

Research on Non-profit Organizations' Participation in the Antipoverty Problem in Argentina

TAN Rong^{[a],*}; LI Yanan^[b]

^[a]Ph.D., Professor, Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University, Tianjin, China.

^[b]Master, Zhou Enlai School of Government, Nankai University, Tianjin, China.

*Corresponding author.

Supported by the Major Projects of National Social Science, 2015 "Research on Community Structural Heterogeneity and Its Grassroots Governance of Cities and Towns in China Based on Large Survey Data (15ZDB173).

Received 9 May 2019; accepted 16 August 2019

Published online 26 August 2019

Abstract

The continuity, concealment and complexity of poverty in Argentina increased the difficulty of poverty governance, and the defects of the government and market in the process of dealing with the poverty also set obstacles for the governance of the poverty. In order to make up for the shortage of the government and the market, non-profit organizations with a profound philanthropic cultural tradition participated in the anti-poverty process in Argentina and played a positive role in promoting public services, providing employment assistance, offering technical assistance, developing agricultural markets and rights relief. In this process, the non-profit organizations have established cooperative relationships with public and private organizations respectively, and strengthened interactions with volunteers and the underprivileged group. In the process of fighting against poverty in Argentina, non-profit organizations have demonstrated the characteristics of grassroots and mediation, and played the role of participants in the poverty reduction program of the government, social resource mobilizers and interest coordinators. The experience of non-profit organizations in Argentina in anti-poverty is worthy of attention and reference, but the restriction of resources and government authority limits the role of non-profit organizations, and the disadvantages of non-profit organizations themselves also cause some negative effects.

Key words: Argentina; Non-profit organizations; Poverty alleviation; New poor

Tan, R., & Li, Y. N. (2019). Research on Non-profit Organizations' Participation in the Antipoverty Problem in Argentina. *Canadian Social Science*, 15(8), 15-29. Available from: <http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/css/article/view/11263>
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/11263>

Since the 1980s, Argentina has been in a devastating cycle of inflation and recession, and its poverty status has also undergone considerable changes. During this process, Argentina's poverty rate has been staying at a high level, and the problems caused by poverty have also been worsening, which have gradually revealed the deficiencies of the government and the market in poverty governance. Therefore, as a third-party force to make up for these deficiencies, the role of non-profit organizations is increasingly valued. Influenced by the Catholic Church, Argentine non-profit organizations have been active in charity activities since their establishment. After centuries of development, they have gradually become an important force in the field of anti-poverty. This paper will briefly describe the role non-profit organizations play in the process of anti-poverty in Argentina, and focuses on the analysis of the external relations of these organizations in the process, so as to draw useful reference.

1. THE ROLE OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY IN ARGENTINA

In Argentina, the underprivileged can be divided into urban underprivileged groups and rural underprivileged groups. Among them, urban underprivileged groups can be divided into structural underprivileged groups and "new underprivileged groups" according to the

causes of poverty, and rural underprivileged groups generally refer to those disadvantaged groups living in non-urban areas, leading to diversified needs of the underprivileged. Therefore, based on the different needs of the underprivileged groups, this part will respectively give an overview of the role of non-profit organizations in the fight against poverty in Argentina's urban and rural areas and their rights relief to the underprivileged groups.

1.1 The Role of Non-profit Organizations in the Fight Against Urban Poverty

The underprivileged who live in Argentina's cities are mainly composed of the structural underprivileged and the new poor. As for the structural underprivileged, their vulnerability is much higher than that of the new poor, so they are in greater need of basic services and employment assistance, and the supplement of the non-profit organizations to the government's anti-poverty efforts is also reflected. However, for the middle class who acknowledge their new underprivileged status, they used to work in the formal sector before losing their jobs and have certain social benefits, so what needs to be solved urgently for them is unemployment.

1.1.1 Promoting Public Services

Compared with the government sector, non-profit organizations play a more active role in promoting the public service of the underprivileged groups due to their grass-roots nature and flexibility. Firstly, non-profit organizations can go deep into communities and provide food for the underprivileged. On the one hand, the non-profit organizations funded by the federal government provide afternoon tea to children in underprivileged communities to improve their nutritional status (Moscovich, 2012); on the other hand, the non-profit organizations that operated in the cities which advocate for the projects of food rescue such as Buenos Aires, Mendoza, Posadas and La Plata rescue leftovers from banquets, receptions and gatherings for people who are starving and in need of food (Huang, 2016).

Secondly, in terms of education, non-profit organizations can offer some help for the young people in low-income households. In Argentina, the teenagers who come from underprivileged families and have completed primary education often give up the opportunity to accept middle and higher education and become the low-end labor force in the market because they have to bear the burden of maintaining their families, which can only make their families out of poverty temporarily. Therefore, non-profit organizations offer additional courses to young people in low-income families, in which teachers pay more attention to the domestic and psychological status of this group, and adopt more targeted coaching to improve their classroom performance and reduce their willingness to drop out (Schusterman, etc., 2002, p.22).

Finally, non-profit organizations participate in the implementation of welfare policies and complement it.

In the government-funded projects such as Participatory Planning, non-profit organizations play an important role in the identification of underprivileged groups in different communities and the priority of their needs. For example, at the early stage of the Participatory Planning, the government sent an invitation to the Instituto Internacional de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo, a generally supportive non-profit organization, to identify vulnerable groups, and then these tasks will then be assigned to the non-profit organizations in communities, which means that the specific actors for identifying and classifying vulnerable groups are non-profit organizations. During the project planning process, different non-profit organizations exchange information with each other and mobilize community members to participate in it. In the process of implementing the plan, participants will choose specific projects according to their own interests and specialties, so as to realize effective utilization of resources (Ibid, 2002, pp.8-9).

1.1.2 Offering Employment Assistance

Many non-profit organizations provide employment assistance to the underprivileged group through participation in government programs. On the one hand, non-profit organizations push the government to work out employment plans. In 1997, in protest at the mass layoff of the original state-owned enterprises, the Piqueteros organization composed of the underprivileged marginal people blocked up hundreds of highways in Salta province, Neuquen province and Jujuy province. This protests eventually made the government provide 4,647 jobs through the Plan Trabajar and open up another 10,000 jobs in succession in the same year (Villalón, 2001, p.163).

On the other hand, in the Plan Jefes y Jefas of 2002, local governments and non-profit organizations jointly took charge of the organization of various projects under the supervision of the labor department and the provincial council, and the non-profit organizations also assumed the cost of supplies and equipment for some engineering projects (Galasso and Ravallion, 2004). And in order to ensure the sustainability of financing projects, the sub-projects approved also received technical assistance from experts of non-profit organizations (Almeida and Galasso, 2007, p.12). At the same time, an advisory board has been set up in the design of this program as a space for dialogue between different participant groups, and at least one-third of the members of the board are from non-profit organizations to ensure transparency in project implementation (Arriagada, 2007, p.145). There are also some other non-profit organizations which have joined local consultation committees to review application materials, so as to ensure that the subsidies are not paid to the people who are working or those who have received pensions or other unemployment benefits (Verner, 2006, p.38).

In addition, non-profit organizations themselves also can provide jobs. By the early 21st century, according

to statistics, the number of workers in Argentina's non-profit organizations exceeds that in the country's largest private companies. Compared with the 280,000 workers in the nation's largest 100 private enterprises, non-profit organizations have 395,000 salaried employees (Salamon, 2002, p.404). While it is impossible to gauge the number of the underprivileged employed by non-profit organizations, their ability to provide jobs also shows people the non-profit organizations' potential to tackle unemployment.

