

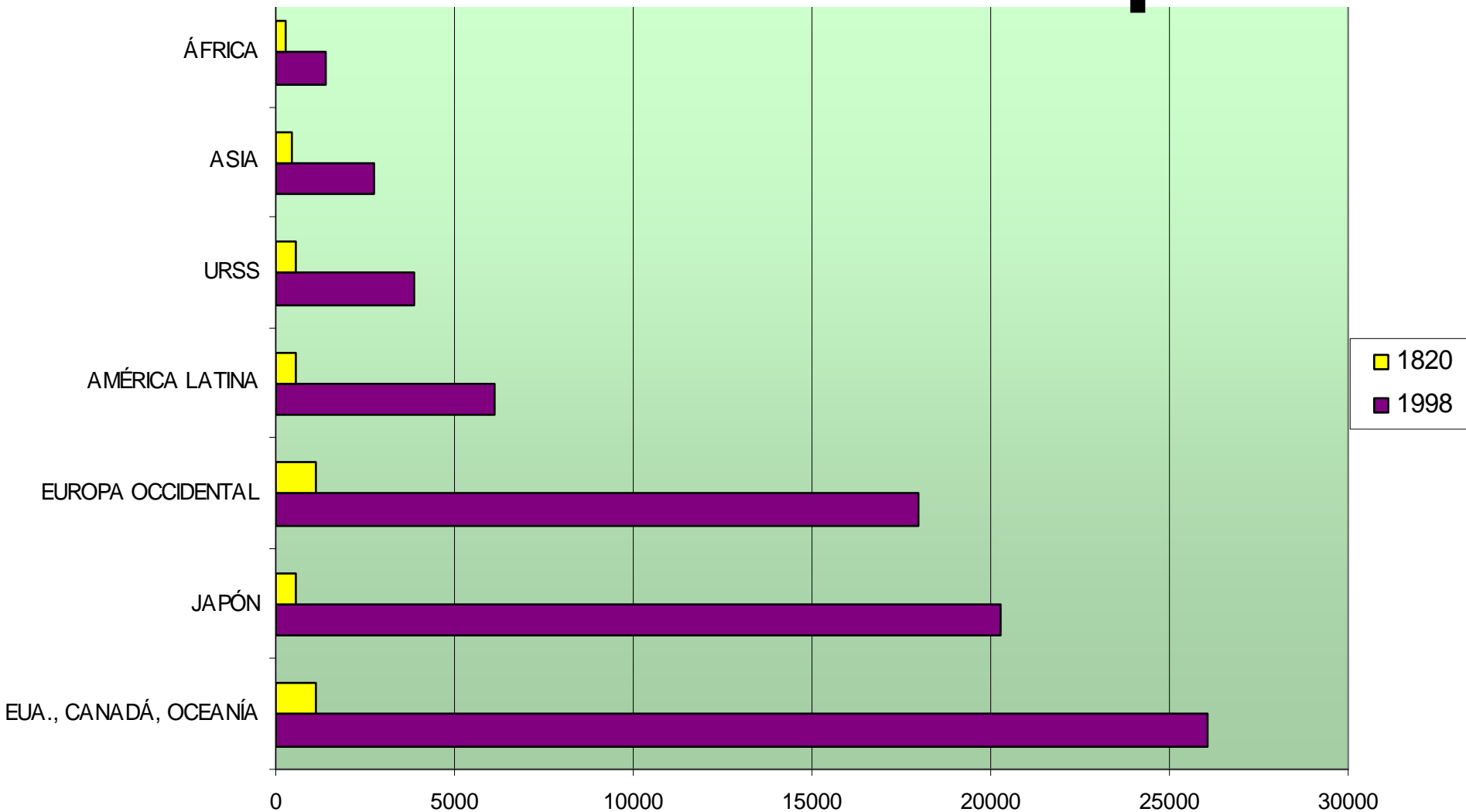


Chulalongkorn University

Overview on economic, social, political, environmental and cultural deadlocks at global level

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UNU-EHS, Project PAPIIT 300213
10 December, 2013

Economic deadlocks: growth 1820 to 1998: GDP/cap.



Source: OCDE with exception
of Japan

Income in US dollars of 1990

Financial model: speculation or a global casino?

