

NATO-THE ARAVA INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES
Integrated Water Resource Management and Security in the Middle East

**GLOBALIZATION, GEOPOLICY,
HYDRO-DIPLOMACY
COOPERATION, PEACE
AND SOLIDARITY**

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1.1. Human, Gender and Environmental Security (HUGE)

Level of expansion	Determination Which security?	Mode of expansion Reference object Security of whom?	Value at risk Security of what?	Source(s) of threat Security from whom or what?
Without expansion	National security (political, military dimension)	The State	Sovereignty, territorial integrity	Other States, terrorism, sub-state actors, guerrilla
Increased	Societal security	Nations, social groups	National Unity, national identity	(States), Nations, Migrants, Alien cultures
Radical	Human security	Individuals (Humankind)	Survival, quality of life, cultural integrity	The State, globalization, nature, GEC, poverty, fundamentalism
Ultra-radical	Environmental Security	Ecosystem, urban and agricultural system	Sustainability	Nature Humankind
Trans-radical	Gender security	Gender relations, indigenous, minorities	Equity, identity, social relations	Patriarchy, totalitarian institutions (élites, governments, religions, culture), intolerance

1. 2. Gender Security and Identity

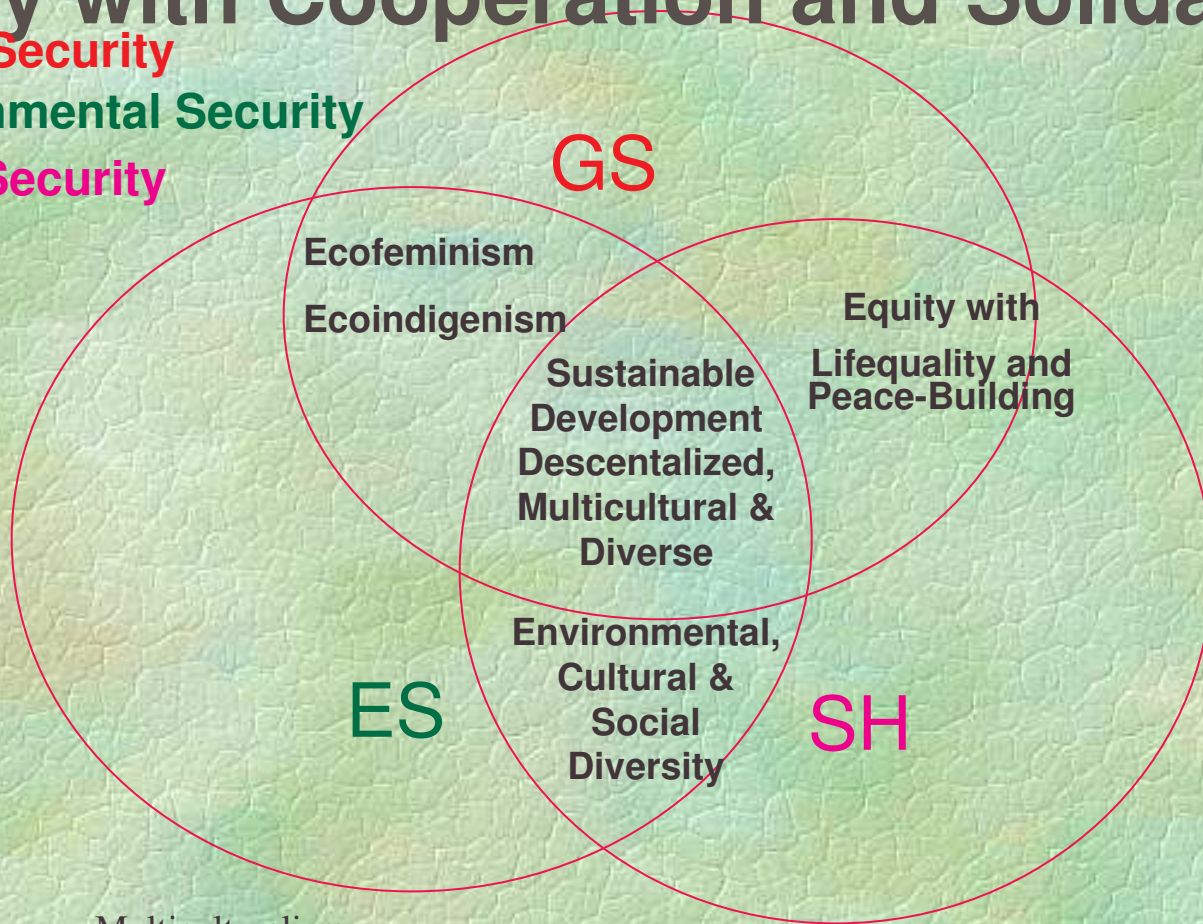
- Gender security refers to the process of **raising consciousness** to be a human being as a **man or a woman** or a bisexual, depending on the position in the social structure.
- **Gender security** is normally **taken for granted**. The relationship to the model of reference is linked to the **status as gender** – understood as indigenous, poor, minority, women, elders and children.
- **Equity and identity are values at risk**. The **source of threats** emerges from the **patriarchal, hierarchical and violent order**, characterized by exclusive and totalitarian institutions such as non-democratic governments, churches and élites.
- The symbolic distribution assigns to the **man** the **public space**: production, *res publica, homo sapiens*; and to the **woman** the **private** one: reproduction, home, *homo domesticus*.
- The distribution of power acquires also generic forms. Men exercise a hierarchical and vertical power of domination and superiority.

1.3. Ethics of Sustainable Peace-Building Security with Cooperation and Solidarity

GS – Gender Security

ES – Environmental Security

HS – Human Security

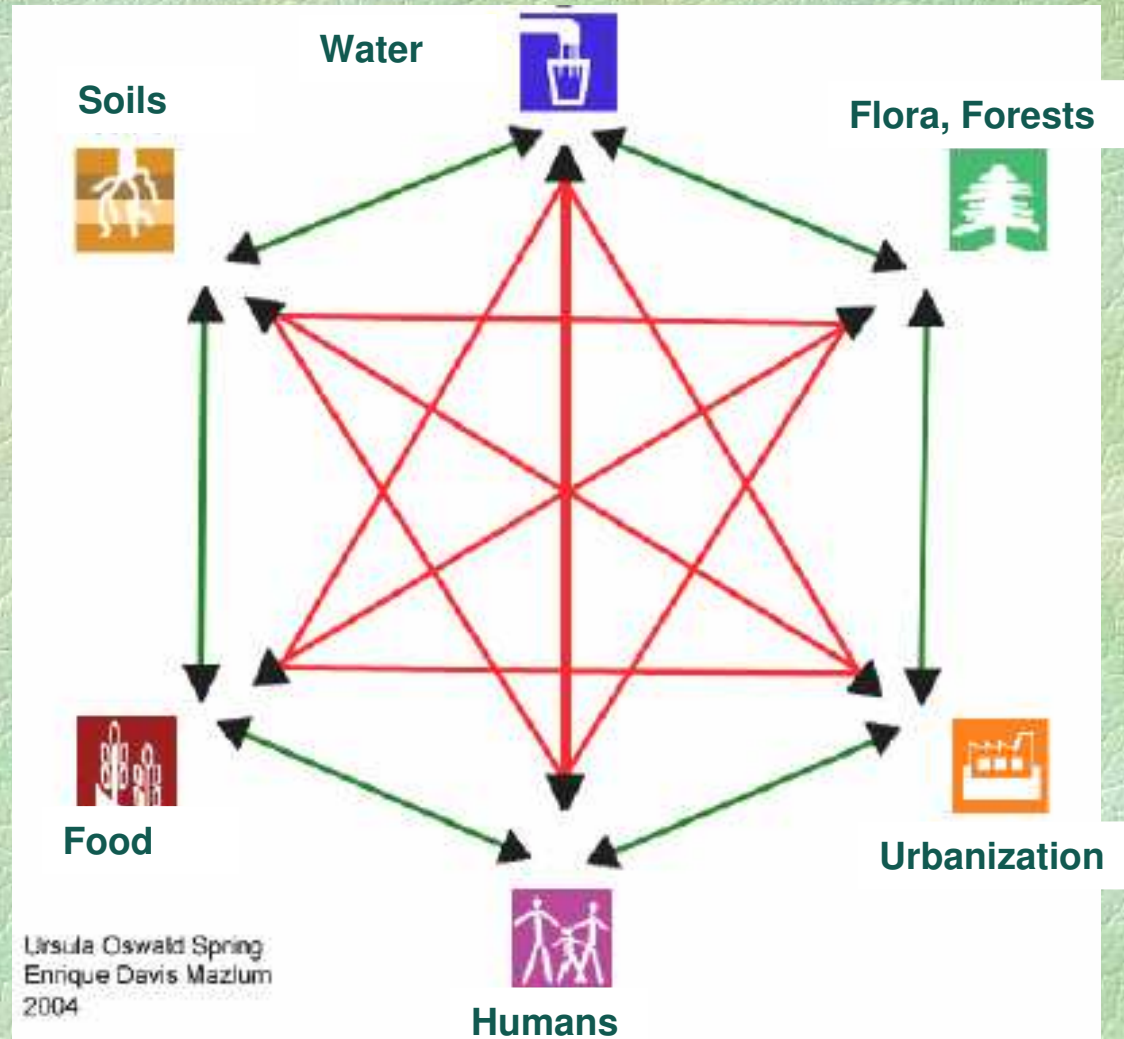


Multiculturalism
 Disipative System
 Technological Diversity
 Pleasure, Happiness
 Creative Efforts
 Agathos & Kalos
 Local Self-Sufficiency

Civilizatorial Process
 Globalization/Solidarity
 Nets and Relations
 Ethics to Care
 Multiplicity /Plurality
 Transversal Policy
 Plural Decision-making

Bottom-up Political Participation
 Bio-Socio Cultural Collaboration
 Care of Vulnerables
 Permanent Evaluation & Adaption
 Regional Peace Building
 Global Well-being
 Healthy and Beautiful Environment

