

A photograph of a woman in a red sari and yellow patterned blouse working with mud. She is kneeling on the ground, her hands covered in mud, and appears to be shaping or preparing it. In the background, there's a wall with some white markings. The overall scene suggests a rural or traditional setting.

Global Equity, Local Needs

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Content

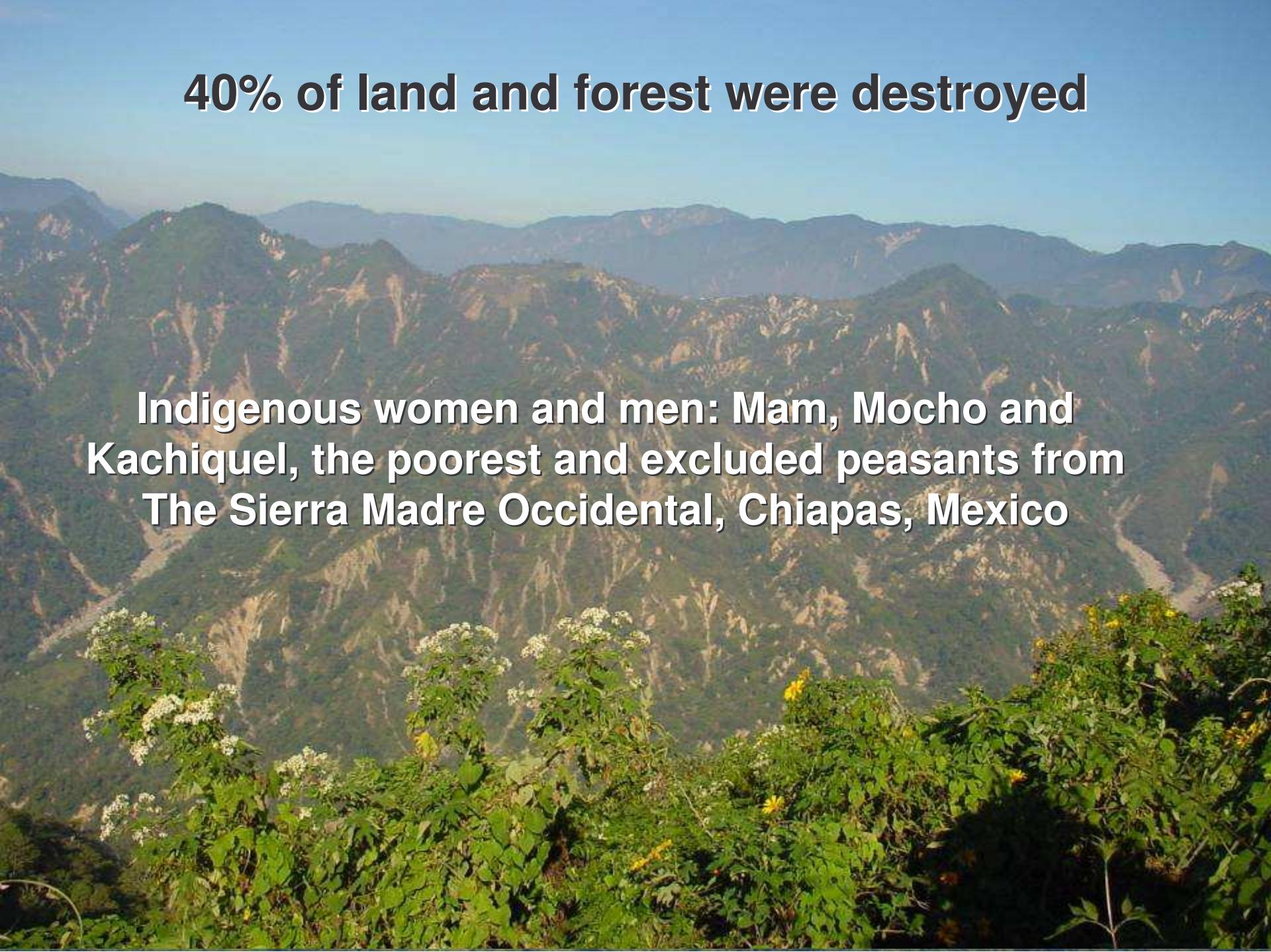
1. Social and regional vulnerability
2. Globalization and global environmental change (GEC)
3. Equity and equality
4. Local survival strategies
5. Local empowerment in a global world

Octobre 2005 « STAN »

« STAN » destroyed the few we had...

