laguna Blanca Biosphere Reserve is a typical treeless Patagonian steppe with crystalline rocks, including some sedimentary rocks with fossils of the genera *Ostrea* and *Trigonia*.
- *Costero del Sur* (1984, review in 2000) - The Costero del Sur Biosphere Reserve is located in the Province of Buenos Aires in the southern part of the Rio de la Plata estuary on the Atlantic coast. It is situated in a humid and swampy region that comprises pampas grasslands characterized by deep, fertile soils. It includes coastal areas, flooded and unflooded swamps, wetlands and dry forests.
- *Ñacuñán* (1986, review in 2000) - Ñacuñán is located in the Province of Mendoza in the plains at the foot of the Andes. The area consists of semi-arid upland grasslands, shrubby steppe and matorral, and shrubby and herbaceous woodlands, and wetlands 540 metres above sea level with three distinct geomorphological units.
- *Laguna de Pozuelos* (1990, review in 2006) - The Laguna de Pozuelos Biosphere Reserve is part of the highlands of the Southern Central Andes, included within Dinerstien's Arid Puna ecosystem, identified as a conservation priority.
- *Yabotí* (1995, review in 2006) - Yabotí is located in the Brazilian rainforest biogeographical region. The biosphere reserve constitutes a rich subtropical forest ecosystem, with a high diversity of species in the herbaceous, underwood and tree layers. It also contains riparian (gallery) forests and numerous watercourses. The fauna is diverse, including many endangered, and rare species of reptiles, birds and mammals, particularly those of economic importance rendered rare through illegal trafficking.
- *Mar Chiquito* (1996, review in 2012) - This Biosphere Reserve consists of the 'Parque Atlántico Mar Chiquita', situated in the Chaco savanna region just north of Mar de Plata. It contains a large permanent, hyper-saline lake, up to 4 metres deep, with some small islands and brackish marshes at the mouth of the rivers which flow into the lake. The delta marshes of the Segundo River are particularly extensive.
- *Delta del Paraná* (2000) - This Biosphere Reserve is a coastal freshwater delta of the Parana River located just north of Buenos Aires. It is an area rich in biodiversity including species that find

their southernmost limit of distribution, which makes the area interesting for the conservation of genetic diversity.

- *Riacho Teuquito* (2000, review in 2014) - Riacho Teuquito is located in the Province of Formosa in the Chaqueña Region in the north of Argentina. The Biosphere Reserve belongs to the Chaco biogeographical region with tropical dry or deciduous forests, particularly 'quebrachal' dominated by *Aspidosperma quebracho-blanco* and *Schinopsis lorentzii* in the valleys, matorral scrublands and forests with matorral, flooded matorral, flooded savannas, agricultural systems and grazing forests. Wetlands are also present, located mostly along rivers, providing a refuge for a wide range of species including migratory birds.
- *Laguna Oca y Herraduras del Río Paraguay* (2001) (Former Laguna Oca del Río Paraguay - extended and renamed in 2014) - The Laguna Oca del Río Paraguay Biosphere Reserve is located in Formosa Province in northern Argentina. The natural vegetation of the reserve comprises gallery forests, wetlands and savannas along the meanders and oxbow lakes of the Paraguay River. The gallery forests are densely structured presenting a high biodiversity with abundant epiphytes, lianas and orchids.
- *Las Yungas* (2002, review in 2014) - The Biosphere Reserve is located in the southernmost part of the eastern mountainous forest of the Andean Chain in the Provinces of Salta and Jujuy. It encompasses a rich diversity of landscapes from the high Andean ecosystems with mountain forest, 'Chaco Serrano', cloud forests to subtropical low mountain jungle, with montane forests, grasslands and agricultural land with sugar cane, citrus fruits, soya bean and cotton among others.
- *Andino Norpatagónica* (2007) - The landscape is typically mountainous with important influences from the last glaciations, dominated by the Andes Mountains in the western areas and Sub-Andean plains and plateaus eastward. In the mountain area the presence of large bodies of water is highlighted such as lakes and a network of drainage of high density in wide alluvial plains and with various levels of terraces.
- *Pereyra Iraola* (2007)
- *Valdés* (2014) - The Valdes Biosphere Reserve encompasses the Patagonian Steppe, Hill Plains and Plateaus, and Argentine Sea eco-regions. It is home to significant biodiversity including highly fragile terrestrial and marine ecosystems, the conservation of which is crucial to addressing the vulnerabilities of key species. Both the Patagonian steppe eco-region and the Argentine Sea have been recognized as important sites and are inscribed on WWF's Global 200 list.
- *Patagonia Azul* (2015) - The Patagonia Azul Biosphere Reserve is located in the south of the country on the coast of the Chubut province. The reserve encompasses a coastal area with the greatest biodiversity on the Argentinean coastline. It also includes important breeding, feeding and migration sites of different species of birds and mammals.