It is worth mentioning that in Argentina, some religious non-profit organizations also play an important role in solving the employment problem of specific groups. For example, the AJJDC: American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, which grew rapidly after Argentina's financial crisis in the 21st century, provides jobs directly to underprivileged Jewish communities in its own development process, and it works with various foundations to help the unemployed get back into work by providing technical advice, training and loans, and providing immediate employment information. It has also carried out the Subsidized Employment Program, so as to provide participants with the skills needed to re-enter the labor market. To prevent the Jewish groups who have succeeded in getting jobs from losing their jobs again, AJJDC also requires relevant personnel to report the employment situation regularly to maintain their working ability (Murtaza and Austin, 2015).

1.2 The Role of Non-profit Organizations in the Fight Against Rural Poverty

As far as the underprivileged rural group in Argentina are concerned, stable agricultural income and diversified income sources are the key to poverty alleviation, which all depend on the improvement of rural economic conditions. The deterioration of rural environment has inflicted heavy losses on agricultural production activities, thereby reducing the farmers' income. However, the deficiency of the government in the distribution of agricultural resources deepens the inequality in rural areas and leads to the deterioration of the living conditions of the underprivileged groups. Therefore, non-profit organizations are committed to providing technical assistance in the fight against rural poverty to improve the sustainability of rural economic development and reduce inequalities in the distribution of resources through the development of agricultural markets.

1.2.1 Offering Technical Assistance

The sustainability of Argentina's rural economic development has roughly two aspects. One is the sustainability of agricultural production and the other is the sustainability of rural labor force, on which non-profit organizations provide technical assistance to rural residents.

In terms of the sustainability of agricultural production, non-profit organizations have played a role

in promoting ecological agriculture. On the one hand, non-profit organizations apply concepts and technologies such as green farming, crop rotation and mechanical use to agricultural production (Nardi, 2011, p.180) and control pesticide use (Ibid, p.147), which can not only help the promotion of relevant technologies, but also ensure the sustainable production of land. On the other hand, non-profit organizations also pay attention to the cultivation of farmers' governance ability for ecological resources in remote areas. They investigate the use of farmers' land and rivers through field visits and help establish corresponding rules for various settlements to achieve grassroots management of natural resources. Some scholars believe that the two major causes of rural poverty are forced migration and land reduction, which are both attributed to the degradation of available resources (Alcorn, 2010). This means that although these activities of non-profit organizations do not target the underprivileged group, promoting eco-agriculture is still of great significance to reduce rural poverty (Blaustein, 2007). In addition, non-profit organizations are also involved in the construction of rural water conservancy facilities. This has solved the problem of irrigation in some areas, and improved flood control facilities have also helped to reduce the vulnerability of their agricultural economies and underprivileged communities.

In terms of the sustainable development of rural labor force, non-profit organizations provide vocational training for farmers. First, non-profit organizations promote advanced agricultural technologies to increase farmers' agricultural income by increasing productivity. In San Pedro, non-profit organizations devote themselves to the development of agricultural technology, using schools as carriers to teach local farmers the results of technological development, and provide a platform for the exchange of agricultural technology (Nardi, 2011, pp.148-149). They are also working with tobacco companies to bring new technologies to tobacco farms (Ibid, p.154). Secondly, non-profit organizations promote the processing technology of agricultural products to promote the diversification of agricultural products, thus promoting the diversity of farmers' income sources. It is worth mentioning that non-profit organizations in particular encourage women's participation in rural production activities to alleviate the employment plight of underprivileged female groups and alleviate family poverty caused by women's "lack of employment". Finally, non-profit organizations enhance the employment capacity of rural labor through psychological and technological education, which not only reduces the negative job-waiting phenomenon of underprivileged groups, but also enhances their market competitiveness. In Argentina, most of the underprivileged have no land, so employment became their only way to get out of poverty, which means that even though these vocational training programs are not specifically aimed at the underprivileged, they still help the rural underprivileged group.

1.2.2 Developing Agricultural Markets

In Argentina, the inequalities faced by the rural underprivileged group include the productivity of agriculture and the accessibility of markets, both of which are closely related to the development of agricultural markets.

In terms of the productivity of agriculture, the first problem to be solved is the availability of land. A scholar once wrote that "a farmer without land would be listed as the most underprivileged person in the world" (Durning, 1989, p.32). And the underprivileged in Argentina's countryside exactly include the farmers who have a little or even no land. Therefore, non-profit organizations provide legal advice to this group and help them obtain legitimate land use rights. But even with land, underprivileged farmers lack start-up capital and credit services are very limited in the countryside (Nardi, 2002, p.108). The second issue to be addressed, therefore, is the availability of credit services. On the one hand, non-profit organizations receive funds from the state's rural development plan, distribute subsidies and credit to farmers, and monitor the flow of funds. On the other hand, non-profit organizations also feed back to the government the needs of smallholders for funds to help them gain policy support (Schmidt and Zeiting, 1996). Although non-profit organizations still need to improve their efficiency on the aspect of credit, they do fund the production of some of the rural underprivileged in the process of providing relevant services. The combination of land, capital and the technology mentioned above bring hope to the improvement of the living conditions of rural underprivileged groups.

In the aspect of market accessibility, non-profit organizations play a role in promoting the commercialization of agricultural products. Firstly, non-profit organizations encourage production of specific products based on market demand. With the help of government and some foundations, non-profit organizations carry out their own fishing, handicraft and other projects, or produce dairy products with technical assistance from the government (Nardi, 2011, p.152). Second, non-profit organizations assist local governments to provide a platform for trade of agricultural products. The rural underprivileged mainly sell their products to passers-by or familiar regulars, but such trading relationship is very fragile. Therefore, local governments regularly organize bazaars near residential areas to expand customer groups, so in this process, non-profit organizations play the role of communicators. At the same time, non-profit organizations also act as supervisors in the agricultural product market, and they control food hygiene to ensure product quality (Ibid, p.191). Moreover, farmers' bargaining power has improved under the training of non-profit organizations, which helps to protect their rights and interests. In this way, the fairness of market transactions in rural areas is guaranteed to some extent.

Although the commercialization of agricultural products cannot directly reduce the underprivileged population, it still creates a good and stable development environment for relevant groups to get rid of poverty.

1.3 Rights Relief of Non-profit Organizations to the Underprivileged Groups

As far as the underprivileged are concerned, real development is a process in which individuals and societies strive to meet their needs and improve their quality of life. This means that genuine improvement of the country's overall poverty situation requires the participation of the underprivileged in the policy process. In Argentina, however, it is not only difficult for the underprivileged to reconcile their different internal interests, but their rights to express and choose freely have also suffered relative deprivation. At the same time, traditional prejudice also impedes the personal development of underprivileged women, which is not conducive to the continuous relief of poverty in Argentina. Therefore, in the fight against poverty, it is very necessary to provide rights relief to the underprivileged groups.

1.3.1 Maintaining the Political Rights of the Underprivileged

In Argentina, the church had a permanent place on the political stage, whereby, in the early 1990s, it helped to drive political attention to the country's poverty. In March 1992, Cardinal Raúl Primatesta and other senior bishops met secretly with the economy minister to discuss the burden of the underprivileged in the new economic situation, which conveyed such a message that poverty was Argentina's main problem. Finally, President Menem addressed the media, focusing on the impact of policy adjustments on the underprivileged (Powers, 1995). In subsequent years, the government's budget for social spending increased.

In order to solve the problems that the underprivileged group is inaccurate in positioning their own demands in the process of policy participation and they cannot communicate directly with the influential party, non-profit organizations continuously monitor poverty situations in different assistance programs of specific communities, and communicate frequently with underprivileged groups to identify and address related issues (Bifarello, 2002, pp.7-9). It is worth mentioning that although the organization – Piqueteros – adopted drastic measures to attract the attention of the government to its demands for employment, with the help of the human rights organization, these demands were finally transformed into specific public policies. Judging from this, as an intermediary organization between the underprivileged group and the government, the non-profit organization has played a crucial role in the expression of benefits of the former and other comprehensive aspects.

