



DEVELOPMENT WITH DIGNITY

MARIA PEARSON



DEDICATIONS

To Patri, Cacha, Pipi, Rubén, Iván, Linda, Debora,
and so many others who were and are being left
behind in Argentina.

To all those who are working for the building of
a better country.

To Bibi, to continue to guide me.

To my husband and children.

INTRODUCTION

WHERE WE ARE?



WHAT WE ARE PROUD OF?

ALFAJORES



WINE



BARBACUE



WE ARE A VERY RICH COUNTRY

WE HAVE NATURAL RESOURCES

- Water
- Gas
- Lithium
- Oil
- Productive fields: livestock farming
- Productive fields: soya, wheat, and others

WE HAVE RICH REGIONAL ECONOMIES

- Wine
- Tourism
- And others

CURRENT SITUATION

Although we are a developing country rich in resources, we have been undergoing economic, educational, political and social crisis that has been detrimental for our overall development and has deepened in the last years.

Different governments, from different parties, have been in office over the years and the situation only got worst for Argentina and it's people.

WHY ARE WE HERE?



ANA LIVES IN
POVERTY,

she doesn't have a
home,

she can't feed her
children.

**IN ARGENTINA THERE ARE
18 million people living like
Ana does**



It's Monday. Juan, Néstor and Carlos are playing.

They haven't been to school. Juan has attention problems; he eats once a day.

Carlos doesn't have any shoes.

Nestor has left school because he helps his father with the "changa" (informal work).

Almost 30% of the children and young people who attend school in Argentina are living in poverty.



RAMÓN IS EMPLOYED,
HE WORKS 9 HOURS A DAY.

HE TRAVELS 1.30 HOURS A
DAY.

HE IS PAID THE MINIMUM
WAGE.

HIS BASIC NEEDS ARE NOT
MET.

**WORKERS' WAGE IS
BELOW THE COST OF
BASIC FOOD.**

PERSONAL CONCERN



**WHAT CAN WE
DO
TO GET BACK
ON
TRACK
FOR
DEVELOPMENT?**

OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To analyse the factors which have facilitated or hindered Argentina's development, and to identify the necessary conditions for development with dignity.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To explain the concept of development which includes a dignifying perspective for people.
2. Describe the current Argentinian context in relation to its development with dignity, considering the impact of the public debt.
3. To understand the obstacles and the facilitators for the development of Argentina, from the perspective of Argentinean referents from different sectors.

SCOPE

The research is focused on Argentina´s

SOCIAL

POLITICAL

ECONOMIC

present context, and in which are the

**KEY OBJECTIVES ARGENTINA NEEDS TO ADDRESS
DEVELOPMENT WITH DIGNITY**

for and with it´s people.

RESEARCH PROCEDURES - HOW

The research procedure includes different tools for the study:

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH

To approach the various concepts mentioned in the presentation.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

To describe Argentina's present situation thorough semi open interviews to referents from different sectors of the country

- 1. NGO director - Akamasoa Argentina*
- 2. Sister of Mercy*
- 3. Professional
(who implements public policies related with development of indigenous people in Argentina.)*
- 4. Union leader*
- 5. Sustainability professional*
- 6. Member of Sisters of Mercy Association*
- 7. Director of Group of Foundations and companies*

DEVELOPMENT WITH DIGNITY CONCEPT

DIGNITY

Preamble of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**:

“Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world.”

And in the **first article** of the UDHR states:

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.”

It is a fundamental right that must be respected and protected at all times, regardless of origin, social status, gender, or any other characteristic.”

WHAT IS UNDERDEVELOPMENT?

**DEVELOPMENT
WITH DIGNITY
IS A MUST**

FOOD INSECURITY

HOMELESSNESS

DEVELOPMENT WITH DIGNITY CONCEPT

DEVELOPMENT must be

ECONOMIC

To enhance output, employment, and wealth.

HUMAN

To improve the living conditions of citizens by increasing the assets with which they can meet their basic and supplementary needs, and by creating an environment in which the human rights of all citizens are respected.

SUSTAINABLE

It includes the concepts of human development, economic development and incorporates the element of sustainability, ensuring that economic progress does not compromise the well-being of future generations or damage the environment.

DEVELOPMENT WITH DIGNITY CONCEPT

Concepts and proposals developed by specialists who have elaborated tools that underpin the importance of human development and an economy centered on the common good as the basis for achieving economic, social, sustainable and therefore dignified development.