1. Social and regional vulnerability

40% of land and forest were destroyed



Indigenous women and men: Mam, Mocho and Kachiquel, the poorest and excluded peasants from The Sierra Madre Occidental, Chiapas, Mexico

Nothing survived



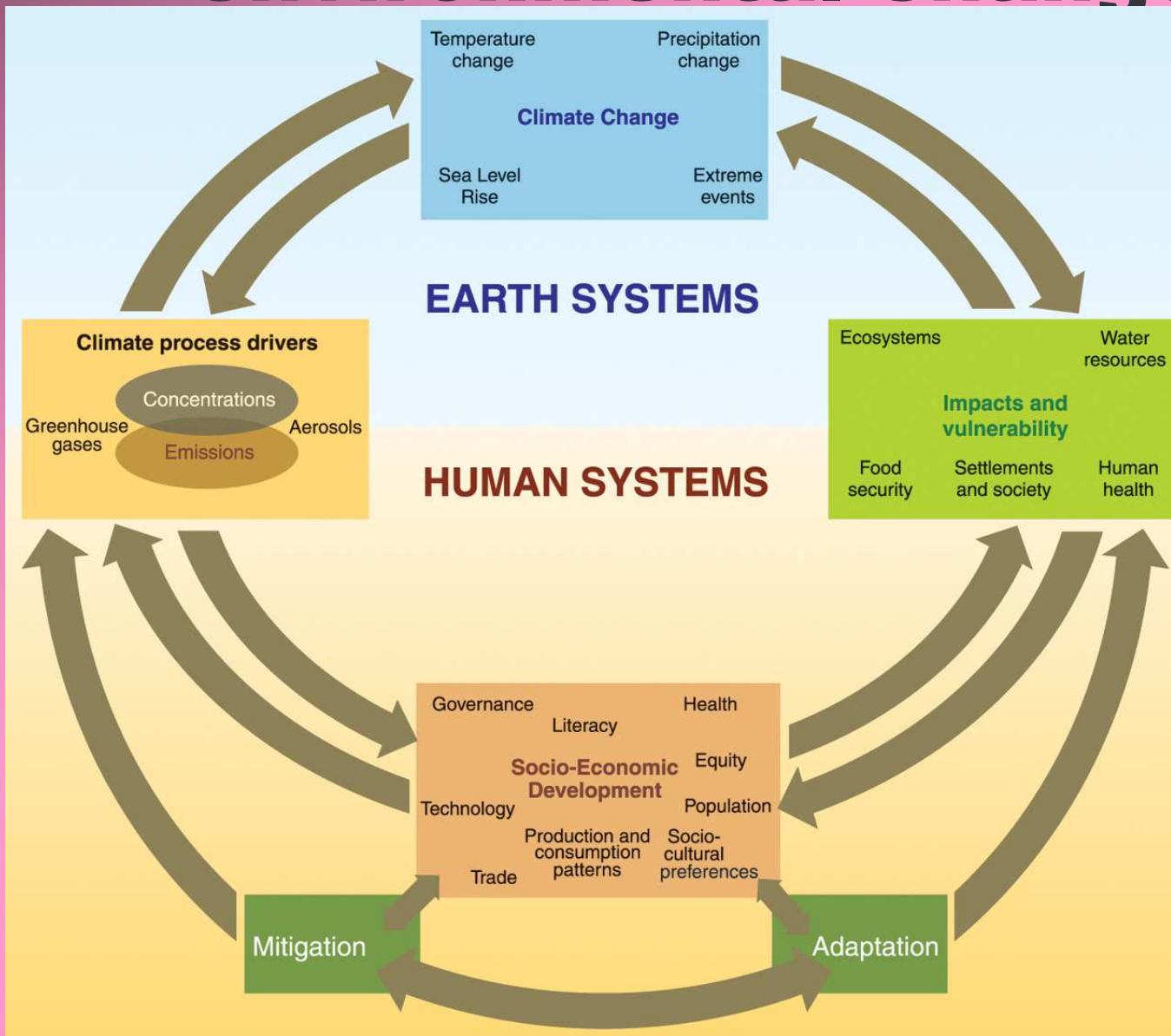
Gender Vulnerability

In Indian Ocean tsunami, the Pakistan earthquake and Bangladesh flood the rate of women dead was **68-80%**.