(Spiegel: 12.12.2011: 42-43; billions are millions of millions of US\$)

**World
Financial
markets**

**Currency market,
2010
1,007 billions**

**Derivates,
2011
708 billions**

**Property market
2011: 0.4 bio**

**Bondmarket
2010
24 billion**

**Global economic
Output, 2011
70 billions US\$**

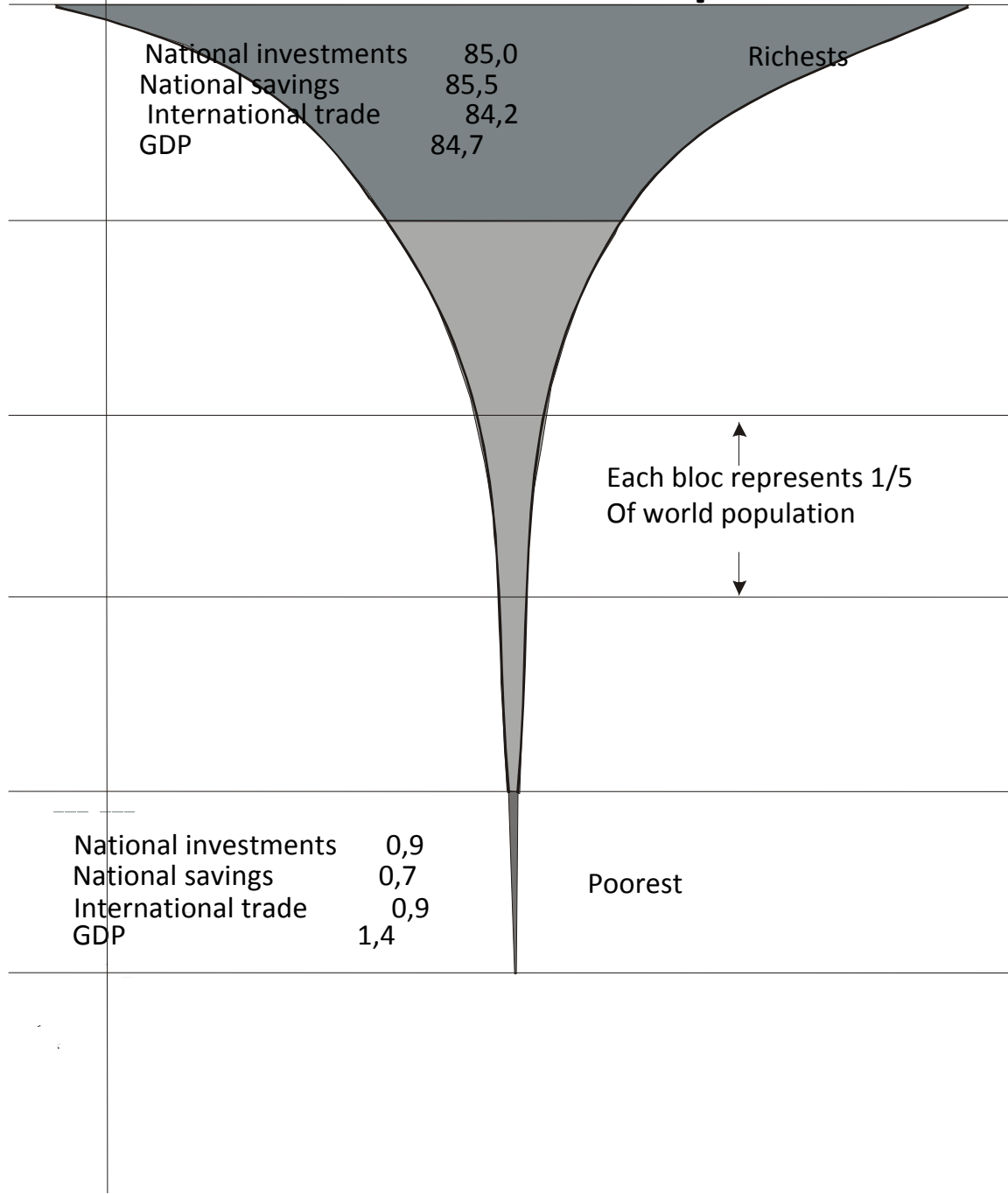
**Labourmarket
3,100 million people
55 Billionen \$**

**Bondmarket,
2010
63 billions**

**Energymar-
ket, 2010
7 bio**

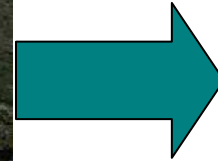
**Moneymarket
Impossible to estimate**

Globalization created unequal access to goods and crises



Social deadlocks

The increase in energy consumption is not just more of the same . . .



Peru – 40 € / week = 4.4 € /capita

Germany – 350 € / week = 87.5 € /capita
only for food

The household changes its metabolic pattern co-evolving with the rest of the economy – this implies a coordinated change in the pattern of goods and services **produced** \leftrightarrow **consumed**

in PW

in HH

Food riots worldwide

UNREST OVER FOOD

This map records some of the worst recent violence – where people died or large numbers protested – wholly or partly in response to rising food prices. Other, lesser outbreaks occurred in West Africa. Even Wal-Mart in the United States rationed rice and Italian consumers protested over the price of pasta.

