

**5th PAN-EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.
CONSTRUCTING WORLD ORDERS
The Hague, 9-11 of September, 2004**

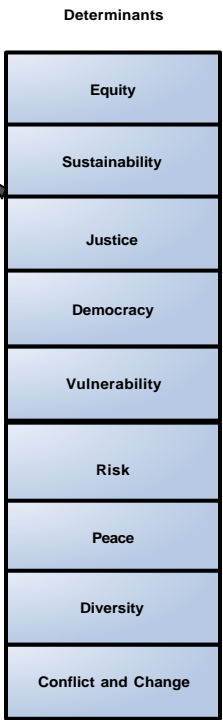
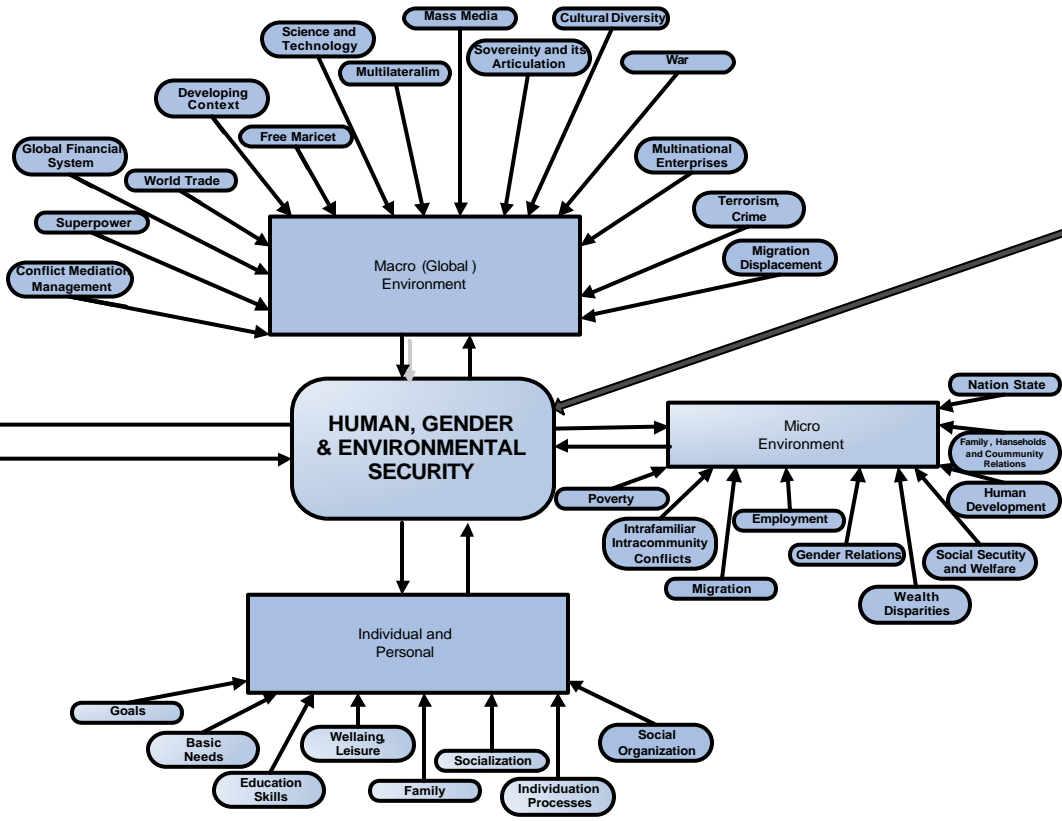
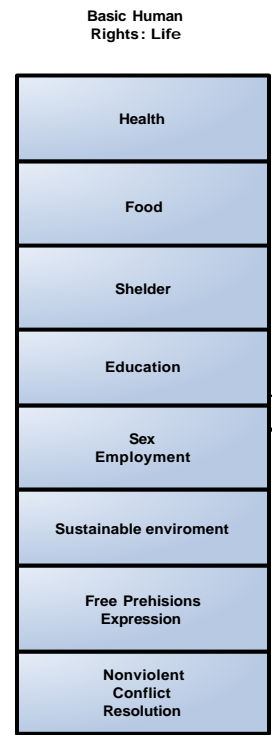
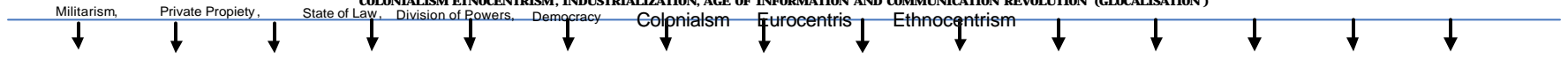
**HUMAN SECURITY IN LATIN AMERICA WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MEXICO**

Úrsula Oswald Spring
CRIM-UNAM, Mexico
El Colegio de
Tlaxcala

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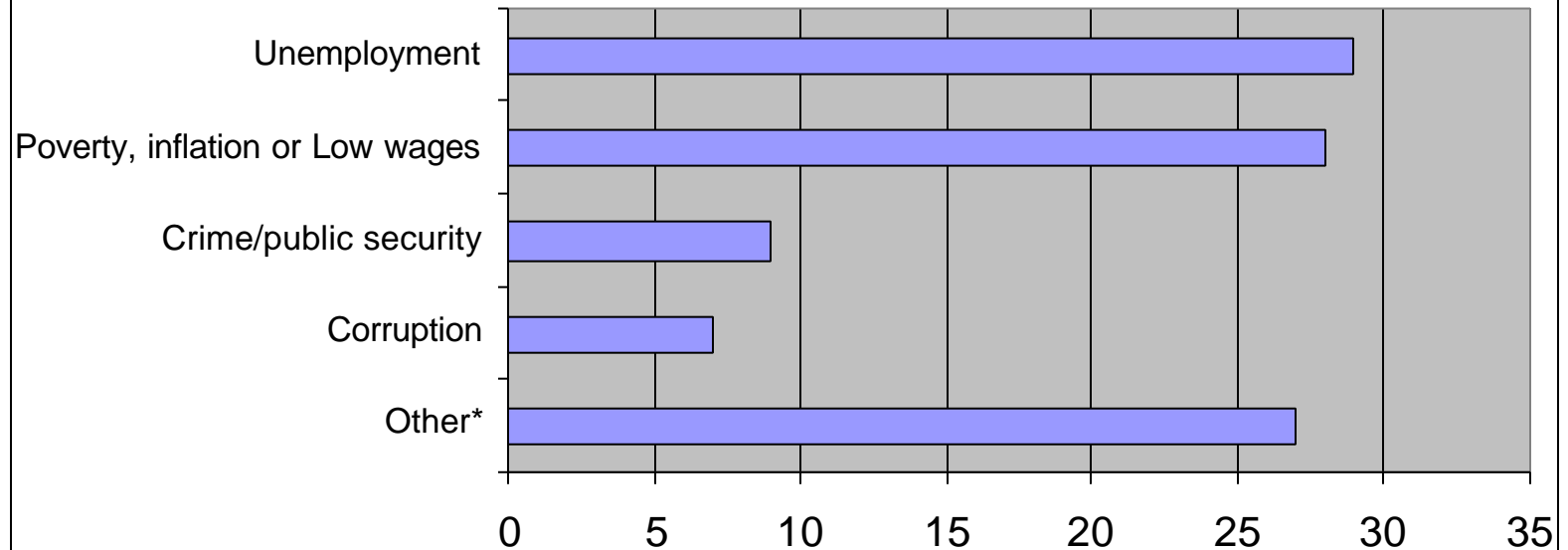
- Most important problems in Latin America
- Global Scheme
- Human Security and Poverty Alleviation
- Hunger, Poverty and Child-Malnutrition
- Income Gap Avoids Poverty Alleviation
- Social Expenditure
- Income and Worker Organization
- Gender Security
- Women in Politics
- Institutions and Citizen Confidence
- Importance of Democracy
- Violence
- Millenium Goals and Reduction of Extreme Poverty
- Possibilities to Achieve the Millenium Goals
- Mexico: Some Data
- Human, Gender and Environmental Security in Latin America

HUMAN SECURITY IN LATE MODERN SOCIETY DEEP INTERNALISED OCCIDENTAL VALUES, STATE CIVILIZATORY PROCESSES AND COLONIALISM ETNOCENTRISM, INDUSTRIALIZATION, AGE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION REVOLUTION (GLOCALISATION)



MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS IN LA

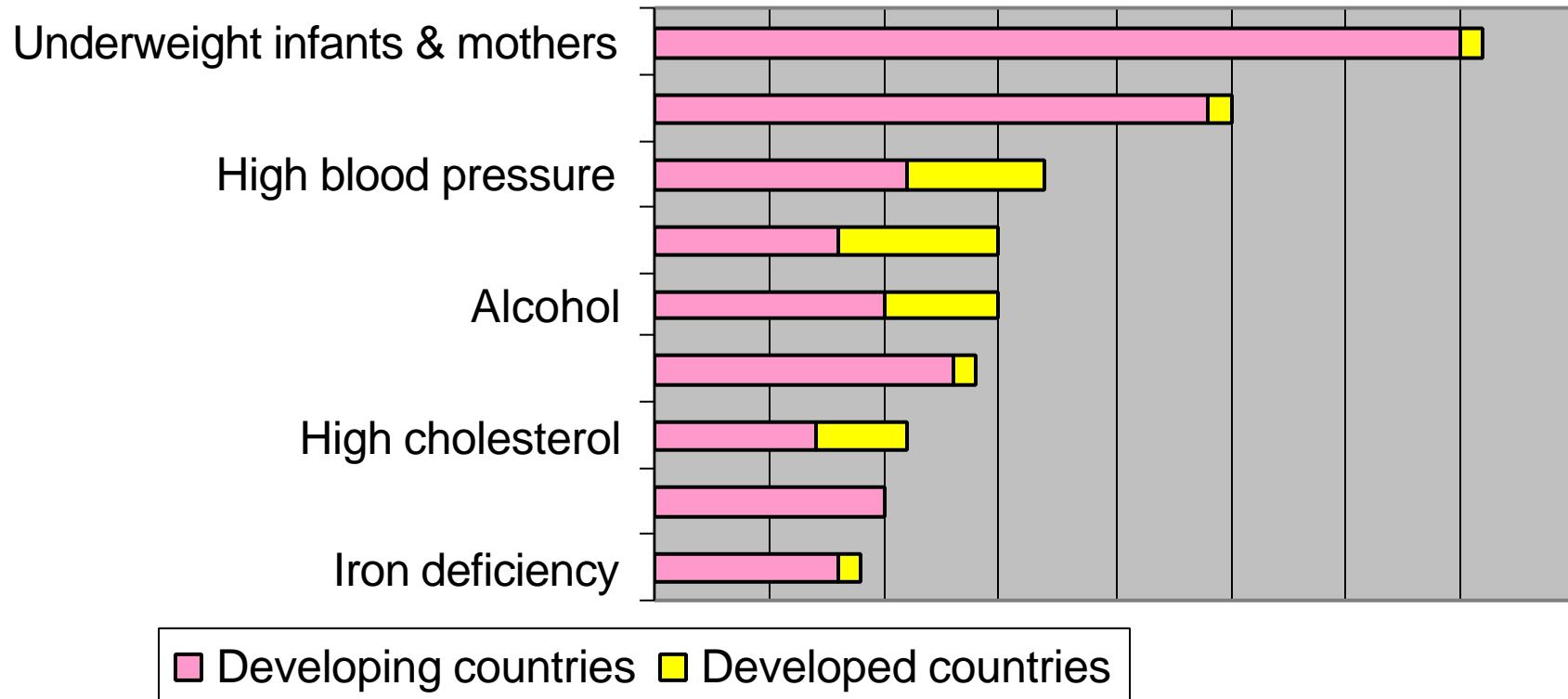
*What do you consider to be the country's most important problem?
% of respondents 2004, (unweighted average of all countries)*



Source: Latinobarómetro, 2004

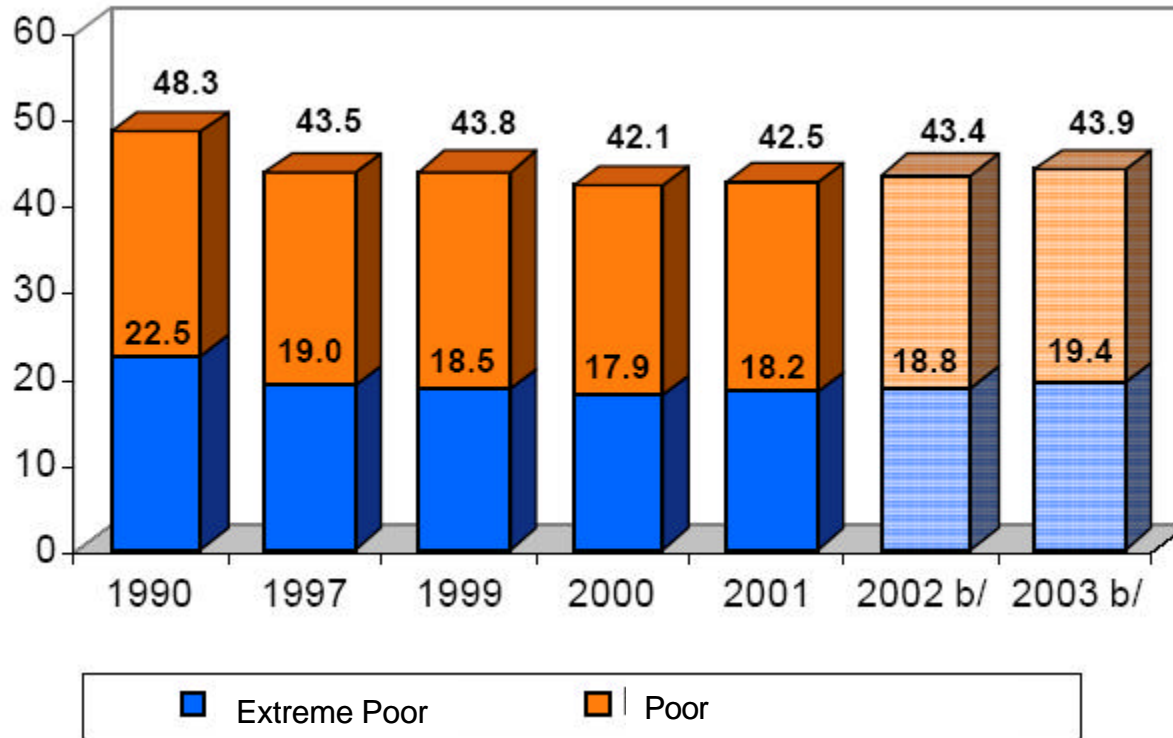
*Includes political problems, terrorism, education, health and others