Reasons:

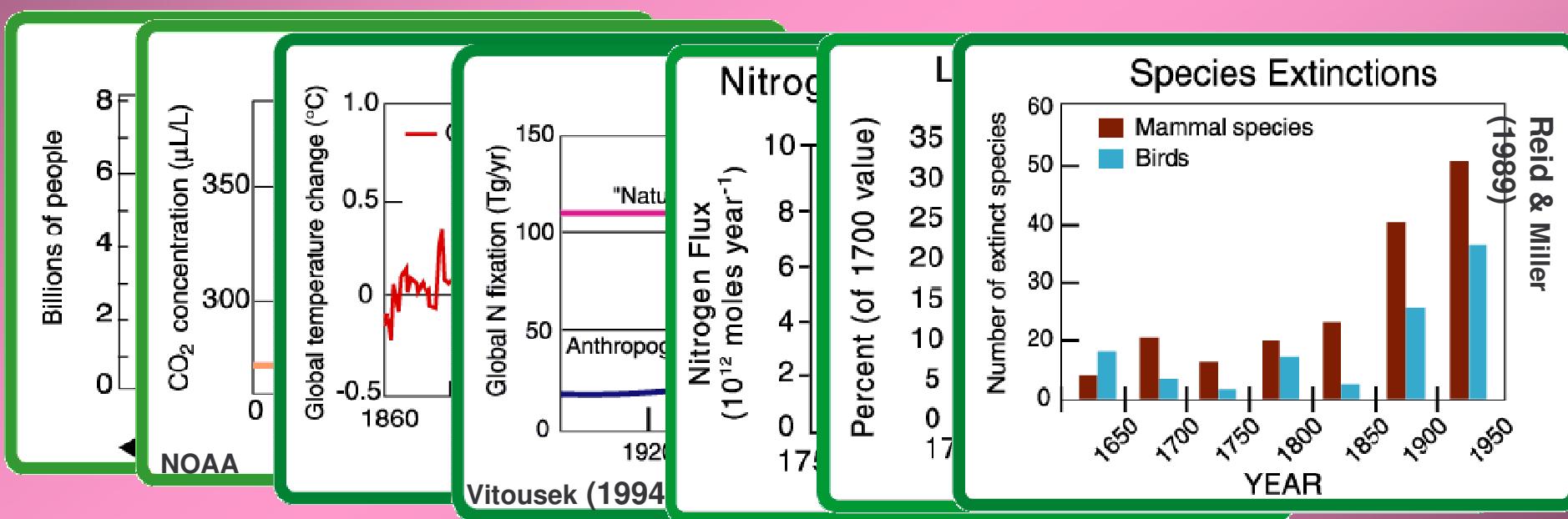
- 1. External:** women could not swim, wore sari, had long hair and worked mostly inside their homes.
- 2. Gender identity:** explains how a society identifies women as careers and how women self-identify to this role and loose their life to save others, inclusive domestic animals.