The role of non-profit organizations is more obvious and more important in rural areas of Argentina. In the

Lower Pilcomayo region of northern Argentina, where more than half of the population is underprivileged, the regional management and research foundation (La Fundación para la Gestión e Investigación Regional) is working to inform farmers of the impact of different projects on the local ecology, help them draft documents expressing their interests and consult with the government. At the same time, the foundation has also established a shared database of information, including the geographical location of families, population size and knowledge of their own land, so that the government can think in more detail when making development plans. In the process, 90% of individuals who were initially reluctant to provide relevant information ended up participating (Alcorn, 2010). Thus it can be seen that in rural areas of Argentina, non-profit organizations also play a positive role in protecting the right to know of the underprivileged and promoting their willingness to express their interests.

1.3.2 Defending the Rights of Underprivileged Women to Work

In Argentina, traditional cultures limit female roles to wives and mothers so as to reinforce their role as caregivers of the family, and the government's poverty reduction program further binds underprivileged women to the family. Underprivileged women have a natural disadvantage in the competition in the labor market. However, growing poverty has forced women into the labor market to subsidize their households. Therefore, it is particularly important for non-profit organizations to protect the working rights of underprivileged women.

On the one hand, non-profit organizations provide low-cost child care services in communities, alleviating the housework pressure of underprivileged women. In Argentina, the primary factor limiting underprivileged women's access to the labor market is the issue of child care services for children aged 0-4. Therefore, under the management and funding of the social development department, the child development center signed an agreement with community organizations to provide care services for underprivileged families with children under 4 years old (Esquivel and Faur, 2012, p.15), which can free underprivileged women from family services. In this process, non-profit organizations also encourage underprivileged women to exchange free child care services through community labor activities (Faur, 2011), which to some extent strengthens their social role and thus enhances the working willingness of underprivileged women.

On the other hand, non-profit organizations encourage underprivileged women in rural areas to participate in productive activities to escape poverty through increases in their household incomes. In the SAN Pedro area, for example, non-profit organizations provide financial and technical support to women groups to encourage them to set up vegetable gardens, making it possible for women to balance housework and work. At the same time, non-

profit organizations also carry out vinegar production and other projects on their own to specifically provide employment opportunities for women, so as to improve women's inferior position in the labor market. In addition, the commercialization of agricultural products has promoted the advantage of women in trading activities, who are better at bargaining than men (Nardi, 2011, p.192). This means that non-profit organizations have also tap the potential of women to participate in market activities, so as to promote the recognition of their market value.

Moreover, given the limitations of women's roles in Argentina's traditional culture, their involvement in the policy process was also very difficult, which promoted the emergence of women's non-profit organizations. They influence public policy through representation at councils or women's centers in different municipalities, where representatives express needs and make recommendations to the national women's council, promoting the fairness of policies on women in areas such as vocational training, human resource development, and education (Viladrich, 1999, p.11). This will not only help alleviate the living conditions of underprivileged women, but also prevent the poverty caused by "employment difficult".

2. VARIOUS RELATIONSHIPS OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS' PARTICIPATION IN ARGENTINA'S FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY

In Argentina's anti-poverty process, non-profit organizations play a role in basic services, employment guidance and promotion of equity, which to some extent makes up for the deficiencies of the government and the market. This means that while poverty in Argentina is largely due to institutional factors, the involvement of non-profit organizations' participation cannot be ignored. In specific anti-poverty activities, non-profit organizations are not only participants in poverty reduction programs, but also mobilizers of social resources and coordinators of various interests.

2.1 Relationships With Public Organizations

Public organization refers to the organization with the purpose of managing social public affairs and coordinating social public interest relations. It includes both governmental organizations and third sector organizations (Chen, 2003, p.42). As a participant in the poverty reduction program, the relationship between non-profit organizations involved in the fight against poverty in Argentina and the government is self-evident. At the same time, as a provider of non-profit organization resources, international organizations are of great significance to the cultivation and development of domestic non-profit organizations in Argentina. Therefore, the investigation into the relationship between relevant

non-profit organizations and public organizations includes both the relationship between them and the Argentine government as well as the relationship between them and public organizations at home and abroad.

2.1.1 Relations With the Argentine Government

According to Mónica Bifarello, non-profit organizations in Argentina in the 21st century have undergone a transition from delegation to participation in their interactions with the country, and their “cooperative relationship” with the government has become more and more common (Bifarello, 2002, pp.1-20). They not only produce collective goods or provide public services, but also maintain the value of the collective. In the process of fighting poverty in Argentina, on the one hand, this is shown by the participation of non-profit organizations in the policy process. As mentioned above, the Catholic Church has prompted the Argentine government to focus on the interests of the underprivileged; Non-profit organizations provide material assistance to the underprivileged at the community level and provide training for their career development. On the other hand, this partnership represents the contribution of international non-profit organizations to the government’s poverty reduction efforts. For example, the Latin American institute of international environment and development has made its own recommendations to the government on the allocation of land in the province of Misiones; AJJDC works to provide relief to the underprivileged in Argentina’s Jewish community and so on.

It is not hard to find that although the cooperative relationship between non-profit organizations and the government is very clear, their participation in the policy process can only reflect the leading role of the Argentine government in the anti-poverty process. This involves the Argentine government’s management of non-profit organizations. In Argentina, by following the general specifications of the Constitución Nacional, the Código Civil and the Leyes Complementarias., the non-profit organizations are registered according to folk organization and foundation registration ordinance to gain legal status. Non-Catholic religious organizations are required to make dual registrations in the general inspectorate of justice and the state department of justice (Garay, 2000, pp.3-9). During the period of the government of Menem (1989-1998), as a tool of public management, non-profit organizations focus on poverty reduction and implement social assistance policies. During the administration of Delarua (1999-2001), non-state actors represented by non-profit organizations gained the right to manage public resources. During the period of Duarde government (2002-2003), non-profit organizations were incorporated into the public decision-making space to cope with social crisis (Moscovich, 2009, pp.4-5). It can be seen that since launch of the anti-poverty campaign, the “partnership” between non-profit organizations and the government has been developing

steadily. Although the government’s empowerment of non-profit organizations is closely related to the non-profit organization’s struggle for its own rights, the role of non-profit organizations in this partnership is still unknown as their anti-poverty activities focus on the implementation level. In the process, the wives or relatives of key political figures serve as leaders of local non-profit organizations (Viladrich, 1999, p.5). Although these leaders have more convenient access to basic resources (such as milk, food, grants, etc.), such “political connections” limit the ability of non-profit organizations to influence policies. Then, during the administration of Néstor Carlos Kirchner, the federal government financed and drew the non-profit organizations participating in anti-poverty over to his side for political purposes (Moscovich, 2009, p.5), which means that some non-profit organizations’ autonomy has been reduced. In addition, studies have shown that the allocation of federal funds is beneficial to reduce protests of non-profit organizations (Moscovich, 2011), which are often caused by the problems of poverty and unemployment. All of which suggest that Argentina’s anti-poverty non-profit organizations are subject to order under the influence of government authority.

2.1.2 Relations With International Public Organizations

First, international public organizations have directly or indirectly become the capital provider for domestic anti-poverty non-profit organizations in Argentina. On the one hand, research shows that in the early 1990s, 66% of non-profit organizations were funded by the international collaboration system, and most of the donations and grants came from foundations in North America, with the amount up to \$3,810,945 (Thompson, 1997). The organization of conservationists, women’s organizations, and the development organizations were all involved in the anti-poverty process to some extent in Argentina, and both the establishment of the organizations and their development depend on the support of the funds. International public organizations have thus become the direct funders of non-profit organizations engaged in anti-poverty activities in Argentina. On the other hand, organizations represented by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are committed to the activities about the relief of the underprivileged and the development of the rural economy by cooperating with the Argentine government. However, the development of these activities at the grassroots’ level requires the participation of local non-profit organizations. As a result, the funds of international public organizations will move through the Argentine government to domestic non-profit organizations, which thus making the international public organizations become the indirect funders of related organizations.