HECKMAN - INVESTMENT IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Those seeking to reduce deficits and strengthen the economy must invest heavily in early childhood education. is an effective strategy for economic growth

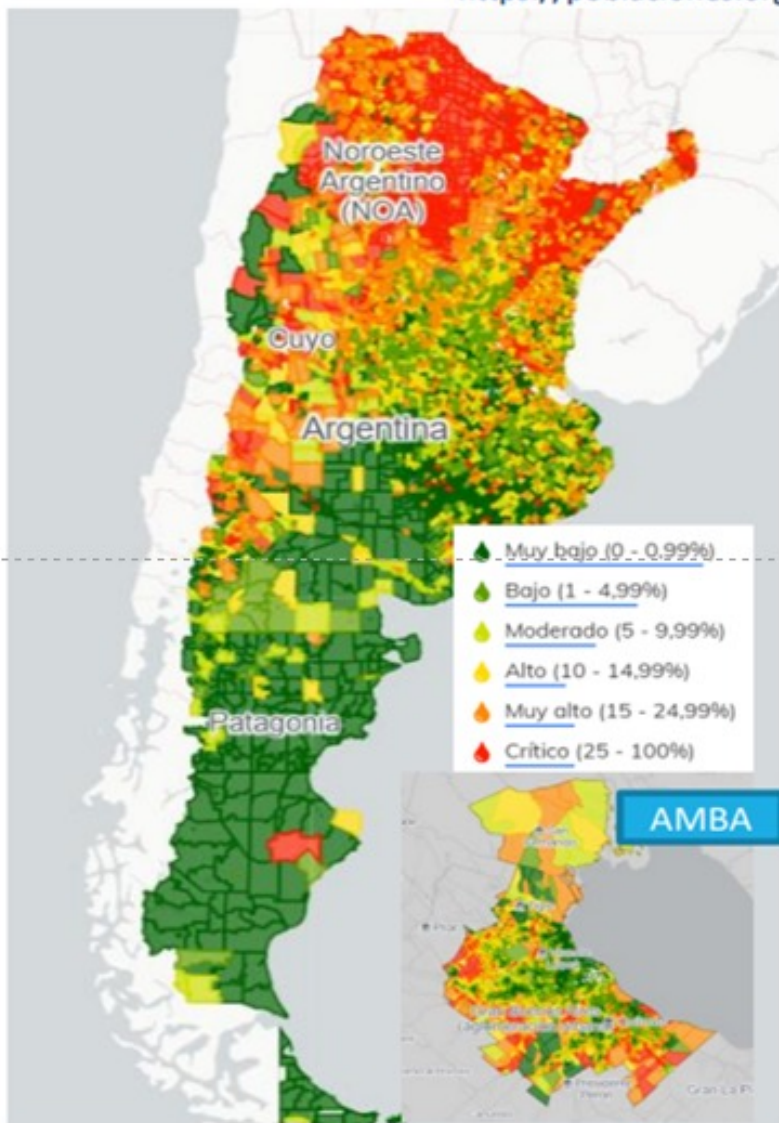
TIROLE - ECONOMY FOR THE COMMON GOOD

- Is an economic, political and social model, based on respect for human dignity, solidarity, democracy and environmental sustainability.
- It seeks the well-being of people and promotes community development. It encourages the responsible use of natural resources and environmental sustainability
- It is not just about maximising profits, but about balancing economic profit with social and ecological well-being.

ARGENTINA'S SOCIAL CONTEXT

CHRONIC/EXTREME POVERTY

<https://poblaciones.org/>



Gasparini Leonardo (CEDLAS-UNLP), Gluzmann Pablo (CEDLAS-UNLP), Tornarolli Leopoldo (CEDLAS-UNLP), Díaz Langou Gala (CIPPEC), Florito José (CIPPEC), della Paolera Carola (CIPPEC), Tuñón Ianina (ODSA-UCA) y Márquez Agustina (ODSA-UCA) (2020). Pobreza crónica. Recuperado el 31 de mayo, 2024, de <https://mapa.poblaciones.org/map/42901>

PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION

URBAN TOTAL
3RD QUARTER 2023

POVERTY: 44.7%
INDIGENCE: 9.6%

1 QUARTER 2024**

POVERTY: 55.5%
INDIGENCE: 17.5%

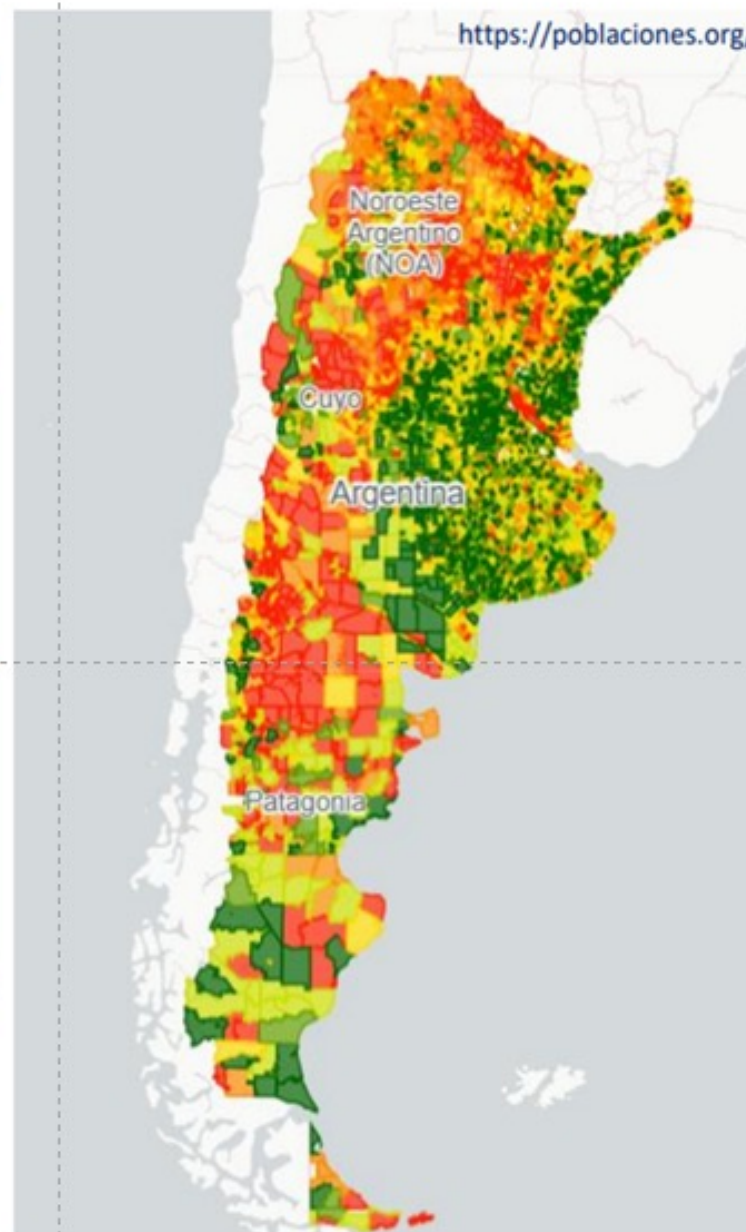
*Source: EDSA - Encuesta de la deuda social Argentina. Agenda para la equidad 2017/2023, Observatorio de la deuda social Argentina, UCA - UCA.

** EDSA data for the 1st quarter 2024 are based on micro simulations.

RISK OF FOOD INSECURITY

URBAN TOTAL - 3 QUARTER 2023
TOTAL FOOD INSECURITY
INDIVIDUALS: 24.7%
HOUSEHOLDS: 20.8%
CHILDREN -ADOLESCENTS: 32.2%.

SEVERE FOOD INSECURITY
INDIVIDUALS: 10.9%
HOUSEHOLDS: 8.8%
CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS:
13.9%



3.698.000 HOUSEHOLDS
11.000.000 INDIVIDUALS
2.658.713 CHILDREN
ADOLESCENTS

TOTALLY FOOD INSECURE

1.564.000 HOUSEHOLDS
5.000.000 INDIVIDUALS
1.147.391 CHILDREN
ADOLESCENTS

SEVERELY FOOD INSECURE

- CRITICAL RISK
- HIGH RISK
- MINIMAL RISK
- LOW RISK
- VERY LOW RISK
- ALMOST NO RISK

*Source: EDSA - Encuesta de la deuda social Argentina. Agenda para la equidad 2017/2023, Observatorio de la deuda social Argentina, UCA - UCA.