2. Globalization and global environmental change



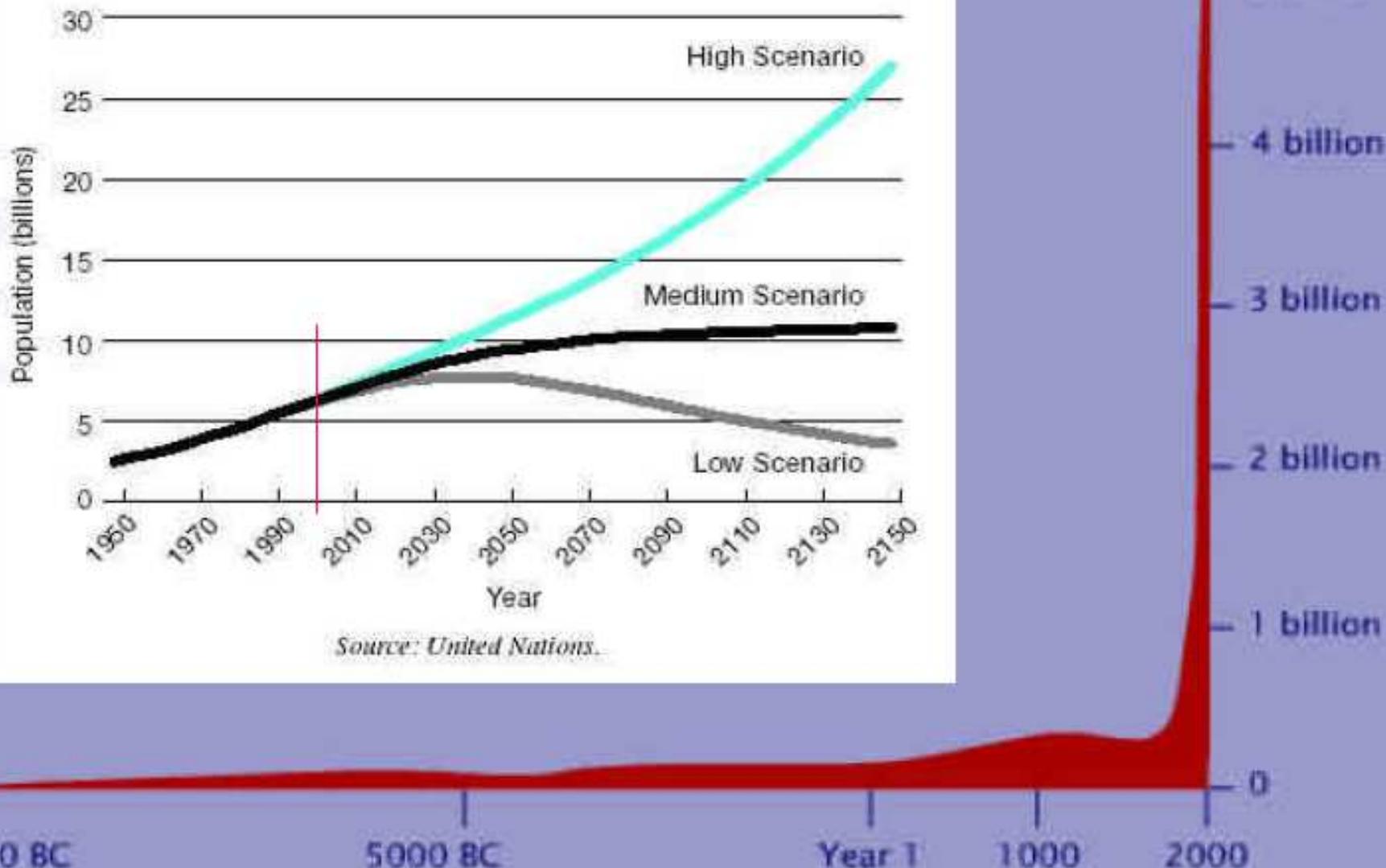
1. What is Global Environmental Change

- GEC is more than climate change
- Includes natural **plus** human components
- It is a constellation of changes in different spheres, such as:



World Population: Three Alternative Scenarios

This chart shows three possible paths of future population growth.



Globalization

1. Global financial networks
2. Instant communication (internet)
3. Global trade system
4. Global multilateral system of negotiations within the UN, the UN Security Council & the NATO
5. Global agreements on human rights and their reinforcement
6. International Council/ Court of Justice
7. Consolidation of democratic political systems
8. Increase of social gaps within countries and between North and South

Regressive globalization

- Strategy of groups and governments that favor a globalization only to the extent to benefit them.
- Administrative unilateralism makes use of global strategies of pre-emption and counter-proliferation in a clearly expression of national interest. This could create isolationism and an anarchic global system of governance.
- The rise of nationalist and religious fundamentalist groups, which favored a new geopolitical terrorism. These groups depend on a global infrastructure such as internet, global funding, global financial system, communication, propaganda and technology.