MEXICO
Jan 2007: 75,000 protest against a 400% rise in tortilla prices.

HONDURAS
Apr 2008: Thousands of activists, students and farmers block highways and rally against high food prices and free trade.

PERU
Feb 2008: Farmers strike. May 2008: 1,000 women hang pots outside Congress. Jul 2008: One-day national strike.

HAITI
Apr 2008: Food price riots leave 4 dead. Prime minister sacked. Aug 2008: More violence erupts.

MOROCCO
300 injured in bread protests.

SENEGAL
Apr 2008: 1,000 march; many with empty rice sacks.

GUINEA
Jan 2007: 130 killed in 16-day national strike.

ARGENTINA
Mar-Apr 2008: 3-week farmers' strike over new export taxes on soya and other products.

SOUTH AFRICA
Aug 2008: National day of protest and strikes. 25,000 march through Johannesburg.

MAURITANIA
Nov. 2007: 1 killed in riots. May 2008: More violence; president sacks govt over slow response. Aug 2008: Coup ousts president.

EGYPT
Apr 2008: 2 die in major bread riots; army is ordered to start baking bread.

CAMEROON
Feb 2008: Riots leave 24 dead.

YEMEN
Sep 2007: Tanks called in, 4 killed, in 5-day riots over wheat prices.

SOMALIA
May 2008: 10s of 1,000s protest at doubling of food prices; 2 killed.

MOZAMBIQUE
Feb 2007: 8 killed in food and fuel protests.

UZBEKISTAN
Sep 2007: Food protests erupt in the capital, Tashkent, and the Fergana region.

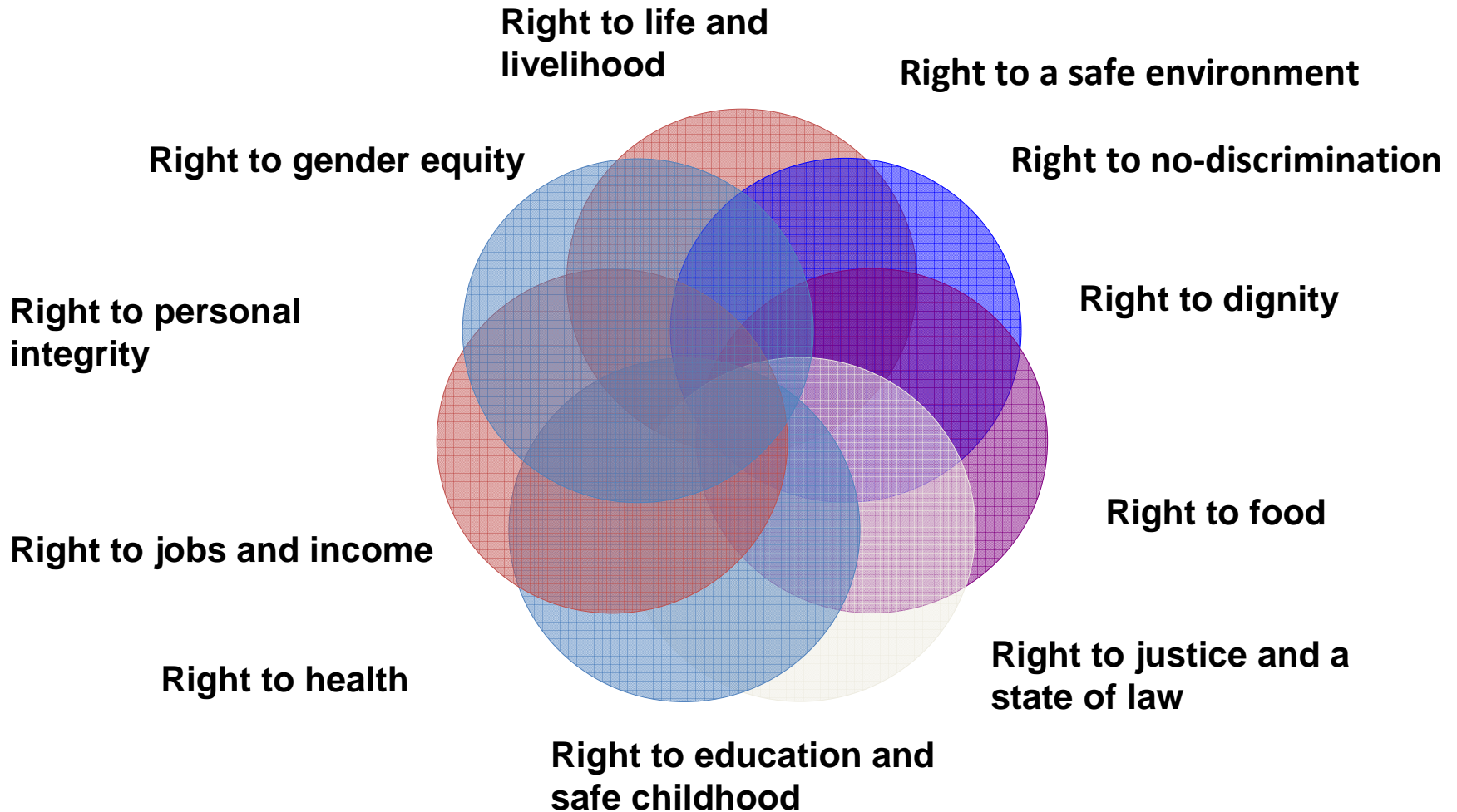
INDIA
Sep 2007: At least 6 die in mob attacks on West Bangali rice sellers in rationing protests. Aug 2008: Food riots follow flooding in eastern India.