**Leading global risk factors and contributions to burden of disease
(% of disability-adjusted life years lost)**



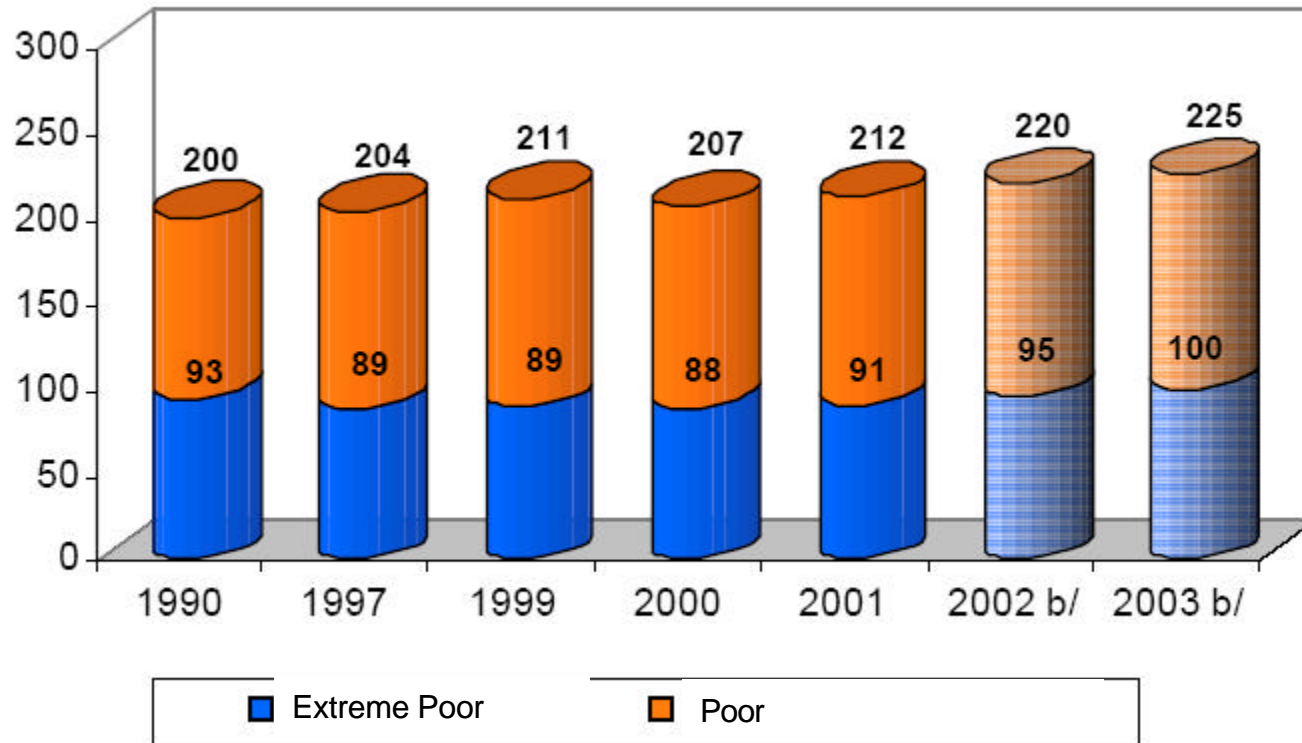
Source: United System Standing Committee on Nutrition/ The Lancet, 2004

INCREASE OF POVERTY IN LA (% OF PERSONS)



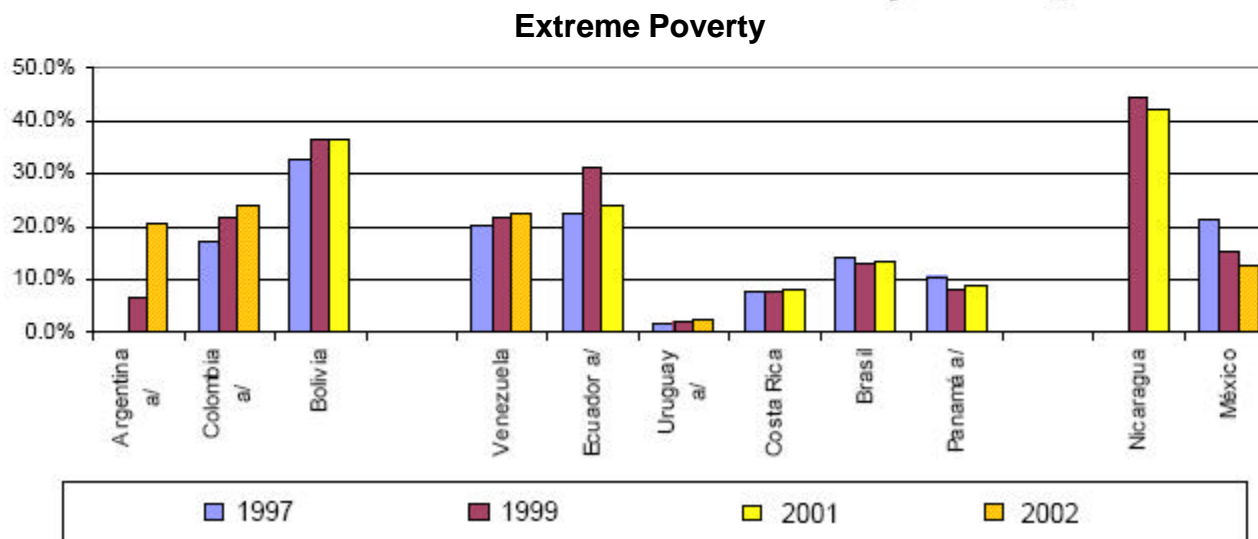
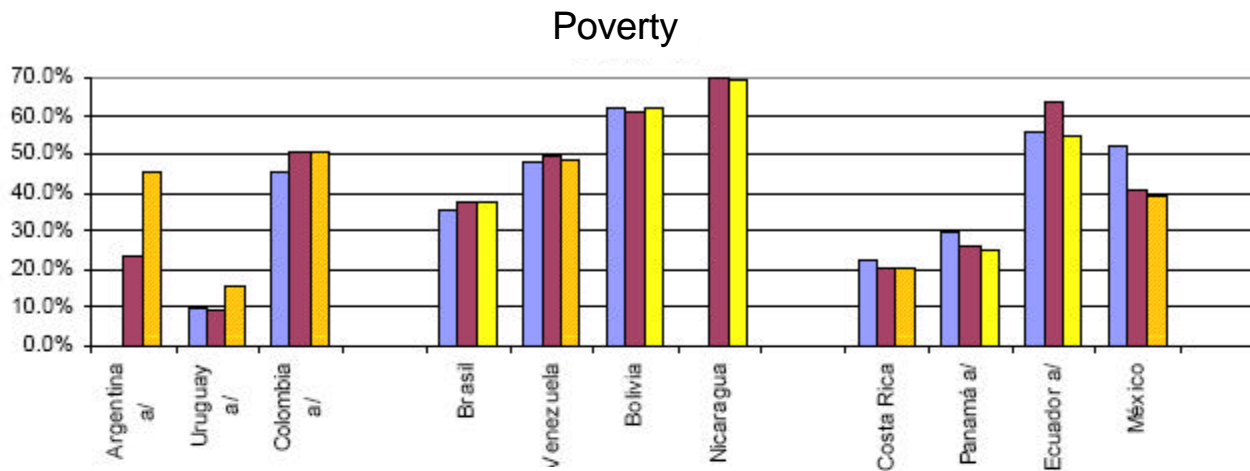
Source: CEPAL, 2004,
b) Data for 2002 and 2003 are projections

EVOLUTION OF POVERTY IN LA (MILLION OF PERSONS)



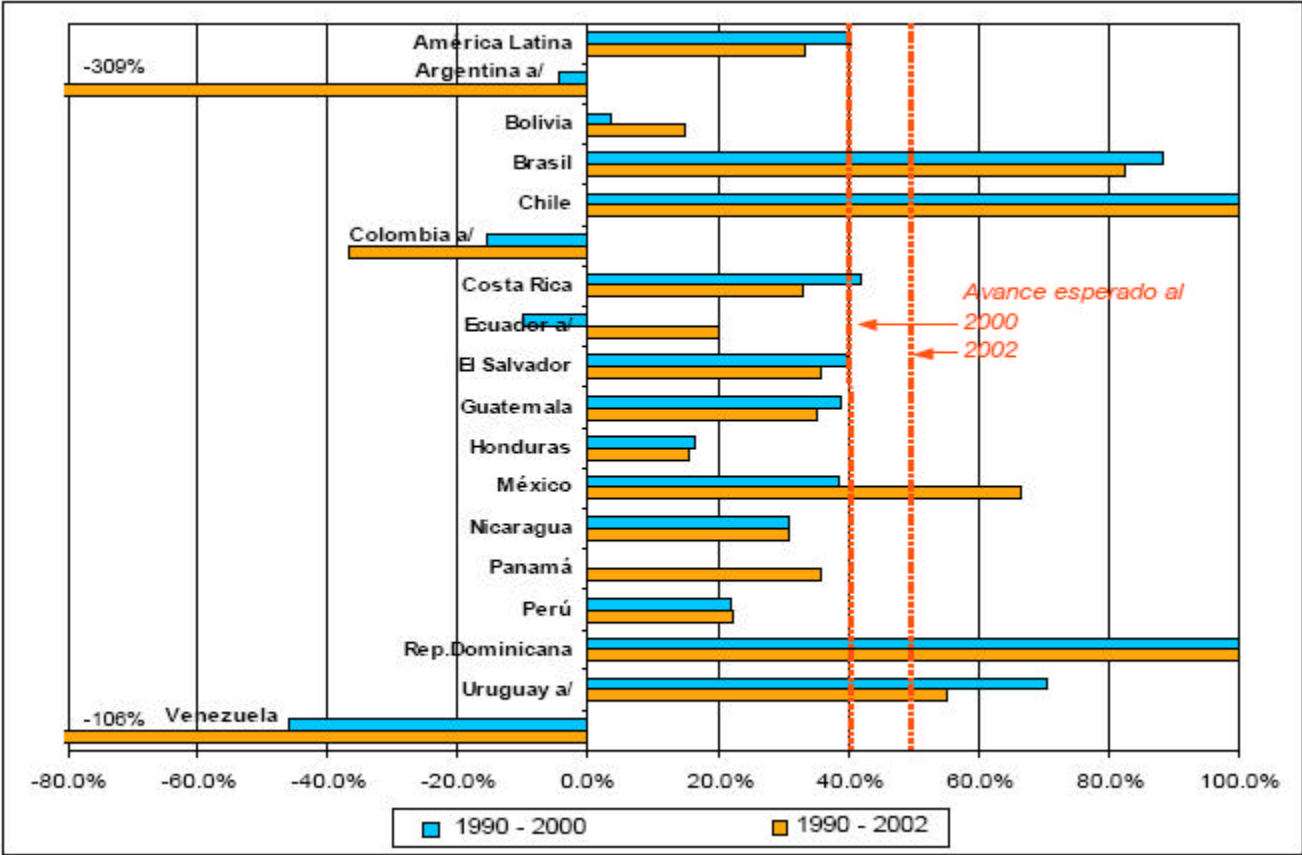
Source: CEPAL, 2004,
b) Data for 2002 and 2003 are projections

EVOLUTION OF POVERTY IN SOME COUNTRIES



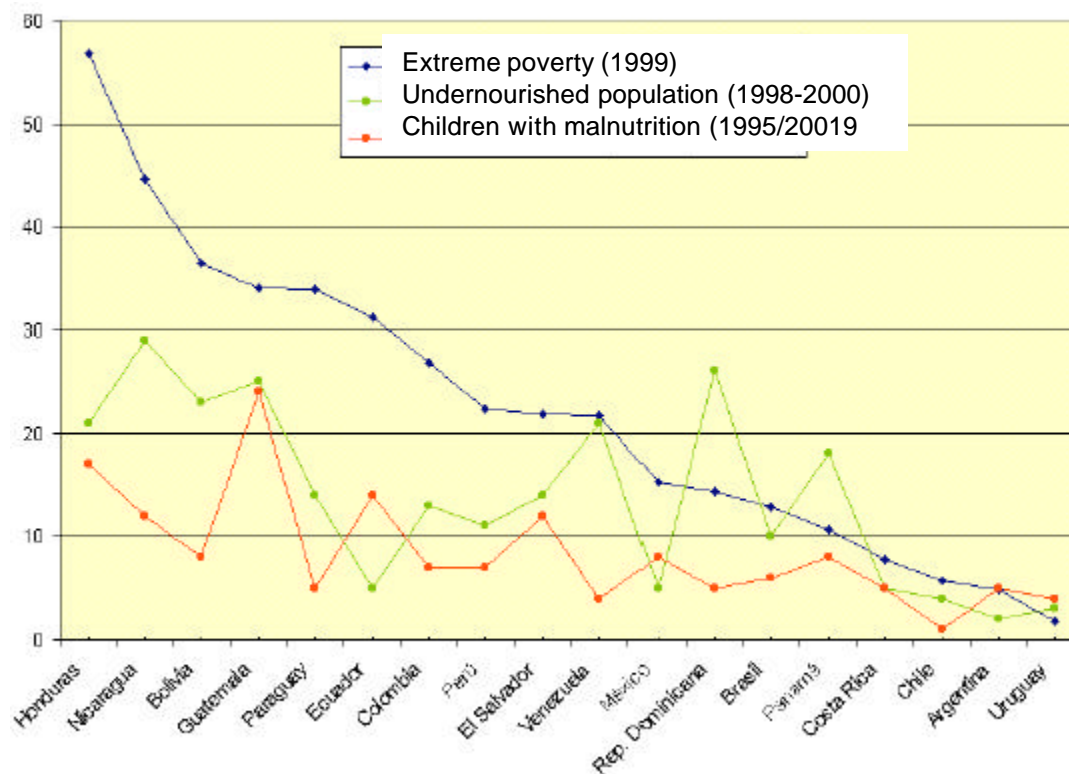
Source: CEPAL, 2004,
a) Urban areas

PROGRESS IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION



Source: CEPAL, 2004,
a) Urban areas

HUNGER, POVERTY AND CHILD-MALNUTRITION: THREE PHENOMENA LINKED TOGETHER



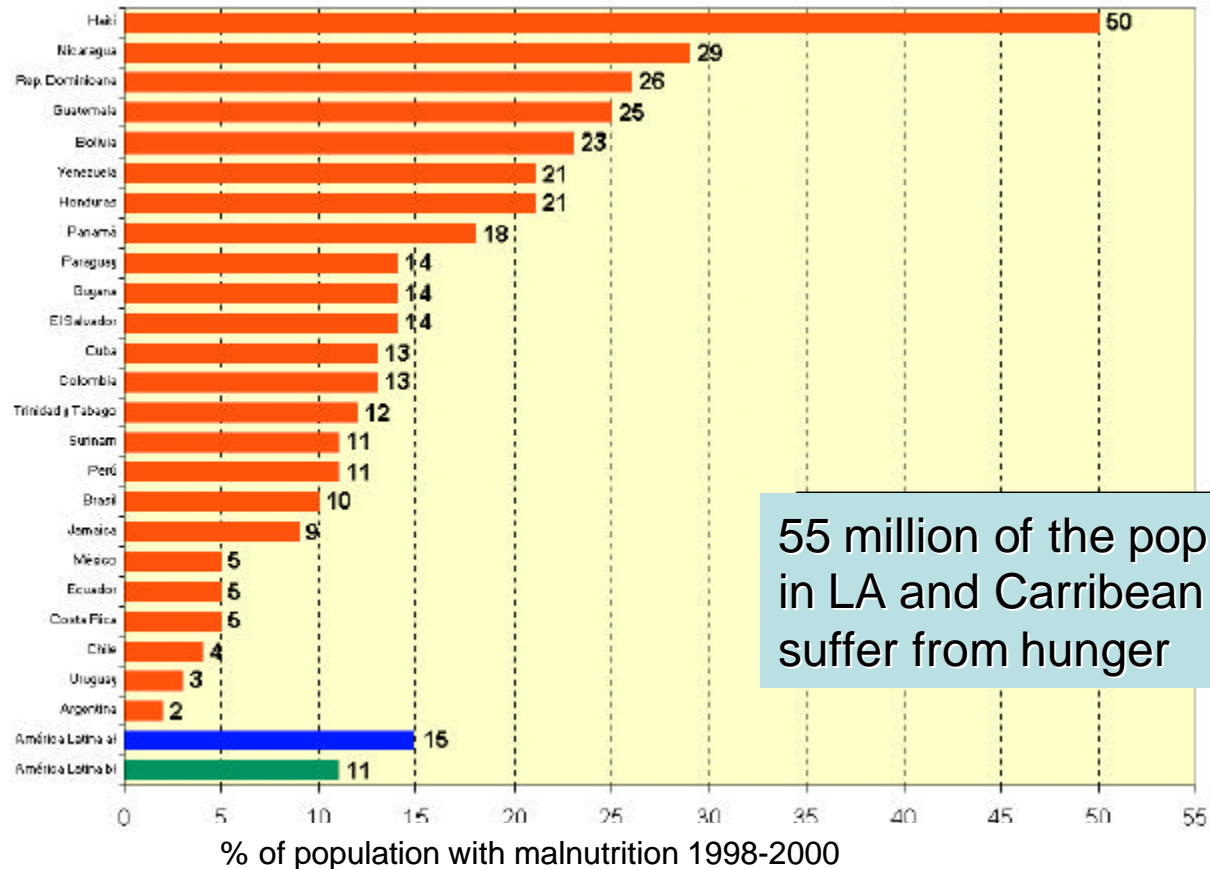
Source: CEPAL, 2004, estimation by CEPAL, based on Data from FAO and UNICEF

- Data of extreme poverty in Chile and Mexico correspond to the year 2000, Guatemala, Nicaragua 1998 and Dominican Republic 1997

- Malnutrition and **hunger** are both, part of a complex and interrelated system of social, agricultural, economic, political and ecological realities. In the poor countries, the current policies of high indebtedness with its debt service; the substitution of local food cultivation with export commodities, such as vegetables, tropical fruits and flowers, in order to get devises for debt services; the exploitation of livestock instead of subsistence crops; the submission of local and regional markets to the interests of international monopolies; the forced bankruptcy of small farmers and peasants facing high interest rates, constant increases in agrochemical and other products; the falling prices of their agricultural products, because of international artificial cheap prices (dumping), thanks to subsidies in industrialized countries, and green revolution and genetic modified organism imposed by national and transnational agricultural policy. Also the natural disasters and global warming, and the kind of food aid to those countries south of the Sahara which prolongs the situation of dependency, expelled peasants from their lands.