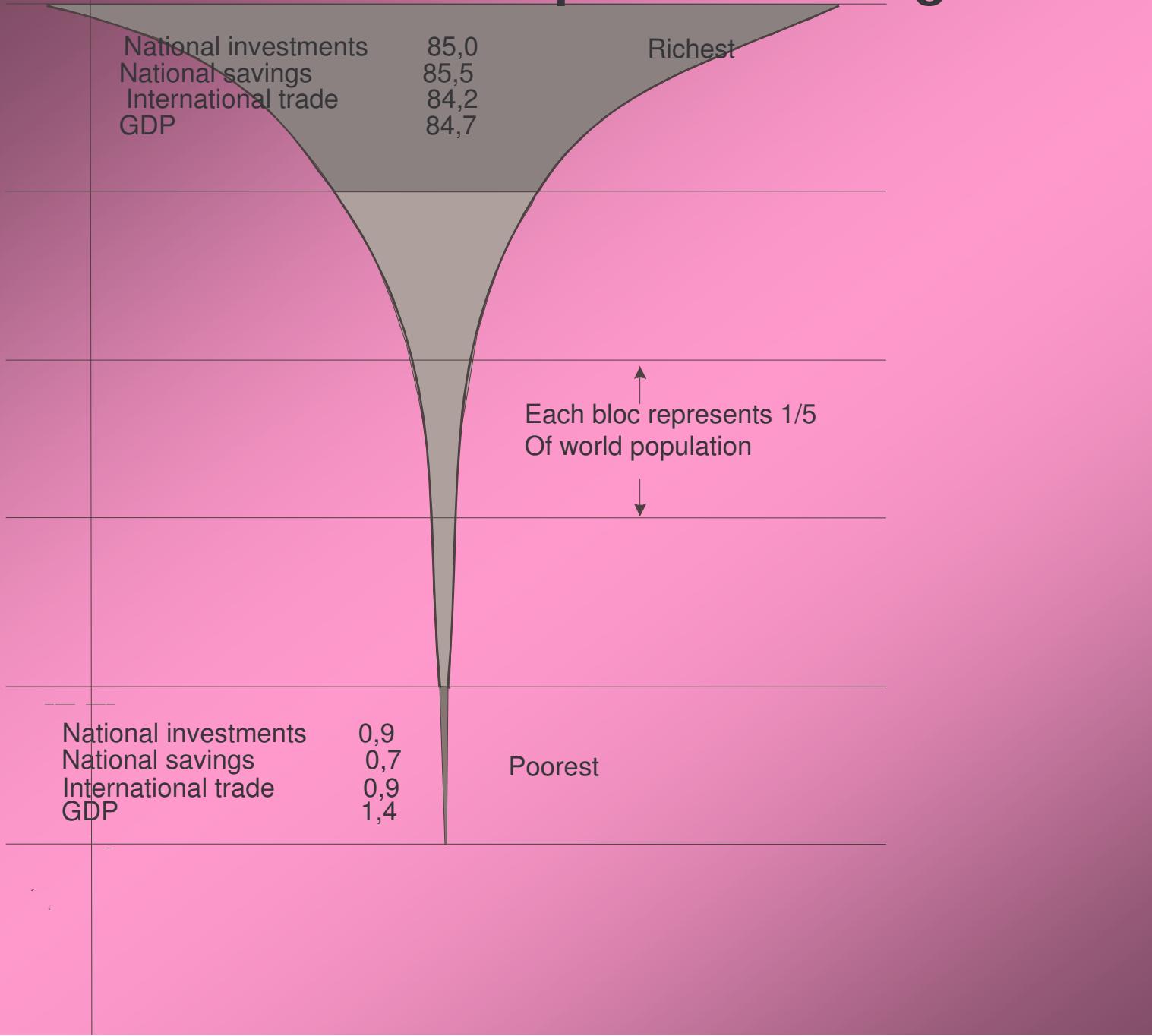
Results of globalization and GEC

1. *Economic crisis*: most severe financial crisis since 1929 (collapse of private banks, insurance companies and enterprises), reduction of economic growth, increased unemployment and decline of remittances from migrants.
2. *Population Growth*: The world population has tripled during the 20th century from 2 to 6 billion and it is projected to **grow to 9 billion** until 2050.
3. *Climate Change*: global temperature is projected to rise between **1.1 and 6.4 °C by 2100**; sea-level between **18 cm and 2.4 metres**; precipitation patterns change significantly, climate related **hazards** will increase in number and intensity affecting more people and economies.
4. *Water Security*: during the 20th century population **tripled** and water consumption increased **six fold**. By 2025, more than 2.8 billion people in 48 countries are projected to face water stress, most of them in Asia and Africa.
5. *Food Crises in 2008*: **963 million people are hungry**; 40 million more due to food price increase; more than 24,000 people die daily due to hunger-related causes.

3. Equity and equality

- **Equity:** “To introduce equity in all political concepts and actions of society” (European Union)
- **Equality:** positive action to increase and consolidate **equal opportunities for everybody** independent of gender, race, sex, age and social position and consolidate human rights for all.
- **Discrimination:** unfair treatment of a person or group on the basis of prejudice and for personal and group benefit.

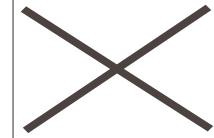
Globalization created unequal access to goods and crises



SAP Conditions of IMF for Paying Back Debts in Southern Countries



Freezing of salaries. Income and PPP get reduced, consumption shrinks, poverty augment



Reduction of social expenditures. Affecting social programs, hospitals, schools, science, technology and social services



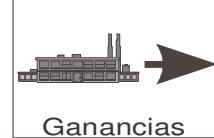
Interest rates growth. National credits get scarce and expensive. Small business, peasants and consumers are without access to money



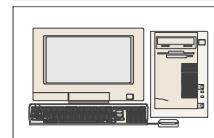
Reduction of food subsidies. Prices of basic food increase, hunger and poverty enlarge, rural-urban and international migration increase