BANGLADESH
Apr 2008: 20,000 textile workers riot over wages and food prices.

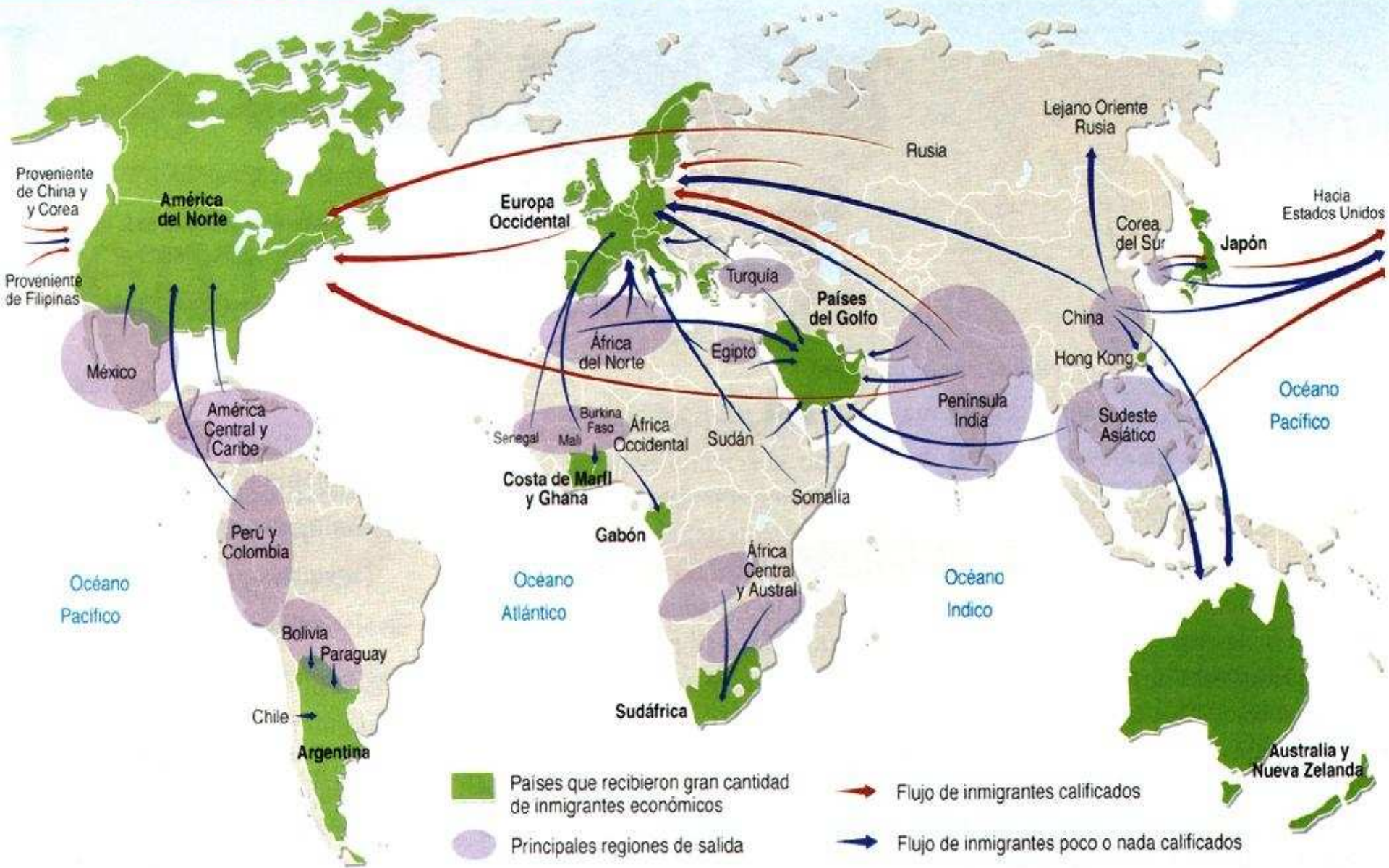
INDONESIA
Jan 2008: 3,000 rally in Jakarta to demand action on soybean price, which doubled in a year.