- Extreme poverty, better characterized as **perverse poverty** (Oswald, 1990): the perversity lies in the fact, that a child before being born, is condemned to be a second class citizen, due to brain damages, caused by the chronically undernourished and anemic mother. Later on, the child enter into the “Valley of Death” (Chávez, 1992): 1-2 ½ years, because of fragile immune system. In case to survive, growth, intellectual improvement and motricity of the child are seriously damaged, due to chronicle hunger.

UNDERNOURISHED POPULATION IN LA AND CARIBBEAN: 1998-2000

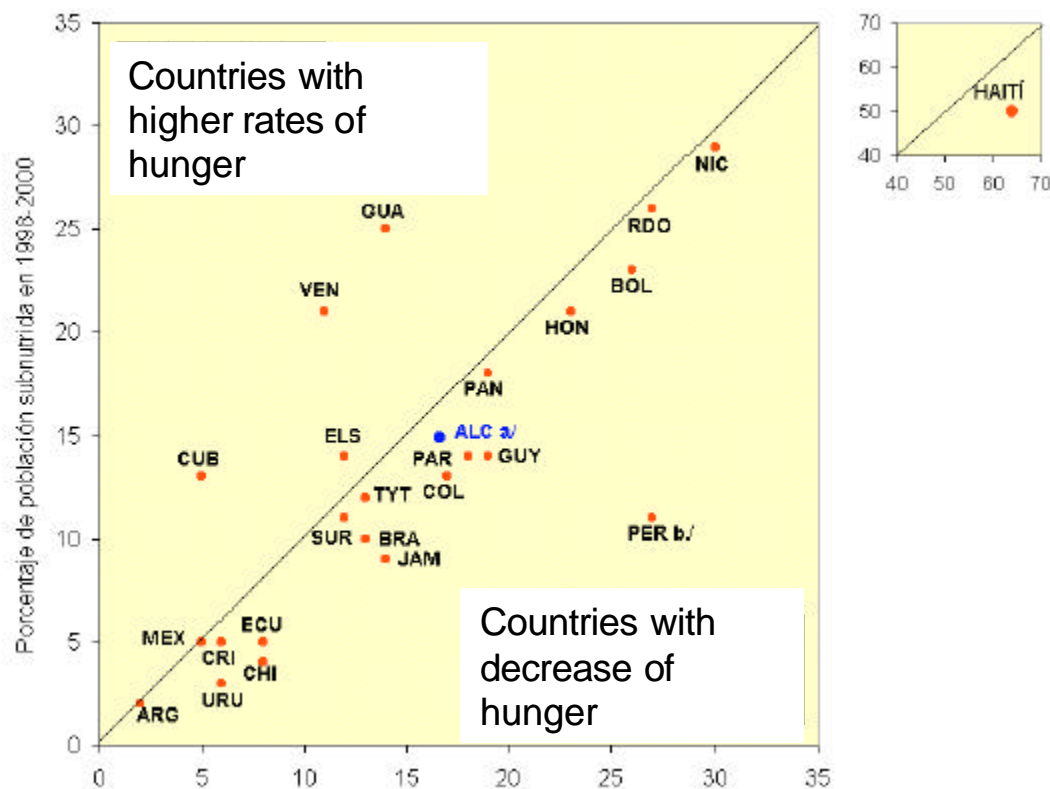


55 million of the population in LA and Carribean suffer from hunger

Source: CEPAL, 2004, estimation by CEPAL, based on Data from FAO

- Correspondant to simple average of 24 countries
- Correspondant to ponderate average of 24 countries

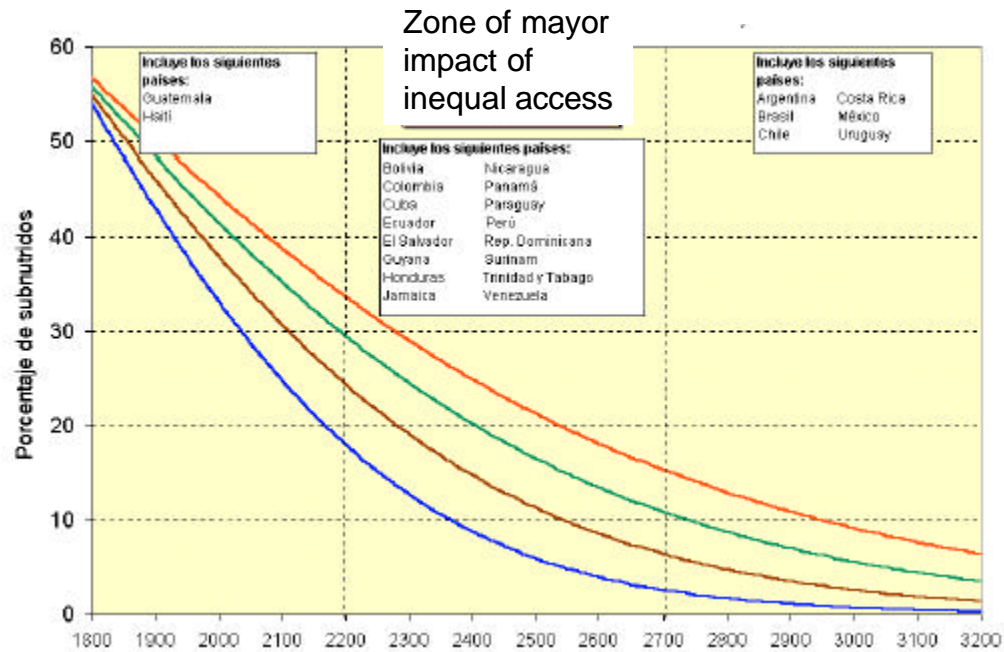
EVOLUTION OF HUNGER BETWEEN 1990-1992 AND 1998-2000 IN LA AND CARRIBEAN (%)



Source: CEPAL, 2004, estimation by CEPAL, based on Data from FAO

- Correspondant to 24 countries

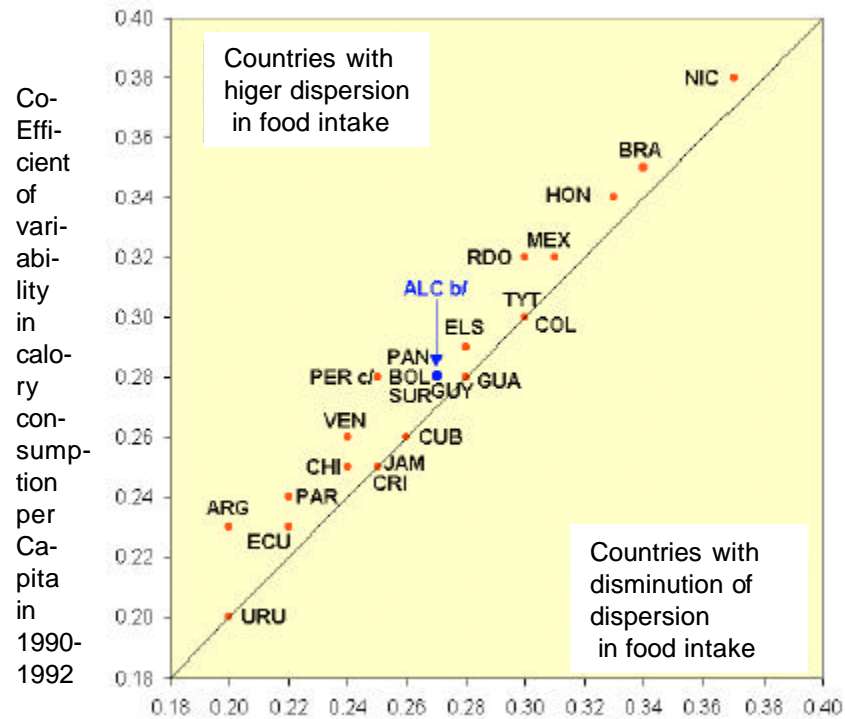
Inequality in Food Intake: % of Hungry Persons (between 2200 and 2700 kcal)



Source: CEPAL, 2004, on data from FAO

- Average of 24 countries
- Initial data 1992-1994

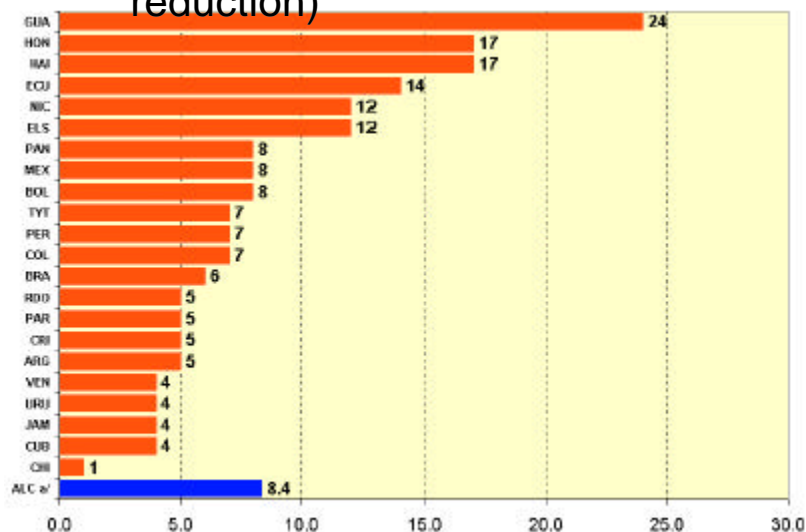
Evolution of Inequal Consumption of Food (1990-1992 and 1998-2000) in LA



Source: CEPAL, 2004, based on Data from FAO, Haiti excluded, because its coefficient got reduced from 0.7 to 0.47

MALNUTRITION OF CHILDREN AT THE END OF THE NINTIES

Ponderal insufficiency: 1995/2001
(Millenium Goals for hunger reduction)

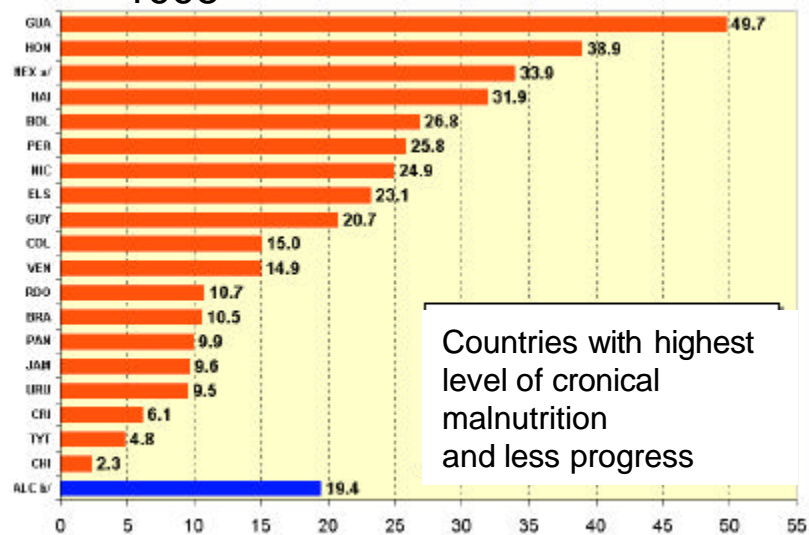


% of children less than 5 years old with moderate and severe ponderal sufficiency

Source: CEPAL, 2004, UNICEF, 1993 and 2003

- Correpndant to 23 countries

Insufficiency or reduction of growth: 1998



Countries with highest level of cronical malnutrition and less progress

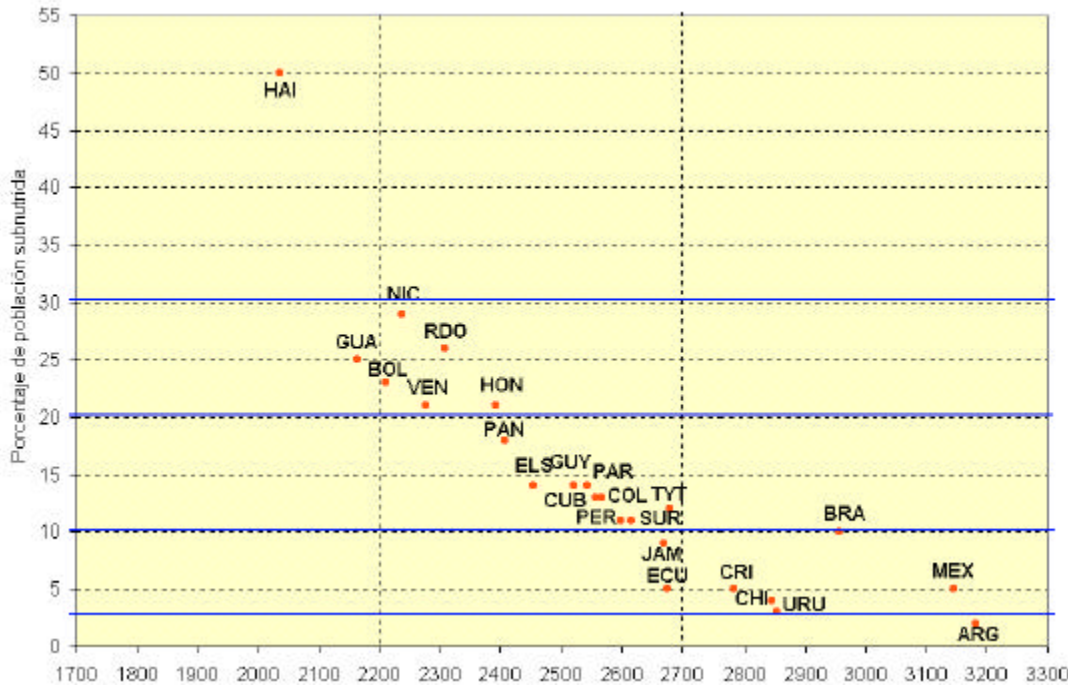
% of children less than 5 years old with moderate and severe growth delay