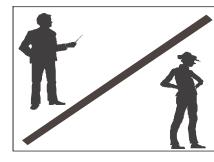
Devaluation of national money. Export prices shrink, import prices grow: export instead of consumption



Expatriation of profits. Privatization of public enterprises to transnational oligopolies, prices escalate, services reduce



Liberalization of trade. National business get bankrupt, unemployment increase and low quality products overflow the internal market



Social polarization. Élites concentrate national wealth. Poor people develop survival strategies or migrate

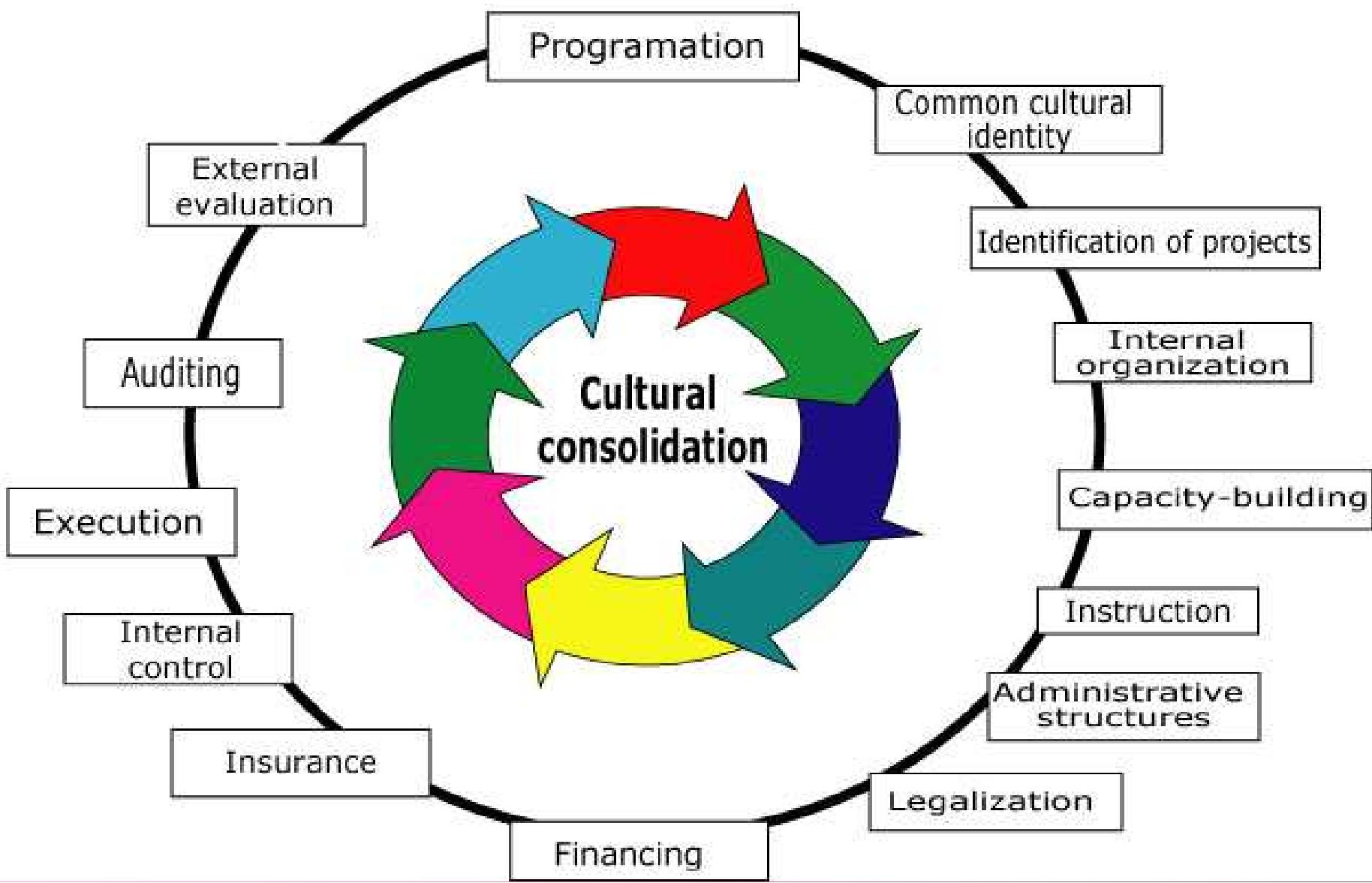
Social vulnerability and internal gaps in Mexico