Secondly, the international public organizations directly or indirectly become the cultivator of the domestic anti-poverty non-profit organizations in Argentina, which is mainly reflected in its fight for

rights for related organizations. For example, women’s organization’s global conference has not only aroused the rights consciousness of women’s non-profit organizations in Argentina to require to participate in the policy process and so on, but also promoted the concern of the Argentine government for the issues raised by women’s non-profit organizations through the pressure from international level, including the poverty reduction plan such as the aid to the underprivileged women headed households. For another example, the design concepts of “empowerment” and “common responsibility” in poverty reduction projects such as the unemployment family responsibility plan and family integration into society plan cannot be separated from the funding and guidance of international organizations. It is these concepts that promote the acquisition of the right of anti-poverty non-profit organizations in Argentina to allocate aid resources. This means that under the cultivation of international public organizations, domestic anti-poverty non-profit organizations in Argentina have more right of their autonomy in the expression of opinions and more right of discretion in the implementation of policies.

Finally, the international public organization is a supplement to the work of the national anti-poverty organizations in Argentina. On the one hand, international non-profit organizations provide personnel training and technical assistance, which helps to strengthen the anti-poverty capacity of relevant organizations in Argentina.

On the other hand, foreign religious organizations provide relief services for specific groups, thus alleviating the anti-poverty burden of domestic non-profit organizations in Argentina. In addition, the World Bank and other organizations’ investigation report on Argentina and their experience in the global anti-poverty process also provide the basis for the development and improvement of domestic non-profit organization’s anti-poverty plan. To put it simply, the relationship between domestic non-profit organizations involved in anti-poverty activities in Argentina and international public organizations presents an “input type” cooperative relationship, that is, international organizations input the organization resources such as capital, technology and concept to domestic non-profit organizations in Argentina.

To sum up, on the whole, the relation between non-profit organizations involved in the anti-poverty process in Argentina and public organizations is a cooperative relationship which is led by (especially the government) public organizations (As shown in Figure 1). Although the domestic anti-poverty non-profit organizations in Argentina take initiative in the process of acquiring organizational resources, its autonomy in the cooperation with public organizations is still limited by organizational resources and political factors. This means that non-profit organizations cannot play a leading role in the fight against poverty in Argentina.

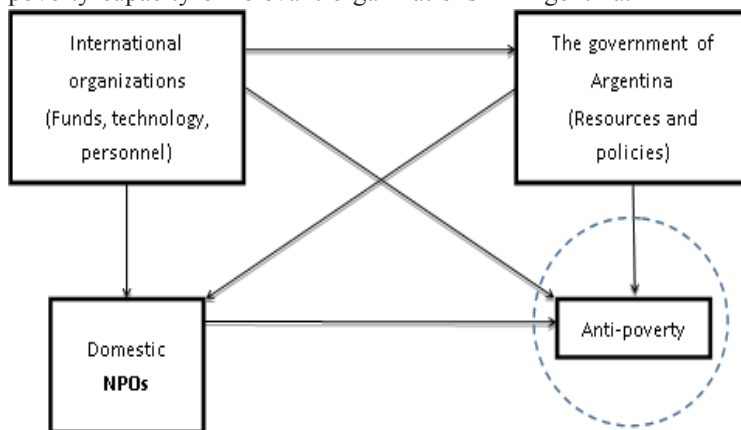


Figure 1
Relations between non-profit organizations and public organizations in Argentina

2.2 Relationships With Private Organizations

In contrast to public organizations, private organizations refer to those organizations whose direct purpose is to obtain profits and create surplus value, and that’s what people usually call a business enterprise (Chen and Meng, 2006, p.44). Therefore, this part will mainly discuss the relationship between non-profit organizations and enterprises involved in the fight against poverty in Argentina. In Argentina, enterprise’s participation in social affairs can be seen as a response to issues such as inequality and poverty. Given the inadequacies of

government and non-profit organizations in the fight against poverty, the inherent potential and capacity of corporate action is increasingly valued, the idea of “responsabilidad social de las empresas” or “filantropía empresaria” thus has been deepened (Campetella and Bombal, 2000, p.25). In the process, they either become funders of non-profit organizations or partners in community projects.

First, as funders of non-profit organizations, various enterprises have donated nearly \$100 million to non-profit organizations in the 1990s. Meanwhile, nearly half of the

companies in the sample fund non-profit organizations directly or through their foundation, according to Gallup (Saborn and Felipe, 2008, p.270). This shows that enterprises, as the funders of non-profit organizations, show a very positive attitude in terms of the degree of funding efforts and participation. For example, the Fundación del Tucumán has been supported by nearly 100 companies since its foundation in 1985. From 2001 to 2002, it gathered 29 local non-profit organizations to create the Red de Responsabilidad Social Empresaria de Tucumán, so as to play the social role of enterprises (Fundación del Tucumán). Similarly, in a study of private social investment in Argentina, 70 percent of the companies and foundations in the sample set “eradicating extreme poverty and hunger”, “promoting gender equality and equity” and “achieving basic education prevalence” as priorities for funding (Grupo de Fundaciones y Empresas, 2008, p.24). Thus, it can be concluded that non-profit organizations have been funded by enterprises in the process of fighting poverty in Argentina.

Secondly, as a partner of community projects, on the one hand, enterprises seek for opinions of non-profit organizations in the design of charity activities; On the other hand, enterprises also provide training to members of non-profit organizations in the preparation process of related activities. At the same time, enterprises are also able to expand the plans of non-profit organizations into larger projects, which is very effective in areas such as education and health (González eds, 2006, p.15). It is worth mentioning that in the survey on Argentine children and adolescents' commercial social investment, the

relevant leaders of some enterprises made the following responses to their views on non-profit organizations:

“In fact, we prefer to ask the non-profit organizations for advice, and we quite believe what they say.” (United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund, 2006, p.76)

“When we see or plan the projects we want to execute, the first thing we do is look for strategic partners, that is, the non-profit organizations with expertise.” (Ibid)

This means that commercial organization have full confidence in the professionalism of non-profit organizations. At the same time, in the process of cooperation, the division of labor between non-profit organizations and commercial organizations is also very clear. Non-profit organizations have professional knowledge and skills, and are responsible for the proposal, implementation and evaluation of projects; while companies have financial and human resources, which are in charge of planning and organizing the project. In addition, companies will also consider the non-profit organization’s recommendations when forming alliances or entering into contracts with third parties (Ibid, p.77). All these indicate that in the process of fighting poverty in Argentina, a cooperative relationship of “equal trust” presents between non-profit organizations and private organizations (see Figure 2). Although the initiative of non-profit organizations to obtain resources for themselves has not been reflected in this process, compared with the cooperation process led by public organizations, non-profit organizations undoubtedly have a greater space to play in the planning and implementation of anti-poverty activities.

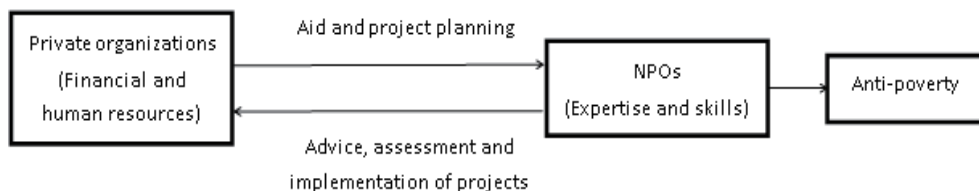


Figure 2
The relationship between non-profit organizations and private organizations

2.3 Relationship With the Public

In the process of fighting poverty in Argentina, as a mobilizer of social resources and a coordinator of multiple interests, the connection between non-profit organizations and the public cannot be ignored. On the one hand, the anti-poverty activity of non-profit organizations needs some human support. As one of the sources of this support, volunteers have become part of the external network of non-profit organizations; On the other hand, non-profit organizations can’t identify specific needs without communication with the underprivileged. Meanwhile, the beneficiaries of its anti-poverty activities are also the underprivileged, so the interaction between non-profit organizations and the underprivileged is also obvious.