Source: Al Jazeera, Antara News, AP, BBC, Bloomberg, Institute for War and Peace Reporting, International Business Times Online, New York Times, Reuters, The Times (South Africa)

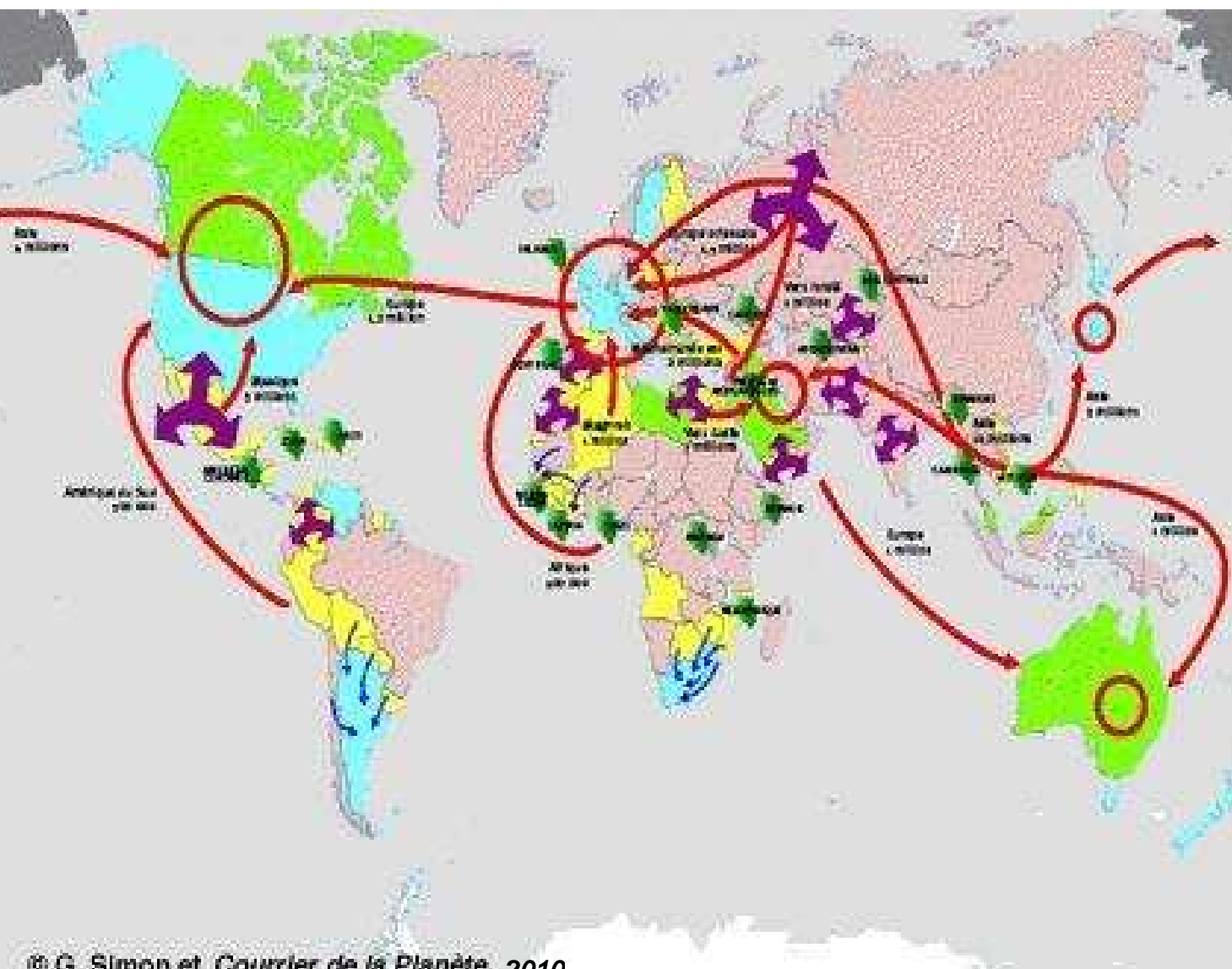
Human security and human rights











Migrations 1990-2013

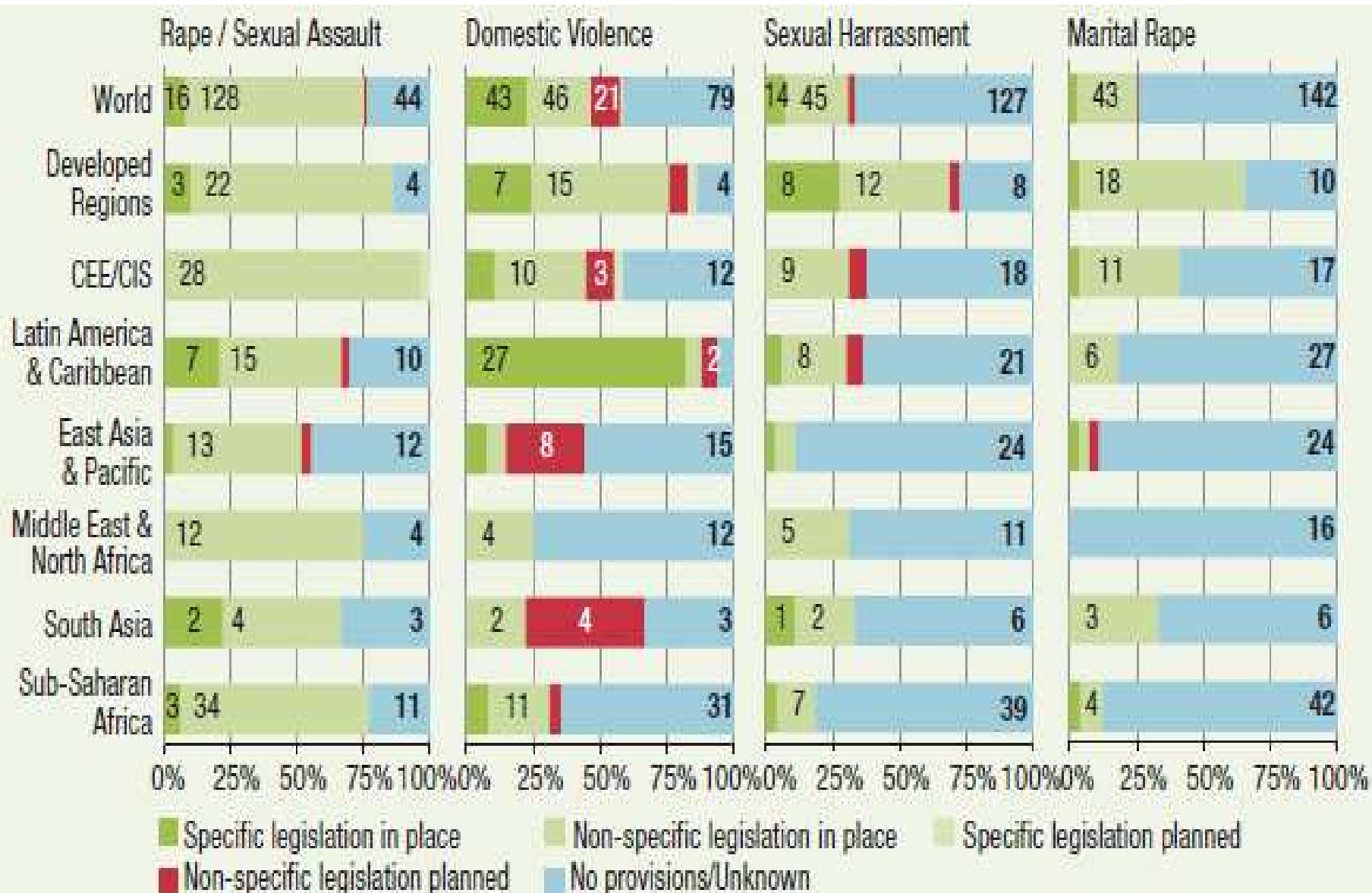


Migration: brain loss or brain gain?



-  Flows of legal migrants (all categories, 1980-1990)
-  Regional flows
-  Important pole of departure (1 to 8 million emigrants per country)
-  Country of large-scale emigration (over 15% of the population abroad)
-  Major crossroads of migratory flows
-  High emigration countries (5 to 15% of the population abroad)
-  High immigration countries (5 to 15% of immigrants in the total population)
-  Countries of very large-scale immigration (over 15% of immigrants in the total population)