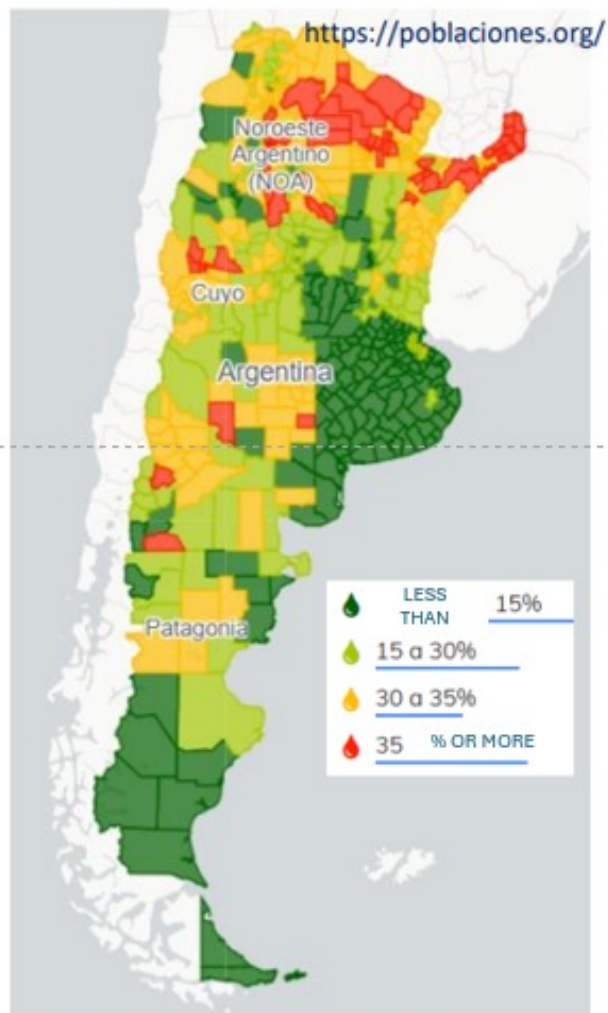
Fuente: Márquez, Agustina y Salvia, Agustín (2019). Riesgo de inseguridad alimentaria, 2010. Recuperado el 22 de mayo, 2024, de <https://mapa.poblaciones.org/map/7201>



ODSA

EDUCATION DEFICIT

POPULATION AGED 4-5 YEARS NOT ATTENDING KINDERGARTEN



<https://mapa.poblaciones.org/map/210101/#>

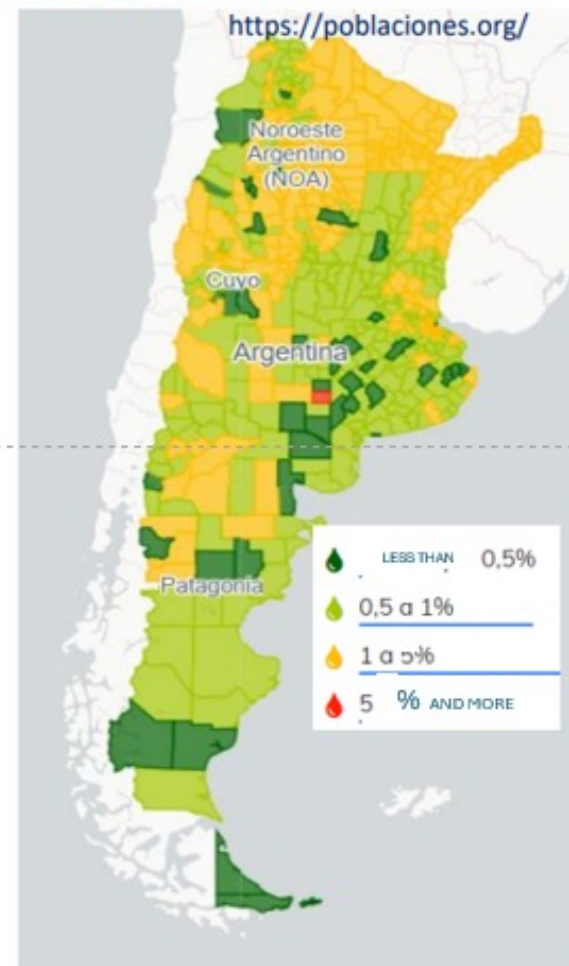
EDUCATION DEFICIT IN URBAN ARGENTINA

3RD QUARTER 2023

- 23% of children aged 3 to 5 do not attend formal educational establishments.
- 0.4 % of children and adolescents aged 6 to 12 do not attend primary school.
- 9.1 % of children and adolescents aged 6 to 12 are over-age in primary school.

*Source: EDSA - Encuesta de la deuda social Argentina. Agenda para la equidad 2017/2023, Observatorio de la deuda social Argentina, UCA - UCA.