12. UNESCO Global Geopark: None

13. Sites inscribed on the World Heritage List: 9

- *Los Glaciares National Park* (Natural) (1981) - The Los Glaciares National Park is an area of exceptional natural beauty, with rugged, towering mountains and numerous glacial lakes, including Lake Argentino, which is 160 km long. At its farthest end, three glaciers meet to dump their effluvia into the milky grey glacial water, launching massive igloo icebergs into the lake with thunderous splashes.
- *Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: San Ignacio Mini, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa Maria Mayor (Argentina), Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil)* (Cultural) (1983) - The ruins of São Miguel das Missões in Brazil, and those of San Ignacio Miní, Santa Ana, Nuestra Señora de Loreto and Santa María la Mayor in Argentina, lie at the heart of a tropical forest. They are the impressive remains of five Jesuit missions, built in the land of the Guaranis during the 17th and 18th centuries. Each is characterized by a specific layout and a different state of conservation.

- *Iguazu National Park* (Natural) (1984) - The semicircular waterfall at the heart of this site is some 80 m high and 2,700 m in diameter and is situated on a basaltic line spanning the border between Argentina and Brazil. Made up of many cascades producing vast sprays of water, it is one of the most spectacular waterfalls in the world. The surrounding subtropical rainforest has over 2,000 species of vascular plants and is home to the typical wildlife of the region: tapirs, giant anteaters, howler monkeys, ocelots, jaguars and caymans.
- *Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas* (Cultural) (1999) - The Cueva de las Manos, Río Pinturas, contains an exceptional assemblage of cave art, executed between 13,000 and 9,500 years ago. It takes its name (Cave of the Hands) from the stencilled outlines of human hands in the cave, but there are also many depictions of animals, such as guanacos (*Lama guanicoe*), still commonly found in the region, as well as hunting scenes. The people responsible for the paintings may have been the ancestors of the historic hunter-gatherer communities of Patagonia found by European settlers in the 19th century.
- *Península Valdés* (Natural) (1999) - Península Valdés in Patagonia is a site of global significance for the conservation of marine mammals. It is home to an important breeding population of the endangered southern right whale as well as important breeding populations of southern elephant seals and southern sea lions. The orcas in this area have developed a unique hunting strategy to adapt to local coastal conditions.
- *Ischigualasto / Talampaya Natural Parks* (Natural) (2000) - These two contiguous parks, extending over 275,300 ha in the desert region on the western border of the Sierra Pampeanas of central Argentina, contain the most complete continental fossil record known from the Triassic Period (245-208 million years ago). Six geological formations in the parks contain fossils of a wide range of ancestors of mammals, dinosaurs and plants revealing the evolution of vertebrates and the nature of palaeo-environments in the Triassic Period.
- *Jesuit Block and Estancias of Córdoba* (Cultural) (2000) - The Jesuit Block in Córdoba, heart of the former Jesuit Province of Paraguay, contains the core buildings of the Jesuit system: the university, the church and residence of the Society of Jesus, and the college. Along with the five estancias, or farming estates, they contain religious and secular buildings, which illustrate the unique religious, social, and economic experiment carried out in the world for a period of over 150 years in the 17th and 18th centuries.
- *Quebrada de Humahuaca* (Cultural) (2003) - Quebrada de Humahuaca follows the line of a major cultural route, the Camino Inca, along the spectacular valley of the Rio Grande, from its source in the cold high desert plateau of the High Andean lands to its confluence with the Rio Leone some 150 km to the south. The valley shows substantial evidence of its use as a major trade route over the past 10,000 years. It features visible traces of prehistoric hunter-gatherer communities, of the Inca Empire (15th to 16th centuries) and of the fight for independence in the 19th and 20th centuries.
- *Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System* (Cultural) (2014) (Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) - This site is an extensive Inca communication, trade and defence network of roads covering 30,000 km. Constructed by the Incas over several centuries and partly based on pre-Inca infrastructure, this extraordinary network through one of the world's most extreme geographical terrains linked the snow-capped peaks of the Andes – at an altitude of more than 6,000 m – to the coast, running through hot rainforests, fertile valleys and absolute deserts. It reached its maximum expansion in the 15th century, when it spread across the length and breadth of the Andes. The Qhapaq Ñan, Andean Road System includes 273 component sites spread over more than 6,000 km that were selected to highlight the social, political, architectural and engineering achievements of the network, along with its associated infrastructure for trade, accommodation and storage, as well as sites of religious significance.