2.3.1 Relationships With Volunteers

In terms of individual volunteers, the characteristics of cost-free and part-time nature distinguish them from the formally hired employee of the non-profit organizations. Therefore, strictly speaking, volunteers are external resources of non-profit organizations, and the interaction between them should also be regarded as external relations of non-profit organizations, which is mainly reflected in the following three aspects.

First, volunteers are the link between non-profit organizations and enterprises. Before identifying specific charitable activities, some volunteers in the enterprises conduct local surveys to identify non-profit organizations’ needs and submit the final idea to the management, who will then follow up on the implementation of the

related projects (UNICEF, 2006, p.67). This suggests that the volunteer acts as a corporate agent in the process of pre-communication and subsequent cooperation, thus contributing to the effective cooperation between enterprises and non-profit organizations. What needs to be pointed out is that the presence of volunteers itself in enterprises is conducive to the enhancement of their awareness of social responsibility, so the willingness of enterprises and non-profit organizations to cooperate in charity activities will also be enhanced (Correa, 2004, p.8). In addition, because of the multiple nature of volunteer identity, they are also bidirectional as a link between non-profit organizations and enterprises, which helps to stimulate the initiative of non-profit organizations in seeking external resources.

Secondly, volunteers are a link between non-profit organizations and the underprivileged. In a study of human resources distribution by non-profit organizations in Buenos Aires, Bonbal et al. pointed out that, with the increase of the underprivileged in the region, non-profit organizations are less able to create paid jobs, so 97.4% of their staff is volunteers (González, 2006, p.67). This means that volunteers are the main project executors in the anti-poverty activities of non-profit organizations, and the improvement of relevant projects depends on the feedback of volunteers in practice. In the same study, the researchers found that in relatively underprivileged areas, female volunteers also promoted support for non-profit organizations from underprivileged female-headed

households in communities (Ibid, p.70). All of this shows that through volunteers, non-profit organizations have realized the implementation and improvement of their anti-poverty activities, and the trust level of underprivileged groups to non-profit organizations has been deepened. Volunteers thus have become a bond between the two.

Finally, non-profit organizations are a source of resources for specific groups of volunteers. Bonbal and others also conducted a study on the motivation of guiding people to be a volunteer, among which two special volunteer groups are voluntary actions for the basic needs of dissatisfaction and those for work development. On the one hand, with Unsatisfied Basic Need (UBN) as the standard, the volunteers who take the former action include a large number of underprivileged people, who get food, subsidies and other living materials through voluntary services. On the other hand, based on the professionalism and modernity of non-profit organizations in aspects such as social development, the latter kind of voluntary action provides volunteers with the opportunity to learn, and it is also a way for them to enter into the labor market (Ibid, p.55). Although most of these volunteers are middle class, with the increase of the middle class who have been trapped in poverty because of unemployment since the 1990s, volunteering can also be a way to improve their ability to work. In other words, volunteer service can also provide vocational training for some of the underprivileged.

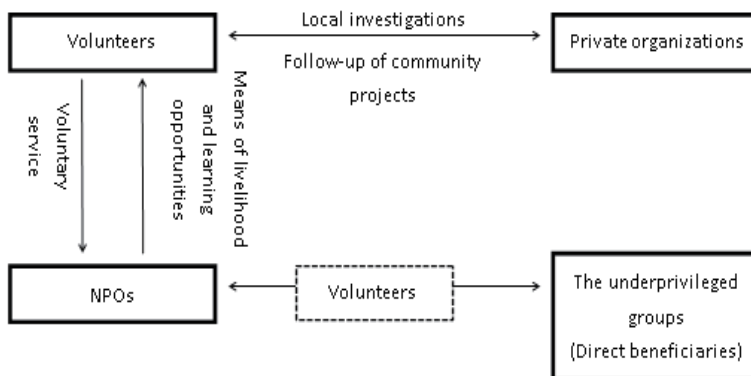


Figure 3
The relationship between non-profit organizations and the public

Compared with the relationship between public organizations and private organizations, the interactivity of the partnership between non-profit organizations and volunteers is very conspicuous (see Figure 3), and they are also closely related in the practical aspect of anti-poverty activities. And because of the voluntary nature of volunteer behavior, its cooperation with non-profit organizations is more pure. It is worth mentioning that in the interaction with volunteers, the role of non-profit organizations as mobilizers of social resources and coordinators of various interests has also been strengthened.

2.3.2 Relationship With the Underprivileged

In the anti-poverty activities of non-profit organizations, the underprivileged groups are undoubtedly its beneficiaries. On the one hand, non-profit organizations provide assistance to the underprivileged groups spontaneously and cooperate to implement the poverty alleviation policies, so as to guarantee the access to basic living materials of this group; at the same time, they also investigate the living conditions of the underprivileged to determine their immediate needs, while the Catholic church takes advantage of its own influence to draw political attention to the underprivileged. On the other

hand, non-profit organizations are committed to the development of local economy, not only providing technical assistance to specific groups, but also providing financial services to them. Although similar activities do not target the underprivileged groups, a stable economic environment and diversified vocational training also help to enhance the ability of underprivileged people to escape from poverty. In addition, non-profit organizations are committed to promoting social equity, which, to some extent, provides more employment opportunities for underprivileged women and even the underprivileged as a whole.

In fact, underprivileged groups are also a source of strength for non-profit organizations to carry out anti-poverty activities, and they promote non-profit organizations to become national interlocutors. Among them, the development course of the organization of "Piqueteros" is the most remarkable. The organization is made up of the marginalized people such as the unemployed and the underprivileged, that is, underprivileged people form the base of the organization. In the beginning, though, Piqueteros strove for jobs for themselves by blocking the road illegally, the group's activities have received support not only from the middle class, but also from some left-wing parties since the 21st century. This means that the "Piqueteros" organization has been widely recognized by society and politics. In this process, the group has received more donations than any charitable organization, and its presence in public opinion has also been strengthened. This indicates that the "Piqueteros" has developed into a strategic non-profit organization, and its ability to respond to urgent needs has become increasingly prominent (Jacobs and Martín, 2005). It can be seen from this that the struggle of the underprivileged groups runs through the whole process of "Piqueteros" organization from its birth to dialogue with the country, and it thus becomes the source of the power of the development of non-profit organizations.

It should be noted that although there is no doubt about the connection between non-profit organizations and the underprivileged, the interaction and cooperation between them is not very clear. In other words, when the underprivileged group is the beneficiary of the anti-poverty activities of the non-profit organization, it is the one-way relief given by the non-profit organization in terms of material and rights, and the situation like "Piqueteros" organization which is started by the underprivileged and benefit the underprivileged is not common, that is, the relief of non-profit organizations to the underprivileged is not or rarely motivated by interest, but by the Catholic church's tradition of charity. And it is also for this reason that the connection between the non-profit organization and the underprivileged group shows the characteristics of one-way service by the non-profit organization.

In the process of fighting poverty in Argentina, non-profit organizations and public organizations have shown a cooperative relationship led by the latter, and they

also established a partnership of equal trust with private organizations. At the same time, the interaction with the volunteers has been growing. These partnerships and interactions have also improved the lives of the underprivileged through specific poverty reduction plans. In this process, public and private organizations become the providers of activity resources, non-profit organizations become the executors of specific projects, and volunteers become the intermediaries in the external network of non-profit organizations. Non-profit organizations, public organizations, private organizations and volunteers work together to make the underprivileged the ultimate beneficiaries. Thus, the role of different actors in Argentina's anti-poverty process can be determined, and the importance of non-profit organizations in it is self-evident.

3. EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS FROM THE INVOLVEMENT OF NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY IN ARGENTINA

Although the effect of non-profit organizations in the process of anti-poverty in Argentina is a little vague, their active participation in anti-poverty activities is obvious. At least in the implementation of government poverty alleviation policies and corporate philanthropic projects, the importance of non-profit organizations is self-evident, and the flexibility and grassroots of their practical activities are a strong supplement to the shortage of the government and the market. However, through the investigation into the anti-poverty activities and external relations of non-profit organizations, it can be seen that, at least in the aspect of fighting poverty in Argentina, non-profit organizations still have room for improvement.

3.1 Experience of Non-profit Organizations' Involvement in Fighting Poverty in Argentina

While non-profit organizations do not dominate Argentina's anti-poverty process, their role in policy recommendations and implementation is indispensable. It is no exaggeration to say that the non-profit organizations are the principal performers of Argentina's poverty reduction program and has played an important, albeit limited, role in driving relevant strategies. At the same time, there is also something to be said because of merits for the development of non-profit organizations themselves. Together, these constitute the non-profit organizations' experience of participating in the fight against poverty in Argentina.

3.1.1 Pay Attention to the Rights Relief to the Underprivileged Groups

Poverty is not only represented by a lack of means of livelihood, but also a denial of individual rights. These material and non-material inequalities are the result

of poverty and also one of the causes of the spread of poverty. Therefore, in the process of anti-poverty, it is necessary to provide both material and spiritual relief to the underprivileged group. In Argentina, the double relief of non-profit organizations to the underprivileged is very obvious, especially in the area of rights relief.

On the one hand, at the beginning of deterioration of poverty in Argentina, the Catholic Church helped the underprivileged group gain widespread attention through its social and political influence. The impoverishment that began in the 1980s was unprecedented in Argentina, which led to the government's lack of knowledge about it and mismanagement for it. At the same time, the poverty situation characterized by the poverty of the middle class is with concealment, which not only creates the loophole in the statistics of relevant departments, but also makes a considerable part of the middle class increasingly underprivileged without knowing it. It can be said that neither of the two subjects most related to alleviating or even solving the poverty problem can perceive this situation in time, so the appeal of non-profit organizations to pay attention to the poverty problem is particularly valuable.

On the other hand, as the government's poverty reduction program continues to move forward, non-profit organizations use their advantages at the grassroots level to arouse the awareness of the underprivileged group to safeguard their basic rights and become representatives of their interests. In the process of establishing the family information database in low Pilcomayo region, 90% of individuals who are unwilling to provide relevant information at the beginning eventually participate in it (Alcorn, 2010), which depends on the sincerity of non-profit organizations in making a deep visit into the settlements. Similarly, non-profit organizations also interview underprivileged people in scattered rural areas and offer suggestions for planning based on their primary data. It can be seen that the underprivileged in Argentina are no longer abandoned groups, thanks to the efforts of non-profit organizations. In addition, the rights relief of non-profit organizations to the female underprivileged groups is also worth attention. By solving the problem of child care, they guarantee the right of underprivileged women to go out to work and strive for more attention on the issue of female poverty in the on-going feminist movement.

3.1.2 Focus on Alleviating Chronic Poverty

In a statistic of the permanent household survey into the poverty situation in Argentina between 1995 and 2002, the researchers examined the changes in poverty in different samples with a cycle of 1.5 years. Although the survey also adjusted the poverty line at different times, there were still families which were in poverty at all times. Such a status is defined as chronic poverty, and the long-term poverty rate rose from 9.4% to 23.3% during that period (Foster, 2007, p.20). This shows that in Argentina,

overall poverty has increased to a large extent due to the aggravation of long-term poverty, so the exploration of long-term poverty has gradually become the focus of its anti-poverty work.

Guillermo Cruces and others consider that reducing chronic poverty includes all forms of asset redistribution and job creation as well as human capital investment in education and health (Cruces and Quentin, 2003). However, in the process of fighting poverty in Argentina, non-profit organizations play a prominent role in employment, education and other fields. In terms of employment, non-profit organizations create jobs for the unemployed by taking on government development projects, and they themselves provided 395,000 paid jobs as early as the 21st century. In the aspect of education, the longstanding tradition of Catholic primary and secondary schools has encouraged the participation of non-religion and non-profit organizations in basic education, including children education, junior education, and occupational education. This will not only break the fatalism of those in chronic poverty, but also help them to cope with risks such as unemployment.

It is worth noting that the alleviation of chronic poverty is also closely linked to the enhancement of civil rights. Many chronically underprivileged people are experiencing "social exclusion",¹ and any form of exclusion inevitably leads to inequality (Hickey and Andries, 2007, p.8). This is presented as the lack of civil rights of this group. In Argentina, especially the younger generation suffered the loss of this right (Minujin, 1995). Fortunately, in Argentina, non-profit organizations pay attention to the rights relief to the underprivileged group. Although the effects of such relief have not been accurately assessed for time reasons, its relief from chronic poverty is theoretically amenable.

3.1.3 Independence and Flexibility of Non-profit Organizations

On the one hand, the tradition of developing independently is beneficial to the sustainability and stability of the development of Argentine non-profit organizations. First, the tradition of developing independently endows Argentine non-profit organizations with the ability to compete independently for resources. In Argentina, non-profit organizations were formed before the nation state was founded, and they completed the whole process of the establishment, development and even maturity of the organization by their own efforts. Private donations, government grants and membership fees make up its diverse sources of funding, thus a single sector will not be able to influence the fate of non-profit organizations. Second, the tradition of developing independently also fosters the ability of non-profit organizations to integrate

¹ Social exclusion, the process of excluding individuals or groups wholly or partially outside the society in which they live.

social forces. During the period when the military government was trying to suppress social forces, the development status of human rights and anti-poverty organizations was still positively evaluated by the academic circle. This means that Argentine non-profit organizations have accumulated the energy of developing independently and being able to confront resistance in their historical evolution, which, combined with the relaxation of the government's attitude towards them since the democratization, jointly promoted the prosperous development and gradual mature of the emerging non-profit organizations.

On the other hand, the adjustment of anti-poverty strategy reflects the flexibility of the development of Argentine non-profit organizations. Firstly, this is reflected in the comprehensiveness of the anti-poverty activities of non-profit organizations, which not only provide material and technical assistance to the underprivileged group, but also connect the improvement of their lives with the overall development of Argentine society, driving the improvement of their employment environment through developing local economy. Secondly, this is shown by the diversity of the anti-poverty path of non-profit organizations. Most of the above activities are focused on implementing government poverty reduction programs, and combined with non-profit organizations' rights relief for the underprivileged group, which jointly reflects the non-profit organizations' flexibility in following the policy situation and maintaining its independent development. Thirdly, it manifests itself in the diversity of non-profit organizations' partners. They have established cooperative relationships of assistance, interaction and guidance, with public organizations, private organizations and the general public respectively, which shows that the non-profit organizations have a clear understanding of their own positioning in the face of various subjects with different resources. Non-profit organizations flexibly change the relationship with different subjects so as to obtain the most suitable combination of poverty management.

3.2 Lessons From the Involvement of Non-profit Organizations in Argentina's Fight Against Poverty

Compared with 41.2% in 1990 (The World Bank, 2000, p.3), Argentina's poverty rate fell to 30.3% in 2016 (CEDLAS, 2017, p.2). However, this does not mean that the poverty situation in Argentina has been alleviated. On the one hand, this ratio is still high compared to the poverty rate of 8% in the 1980s. On the other hand, the total population of Argentina has also experienced considerable growth, which means that the number of its underprivileged was rising, but not falling. This shows that the role played by non-profit organizations in the anti-poverty process in Argentina, although indispensable, is very limited. The author believes that this is mainly caused by the following reasons.