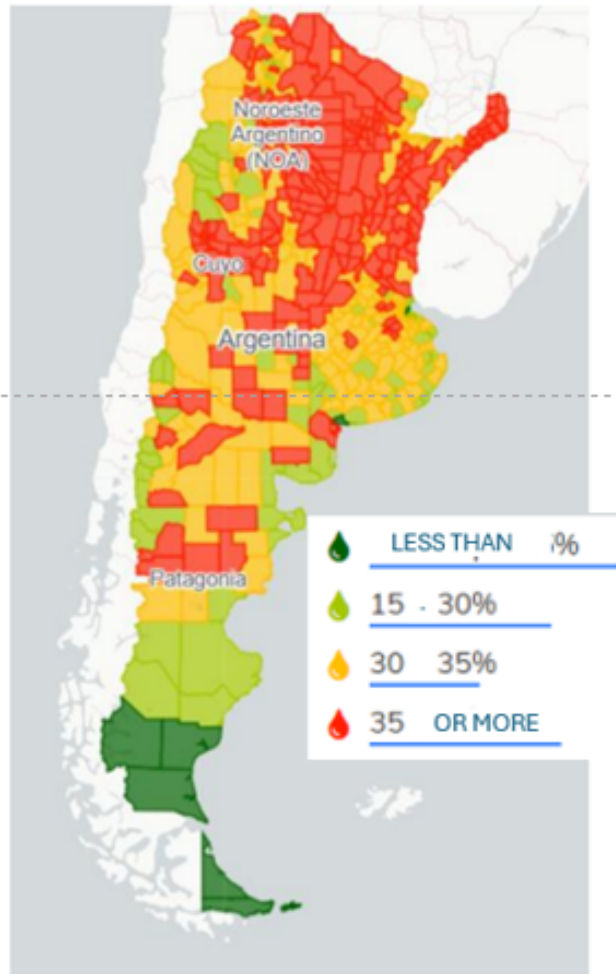
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 6 TO 12 NOT ATTENDING PRIMARY SCHOOL



ODSA

EDUCATIONAL DEFICITS

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 13-17 NOT ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOL



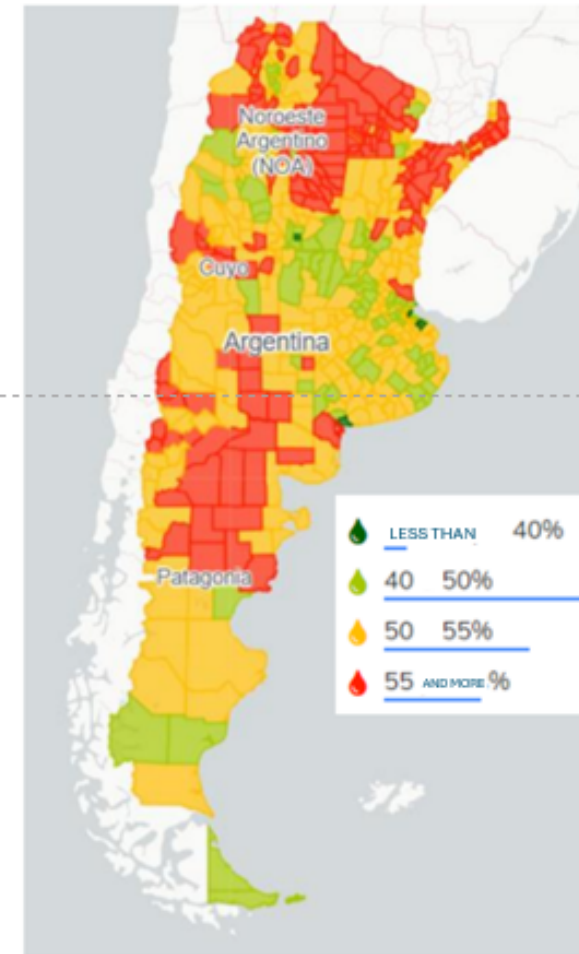
<https://mapa.poblaciones.org/map/210101/#>

EDUCATIONAL DEFICITS IN URBAN ARGENTINA

3RD QUARTER 2023

- 6.2% of children and adolescents between 13 and 17 years of age do not attend secondary school.
- 25.9% of children and adolescents between 13 and 17 years of age are over-age in secondary school.
- 35.3 per cent of young adults aged 18-29 did not complete secondary school.