2. Environmental Security, Environmental Stress: Water & Land (Air) vs. Urbanization-Industrialization & Food Production



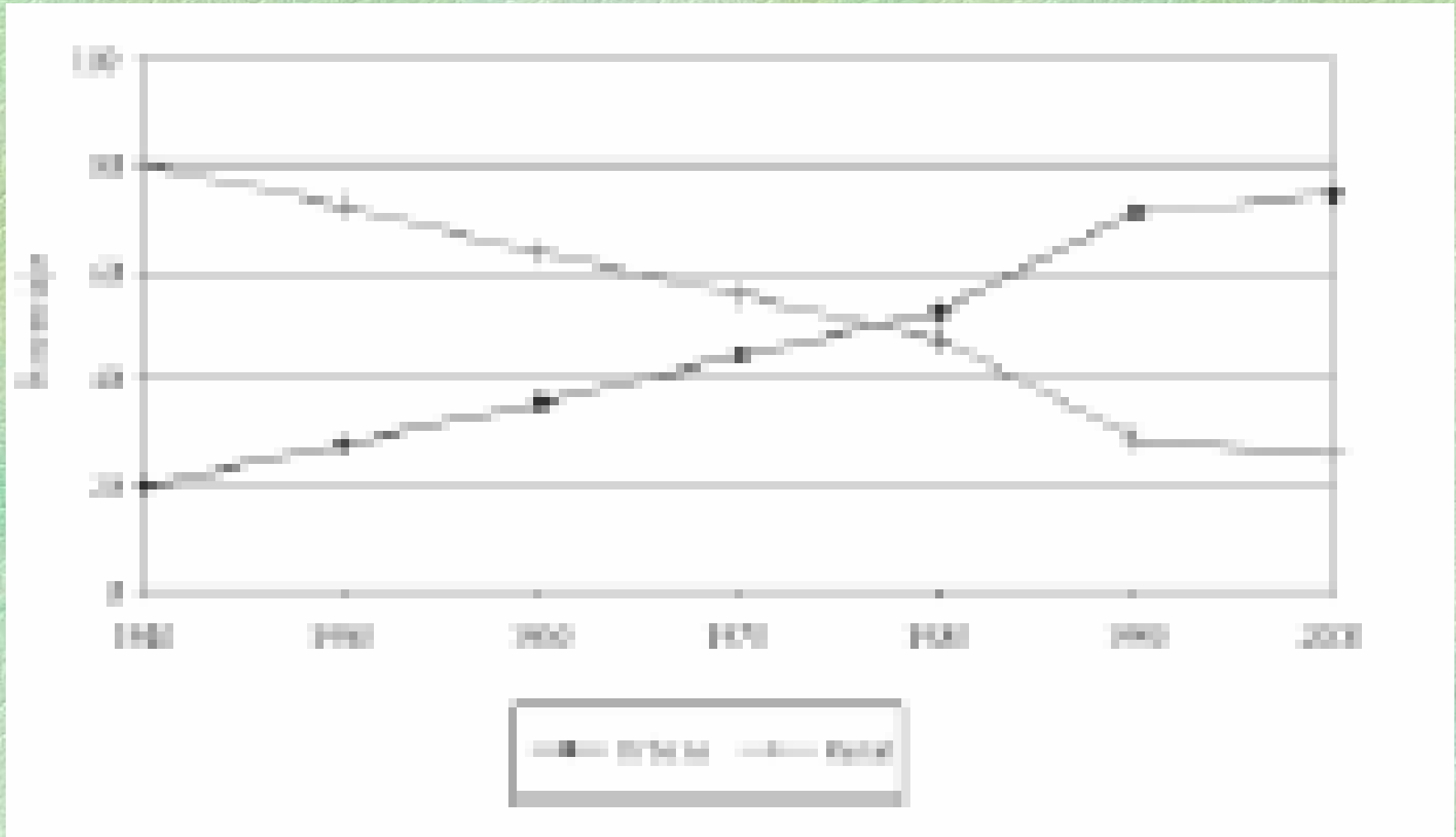
2.1. The Neo-Malthusian Model

- The pessimist follower of Malthusian' "Essay on Population (1798)" stressed the limiting carry-capacity of the Earth to feed the growing population, without taking into account the unequal access to energy and food of world population.

2.2. The Cornucopian Model

- The optimist view believes that science, technology and free-market can resolve with competence the limits of growth, scarcity and pollution.

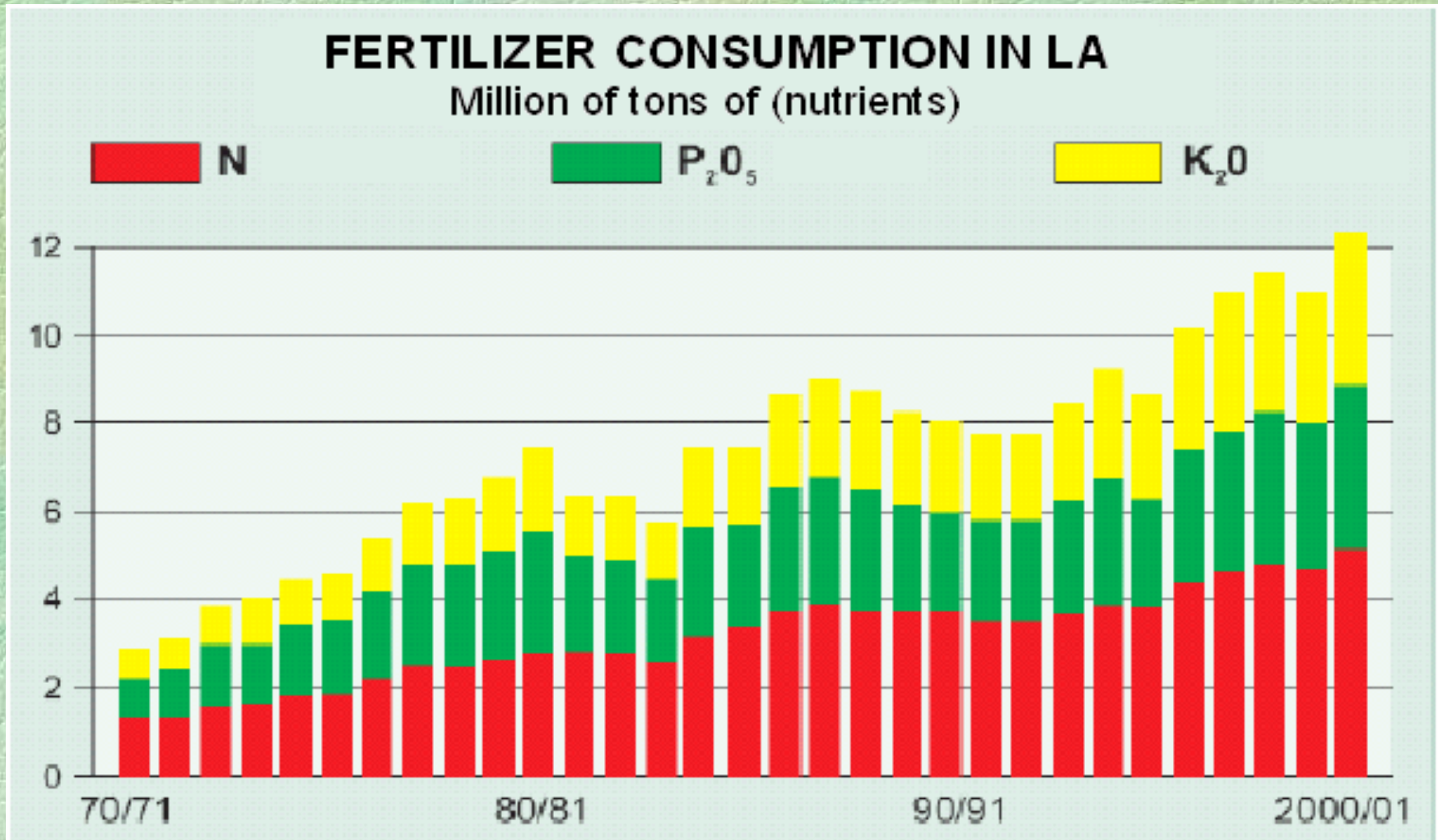
2.1. Neomalthusian Model: Risks of Urbanization and Migration in Mexico



Source: SEMARNAT, INEGI, 2004

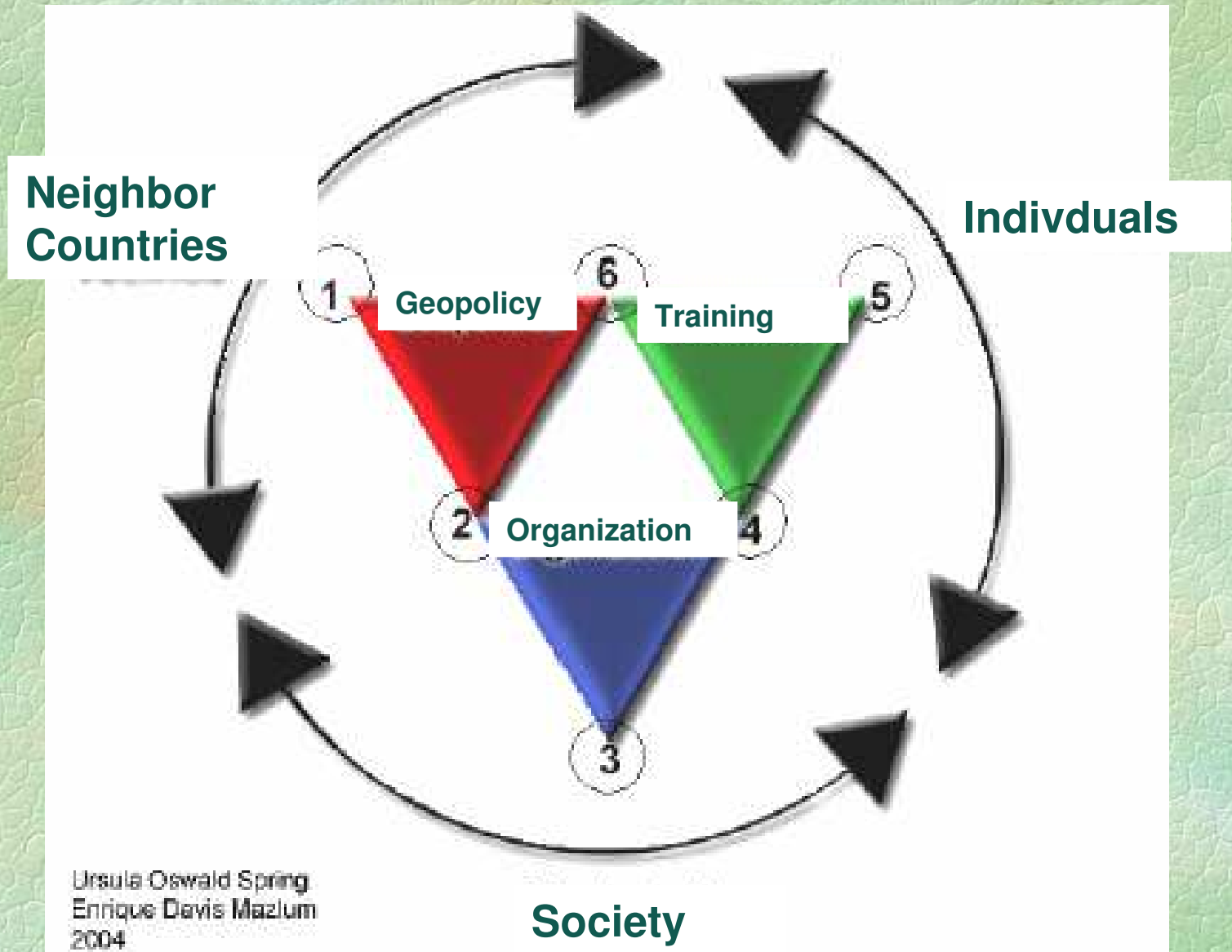
2.2. Cornucopian Approach, Green Revolution: Use of Chemical Nutrients in Latinamerika

(million of tons)



Source: IFA, 2001, 2002a, 2002b.