Source: CEPAL, 2004, Based on WHO, Art. 4, 2001

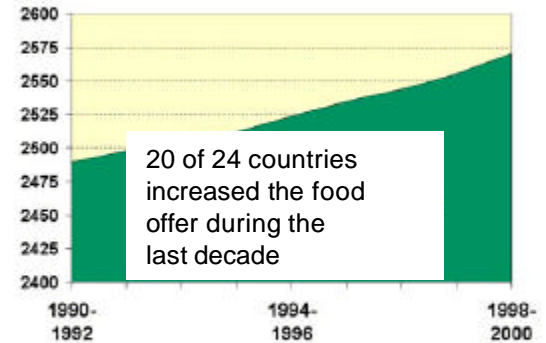
- Rural Areas
- Correpndant to 19 countries

Countries with Hunger has Limited Food Offer and Stocks

Level of Energy Supply and Incidence of Malnutrition



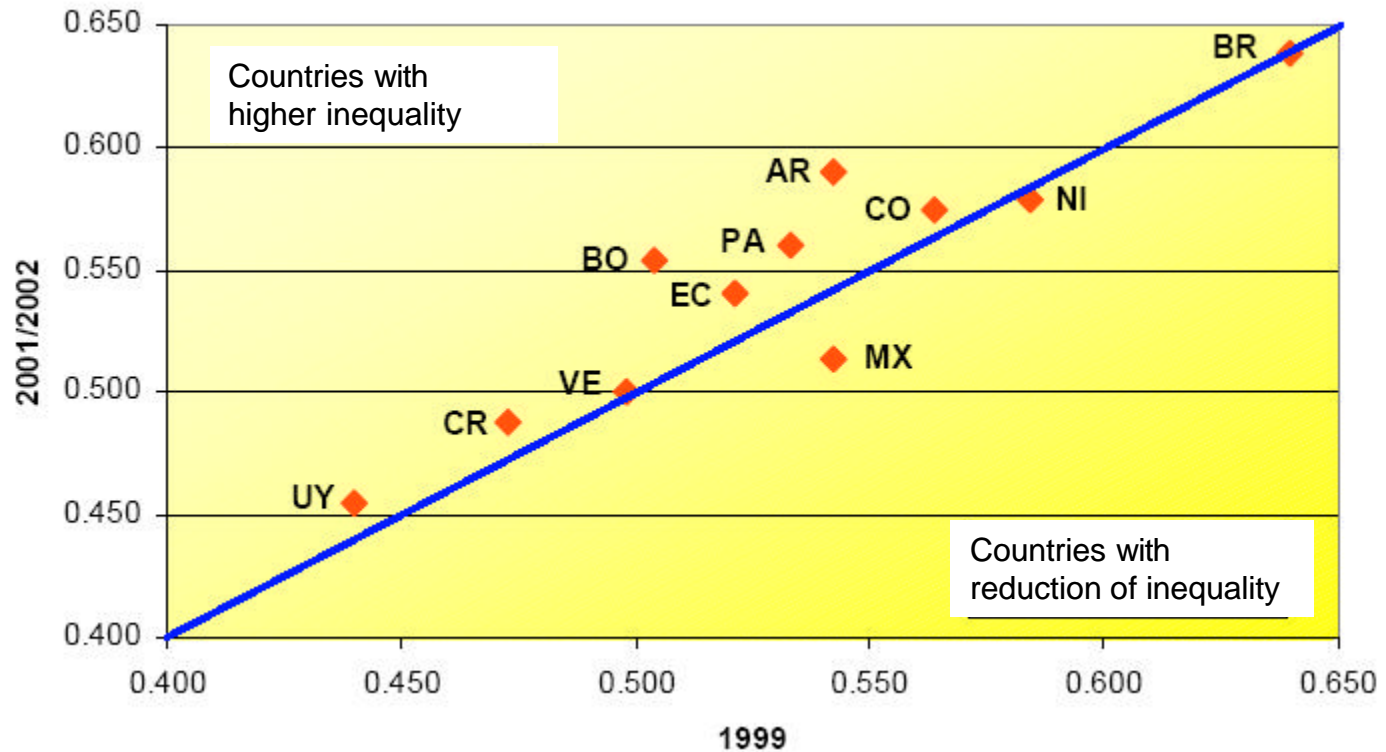
Evolution of Food Offer in Latin America



Source: CEPAL, 2004, estimation by CEPAL, based on Data from FAO

- Correspondant to variability of food consumption, expressed in kcal/person/day in different stratus of population. Undernourishment are values of 0.2, 0.25 and 0.35, with minimal requeriments of 1,800 kcl/pers/day

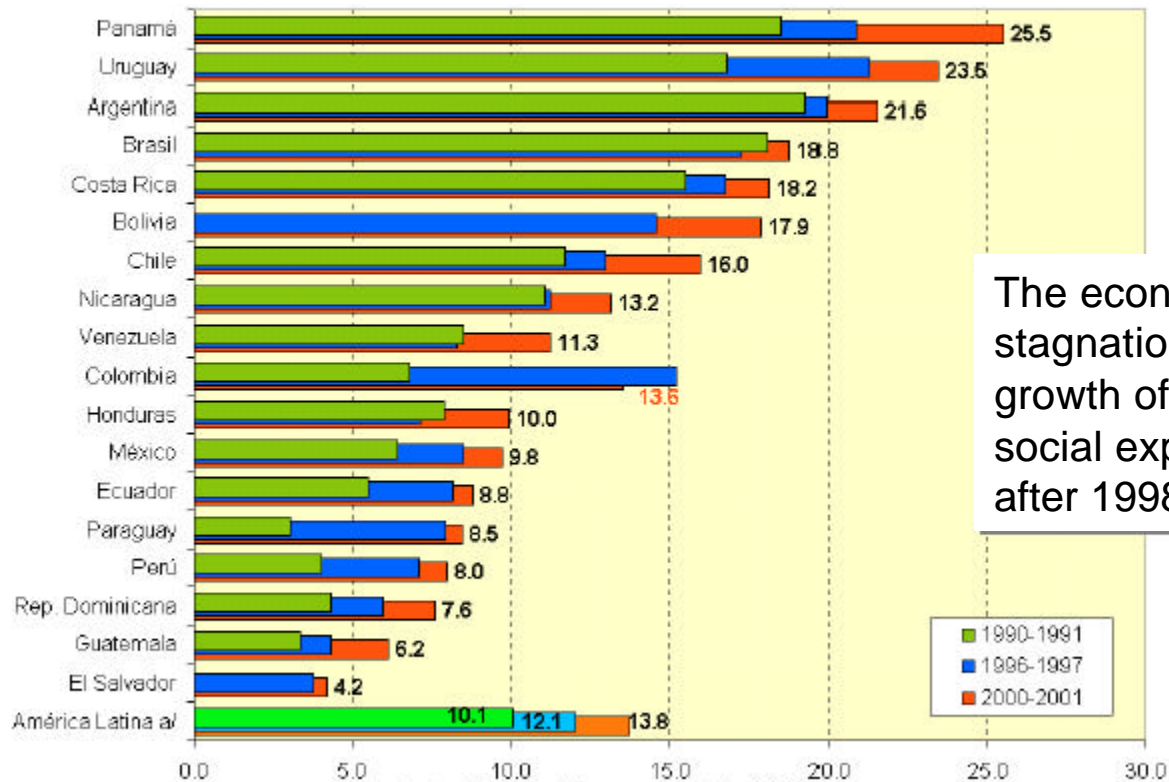
INCOME DISTRIBUTION DID NOT IMPROVE THE LAST DECADE, AND EITHER THE LAST THREE YEARS IN LA



Source: CEPAL, 2004,

- Data from urban areas in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Uruguay; from Argentina is Great Buenos Aires

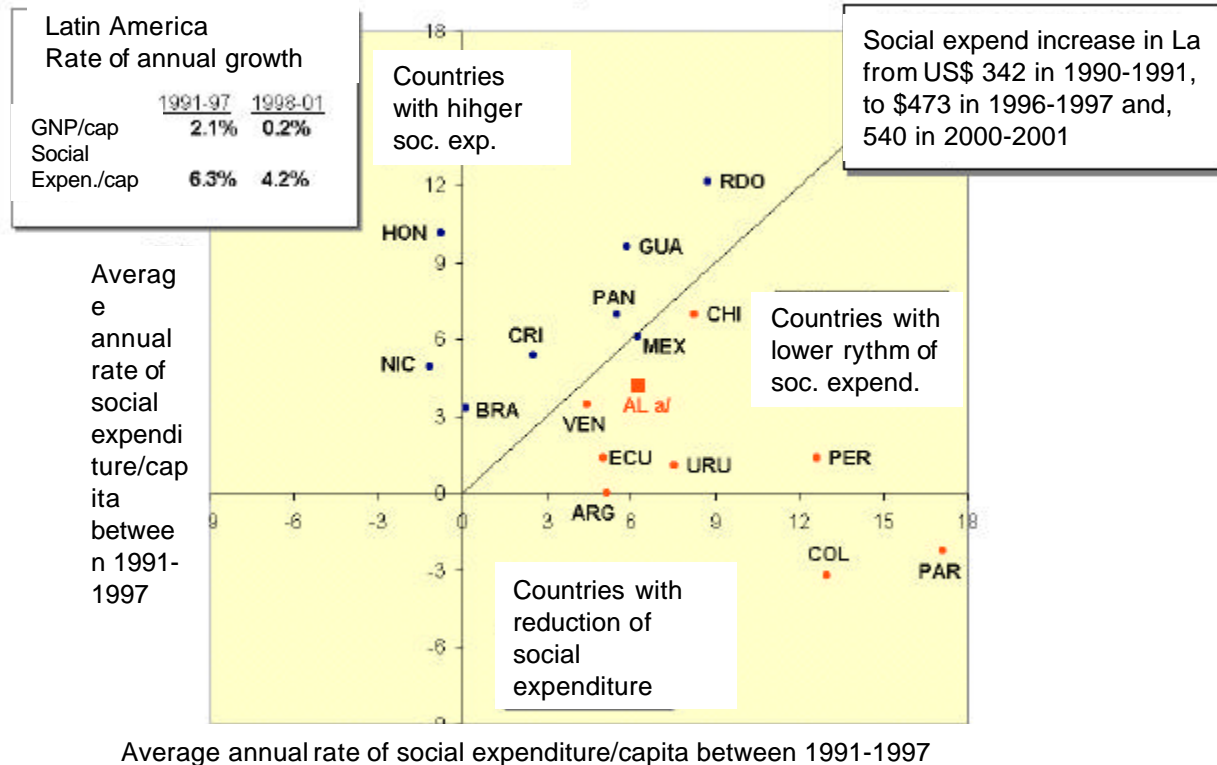
SOCIAL EXPENDITURE AS % OF GNP IN LA: IN 1990-1991; 1996-1997; 2000-2001



The economic stagnation reduced growth of social expenditure after 1998

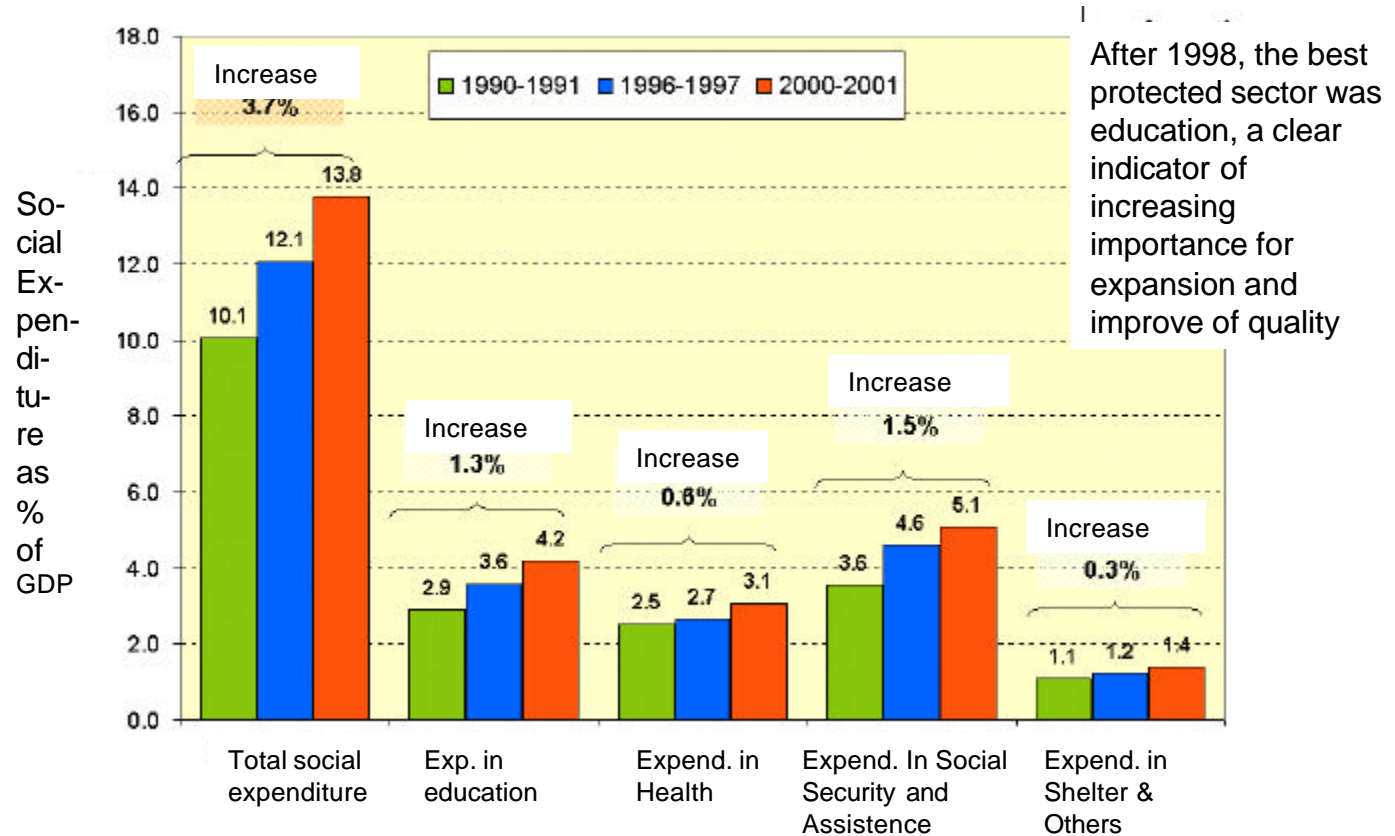
Source: CEPAL, 2004, Division of Social Development
 a) 16 countries, excluded Bolivia and El Salvador

Latin America (16 Countries): Average of Annual Rate of Social Expenditure/capita between 1991-1997 and 1998-2001