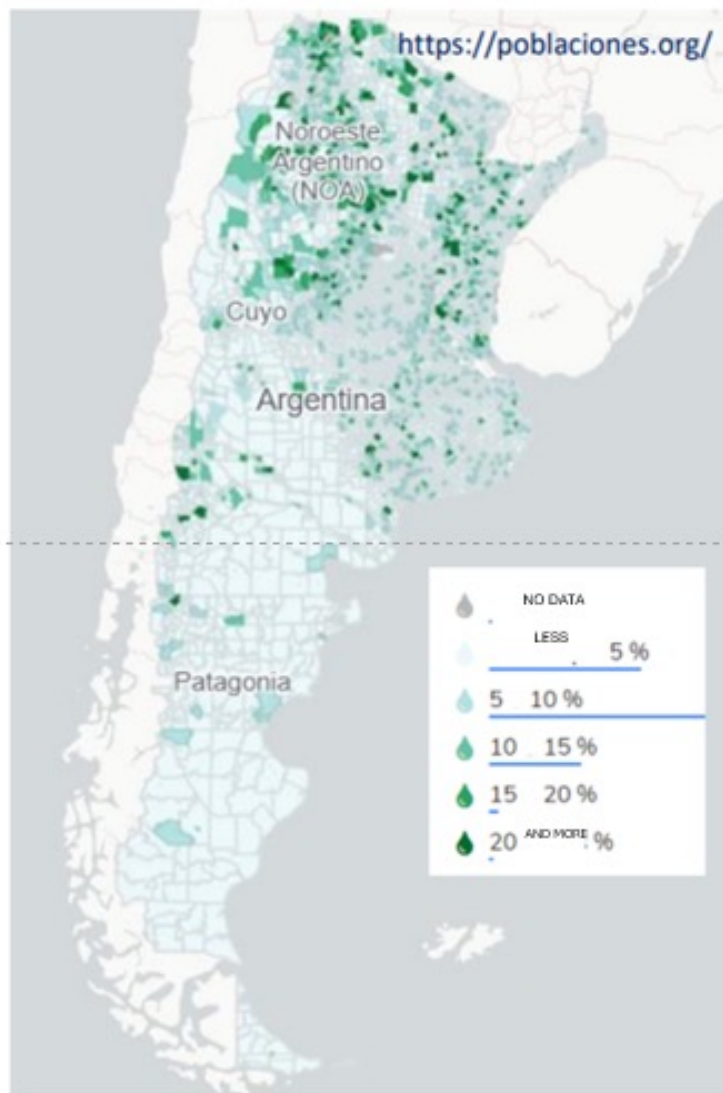
PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION AGED 18 TO 29 NOT COMPLETING SECONDARY EDUCATION



*Source: EDSA - Encuesta de la deuda social Argentina. Agenda para la equidad 2017/2023, Observatorio de la deuda social Argentina, UCA - UCA.



ODSA



EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS IN URBAN ARGENTINA

3RD QUARTER 2023

- 32.5% of workers are poor.
- 30.9% of workers, work in the social economy.
- 26.5% of the economically active population is precariously employed.
- 24.3% of the economically active population is insecurely underemployed.

URBAN EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS


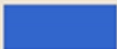




























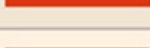








6.000.000 of workers are poor.

5.800.000 work in the social economy

5.300.000 economically active population is precariously employed

4.800.000 economically active population is insecurely underemployed

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX 2024

	Interannual		Cumulated since January		Monthly variation	
Abril 2024	289,4%		65,0%		8,8%	
Marzo 2024	287,9%		51,6%		11,0%	
Febrero 2024	276,2%		36,6%		13,2%	
Enero 2024	254,3%		20,6%		20,6%	
Diciembre 2023	211,4%		211,4%		25,5%	
Noviembre 2023	160,9%		148,2%		12,8%	
Octubre 2023	142,7%		120,0%		8,3%	
Septiembre 2023	138,3%		103,2%		12,8%	
Agosto 2023	124,4%		80,2%		12,4%	
Julio 2023	113,5%		60,2%		6,3%	
Junio 2023	115,6%		50,7%		6,0%	
Mayo 2023	114,3%		42,2%		7,8%	
Abril 2023	108,8%		32,0%		8,4%	

ARGENTINA'S PUBLIC DEBT

ARGENTINA'S DEBT IS MADE UP OF

Domestic Debt

Represents approximately 40.8% of Argentina's GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT. (GDP)

External Debt:

Constitutes about 44.9% of GDP.