2.3. The Hydro-Diplomatic & Political Approach



3. Positive Peace Concept: Human Security

3. UNDP 1994: Shift from the Nation State to the **human being security**, putting humankind in the center of the analyses of security

3.1. Freedom from Fear: Net created between at least 12 States to reduce social vulnerability and guarantee human security from hazards (Human Security Network started in Canada)

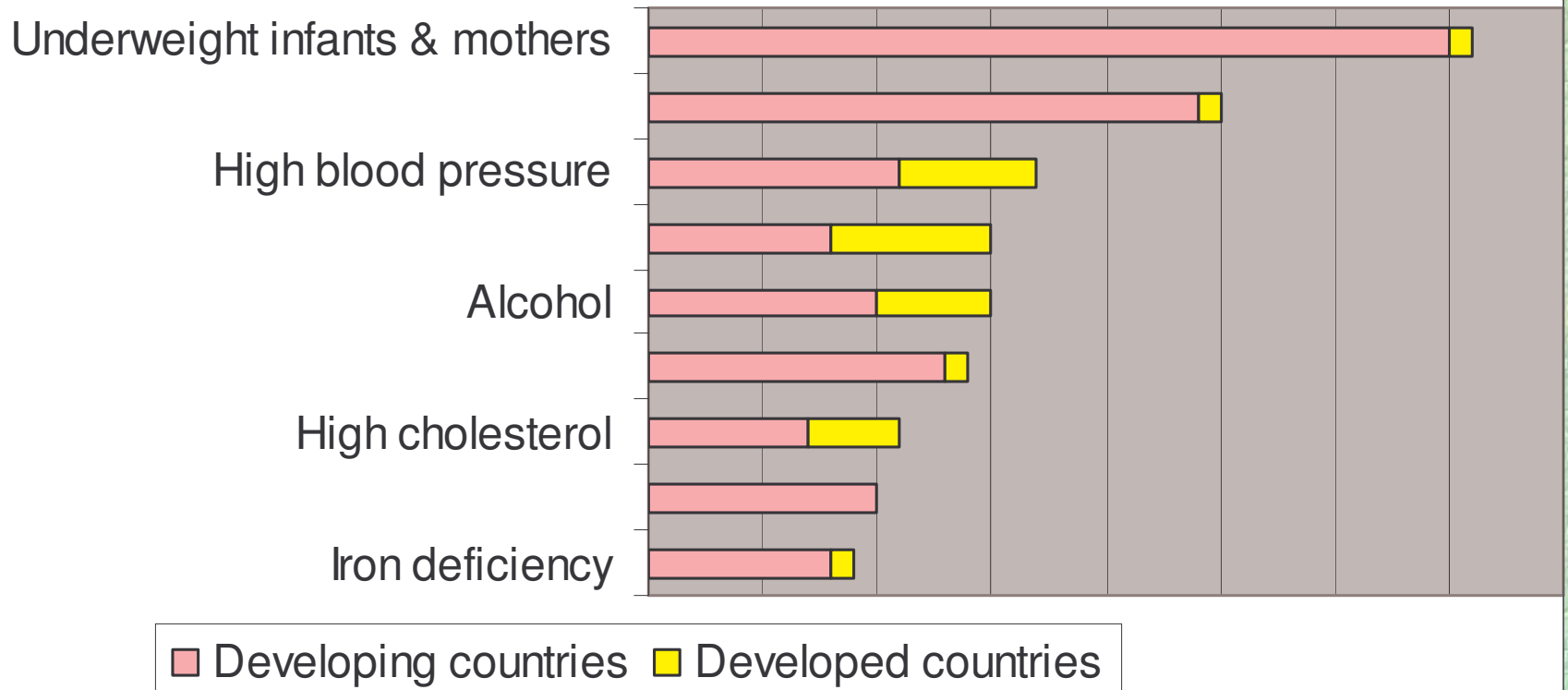
3.2. Freedom from Want: Commission for human security in Japan, which is guaranteeing the eradication of poverty and a secure livelihood to all human beings

3.3. Freedom for a Dignified Livelihood: Kofi Annan, March 2005: In larger Freedom as an additional support to the Millennium Development Goals

3.4. Freedom from Hazards and Risks as consequences of disasters: UNU-EHS: reduction of social vulnerability through early warning and the creation of social resilience

3.1. Freedom from Fear, The Canadian Approach: Avoiding Survival Dilemma by Social and Natural Hazards

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

3.1. Hunger and Food Security

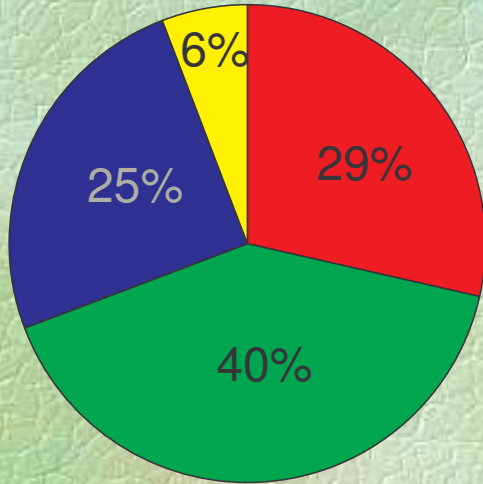
Food Security and the Millennium Goals:

- ❖ **75% of the 1.1 billion people living on less than 1 USD/day lives in rural areas**
- ❖ **852 million suffer from chronic hunger with 842 of them living in developing and transition countries.**
- ❖ **Chronic child undernourishment, iodine and iron insufficiency reduces intellectual capacity by 10-15%**
- ❖ **Hunger (protein-caloric malnutrition and the loss of micro-elements) generates an economic loss of GDP per year of 5-10% of all poor countries, equivalent to 500 billion USD**

3.1. Freedom from Natural Big Disasters Worldwide 1950 – 2005 (in %)

267 Events

1,75 Million Dead



Geologisch bedingte Ereignisse

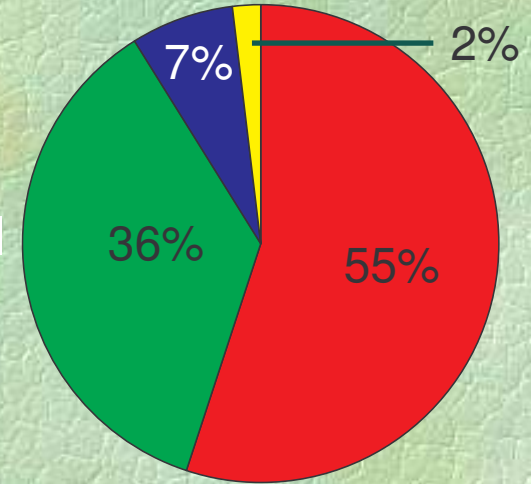
■ Erdbeben/Tsunami, Vulkanausbruch

Wetterbedingte Ereignisse

■ Sturm

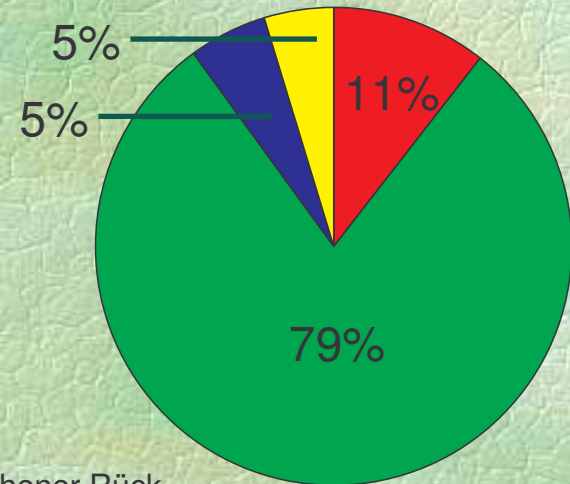
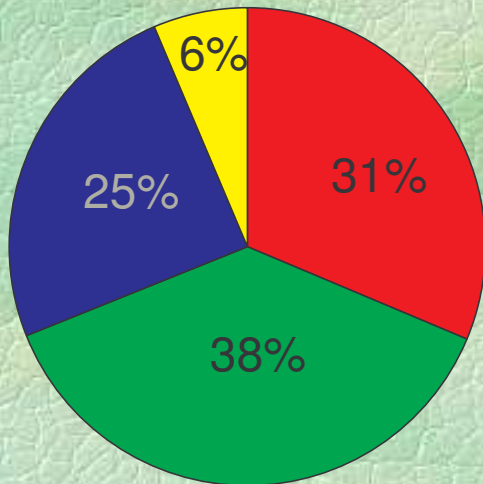
■ Überschwemmung

■ Extremtemperaturen



Economic Dammmages: 1,700 Billion US \$ (value \$ 2005)