3.2.1 Unequal Relationship Between Non-profit Organizations and Government

In the process of anti-poverty in Argentina, non-profit organizations and the government have established a cooperative relationship led by the latter, which reflects the inequality of the relationship between the two. As a result, the role of non-profit organizations is mainly concentrated in the implementation level of poverty reduction policies, but rarely has a profound impact on policies.

First, the external dependence of resources limits the independent development of non-profit organizations. Taking the source of funds as an example, in Argentina, non-profit organizations' funds rely on government grant, charitable donations and membership fees. This means that non-profit organizations only have the ability to compete for resources but have no real resources. And such a capability can vary from organization to organization, especially for non-profit organizations that participate in the fight against poverty. Because of the particularity of the service object, its fees are greatly reduced, so its external dependence on the resources represented by capital is more intense. On the one hand, non-profit organizations can only undertake government-funded poverty reduction projects, which limit the flexibility of their anti-poverty strategy. On the other hand, in order to obtain funding, non-profit organizations have to cater to the political goals of local governments, which to some extent leads to political corruption. It can be seen that non-profit organizations are characterized by resource-oriented participation in the anti-poverty process in Argentina. Since the government has a large amount of public resources in hand, this feature can also be interpreted as the government orientation of non-profit organizations against poverty. Although the resolution of poverty depends on the macro guidance of the government, it is clearly not the original intention of non-profit organizations' participation in anti-poverty to be the government's tools for implementing policy.

Second, the state's authority controls compress of the non-profit organizations' activity space. In order to guarantee the orderliness of the anti-poverty activities of non-profit organizations, it is necessary for the government to intervene in such aspects as its code of conduct. However, this intervention has restricted the role of non-profit organizations' rights relief in anti-poverty process. Because in the hundreds of years that non-profit organizations have been involved in charity work, the underprivileged group rarely received attention from the government for their own difficult situation. They were valued as sufficient conditions for social development in Argentina, but abandoned when economic conditions improve, which is enough to explain the finiteness of rights relief for non-profit organizations to this group. In fact, in Argentina, since the secularization of non-profit organizations, the unfavorable situation that they have to be subject to the authority of the state has been

determined. Especially in the aspect of anti-poverty, the government guidance of non-profit organization activity is very obvious, and this is reflected in the government's direct planning for non-profit organizations' practice at the community level in poverty reduction projects. This makes the study of non-profit organizations' participation in anti-poverty process scattered in the evaluation of government poverty reduction program, which weakens the importance of non-profit organizations' participation in anti-poverty process to some extent.

3.2.2 Ideal Failure of Non-profit Organizations

Some scholars believe that as non-profit organizations' expansion in number, size and the tasks they undertake, they are no longer the solution of the problem, but the problem itself (Yu, 2006). This judgment also applies to relevant situations in Argentina.

First, the inadequacy of non-profit organizations' capabilities limits the reach of its services. On the one hand, in rural areas of Argentina, non-profit organizations are mainly focused on promoting agricultural development and providing technical assistance, with little direct material aid to the underprivileged. On the other hand, in the process of urban anti-poverty, the activities of non-profit organizations are mainly concentrated at the community level, while the underprivileged living at the edge of the city are ignored. Non-profit organizations are thought to be better able to provide precise and universal relief to the underprivileged. However, in practice, the coverage of its anti-poverty activities is limited by its own ability, and this is likely to lead to the government's belief that non-profit organizations have helped specific groups of underprivileged people who actually are ignored by non-profit organizations. That will make it harder for some of the underprivileged to be noticed.

Secondly, the patriarchy of charity weakens the independence of non-profit organizations. The activities of non-profit organizations are influenced by their donors and follow the preferences and interests of donors, which in turn leads to a shortage of supply for the needs of groups that really need help (Ren and Liu, 2008). On the one hand, in terms of working with the private sector, the biggest beneficiaries are the new underprivileged who are suffering from unemployment. They have a certain working capacity and can regain their market competitiveness through short-term training, while the underprivileged who are in extreme poverty can hardly stand out among them. On the other hand, government funding guides the activities of non-profit organizations. However, the biggest problem of Argentine government is that it prefers to improve the living conditions of the underprivileged through improving macroeconomic conditions compared to directly providing aid to them. Therefore, non-profit organizations undertake more development projects than anti-poverty projects, and the lack of investment in anti-poverty projects directly leads to that the needs of the underprivileged are difficult to meet.

In addition, the normalization of anti-poverty activities of non-profit organizations still needs to be strengthened. In the process of Argentina's fight against poverty, there have been protests of non-profit organizations that have wreaked havoc on public facilities. For example, at the start of their existence, the main activities of the "Piqueteros" were blocking roads, blocking traffic, burning tires, etc. (Wei, 2004, p.282), and the protest was so massive that it forced the federal security forces to use tear gas and rubber bullets to crack down on it (Jacobs and Martín, 2005). Although this campaign secured tens of thousands of jobs for the relevant groups, it was inadvisable. First, it is likely to undermine the government's anti-poverty strategy. The extra jobs without foundation will not only disrupt the order of the job market, but also lead to the decline of wages, which is not conducive to the solution of poverty. Second, the act of "Piqueteros" damages the interests of others. The destruction of roads not only causes inconvenience for people to travel, but also leads to the loss of transportation, which is likely to increase the conflict between underprivileged groups and non-underprivileged groups, and is not conducive to the stable development of society. This shows that, as far as the government is concerned, the task of strengthening the standardization of the anti-poverty activities of non-profit organizations is urgent and arduous.

CONCLUSION

In the anti-poverty process in Argentina, non-profit organizations spontaneously provided material assistance to underprivileged groups, which to some extent alleviated the government's burden of fighting poverty. At the same time, it undertook government-funded poverty alleviation projects, which contributes to the implementation of relevant plans and enhances the transparency of resource allocation. Third, non-profit organizations played an active role in financial services and technical assistance, and promoted the entry of underprivileged groups into the labor market. Finally, non-profit organizations are committed to the relief of the rights of underprivileged groups to enhance their rights awareness and promote the fulfillment of their claims, making up for the shortcomings of government and market in their response to poverty. Non-profit organizations attached importance to the cultivation of poverty alleviation awareness and ability of underprivileged groups, which can help to maintain anti-poverty outcomes, prevent poverty and promote social equality.

However, non-profit organizations also have some problems in participating in the anti-poverty process in Argentina. On the one hand, the participation of non-profit organizations in anti-poverty is mainly reflected in the implementation level of poverty reduction policies, but there is very little influence in the formulation of poverty

reduction policies. On the other hand, the shortcomings of non-profit organizations and the illegal activities of some organizations' participation in anti-poverty process have also caused some negative effects. Insufficient capacity reduces the coverage of non-profit organization relief services, and dependence on government resources limits the flexibility of non-profit organizations' poverty alleviation activities, and the violent protests have caused people to doubt the positive role of non-profit organizations in anti-poverty activities. Various problems indicate that the role of non-profit organizations in Argentina's anti-poverty process is limited. Despite this, the participation of non-profit organizations in anti-poverty activities should still deserve attention. The fact is that, in the government's poverty alleviation policies and funded poverty reduction projects, the identity of non-profit organizations as chief executors is confirmed in the relevant regulations, and in the cooperation with the private sector, the professionalism of non-profit organizations in fighting poverty is also respected. In the process of participating in the anti-poverty process, non-profit organizations have an indispensable status and role as an important channel to connect volunteers and underprivileged groups, express the needs of underprivileged groups and serve them.