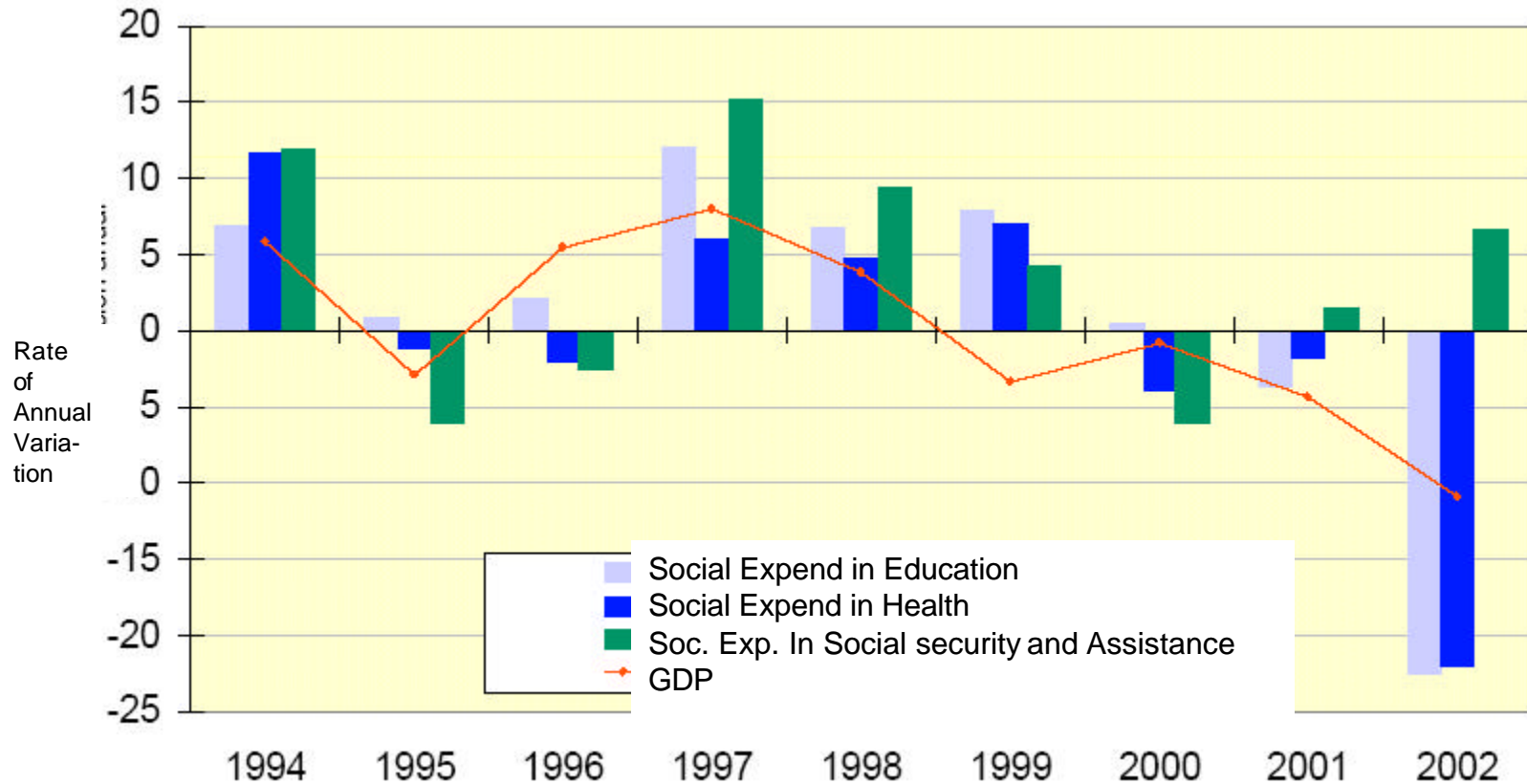
Source: CEPAL, 2004, Division of Social Development, Data Base about Social Expenditure (excluded Bolivia and El Salvador)

Evolution of Social Expenditure as % of GDP in Latin America (16 countries)



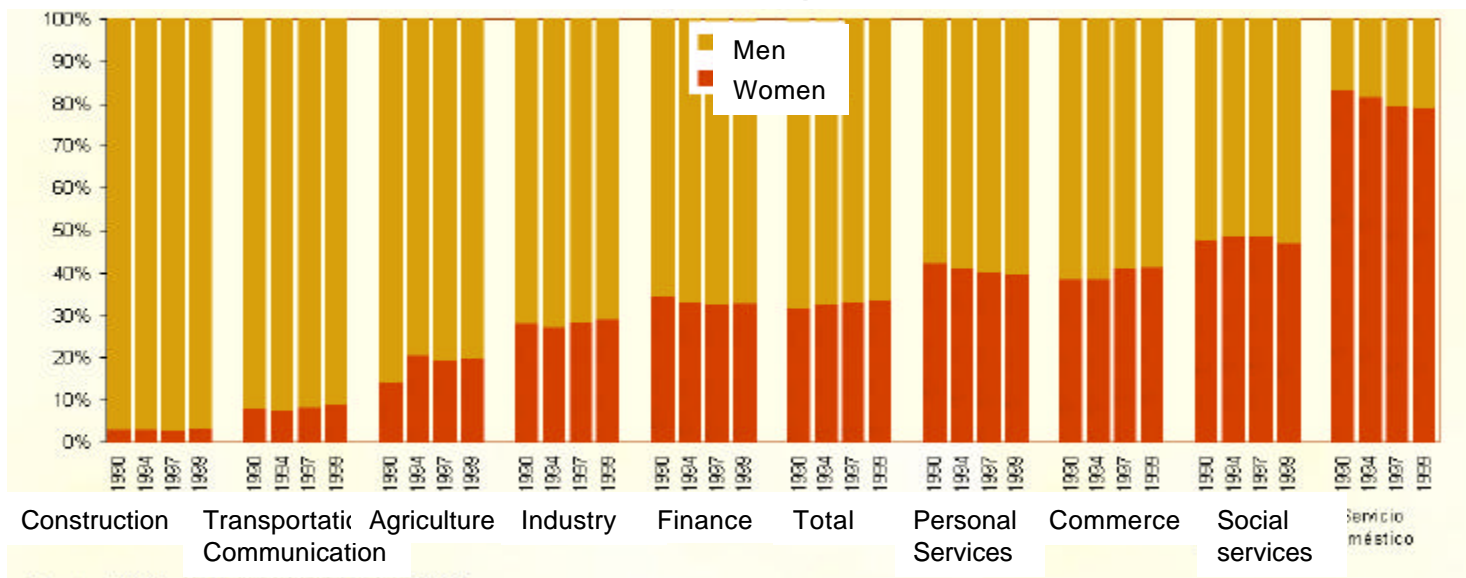
Source: CEPAL, 2004, Division of Social Development, Data Base about Social Expenditure

Argentina had a procyclic character of social expenditure in Education and Health, and during 2001-2002 crisis a countercyclic behavior to contrarrest social effects



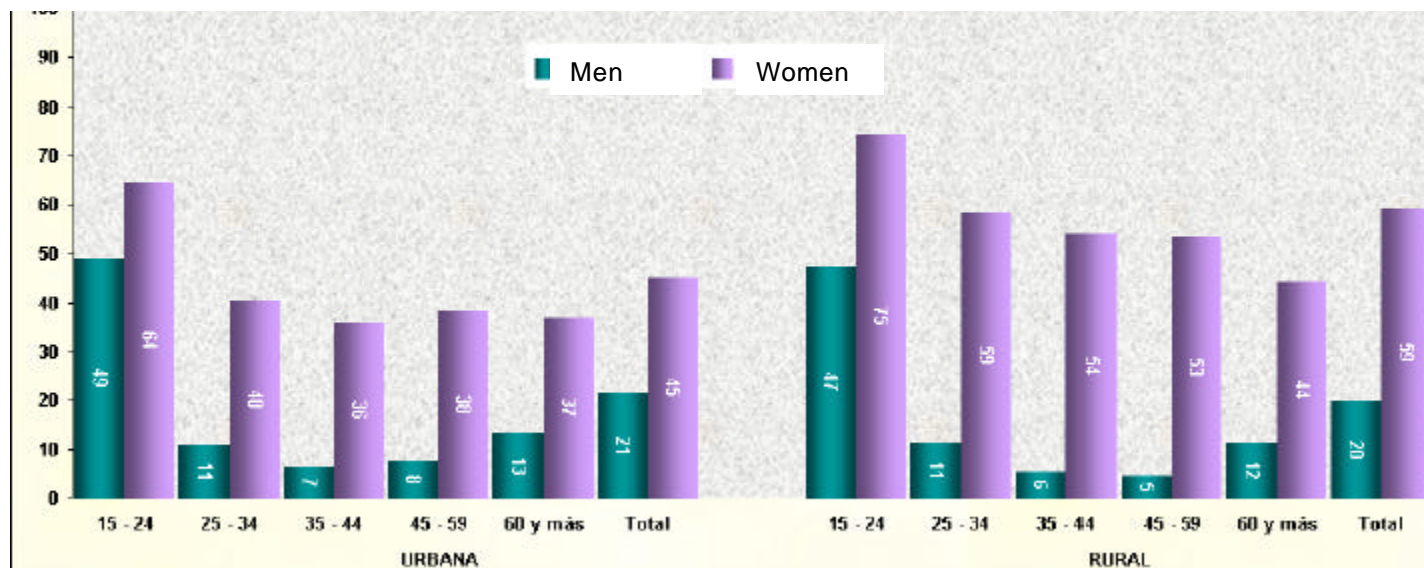
Source: CEPAL, 2004, Official Data coming from Argentina

Composition of workers by sex and activities



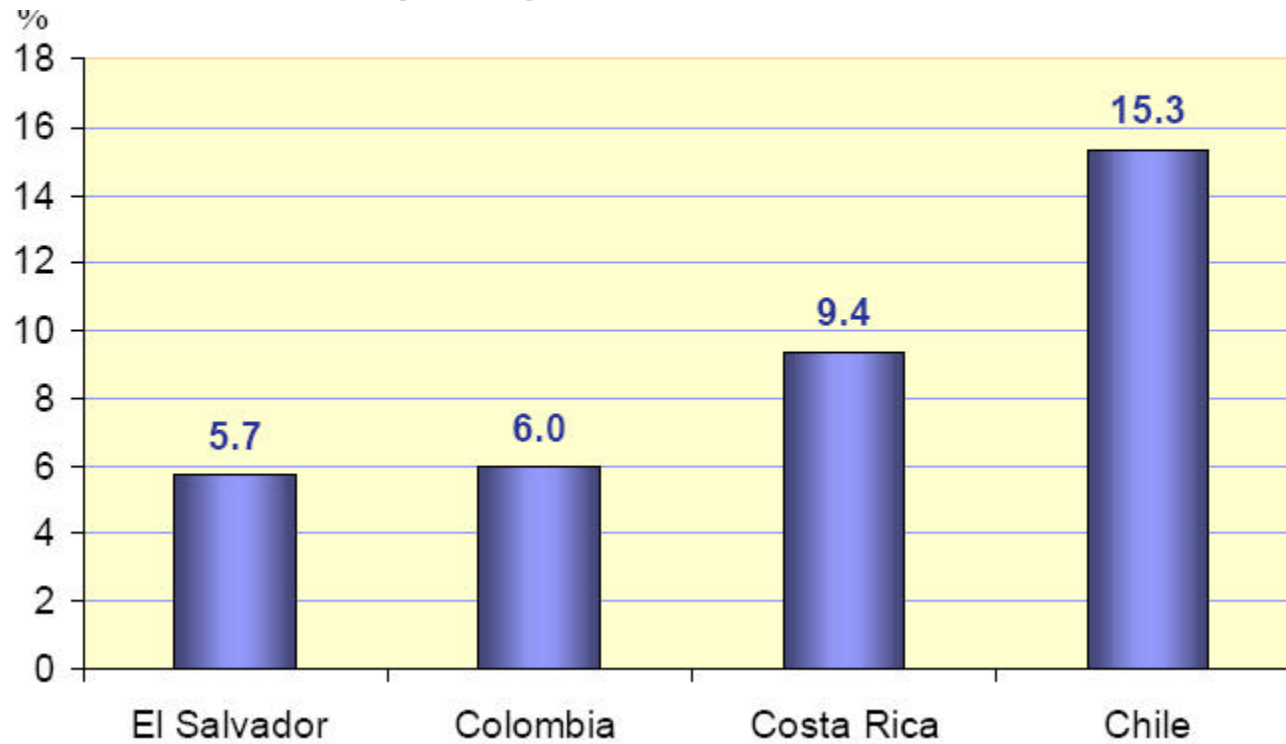
Source: CEPAL, 2004, Social Panorama 2000-2001, Estimation done on Data from the Division of Population. Central America and Caribbean Demography (CELADE, in Spanish)

Persons without proper income by sex, age, urban-rural



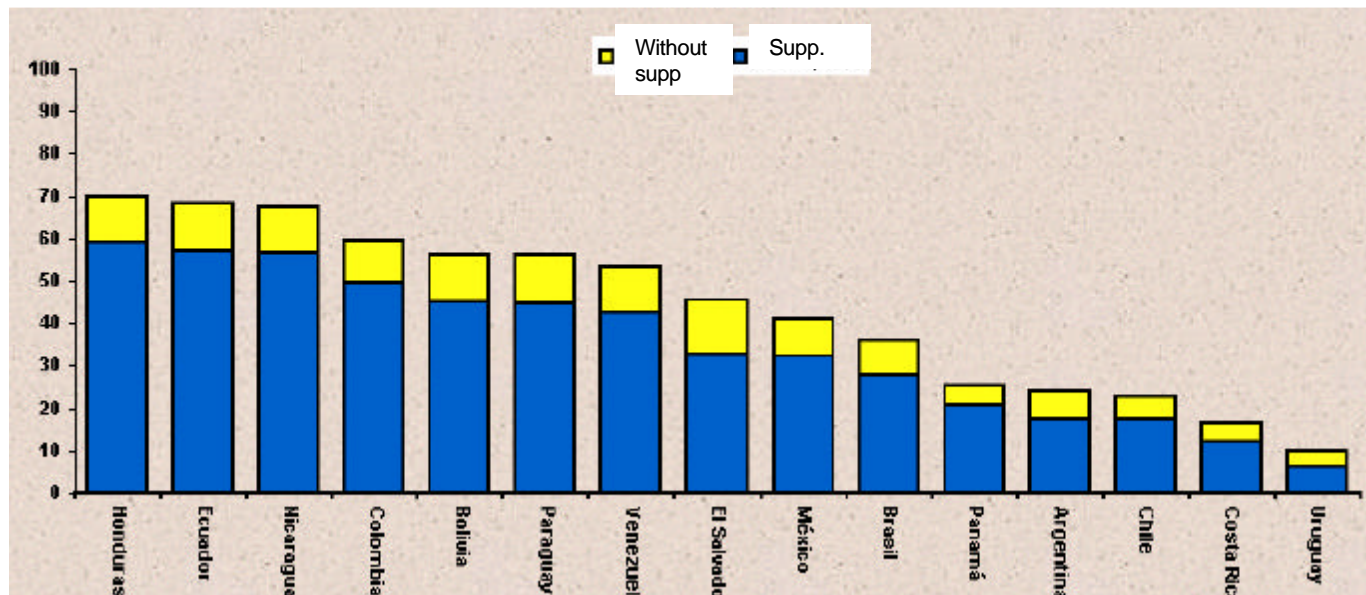
Source: CEPAL, 2004, Unity of Women and Development, Data Base from Tabulation of Enquiry of Household in each Country

Rate of Unionization in 5 Countries of Latin America (2001)