Insured Dammmages: 340 US\$

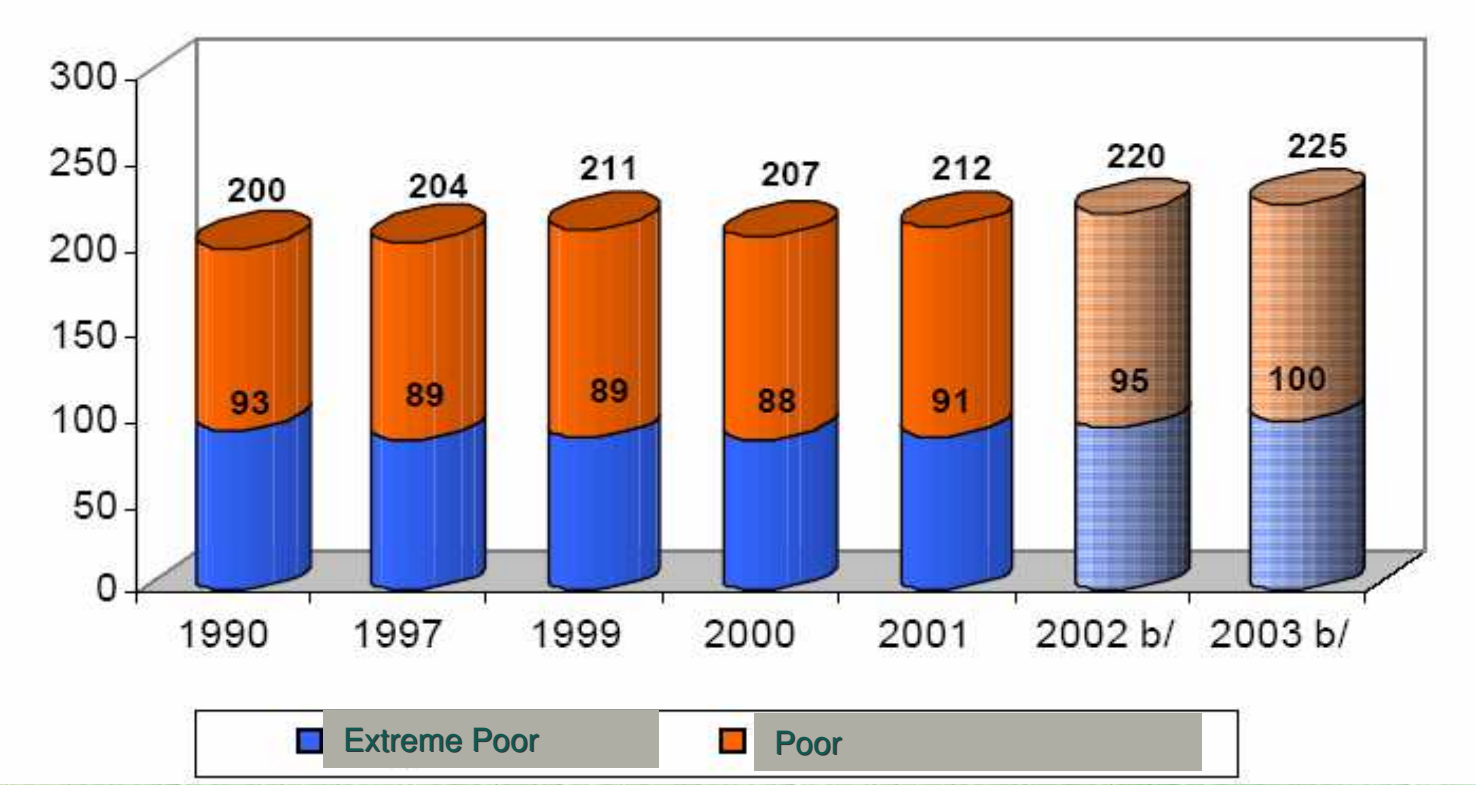


*in Werten von 2005

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3.2. Freedom from Want, Reduction of Poverty in LA

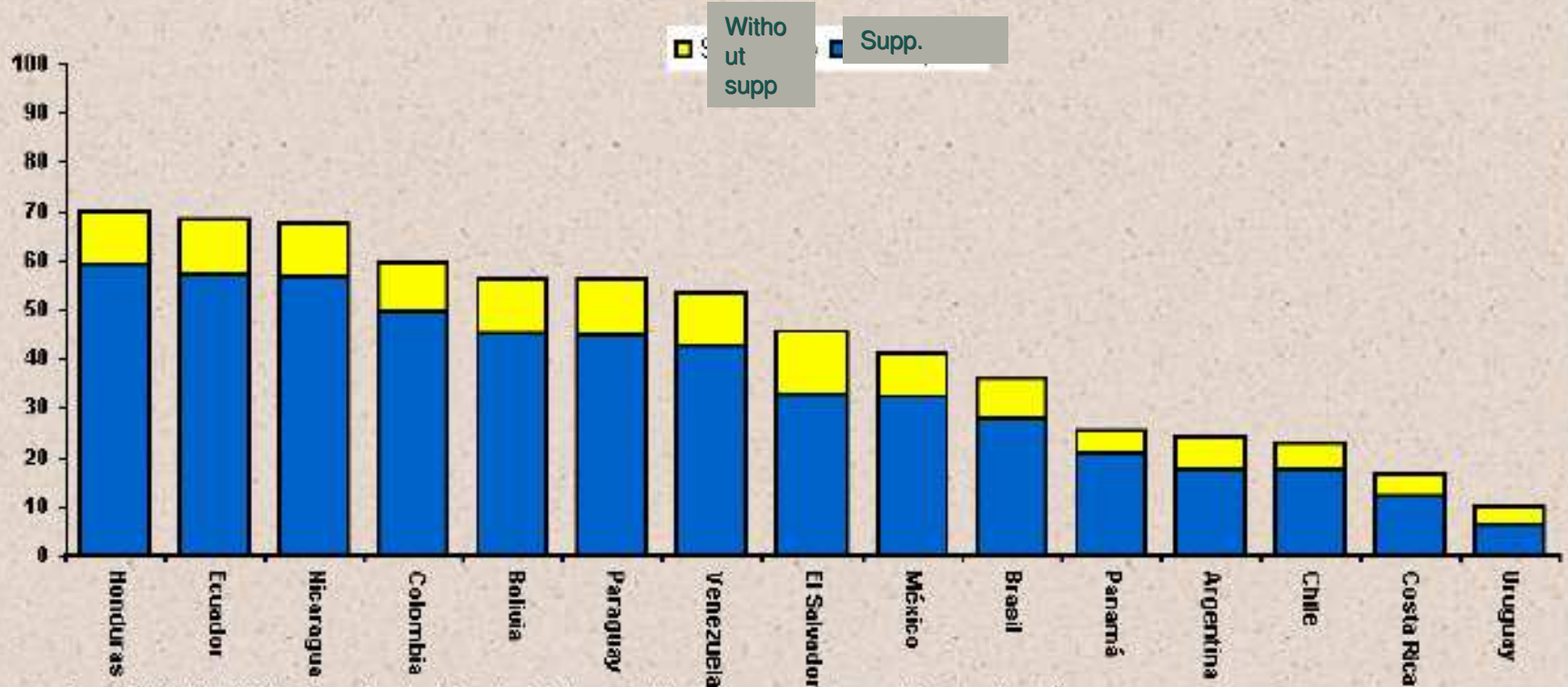
(Million of Persons)



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

3.2. Poverty and Gender Support in LA (%)

MAGNITUD DE LA POBREZA EN HOGARES BIPARENTALES SIN Y CON APOORTE DE LAS CÓNYUGES
AL INGRESO FAMILIAR,
ZONAS URBANAS, ALREDEDOR DE 1999
(En porcentajes)

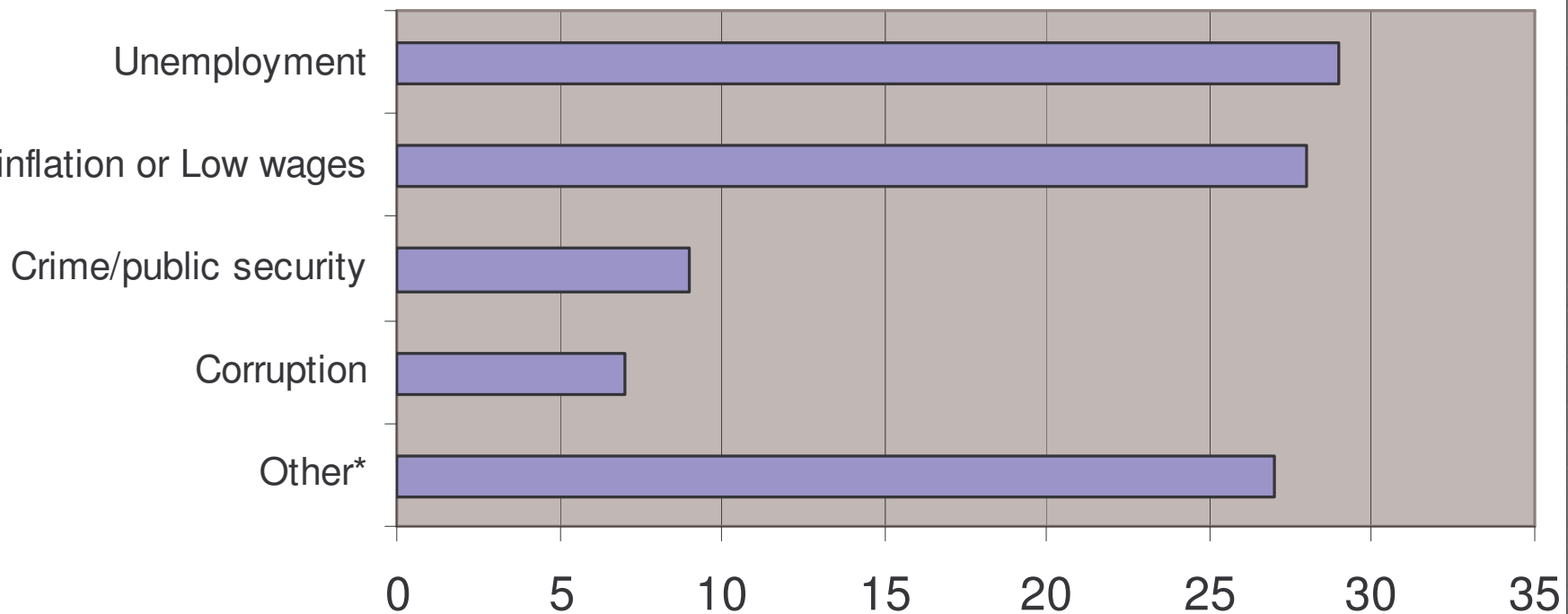


Source. CEPAL, 2004, Unity or Women and Development

3.3. Dignified Livelihood (Kofi Annan)

MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEMS IN LA

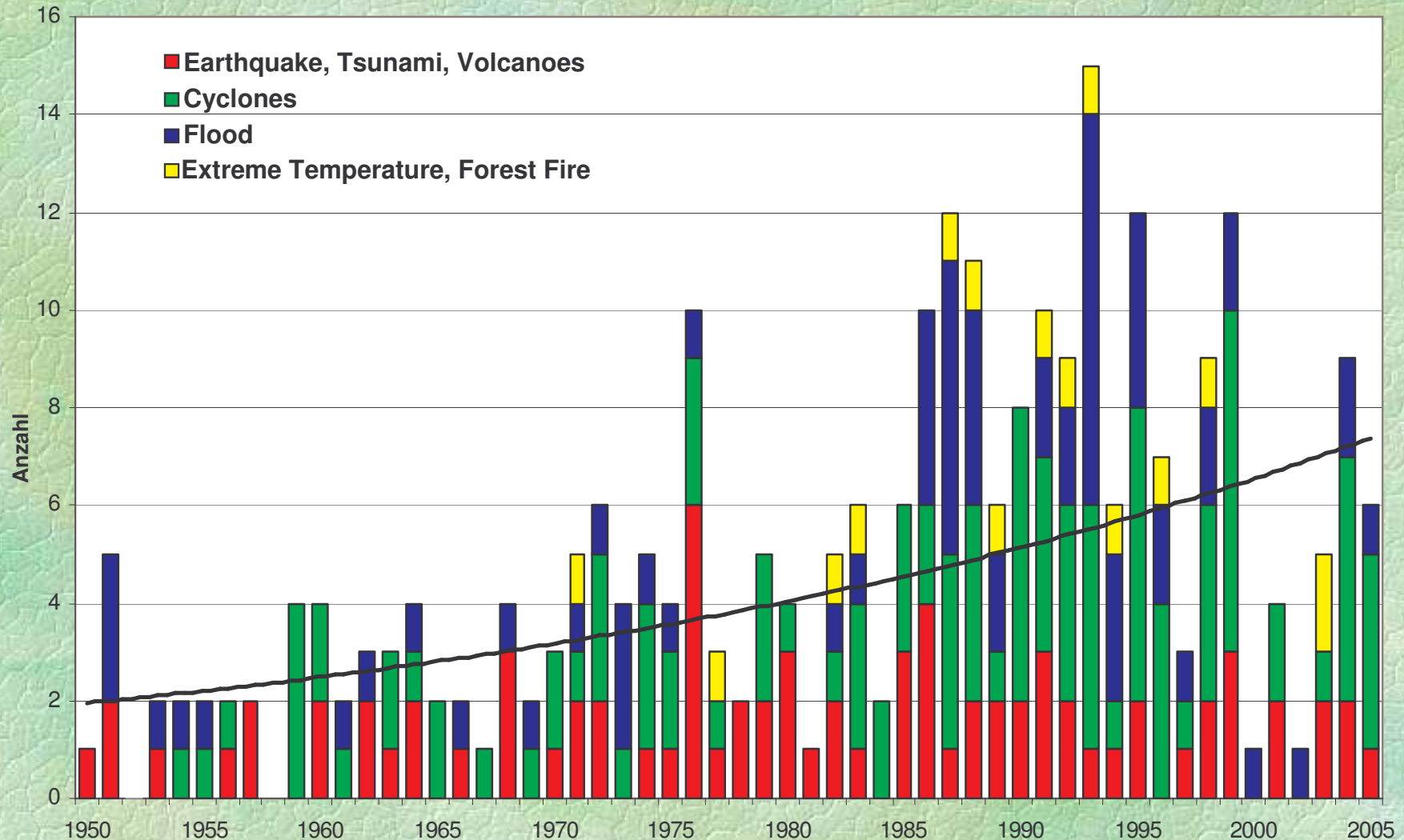
*What do you consider to be the country's most important problem?
% of respondents 2004, (unweighted average of all countries)*