Tentative List: 7

- *Casa Curutchet* (01/06/2007)

- *Geological, Paleontological and Archaeological Provincial Reserve Pehuén co - Monte Hermoso* (17/01/2014)
- *La Payunia, Campos Volcánicos Llanquanelo y Payún Matrú* (18/04/2011)
- *Moisés Ville* (29/06/2015)
- *Parque Nacional Los Alerces (PNLA)* (03/10/2012)
- *Sierra de las Quijadas National Park* (24/02/2005)
- *Valle Calchaquí* (15/11/2001)

14. Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity: 2

- *Tango* (2009) (Argentina and Uruguay) – The Argentinian and Uruguayan tradition of the Tango, now familiar around the world, was developed by the urban lower classes in Buenos Aires and Montevideo in the Río de la Plata basin. Among this mix of European immigrants to the region, descendants of African slaves and the natives of the region known as *criollos*, a wide range of customs, beliefs and rituals were merged and transformed into a distinctive cultural identity. That community today includes musicians, professional and amateur dancers, choreographers, composers, songwriters, teachers of the art and the national living treasures who embody the culture of tango. Tango is also incorporated into celebrations of national heritage in Argentina and Uruguay, reflecting the widespread embrace of this popular urban music.
- *Filete porteño in Buenos Aires, a traditional painting technique* (2015) – It is a traditional painting technique used for ornamental design that combines brilliant colours with specific lettering styles. It can be seen as a form of decoration on urban buses and trucks and is also used for store signage and increasingly, home decoration. Images used relate back to the city's heritage incorporating social and religious elements, acting as a form of collective memory. Popular designs include icons representing saints, admired politicians, music and sports idols. Sayings and proverbs are sometimes also incorporated in the designs.

15. Memory of the World Register: 2

- *Documentary heritage of the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata* (1997) - The documentation produced in the Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata was collected and archived in Buenos Aires, the city which was its administrative centre. The Archives also contain colonial documentary collections from the Republics of Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and a district in Peru (Governorship of Puno). The documentation on the ports activity of Buenos Aires and Montevideo also provides knowledge about the political and commercial relations which existed between the Viceroyalty and the other countries of America, as well as with Europe and Africa.
- *Human Rights Documentary Heritage 1976 - 1983 - Archives for Truth, Justice and Memory in the struggle against State Terrorism* (2007) - Complete records of all types including photos and sound recordings held by 18 different institutions. It covers the period of State terrorism, better known as the "Condor Plan" which saw the violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Argentina between 1976 and 1983.

16. Creative Cities Network: 1

Buenos Aires, as a Creative City of Design (2005)

17. Legal instruments: 17 ratified

18. Anniversaries with which UNESCO is associated in 2016-2017: None

19. Participation Programme:

2014-2015: 6 projects submitted and 3 projects approved for a total amount of 72 750 US\$

20. UNESCO fellowships Programme:

3 fellowships since 2010 for a total amount of US\$ 60,828

21. Payment of assessed membership fees (as at 10 March 2016): Owing

Assessment rate for 2016: 0.892 %;

Last payment: 2 November 2015

22. Representation within the Secretariat (as at 31 January 2016)

Total staff Nationals from Argentina: 18

Professional staff in geographical posts: 4

Situation regarding the geographical distribution status (Max. 7; Min.4): **NORMALLY-REPRESENTED**

International Professional Staff at Headquarters (Geographical Posts): 3

International Professional Staff in the Field (Geographical Posts): 1

International Professional Staff at Headquarters (including UNESCO International Institute for Educational Planning, IIEP) (Non-Geographical Posts): 4

International Professional Staff in the Field (including institutes outside HQs) (Non-Geographical Posts): 8

General Service Staff in the Field: 2

Junior Professional Officer (JPO) / Associate Expert (AE) Programme: Argentina does not participate to the programme.

Young Professional Programme: As a Normally-represented Member State, this country is not eligible to participate in this Programme.