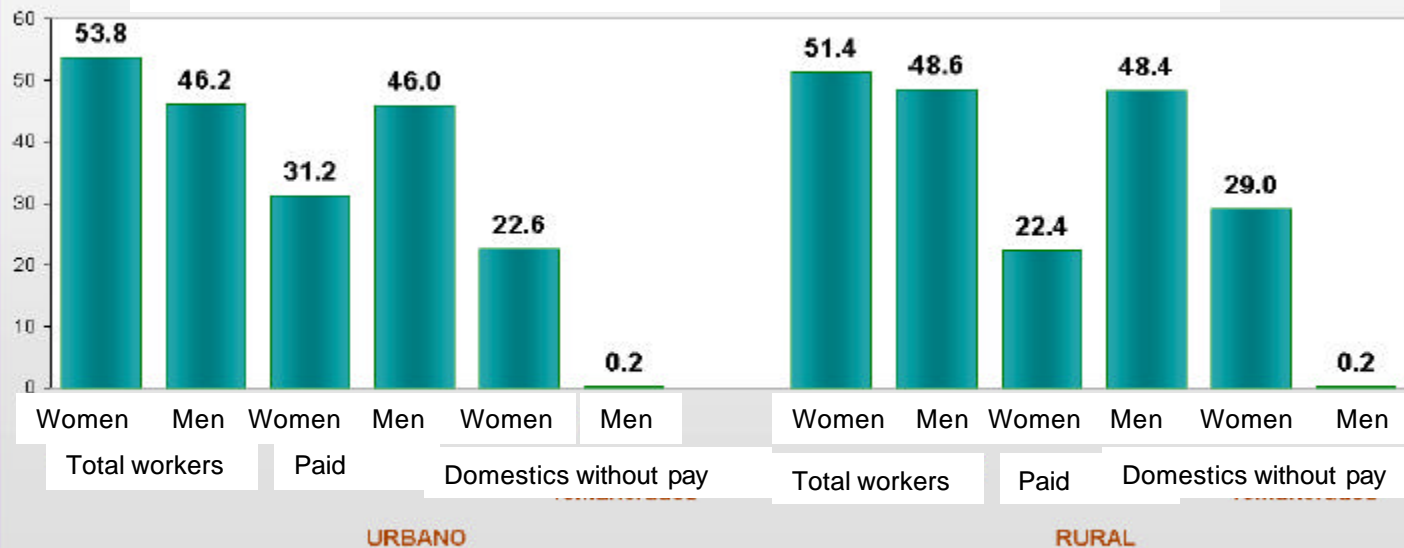
Source: CEPAL, 2004, Official Data coming from their Countries

POVERTY IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH BOTH HUSBANDS AND WITH ECONOMIC SUPPORT OF WOMEN (%)



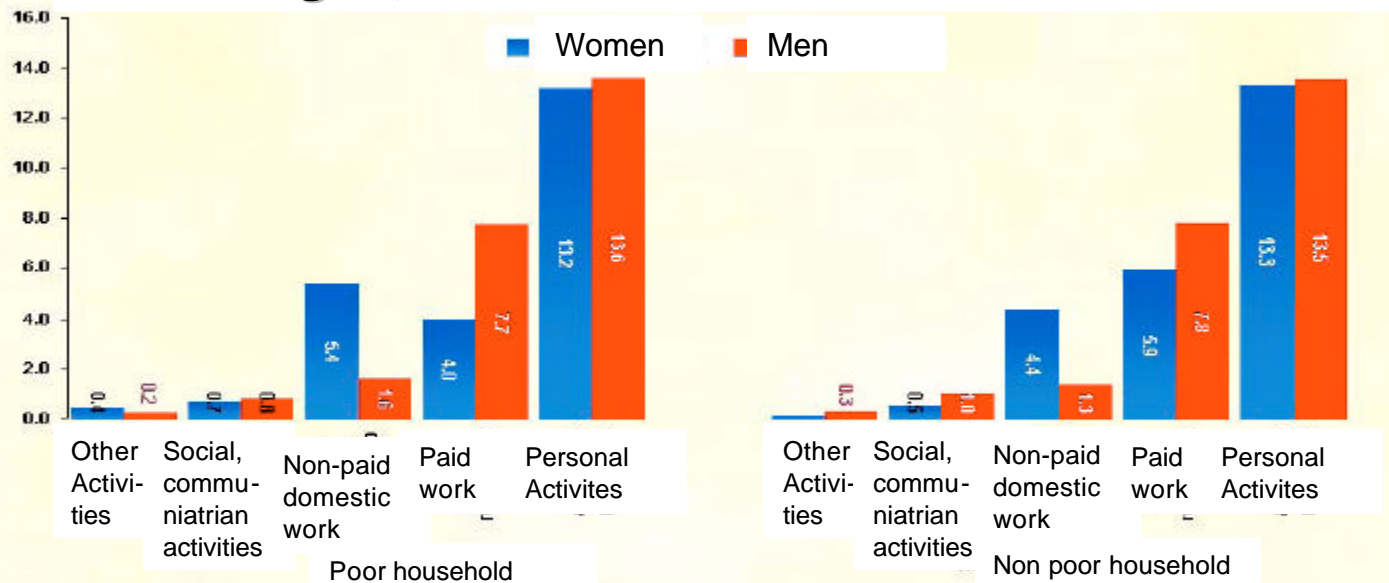
Source. CEPAL, 2004, Unity or Women and Development

Non-Paid Domestic Work, Total Workers, Sex and Urban-Rural



Source: CEPAL, 2004, Unity of Women and Development

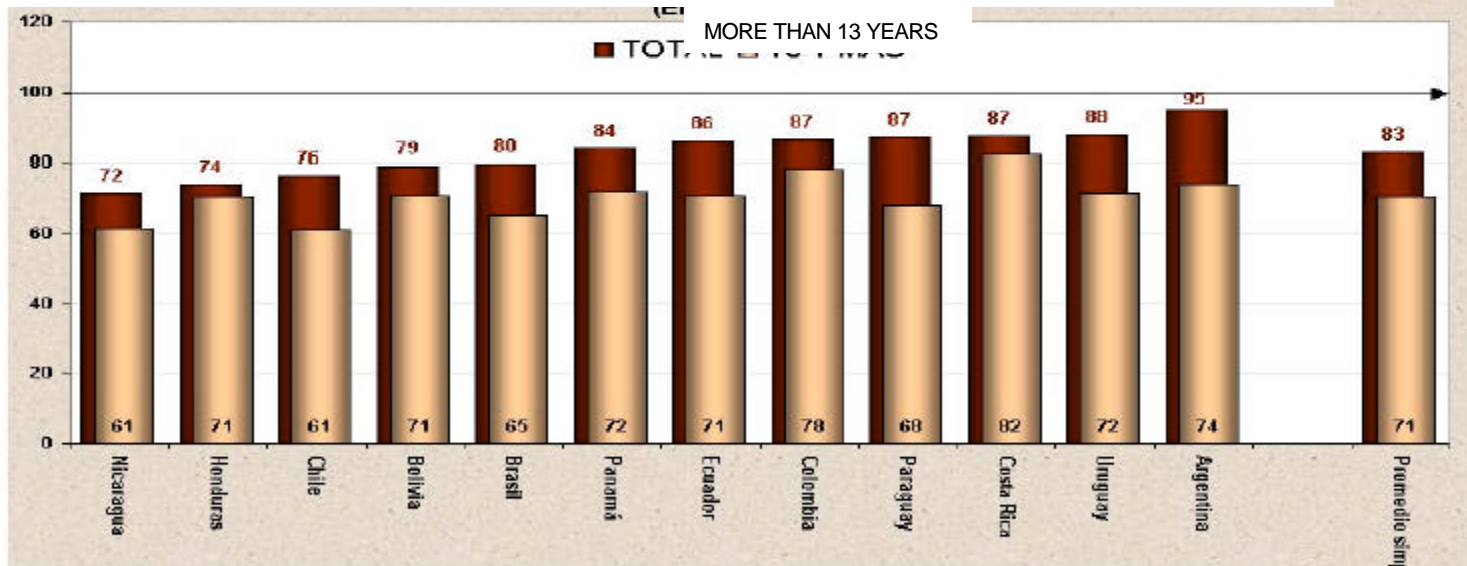
Inequal Time Distribution inside of the Households in Nicaragua, Poor and Non-Poor Families



Source: CEPAL, 2004, of Women and Development, National Enquiry about quantification of Life Levels in Nicaragua, 1998

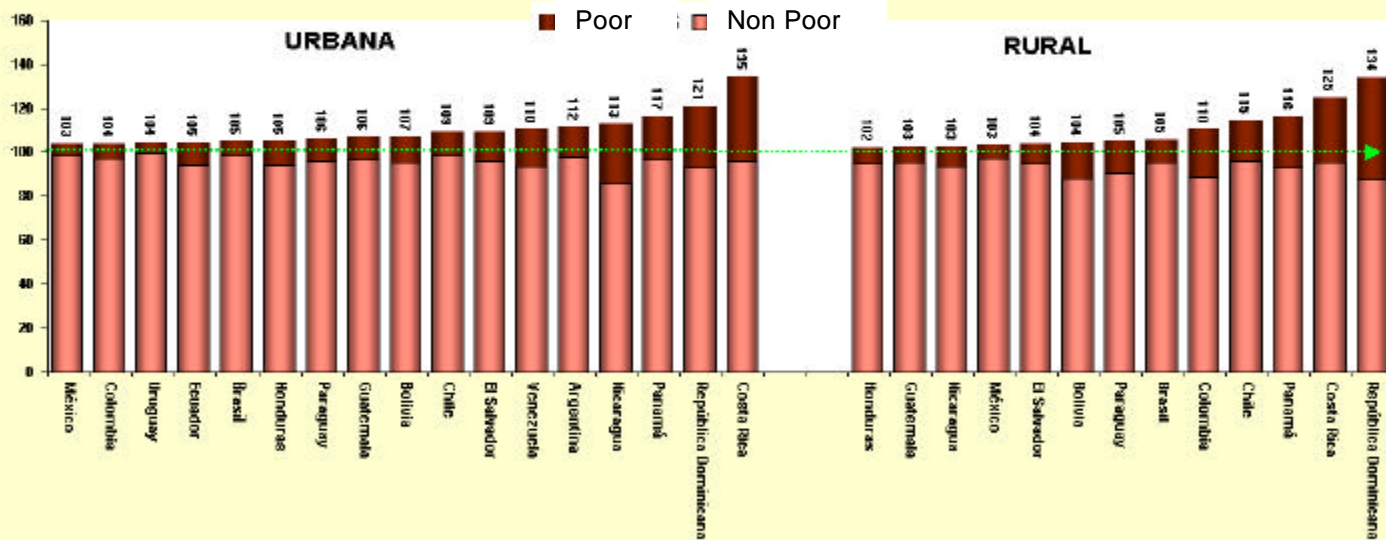
Gender Differences in Income

Income of men and women: total and with more than 13 years of instruction (%)



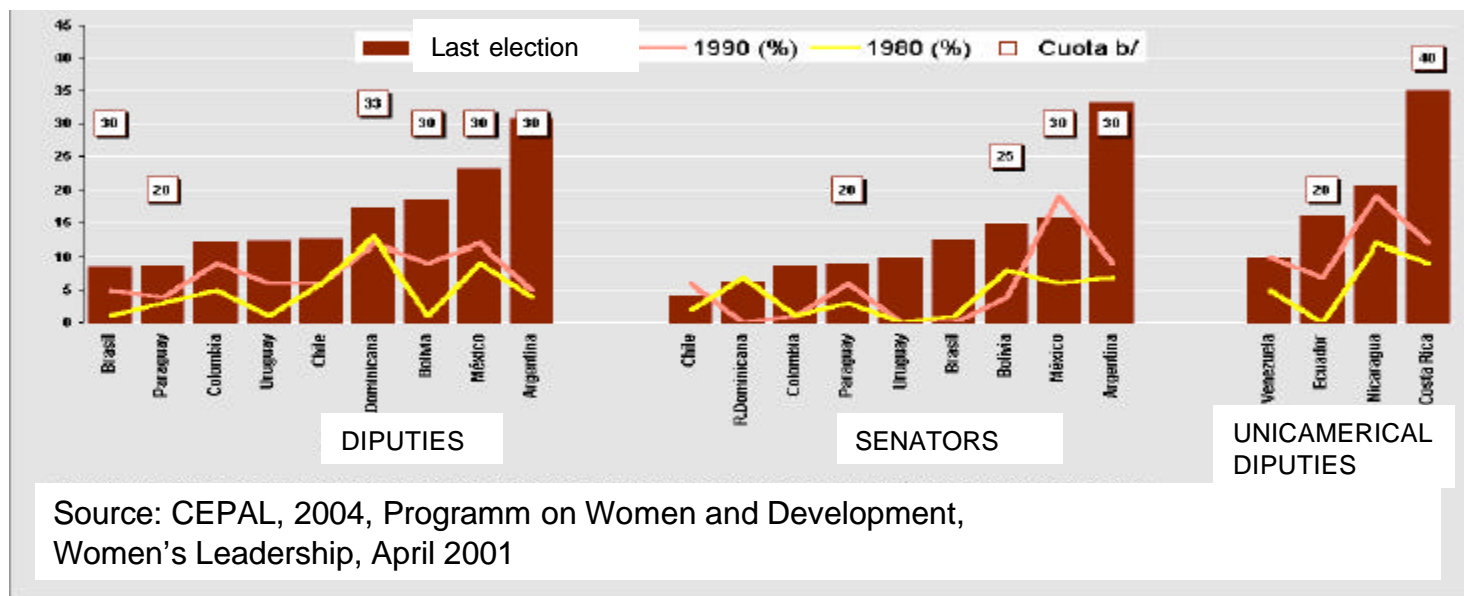
Source: CEPAL, 2004, Unity of Women and Development

Index of Women's Poverty in urban and rural areas



Source: CEPAL, 2004, Unity of Women and Development, Data Base from Tabulation of Enquiry of Household in each Country

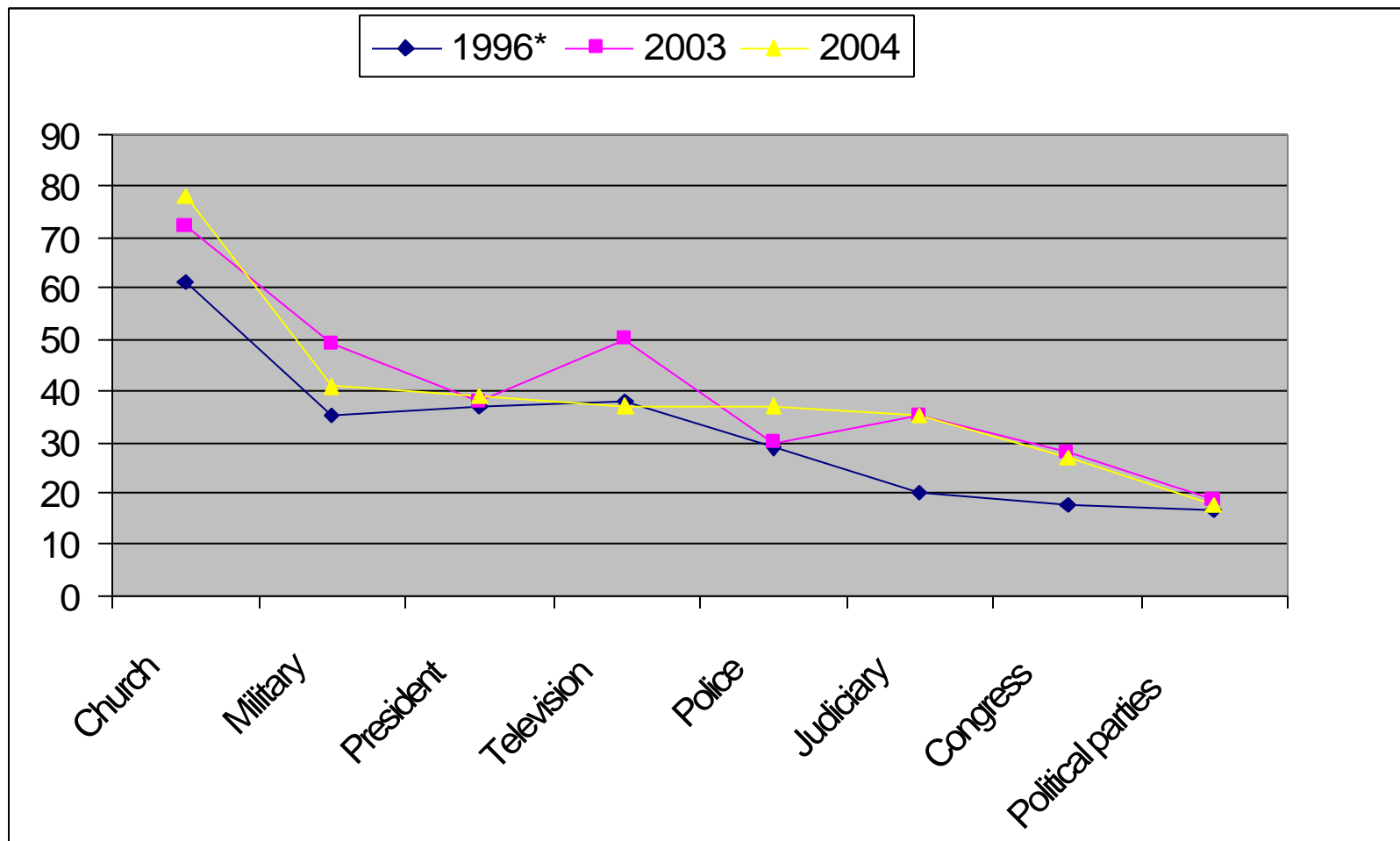
EVOLUTION OF WOMEN IN LEGISLATIVE



INSTITUTIONS AND CONFIDENCE IN LA

For the groups, institutions or persons in this list, can you tell me how much confidence you have in each?