Domestic and external debt together represent approximately 85.7% of Argentina's GDP.

PUBLIC DEBT IMPLICATIONS FOR ARGENTINA

Economic:

- Pressure on the budget
- Slower economic growth
- Risk of crisis

Social:

- Reduced Social Spending
- Inequality:
- Pressure on public services

ARGENTINA'S PUBLIC DEBT

LATEST IMF LOAN TO ARGENTINA

In 2018, the International Monetary Fund approved a loan for Argentina totalling USD 50 billion, during the presidency of Mauricio Macri and is the largest in the IMF's history with Argentina.

This loan has been the subject of discussion and renegotiation.

It originated from the need to strengthen the country's economy in the face of financial and economic challenges.

Its implementation and magnitude remain issues of debate and analysis in Argentina's economic history.

It has been the subject of controversy and accusations related to capital flight. The IMF and also ex-President Macri recognised that there was a flight of capital.

Even though in Argentina there are various public bodies responsible for monitoring and controlling the use of foreign debt funds, it was not possible to control or prevent the misuse of the funds.

Despite knowing that the money was being used to finance capital flight, the IMF should have stopped the financing, but did not.

INTERESTING FACT

Our actual Economy Minister is the one who contracted debt with IMF in 2018, and the one who facilitated the capital flight.

ARGENTINA'S PUBLIC DEBT

The high debt burden - domestic and external - is generating serious negative consequences for the economic and social development of the country and the people.

Two conclusions can be drawn here:

FROM A NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

- The problem is not only economic but mainly one of lack of institutionality.

FROM A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

- There is evidence of an interest in generating dependency of underdeveloped countries on the IMF, as evidenced by the continuity of loans despite the knowledge of irregularities and capital flight.
- The policies promoted or imposed by the IMF create conditions that threaten the development and dignity of the Argentinean people and contradict the IMF's commitment to the AGENDA 2030.

INTERVIEWS KEY FINDINGS

Key Findings

Characteristics that are fundamental to development in Argentina

THE PURSUIT OF COMMON GOOD BY ALL MEMEBERS OF SOCIETY

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

- Education
- Health
- Decent work

ERADICATION OF INEQUALITIES AND PROVISION OF OPORTUNITIES FOR EVERYONE

- Creation of employment under dignified conditions as the central axis of policies.
- Protection of the vulnerable

INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF SOUND POLICIES

- Predictable and sustainable public policies, a long-term development plan, and legal security
- To think about short, medium, and long-term policies beyond the political party in power.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Private investment committed not only to profitability but also to contributing to the public good.
- Ensures that wealth remains in the country.
- To provide a legal, monetary and economic framework

Key Findings

Characteristics that posed the greatest challenges to Argentina's development

LACK OF AGREEMENT ON A DEVELOPMENT PLAN

- Government policies, rather than state policy.
- Poor economic decisions resulting from bad political approaches.

ENORMOUS CORRUPTION/DISHONESTY

- Corruption, in all areas, has led us to levels of social deterioration that are inexplicable.
- Government actions, only generate benefits for large international corporations and worse conditions for the Argentine people

PUBLIC DEBT

- Internal and external -

- The corruption and lack of attention to fundamental state policies and chose other alternatives.
- External debt conditionalities.

POLITICIANS AND BUSINESSMEN

Who seek their own self-interest and profit and not the common good.

Key Findings

Characteristics that posed the greatest challenges to Argentina's development

**LACK OF QUALIFICATION
OF
POLITICIANS, PROFESIONALS,
AND TEACHERS**

**DISRESPECT
FOR
REPUBLICAN
INSTITUTIONS**

**LACK OF LONG - TERM PERSPECTIVE,
FORSEEING THE
PROBLEMS OF THE FUTURE**

**LACK OF
BASIC
INFRASTRUCTURE**

KEY FINDINGS

Essential public policies that Argentina should prioritize to move toward sustainable development

ALLOCATE MORE RESOURCES TO:

- Education
- Health
- Productive employment sources.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING POLICIES

There should be a package of public policies that help strengthen institutions, the judiciary and fight corruption.

SOCIO - URBAN INTEGRATION POLICIES

TAX REFORM

There should be a package of public policies that contribute to achieving a fairer distribution of income

PRODUCTION POLICIES

FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICIES

Clear and sustained fiscal and monetary policies over time.

POLICIES AIMED AT DEFINING THE ROLE OF THE STATE.