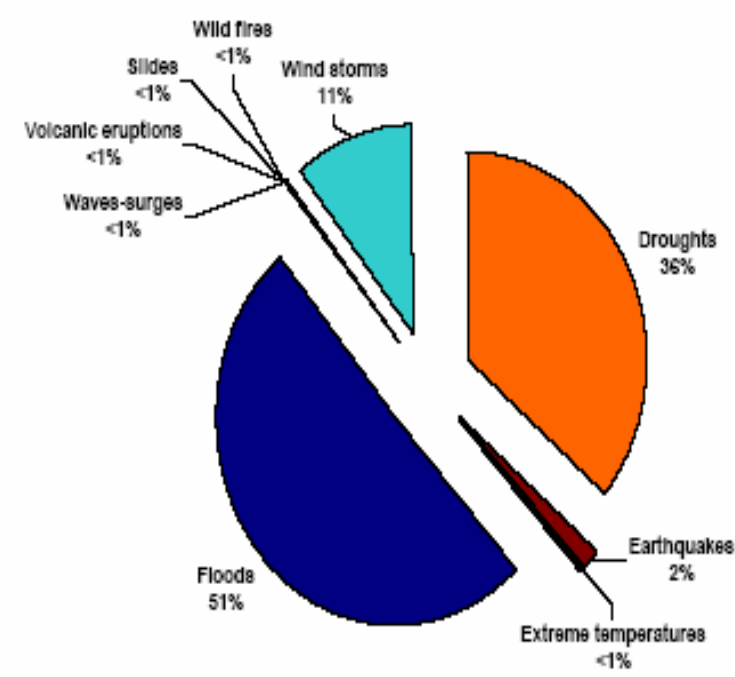
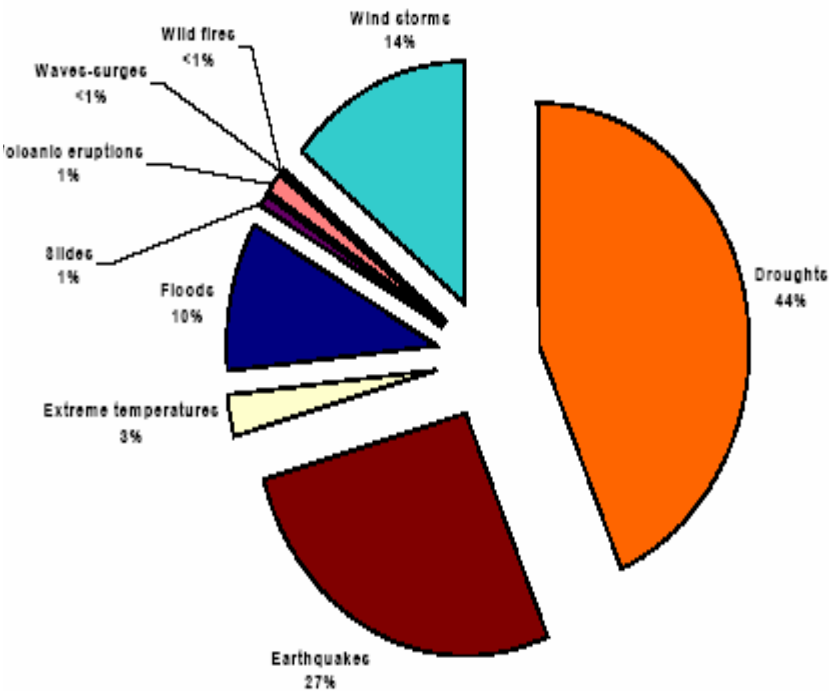
Source: Latinobarómetro, 2004

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

3.4. Freedom from Hazards and Risks: Trends of Important Disasters (1950-2005)



3.4. Dead and Affected Persons by all Reported Disasters Worldwide (1974-2003)



(1) injured + homeless + affected

Source: Hoyois and Guha-Sapir (2004) , Total: 2.066.273 dead persons, and 5 076 494 541 persons affected

4. Globalized Economy & Culture with Four Big Contradictions

The heritage of a world model based on military progress in hand of one superpower, economically supported by Multinational Enterprises (MNE), a violent competition and ideologically sustained by consumerism, mass media manipulation (Castells), and resource exploitation leaves ***four conflictive nucleus***:

- 1. **structural violence, poverty**, inequality and misery;
- 2. **physical violence, wars, armed conflicts**, genocide, ethnocide, drug trafficking, organized crime, illegal immigrants and public insecurity;
- 3. **cultural violence, gender discrimination**: of women, youth, elders, ethnic, religious, sexual and ideological minorities;
- 4. **environmental violence, environmental destruction, loss of biodiversity**, urbanization, and irrational management of natural resources.

4. Paradigmatic Shift or Incomensurability: Cooperation and Solidarity for Conflict-Reso.

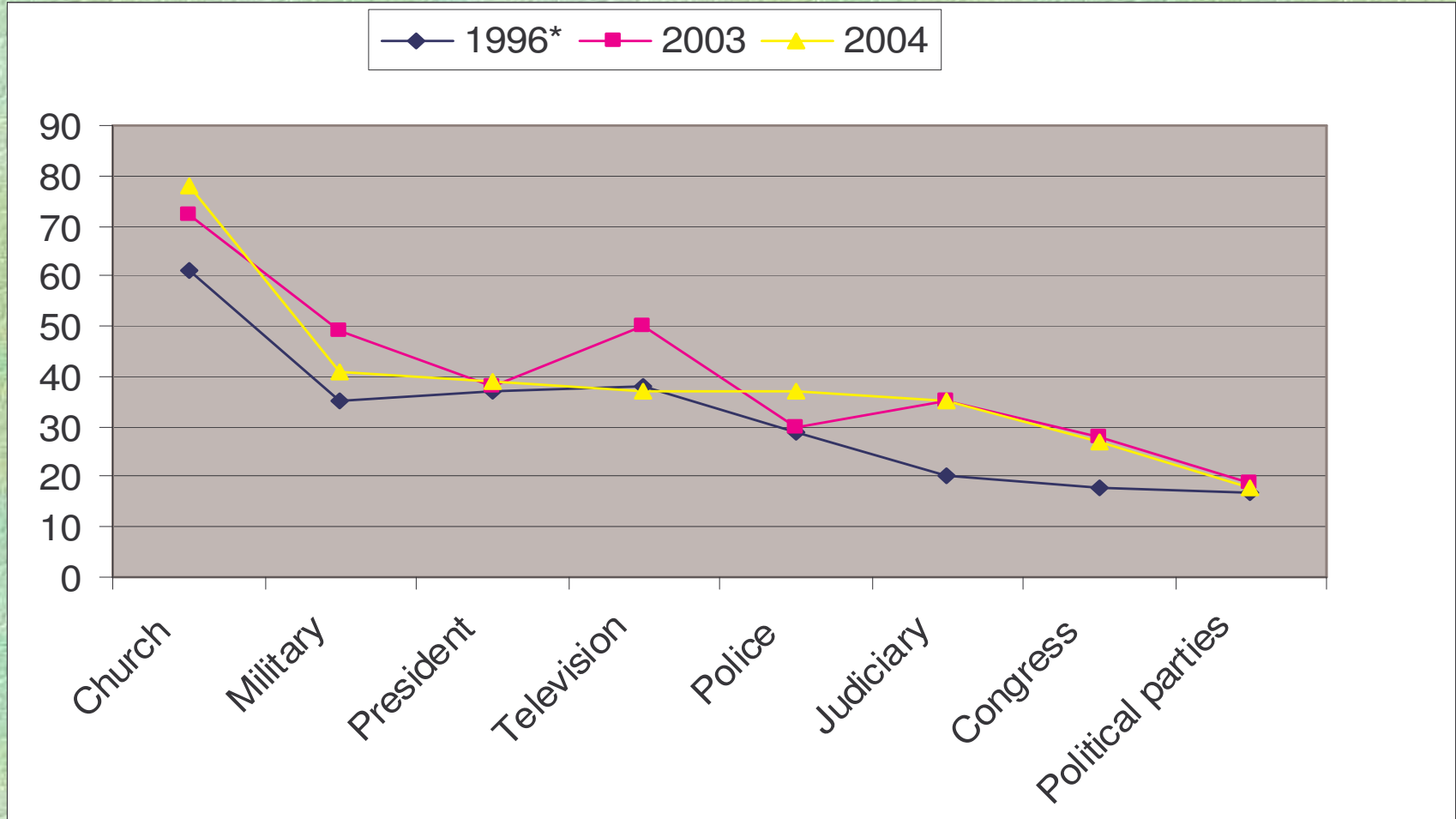
- Thomas Kuhn defined a paradigmatic shift when in a determined conceptual system growing anomalies exist
- The paradigmatic change affects the “social matrix”, frequently later defined (Bolivia, Argentina)
- Undesirable behaviors in the social interaction and the history are changed (Cold War period is over)
- Individual or scientific significances are changed; new values
- Transformative dialogues with wider social networks are established (altermundism vs neoliberalism), where action are implied, causing consequences and affecting existing social orders

4.1. Posmodern State, Globalization and HUGE

- Blair-Giddens' Third Way; 2 ½ Way of Alain Tourain; Ecofeminism; Regional Development; Local Sovereignty; Trilateral Kissinger's World Order (USA, Europe, China-India-Japan)?
- New threats to global and personal security (terrorist acts) give scientists and peace researchers **renewed opportunity** to develop peace-processes and models of human and environmental security.
- Development paradigm is becoming more complex (Küng, 2003); and homogenized by process of globalization:
 - instant world communications (Castells, 2002, Habermas, 2001)
 - homogenized financial flows (Mesiasz, 2003)
 - increasing trade interdependence (Solis and Diaz, 2004)
 - control and arbitrage by multinational enterprises (Kaplan, 2002)
 - supported by multilateral organism of Bretton Woods and WTO.
- Free-market ideology, private competition, deregulation, an increasing privatization processes and enterprise mergers (WB, IMF, G-8), linked to a shrinking state, are new "growth motors", championed by multinational enterprises. The HUGE is getting lost by majority of world population.