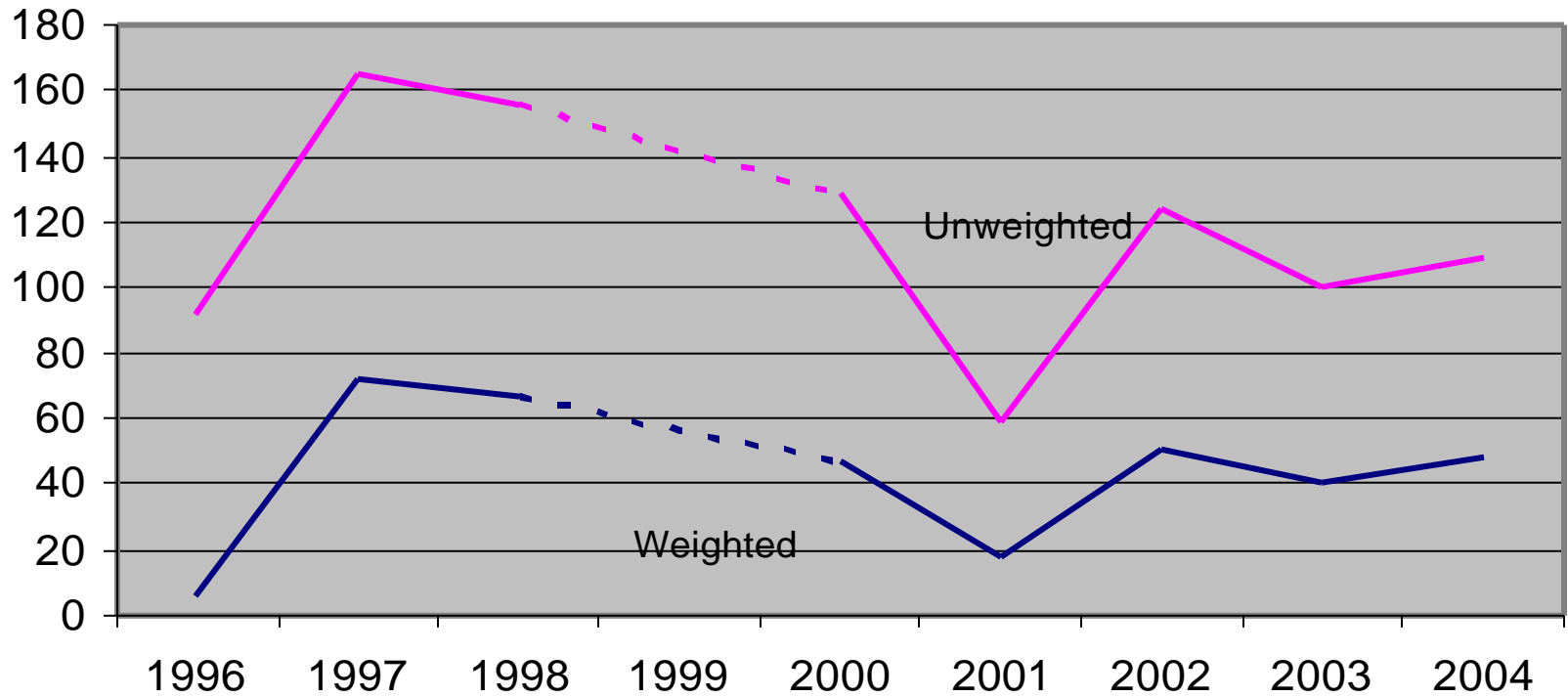
% responding "a lot" and "some"
unweighted average of all countries



Source: Latinobarómetro

IMPORTANCE OF DEMOCRACY

*Democracy is preferable to any other kind of government,
% agreeing, in all countries*

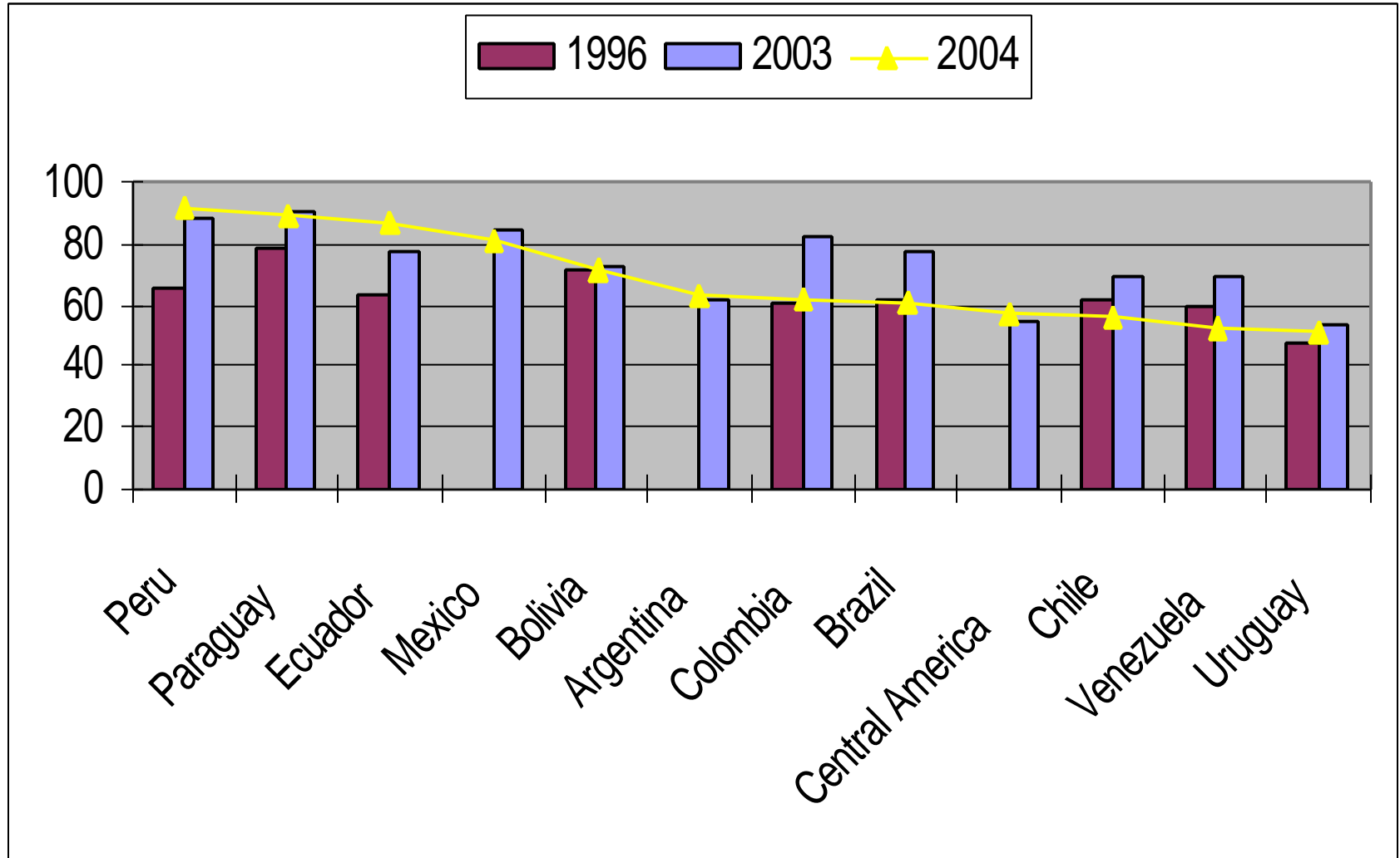


Source: Latinobarómetro; EIU

* By 2004 population + No data

GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY

How satisfied are you with the way democracy works in your country?
% responding “not very satisfied” and “not at all satisfied”

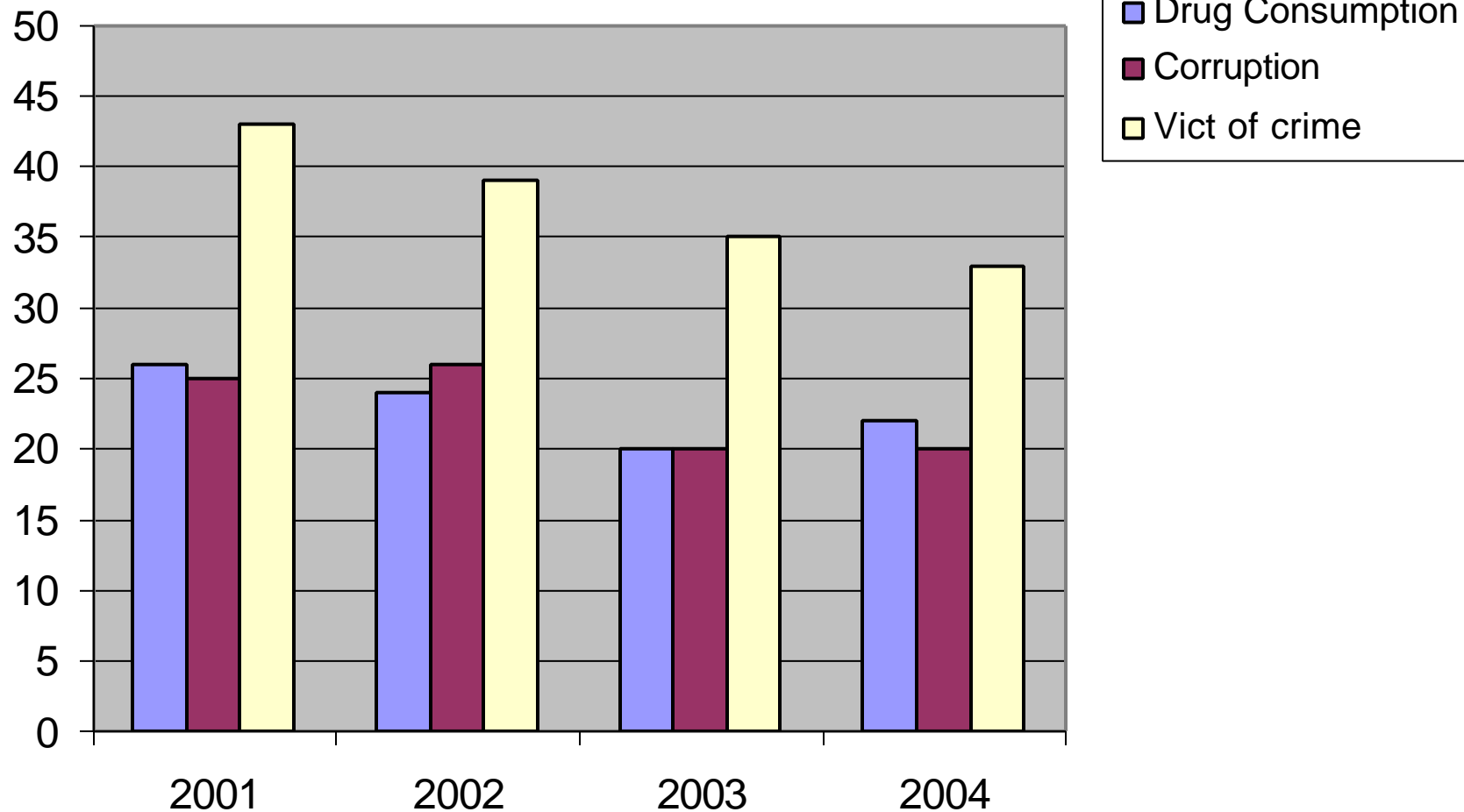


Source: Latinobarómetro

Victim

Have you or someone in your family been a victim of crime, or known of an act of corruption or of drug consumption in the past 12 months?