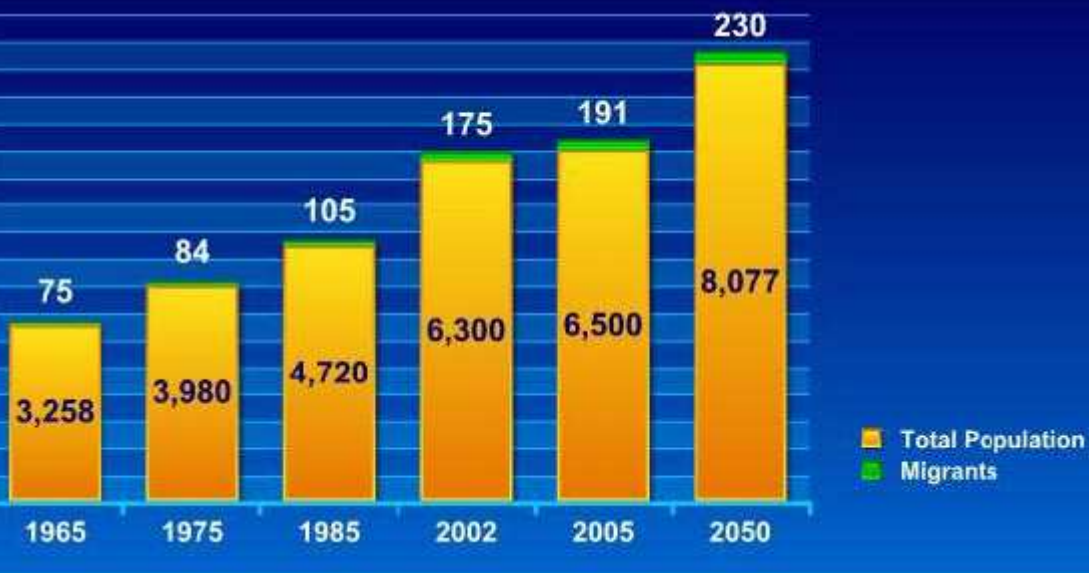
Gender Violence (Unifem 2013, Number of countries)