The restrictions on the role of non-profit organizations in anti-poverty also show the difficulties encountered in the fight for poverty in Argentina, which is reflected in the relationship of contradiction and cooperation between non-profit organizations and the government. On the one hand, non-profit organizations' anti-poverty activities are controlled by the government. Non-profit organizations' anti-poverty activities need government funding, and the government dominates the fight against poverty, while non-profit organizations become enforcement tools. On the other hand, some non-profit organizations have adopted violence in the anti-poverty process, and the government has failed to effectively curb it, which has exerted negative influence on such anti-poverty activities, showing that the government has defects in cultivating non-profit organizations.

In summary, non-profit organizations have played an indispensable role in the anti-poverty process in Argentina. Although the non-profit organizations themselves have some problems, its participation in anti-poverty should still be encouraged, and its negative role depends on the supervision, guidance and cultivation of the public sector. In addition, the private sector's respect and support for non-profit organizations are also conducive to promoting the anti-poverty capacity of non-profit organizations, and are conducive to the thinking of the ways of working with the public sector, the private sector and non-profit organizations in the process of mutual cooperation in the process of poverty management in Argentina.

REFERENCES

- Alcorn, J. B. (2010). Poverty, governance and conservation in the Gran Chaco of South America. *Biodiversity*, 11(1-2), 39-44.
- Almeida, R., & Galasso, E. (2007). *Jump-starting self-employment? Evidence among welfare participants in Argentina* (p.4270). World Bank Policy Research Working Paper.
- Arriagada, I. (Ed.) (2007). *Gestión y Financiamiento de Las Políticas que Afectan a Las Familias*. Santiago de Chile: CEPAL.
- Bifarello, M. (2002). *From delegation to participation: The third sector and the state in associative networks*. Proceedings from the Fifth Conference of the International Society for Third-Sector Research.
- Blaustein, J. R. (2007). Protected areas and Equity Concerns. *BioScience*, 57(3), 216-221.
- Competella, A., Bombal, I. G. (2000). *Historia del Sector Sin Fines de Lucro en Argentina*. Nuevos Documentos CEDES 11, Buenos Aires.
- CEDLAS. (2017). *La Pobreza en Argentina: Recuperando la Comparabilidad*. Informes Breves.
- Chen Z. M. (2003). *Public management - A research approach different from traditional administration*. Beijing: China Renmin University Press.
- Chen Z. M., & Meng, H. (2006). *Theory of public organizations*. Shanghai: Shanghai People's Publishing House.
- Correa, M. E. (Eds.) (2004). *Responsabilidad social corporativa en América Latina: una visión empresarial*, Santiago de Chile: CEPAL (United Nations Publications).
- Cruces, G., & Quentin, W. (2003). Transient and chronic poverty in turbulent times: Argentina 1995-2002. *Economics Bulletin*, 9(3), 1-12.
- Durning, A. B. (1989). *Action at the grassroots: Fighting poverty and environmental decline*. Worldwatch Paper 88, Worldwatch Institute, Washington, D.C..
- Esquivel, V., & Faur, E. (2012). *Beyond maternalism? The political and social organization of childcare in Argentina*. Global Variations in the Political and Social Economy of Care.
- Faur, E. (2011). A widening gap? The political and social organization of childcare in Argentina. *Development and Change*, 42(4), 967-994.
- Foster, J. E. (2007). *A class of chronic poverty measures*. CPRC Working Paper No. 07-W01, Nashville.
- Fundación del Tucumán. (2018). *Articulación y Conocimiento: 30 Años al Service de la Provincia y la Región*. Retrieved from <http://www.fundaciondeltucuman.org.ar/contenidos/393/historia>, Feb.14.
- Galasso, E., & Ravallion, M. (2004). Social protection in a crisis: Argentina's plan Jefes y Jefas. *The World Bank Economic Review*, 18(3), 367-399.
- Garay, C. (2000). *El marco legal de las organizaciones sin fines de lucro en Argentina*. Nuevos Documentos CEDES, No.13.

- GDFE. (2008). *Estudio sobre inversión social privada en Argentina*. Grupo de Fundaciones y Empresas, Buenos Aires.
- González, B. I., et al. (2006). *Empleo y Voluntariado en las Organizaciones del Sector No Lucrativo de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires*. CEDES, Buenos Aires.
- Hickey, S., & Andries, T. (2007). *Adverse incorporation, social exclusion and chronic poverty*. CPRC Working Paper 81, Manchester.
- Huang, J. (2016). Argentine non-profit organizations provide food for over 48,000 People with Leftovers from the Banquet. Retrieved from: world.huanqiu.com, <http://world.huanqiu.com/exclusive/2016-02/8549660.html>, Feb.16.
- Jacobs, J. E., & Martin, M. (2005). Civil society in Argentina: Opportunities and challenges for national and transnational organization. *Journal of Latin America Studies*, 31(7), 141-172.
- Minujin, A. (1995). Squeezed: the middle-class in Latin America. *Environment and Urbanization*, 7(2), 153-166.
- Moscovich, L. (2009). *Participation and politics: sub-national governments and federally funded social organizations in Argentina, Jujuy 1990-2009*. The first results of a social sciences doctoral research undertaken by Universidad de Buenos Aires.
- Moscovich, L. (2012). From top to bottom (and Back to the Top Again): Federal spending, sub-national coalitions, and protests in Argentina, 2002-2006. *Journal of Politics in Latin America*, 4(1), 35-72.
- Murtaza, N., & Austin, M. J. (2015). Community organizing and service delivery during an economic crisis: The role of a Jewish International NGO in Argentina, 2001-2009. *Social Development Issues*, 37(1), 38-52.
- Nardi, M. A. (2002). *Análisis comparativo de modelos institucionales de intervención en desarrollo rural en la provincia de Misiones*. M.A. thesis in Geography, University of Buenos Aires.
- Nardi, M. A. (2011). *Rural development and territorial dynamics in the province of Misiones*. Sweden: Mediatryck.
- Powers, N. R. (1995). The politics of poverty in Argentina in the 1990s. *Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs*, 37(4), 89-137.
- Ren, J. Q., & Liu, W. (2008). An approach on the problem of voluntary failure of the non-government organizations of our country. *Journal of Inner Mongolia University (Philosophy and Social Science)*, 40(2), 44-48.
- Saborn, C., & Felipe, P. S. (Eds.) (2008). *Filantropía y Cambio Social en América Latina*. Lima: Universidad del Pacífico.
- Salamon, L. M. (2002). Global civil society: Dimesions of the nonprofit sector (Jia, X. J., et al, Trans.). Beijing: Social Sciences Academic Press (China).
- Schmidt, R. H., & Zeitingner, C. P. (1996). The efficiency of credit-granting NGOs in Latin America. *Savings and Development*, 20(3), 353-384.
- Schusterman, R., et al. (2001). *Poverty reduction in action: Participatory Planning in San Fernando, Buenos Aires, Argentina*, IIED Working Paper 6 on Poverty Reduction in Urban Areas.
- The World Bank. (2000, Mar. 23). *Argentina: Poor people in a rich country*.
- Thompson, A. (1997). Non-governmental organizations and philanthropy: The case of Argentina. *International Journal of Voluntary and Nonprofit Organizations*, 8(4), 401-417.
- UNICEF. (2006). *Inversión social empresaria en infancia y adolescencia en Argentina*. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, Documento de Difusión.
- Verner, D. (2006). *Rural poor in rich rural areas: Poverty in rural Argentina*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 4096.
- Viladrich, A. (1999). *Women's participation in the third sector in Argentina*. Working Papers from the Third International Conference: International Society for Third Sector Research.
- Villalón, R. (2001, Apr. 21). *Urban Protests in Argentina 1997-2000*. Presented at Articulating the Urban: 3rd Annual Graduate Student Research Colloquium in Urban Studies.
- Wei, J. L. (2004). *Latin America in western globalization - A survey report*. Beijing: Red Flag Press.
- Yu, W. H. (2006). From voluntary failure to crisis: A study of Salamon's non-profit organizations. *Administrative Forum*, 13(2), 91-95.