

Country: Argentina

Committee: FAO1

•Argentina Heyen

Topic A Millennium Development Goals Age Millennium Development Goals to Eradicate Poverty and Hunger

Argentina has long had economic concerns. The 1980s were marked by hyperinflation. Gasparini and Cruces (2008) review the evidence on the regressive nature of the inflation tax. Despite the fluctuations in the 1990s, the most notable event was that customs around the world depended on adherence to the Millennium Development Goals in Argentina. It was the year 2000, when it was heading towards major economic, social, political and institutional instability. However, since 2003, most of the indicators related to social employment show a positive trend. However, current poverty levels suggest that more focus should be placed on these issues.

Although the economy fell into a full-blown depression in late 2001, Argentina is capable of facing the challenge of improving the standards of its inhabitants. Thus, reducing tax rates, encouraging the active participation of the government, promoting sources of income, promoting local development and job creation, the poverty level has decreased, the population whose income is below the poverty line has shown a noticeable improvement, improved income distribution and households with the same incomes as peer hutchsids One of the main programs, the National Plan for Food Security, known as "El Hambre Mas Urgente (The Most Urgent Hunger)", which is currently being worked on to reduce the assets of people suffering from hunger, promotes access to adequate healthcare for socially vulnerable families. Adequate nutrition appropriate to the unique characteristics and traditions of each region in the country.

Argentina believes that the future development framework (Post-2015 agenda) should build on lessons learned from work to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, where the 2015 target of reducing poverty to less than 20% of the population was achieved as early as 2008. The Argentine delegation acknowledged that Argentina still faces obstacles in healthcare, total strategy, rule of law, federal-provincial fiscal relations, government spending and the workforce expected to be completed