4.2. Risk Society: Dignified Livelihood and Confidence in Institutions 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, 2004

4.2. Multinational Enterprises and Risk Society with Global Inequality (Beck, 2003)

- Cosmopolitan Realpolitik permits understand the positive-sum game of pooled sovereignties
- Debt services transfer annual \$200 billion US from South to North: world has become dangerous and without legitimating
- Third World countries are obliged to pay against their interests as politicians and their legitimacy
- Fragmentation of world into nation-state takes away accountability for global inequality
- Present inequality removed from national perspective get irrelevant in international framework
- Only global context permits political action to reduce poverty and give dignity to all human beings

4.2. Rising Contradictions

- Migration rejuvenate the population of industrialized countries and reinforce their economic development
- Unseen and unwanted side effects of modernity and social differences oblige to open spaces for negotiation and global strategies to avoid dilemmas, contradictions and destruction (terrorism)
- New cosmopolitan perspective of global power pushes new actors and networks to organize global civil society beyond borders, regional and disciplinary vision and ideology of superpower. It promotes cooperation and nonviolent negotiation of conflicts.

4.2. WTO--World Bank-IMF: a Regressive Globality?

Dangerous challenges:

- Regressive globality and imposition of G-8 interests supported by multilateral organisms promotes unequal terms of trade, subsidies, dumping, corporate agriculture, NAMA, GATS, TRIPS, low salary for Southern workers, gender discrimination, fault of transparency in MNE; commercial anarchy based on imposed values of change produce anticapitalistic movements and promotion of self-sufficiency by peasant and poor, based on interchange of goods, micro credits, traditional technology and values of use, solidarity, diversity, plurality and cooperation

4.2. Agribusiness Risks for Peasants & Food

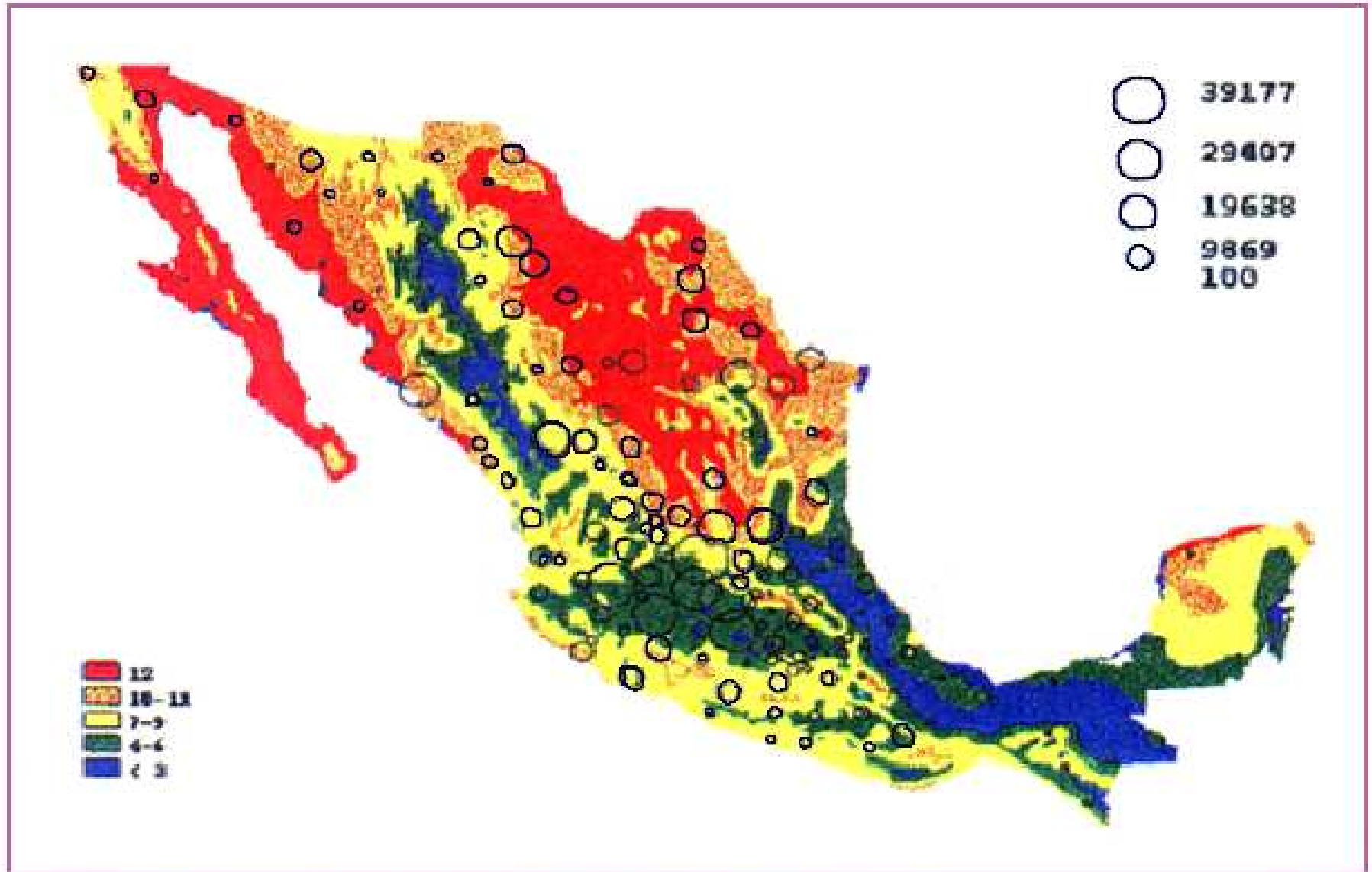
- Post-war food crisis obliged FAO to increase production which collapses prices
- 1980: USA decides food sovereignty based on corporate agriculture
- Since 1960 high subsidies in US, Japan and Europe, excess is dumped to the South
- Corporate agribusiness policy in South destroyed peasant economy, environment and pushed peasant into towns and to migration
- Rural population worldwide is poorer and without education
- Peasant movements worldwide are growing

4.2. Social Inequality in Mexico

Social Differences	% of Population	% of Income
Very rich and rich	20	59.1
Poor	20	3.1
Regular	60	37.8
Similar to Nicaragua,	Burundi, Bolivia,	Jamaica, Pakistan
World Bank 2004		

4.3. Environmental Security, Migration and Survival Strategies

Number of Dry Months and Migration



Number of dry months and flow (estimation for 1993) of Mexican migrants living and working in the US, surveyed on the border

Source:
Survey on Mexican US migratory flow (ENRE)
Atlas Nacional de México de CONAPO

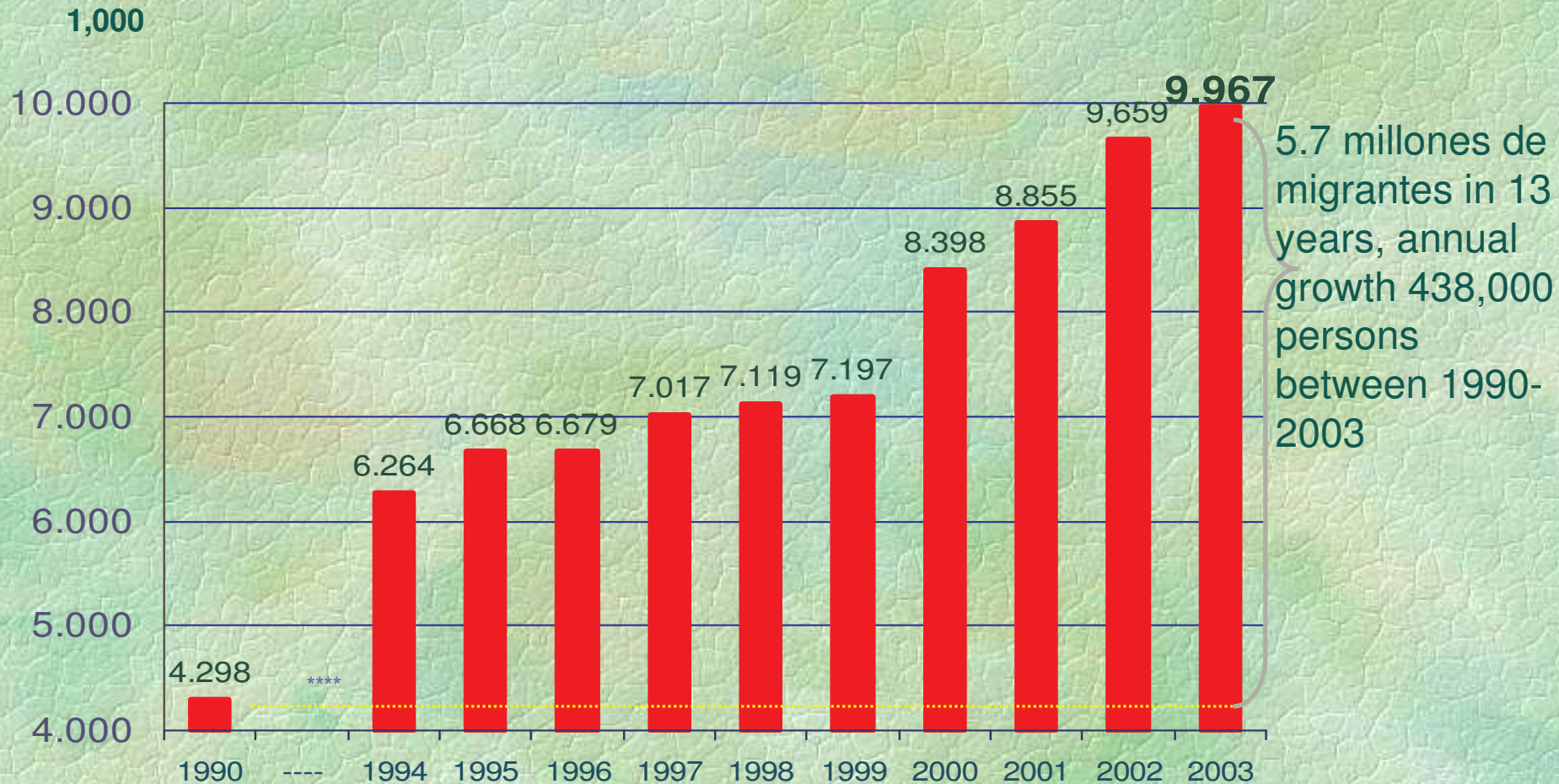
4.3. Risks for Rural Migration and Aridity



- Arid and dry areas (< 0.50)
- Humid area (> 0.50)
- Flow of Mexican migrants in 1995, living and working in the US, surveyed on the border on their return to Mexico (spatial distribution according to the region of last residence in rural localities of Mexico).