Concept	% of population	% of wealth	% of financial saving
Very rich	0.23	40.3	78.0
Very poor	52.7	18.4	10.0
Bank of Mexico			

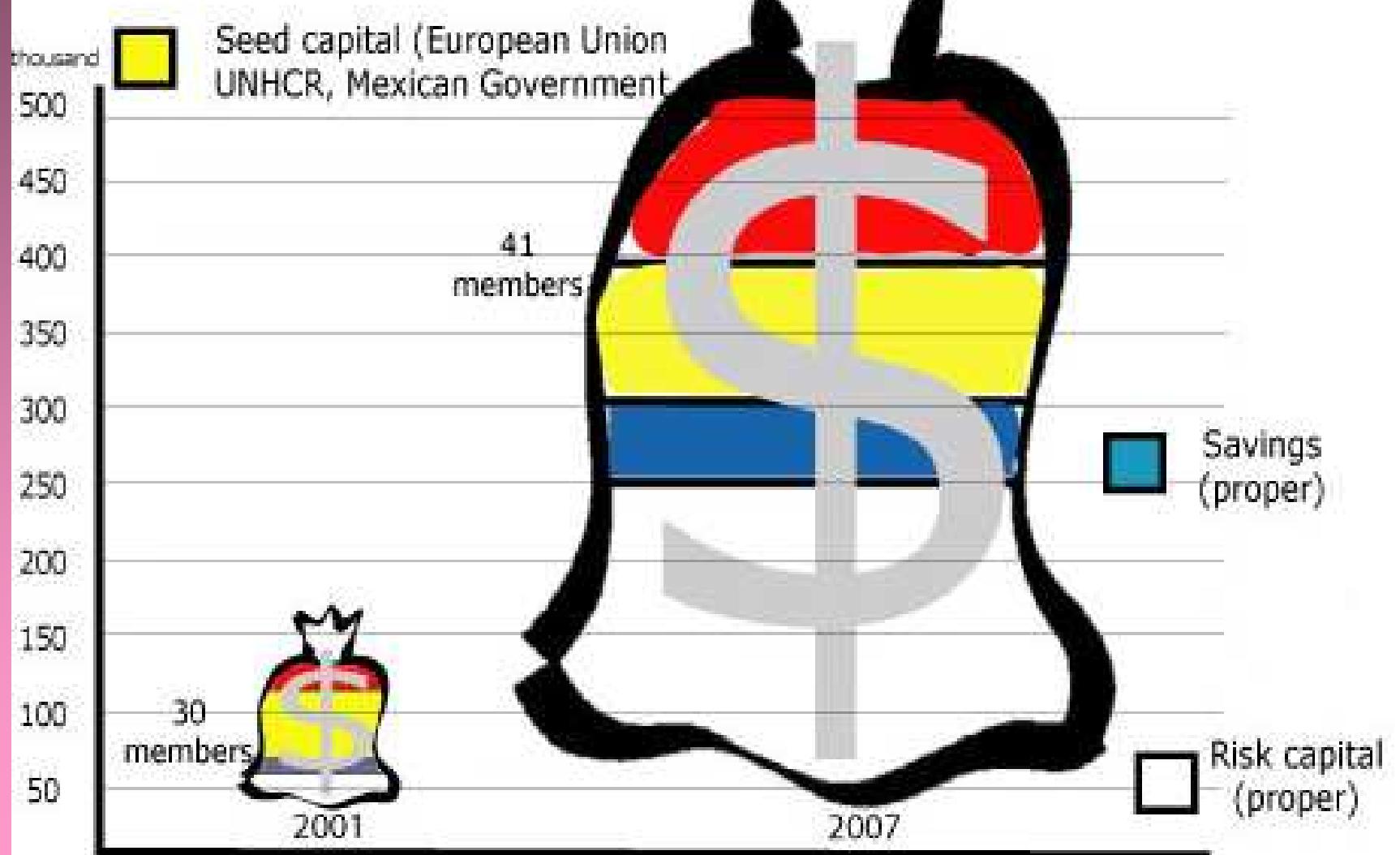
4. Local survival strategies (Oswald, 1991, 2007)

1. Massive rural migration to urban slums
2. Illegal occupation of marginal and risky land
3. Construction of shelter with precarious materials (waste)
4. Chronic unemployment of men and lack of cash
5. Selling unnecessary goods
6. Credits from family members and neighbors
7. Economic crises increases and lack of food
8. Recollection of perished fruits and vegetables
9. Collective popular kitchen
10. Rotation of women in collective community work (kitchen, child rearing)
11. Common struggle for basic services (electricity, water, access, community center)
12. Communal organization for regularization of land and services
13. Struggle for public subsidies and poverty alleviation programs
14. Temporary paid work
15. Multiple activities: services, handicraft, food, washing, ironing, paid jobs
16. Social organization against organized crime and gangs
17. Empowerment and fight against intra-family violence
18. Social and economic consolidation of colony and families