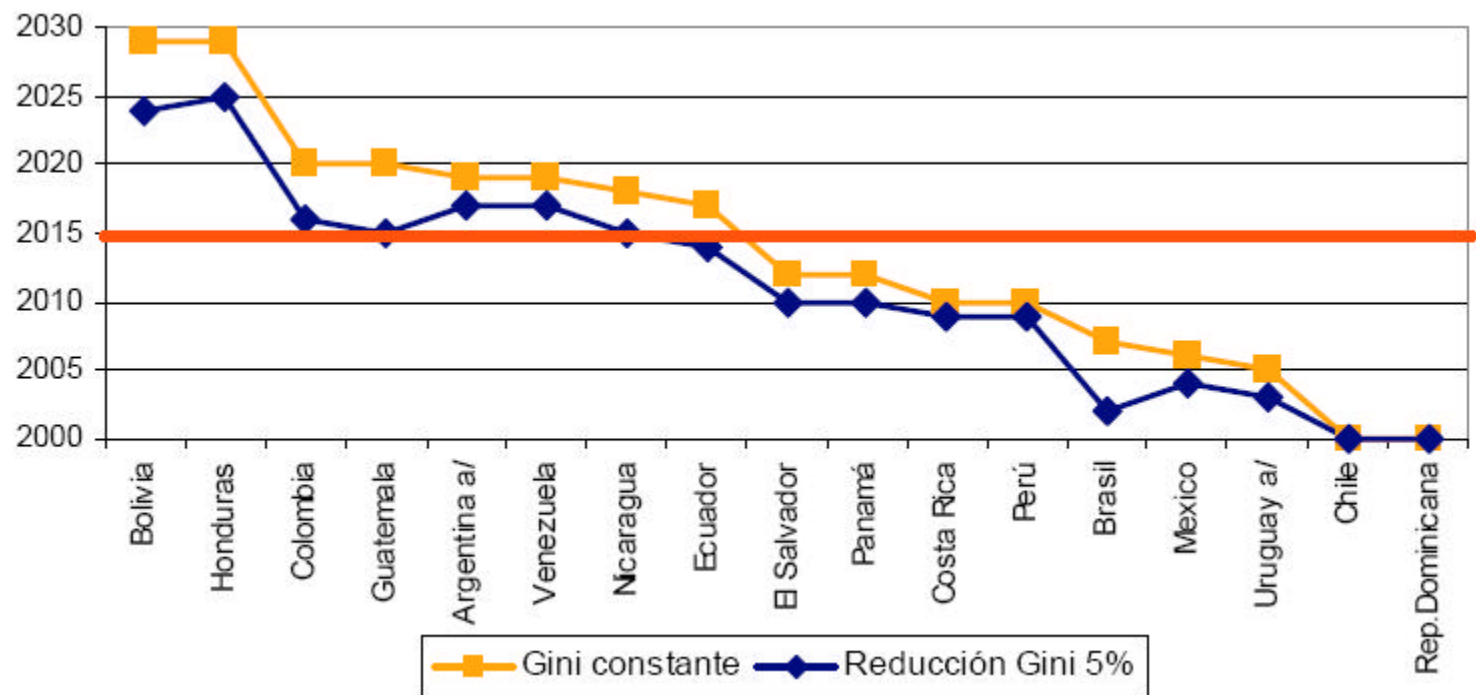
% responding "yes" (unweighted average of all countries)



Methodology for Evaluation of UN Millenium Goals by CEPAL

- Poverty is a complex social and economic phenomena (CEPAL) and is culturally conditioned.
- Poverty contains “a nucleus of despotic irreducible character” (A. Sen, 1983).
- “Poverty is defined as a global value of income shortfall” and to reduce poverty, it is necessary to combine the economic growth with the reduction of income gap inside and between countries, alphabetization, school efficiency, health, poverty alleviation programs, employment, productivity, gender equity, overcoming hunger thanks to access to full basic food basket, increase of family monetary income, number of family members, rural-urban area and human capital” (CEPAL, 2004:16-23). CEPAL includes also other means defined by Forster, Greer & Thorbecke.
- The “isopoverty model” requires first of all reduction of internal gap and then economic growth. For instance, Brazil should reduce extreme poverty from 4% to 2%, but would require 86% of economic growth - 4%/ year, equivalent growth of the last 20 years- or 48 years within the present conditions. In order to reduce in 7 years to a half extreme poverty, Gini index should be reduced by 2.5 (p.37).
- In present conditions, only 7 -Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Dominique Republic, Honduras, Panama, Uruguay- from 18 countries in LA will achieve Millenium Goals. Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela –Bolivia and San Salvador severe problems- have to change their policy.

UN MILLENNIUM GOALS TO REDUCE EXTREME POVERTY



Projection based on economic growth of the five best years during the period of 1990-2002

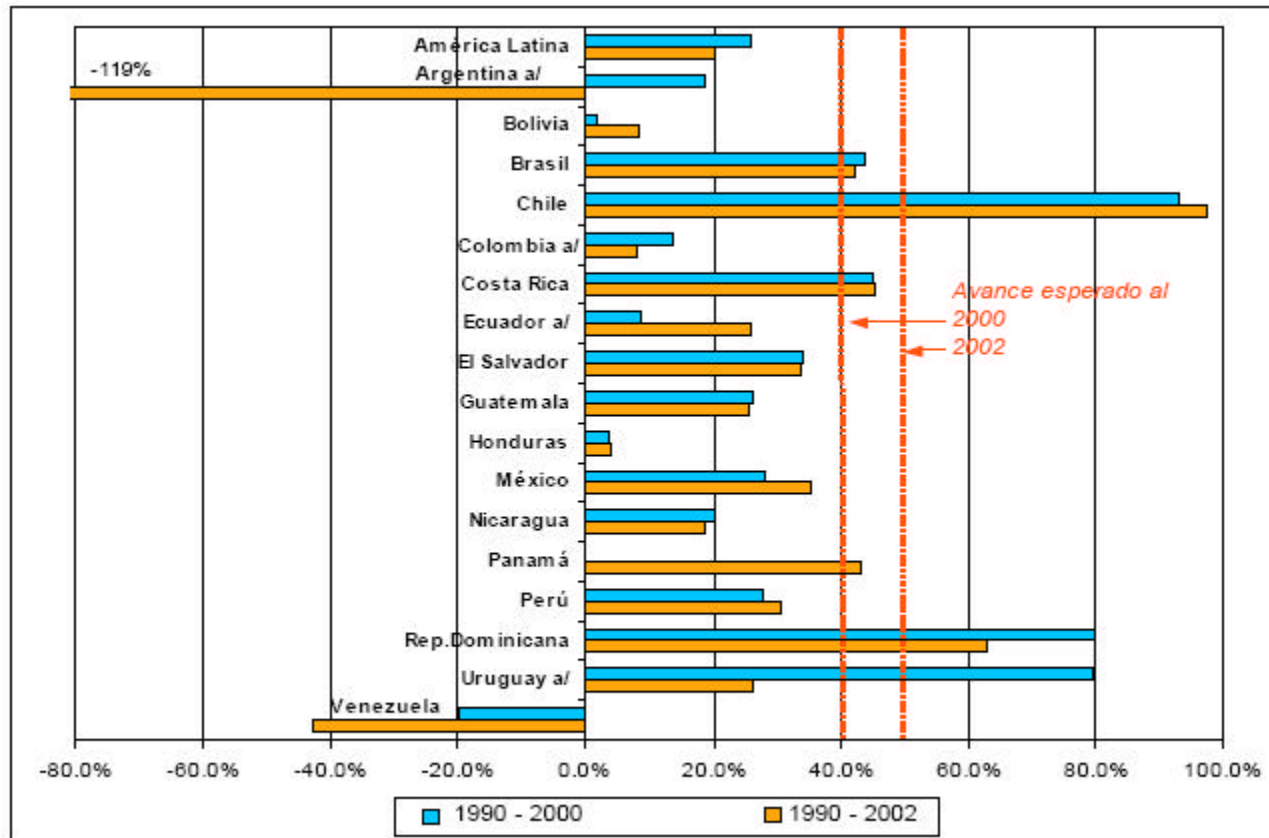
Source: CEPAL, 2004,
a) Urban Areas

Millenium Goals for Erradication of Child Malnutrition

		Infant malnutrition (moderate-severe ponderal insufficiency)		
		Do not fulfill	Do fulfill Millenium goals	Do fulfill World Summit For Infants, 1990
Subnutrición	Do not fulfill	El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Nicaragua	Cuba Haití Trinidad y Tabago Venezuela	Panamá Rep. Dominicana
	Do fulfill Millenium goals		Bolivia Brasil Colombia México Paraguay	Costa Rica
	Do fulfill World Summit For Food, 1996		Ecuador Guyana Perú	Argentina Chile Jamaica Uruguay

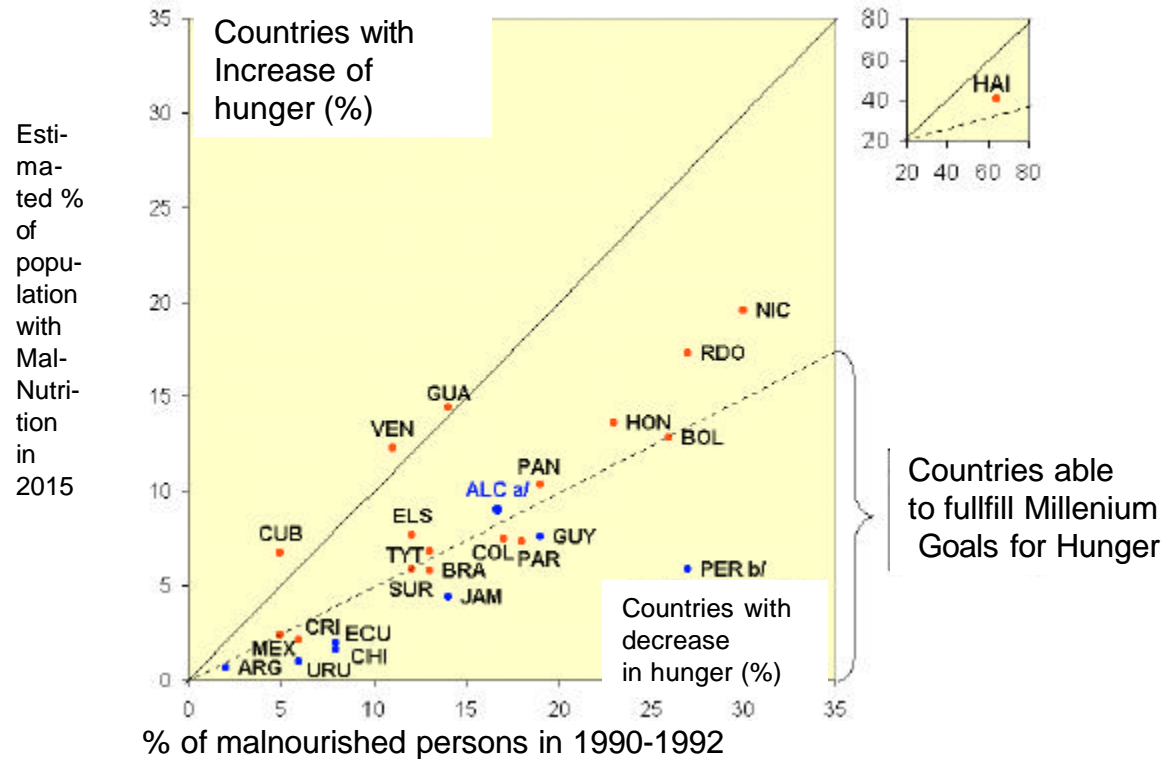
Source: CEPAL, 2004

COUNTRIES REDUCED SUFFICIENTLY POVERTY BETWEEN 1990 AND 2002 IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE MILLENIUM GOALS



Source: CEPAL, 2004,
a) Urban Areas

Possibilities to Achieve Millenium Goals for Erradication of Hunger



Source: CEPAL, 2004, estimation by CEPAL, based on Data from FAO

- Corredant to 24 countries
- Blue color indicates, that this countries will also fulfill goals established by FAO

GDP Loss in Mexico

Environment 1	11.0	6.5	4.5
Reduction in Public Investment 2	3.0 (2003)	10.0 (1983)	7.0
Crime, violence 3	5.5	0.5	5.0
Corruption 4	6.9	0.2	6.7
Excessive Public Administration 5	8.3	5.8	2.5
Dubious Privatizations and later rescue with public funds 6	8.0%	1.2%	6.8
Trusts (out of official control) 7	1.73	0.86	0.86
Tax Evasion 8	20	15	5
Tax debts, discretionary arrangements and legal fault 9	2.1	0	2.1
Foreign Enterprises capital return 10	0.88	0	0.88
Science and Technology, brain drain 11	2.0	0.6	1.4
Educational inefficiency, 12	7.0	4.8	2.2
Public Deficit 13	0.3	0	0.3
External and internal debt service 14	2.4	-	2.4
Poverty, infant death 15	7	5	2
TOTAL	-	-	49.64

- [1] SEMARNAT, 2004, Include oil extraction minus reinvestment; deforestation, loss of biodiversity, natural disaster; erosion, water pollution, aquifer depletion and pollution, waste and hazardous waste
- [2] INEGI, 1983 and 2004
- [3] Estimated by Citizen Council against Violence, 2004
- [4] World Bank, estimations 2003
- [5] Estimations based on: Budget adjustment obliged by Congress: Pension to 9,300 minor employee and only 0.009% of high, level functionaries equivalent to 84,000 official jobs of minor category, increase of personal services by executive during 2003/2004: 11.8%
- [6] World Bank, and Congress 1998-2004
- [7] Estimations based on National Lottery, Vamos Mexico, SSA, Congress, 2004
- [8] Estimations, based on data from SHCP, FMI, 2004, estimated informal economy represents 12% GDP and does not pay any tax, formal unemployment 612,209 persons in December 2000 to 1,092,692 persons in June 2004 (increase of 78.5% in 3 ½ years, plus 1.2 million new labour force /year. 1% of GDP creates 200,000 new employments (Mario Di Constanza, August, 2004)
- [9] SHCP, FMI, World Bank, 2004
- [10] FMI and INEGI, 2004
- [11] Estimations based on data and estimations from CONACYT, Congress, INEGI, 2004
- [12] Estimation based on data from SEP, 2004, INEGI, 2004, World Bank, 2004, UNDP, 2004
- [13] Congress, SHCP, 2004
- [14] SHCP, Bank of Mexico, FMI, 2004, during the first semester 2004: 88,844.1 million pesos MN paid for internal (33054.7 million MN) and external (36,838 pesos MN) debt, other debt services: 18,951.4 million pesos MN
- [15] Estimation based on data from SEDESOL, Presidential Information, UNDP, World Bank, 2004

Estimated Incomes in 2004 and 2003	Income	% GDP
Migrants	14,000	2.1
Foreign Direct Investment	2,651	0.4
Taxes: Incomes	96,504	15.0
Oil	6,100	0.95
Money Laundry	25,000	3.89
Exportation of 10 MNE	115,810	18.0
Tourism	8,500	1.32
Pensions (AFORE, 2003)	67.98	10.6
Primary Sector (2003)	36.03	5.6
Industrial Sector (2003)	167,27	26.0
Services (2003)	440.06	68.4
GDP growth 2004	3.0 (estimated)	
GDP growth 2000-2004	1.5/year	
GDP growth/capita: 2000-2004	0.2	
Total GDP in million dollars	643,360	100

[1 Estimations based on Bank of Mexico and INEGI, 2004

[2 SHCP, 2004 and Institute for Foreign Investment

[3 SHCP, Consumption Tax 3.5% of GDP; salaries of employed 56% (increase in 1 year: 14.9%); taxes of enterprises 44% (with 121,000 million pesos of fiscal credit and 29, 598 million pesos not possible to cash, 24,910 legally protected and lost for government

[4 PEMEX and Bank of Mexico, 2004 (estimated by exportation between January and June)

[5 FMI, 2004, Leopoldo Solis, a recognized researchers estimates more than 45,000 million

[6 Mexican tourism outside of the country: 6,100 md giving a real balance of 2,800 million dollars

[7 INEGI, 2003

[8 Estimated by Bank of Mexico,2004 and revised by FMI and CEPAL

Bank Savings

Account	Number of bank accounts	% of Mexican population	% of National Saving
More than 1 Million pesos	73,481	0.07	63
More than 1,000 pesos	16'027,000	14.6	s.d.
Less than 1,000 pesos	15'700,000	14.2	s.d.

Bank of Mexico, 2004

Social Gap in Mexico

Social Gap in Mexico

Concept	% of Population	% of Nat. Wealth	% of Financial Savings
Very Rich	0.23	40.3	78.0
Workers	52.7	18.4	10.0

INEGI, 2004 and Bank of Mexico, 2004

Natural Risks in Mexico: Volcanoes, Flood, Hurricanes, Seism, Landslides

Grade of Risk	Persons (millions)	% of Population Affected
Very high	28.6	26
High	11.0	10
Regular	24.2	22
Low	14.3	13
Very Low	31.9	29

Ministry of Interior, 2004

Risk of Hurricanes

Grade of Risk	Persons (millions)	% of Population Affected
Very high	8.8	8
High	13.2	12
Regular	9.9	9
Low	22	20
Very Low	56.1	51

Ministry of Interior, 2004

**Basic Human
Rights : Life**

Health
Food
Shelder
Education
Sex Employment
Sustainable environment
Free Prehisions Expression
Nonviolent Conflict Resolution

**Basic Human
Rights: Life**

Equity
Sustainability
Justice
Democracy
Vulnerability
Risks
<u>Biodiversity</u> Peace
Conflict & Changes