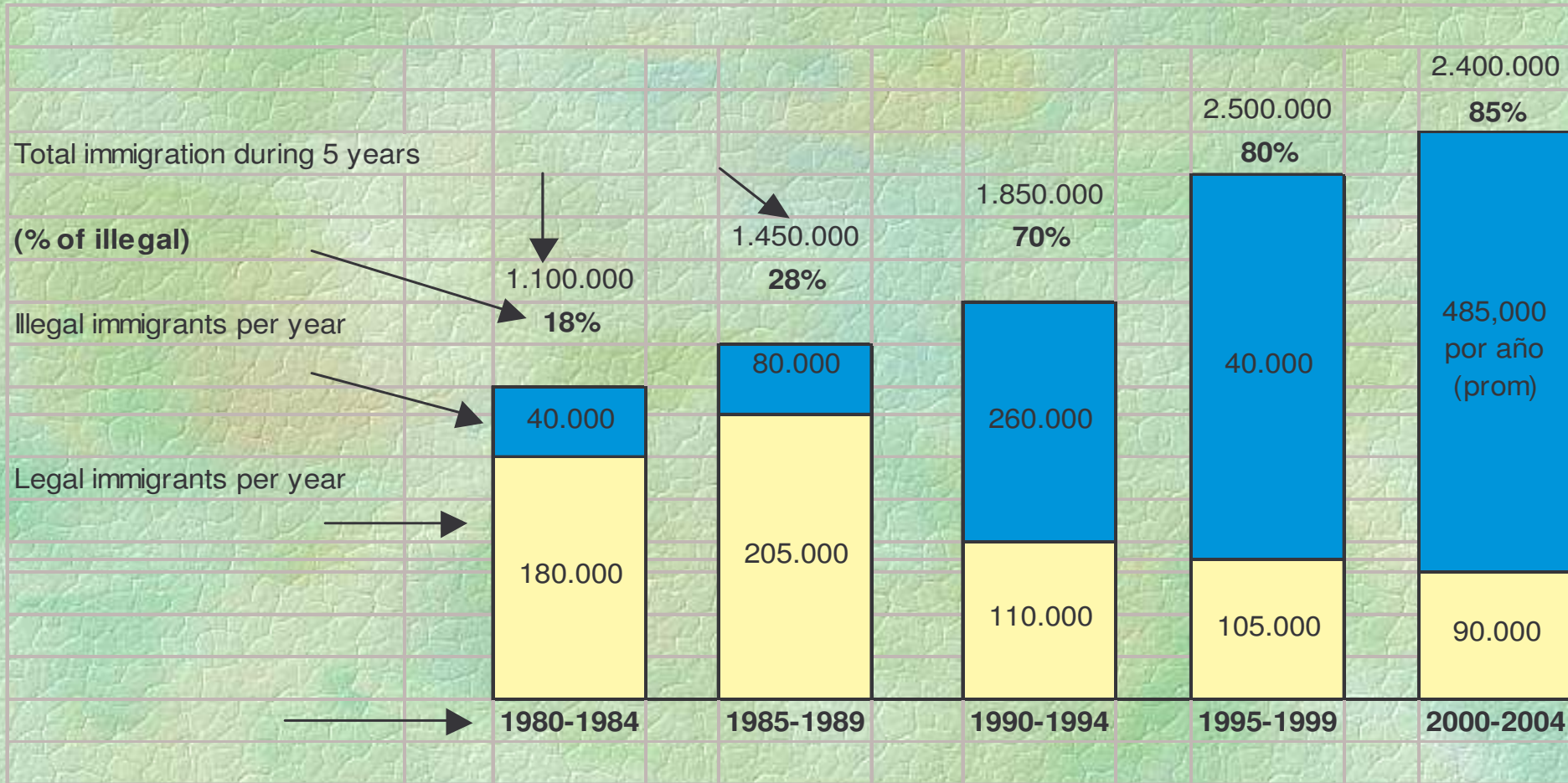
Sources:
Tercera encuesta Mexicana Ely M. Igartua y Ely M. Ojeda
Atlas Estadístico de México 1995
Ministerio de Información Geográfica y Estadística de México
ESTADÍSTICA NACIONAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

4.3. Migration and Survival Strategies from México to USA (1000 Persons)



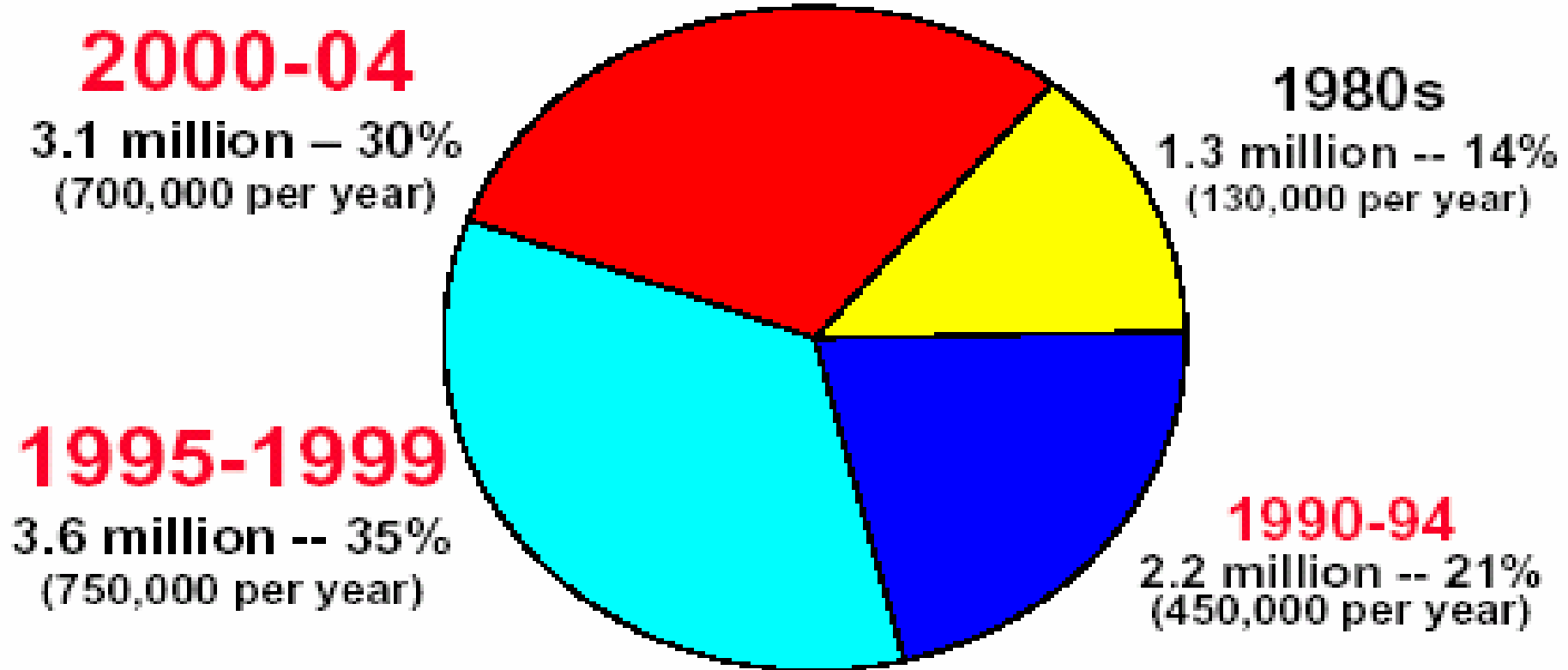
Source: Public-use files from the US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March Supplement, elaborado por Fernando Lozano, 2005

4.3. Number of Illegal Immigrants to USA



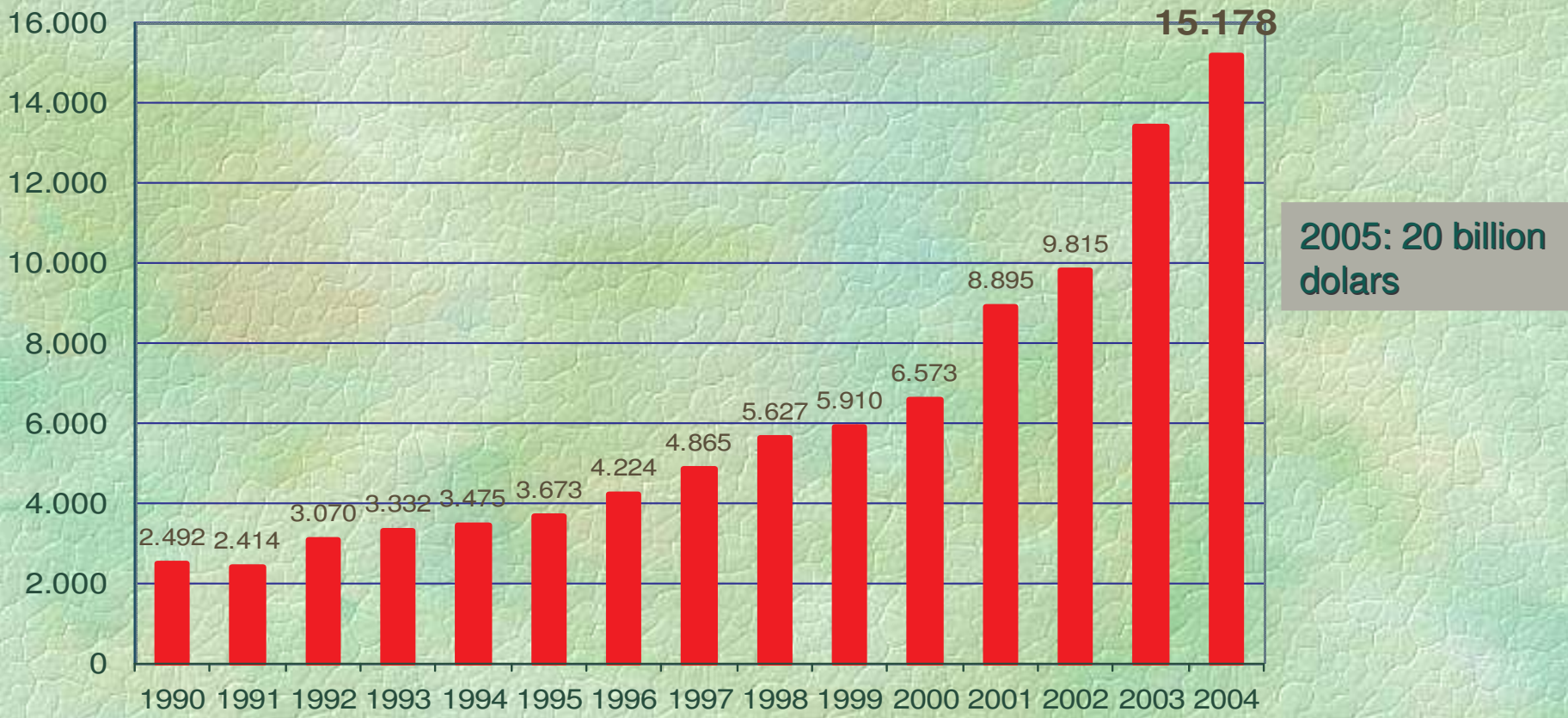
Source: Pew Hispanic Center, Estimation of the Amount and Characteristics of Undocumented Population Living in USA