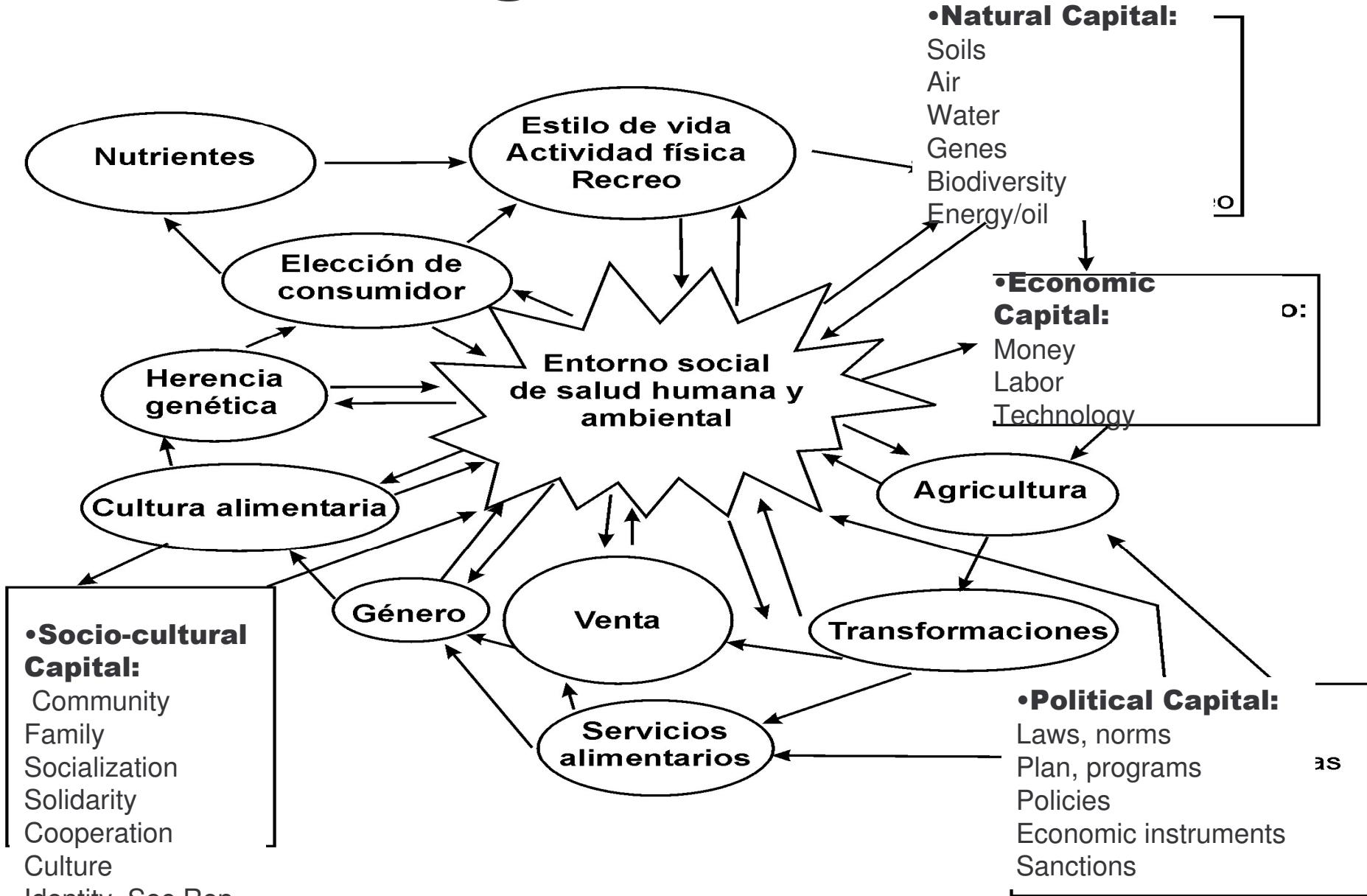
5. Local empowerment in a global world



Self-sufficient Micro-business in Campeche, Mex.



Health integrated in environment



Fuente: Lang y Heasman, 2005: 39, modificado por Oswald, 2006

Thanks for your attention

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