Key Findings

Initiatives or projects to consider in promoting development in the community or region

**SUCCESS INITIATIVE OF INDIVIDUAL
AND SOCIO COMMUNITY INITIATIVES**

**SUCCESS INITIATIVE OF PUBLIC
POLICIES**

**SUCCESS INITIATIVE WITH
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

**SUCCESS INITIATIVE
OF PRIVATE SECTOR**

**SUCCESS INITIATIVE
WHICH COMBINES PUBLIC AND
PRIVATE SECTOR**

Key Findings

Role of Citizens in Argentina's development process

REGAINING VALUES

- COMMON GOOD
- RESPECT
- NON - VIOLENCE
- DIGNITY
- PRIDE OF OUR NATIONAL IDENTITY
- DIALOGUE

CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT WITH

- PUBLIC POLICIES
- DECISION MAKING
- TRANSPARENCY
- BRINGING AND BUILDING PROPOSALS.

FINDINGS

The diversity of interviewees has provided a comprehensive overview of the elements perceived as necessary for Argentina's development by those interviewed.

Through this process, points of convergence and shared ideas regarding Argentina's priorities have emerged.

Additionally, there are areas where opinions diverge on how to move forward. Leveraging this diversity of perspectives can enrich the debate and contribute to finding more robust solutions.

To translate these insights into concrete actions and policies, it is crucial to foster spaces for dialogue and consensus-building. Positive leaders from various spheres—political, academic, business, and civil society—play a pivotal role in achieving common objectives.



**WHAT CAN WE DO
TO GET BACK
ON
TRACK
FOR
DEVELOPMENT?**

RESEARCHERS INSIGHTS

Main recommendations and suggested strategies

- a. Identify the "**Common Good**" as the guiding foundation of all levels of society. Political, economic, institutional, social, community.
- b. **Dialogue and Consensus:** Fostering a space for dialogue between the different actors involved, such as political leaders, academics, entrepreneurs and civil society. Consensus around common objectives is essential to move forward.
- c. **Public Policy Prioritisation:** Identify key areas that require urgent attention, including education, health, infrastructure and economic development.
- d. **Develop state and not government policies** that have continuity in the short, medium and long term and are results-oriented to ensure development with dignity and lasting impact.

RESEARCHERS INSIGHTS

Main recommendations and suggested strategies

- e. Creation or improvement of the functioning of **mechanisms that guarantee the institutionalisation** and control of public policies.
- f. **Transparency and Accountability:** Establish transparent mechanisms to evaluate progress and hold those responsible for implementing policies accountable. As well as the control of
- g. **Research and Data:** Invest in reliable research and data collection. Evidence-based decision-making is crucial to address development challenges.
- h. **Qualified** politicians, professionals, teachers, and decision makers.
- i. **Engagement of civil society** in monitoring government transparency.

RESEARCHERS INSIGHTS

QUESTIONS TO BE FURTHER EXPLORED

- How to achieve the basis for a sustainable consensus for development?
- How to achieve a consensus that provides a framework for basic and inescapable criteria that every government must uphold and guarantee?
- How can the search for the "COMMON GOOD" be re-established in all aspects and environments of society? What steps can be taken to ensure that decisions affecting the country and Argentines are taken for the common good and not for the special benefit of a few?
- In relation to public policies: what kind of education do we mean? what kind of health system do we want? how do we protect the disadvantaged? what is the role of the state? what kind of distribution of wealth do we believe in?
- Are the economic development proposals put forward mutually exclusive?
- How can we build consensus to achieve basic pillars for economic development?
- Who benefits from the rift, from the division between Argentines?

**“Argentina's
biggest debt, it is
social debt”**

Argentine Episcopal Conference

RESEARCHERS INSIGHTS CONTRIBUTION TO THE MERCY WORLD

Mercy is about justice, kindness and compassion.

Underdevelopment is not about numbers nor statistics.

Underdevelopment is about people living under multiple injustices. It is about people living under poverty, people in hunger, is about injustice.

This research intends to provide ideas on how to achieve the SDG 1 in Argentina, based on real perspectives from Argentinian people, proposing concrete actions.

Argentina's situation is like many other undeveloped countries; this research may contribute to reflection on rethinking the path to development in dignity of undeveloped countries.

**Development with dignity is about justice for people,
development with dignity is about Mercy.**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To my family, husband and children.

To my siblings and to my father.

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To Marita Gonzalez, Gastón Vigo Gasparotti, Francisco Riobo, Ana Siuffi, Javier García Moritán, Juan I Pearson y María del Mar.

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