4.3. Years of Arrival of Undocumented Migrants



10.3 Million in March 2004

4.3. Remittance to Mexico: 1990-2004 (million US \$)



Source: Bank of Mexico, 1990-2005

www.banxico.org.mx

Elaborated by Fernando Lozano, CRIM, 2005

4.4. New Trends in Social & Civil Movements

1. 1970-1980: cosmopolitan values associated with new social movements, overcome poverty, development: social agenda
2. 1990: Political openness, abolition of military regimes, democratic forms of governments and lost decade, that favored the institutional expansion of global civil society: political agenda
3. 2000: Value changes, which consolidate civil society, code of conduct to TNE, transparency to governments, preference for diversity, human rights, tolerance and traditional knowledge: ethical agenda

4.4. New Social Movements

Based on global mobilization and values:

1. Peace movements and antiwar
2. Women against intrafamiliar and external violence, right for equity
3. Transnational peasant organization
4. Indigenous movements
5. Religious movements
6. New movements, based on values of equity of gender, race and color, pluralism, diversity and freedom
7. Research and scientific movements for peace and new world order

Crisis of peasantry: Vía Campesina

- NAFTA and Free Trade Agreements reconfigured traditional alliances and opposition along non-national lines
- Unequal terms of trade oblige producer to associate within product lines: coffee, pineapple and fair trade
- Zapatista uprising linked indigenous discrimination and poverty to international solidarity and agrarian crises worldwide and is the voice of Civil Society
- Vía Campesina shows global farmer alliance between small producers in the North and the South, claims for food sovereignty, democratic land reforms, peasants seeds “patrimony of humanity”, sustainable agriculture, local accepted and diverse food production linked to culture, rejection to WTO, TRIPS: ” life is not for sale”, NAMA and GATS. They create new networks as political actors organized internationally with new knowledge, solidarity and tools of struggle

Indigenous movements

- New paradigm in 1980 and object of study after Declaration of Barbados
- Change of resistance into political force and demand of self-government and regional autonomy
- Demand of constitutional right to language and cultural diverse expression
- Right of school teaching in indigenous language
- Right of collective management of natural resources and land
- Restitution of land, natural resources, and communal rights to legal traditional owners

Civil Society and Democracy

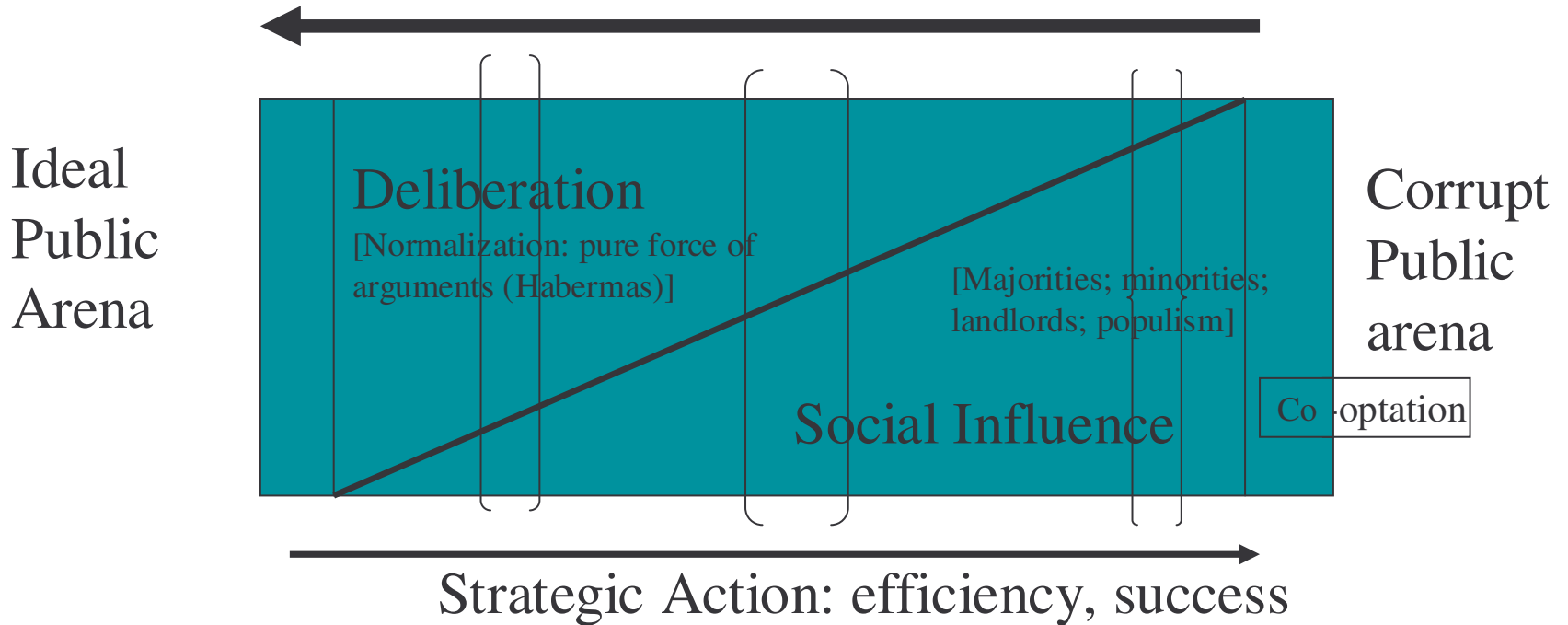
- The last 25 years they were four times more democratic governments
- The base of civil society is the freedom of association, expression and meeting
- Civil Society participates in groups and as individual in the global process of development, based on national constitutions and international laws
- Iraq war showed the contradiction between civil society and governments, and raised multiple non resolved problems from the Cold War, affecting the future of world (energy supply, global warming). It induced governments involved into a “regressive globality”, related to a methodological nationalism and geopolitical realism.

4.4. World Social Fora

- New political opportunity
- Innovation against TINA and promotion of TAMA
- Intermediary step between International NGO's (INGOs) and internet anonymity
- Explosion of social fora, termed initially anti-globalization and anti-capitalistic movements
- New agenda: ATTAC: restructuring financial networks; Via Campesina: food sovereignty; indigenous: anti-NAFTA y FTAA; social: water and its privatization
- Divides between alternatives (Other world is possible) and traditional opposers

4.5. Public Arena

Communicational Action : understanding/consensus?

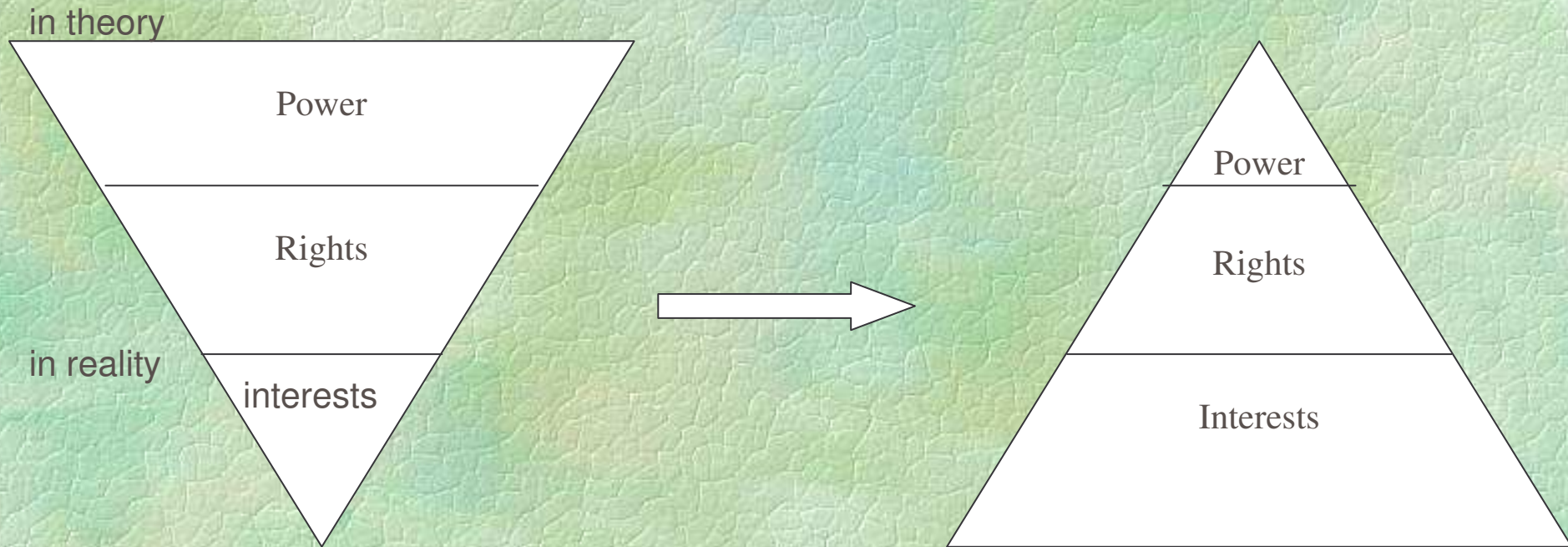


Based on Martin Bauer, LSE, 2004

4.5. From an False System of Conflict Resolution to an Effective One

¿What is false?

¿What should we do?



Circular Diagramme of Mediation

¿What is false?

in theory

Second step: Analysis

- ◆ Diagnosis of the problem
- ◆ Categorization of symptoms
- ◆ Determination of missing processes
- ◆ Existing obstacle avoiding solution

¿What should we do?

Third step: Go further

- ◆ Possible strategies & concrete receipts
- ◆ Theoretical help
- ◆ Global idea for future actions

in reality

First Step: Problem

- ◆ What is false?
- ◆ ¿What are the symptoms?
- ◆ Which are the facts opposed to change the situation for solution?

Fourth step: Ideas of Resolution

- ◆ What can b done?
- ◆ Development of concrete steps oriented to conflict resolution



Thank you for your attention

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