Political deadlocks

Migration (3%) and return



Return of
Unaccompanied
Children



Return of
Victims of
Trafficking



Provisions for
Regular
Migration

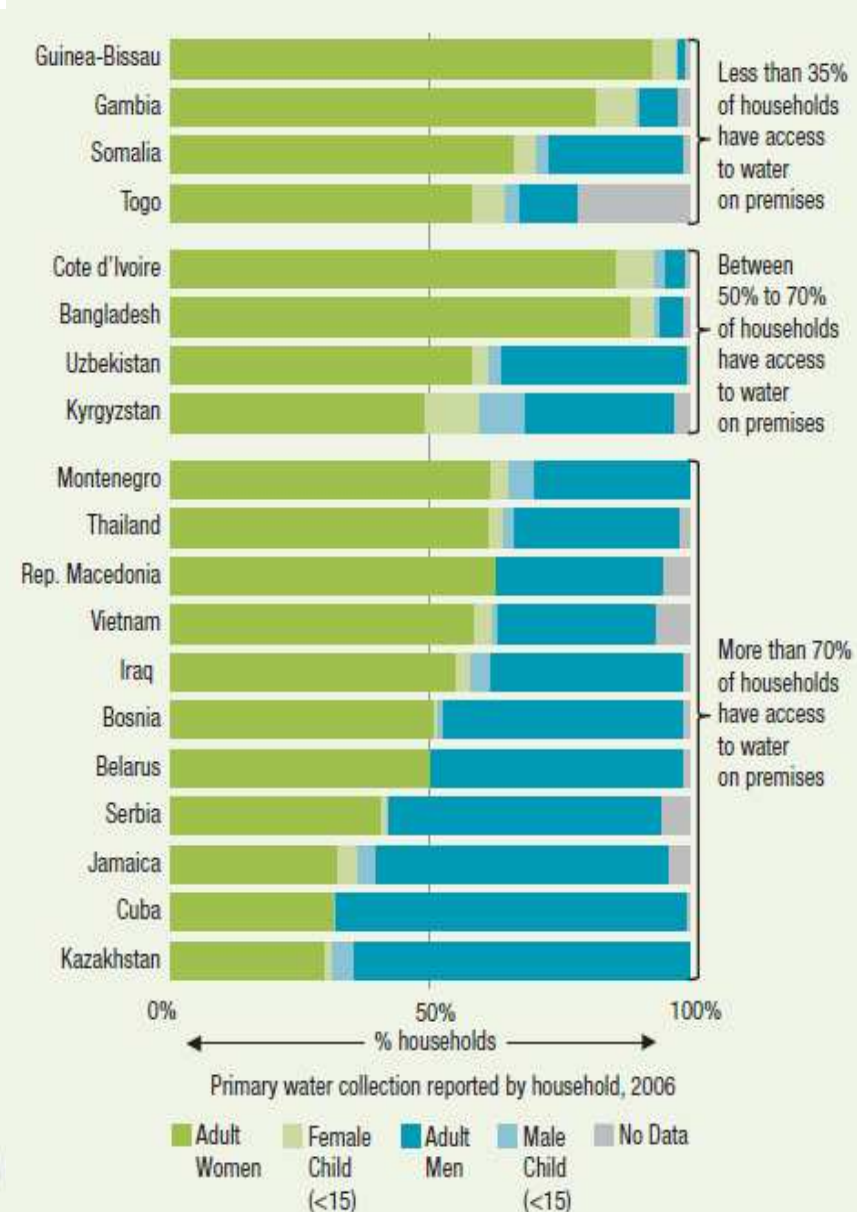
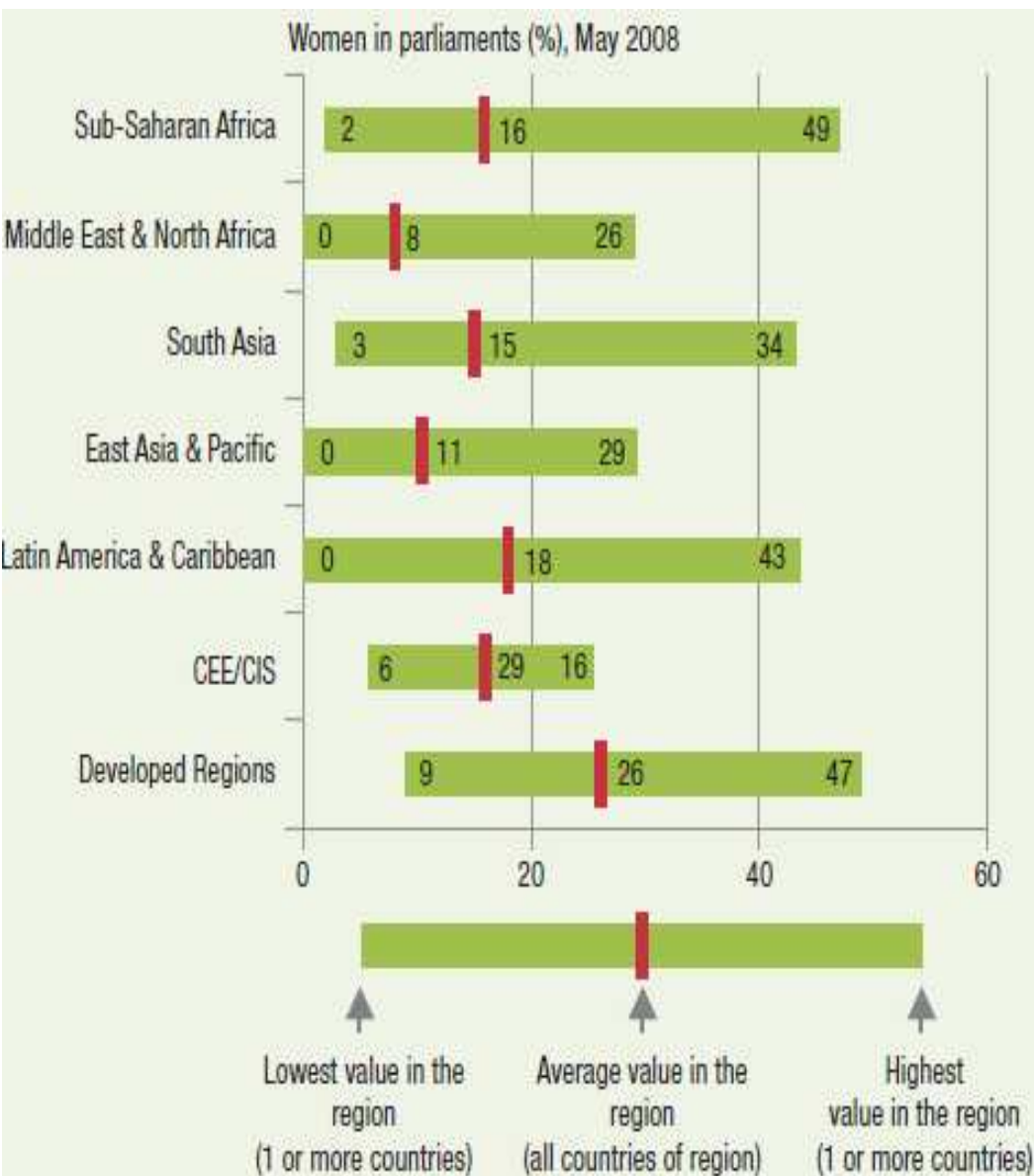
Regularization

Flexible Return
Policies and
Programmes

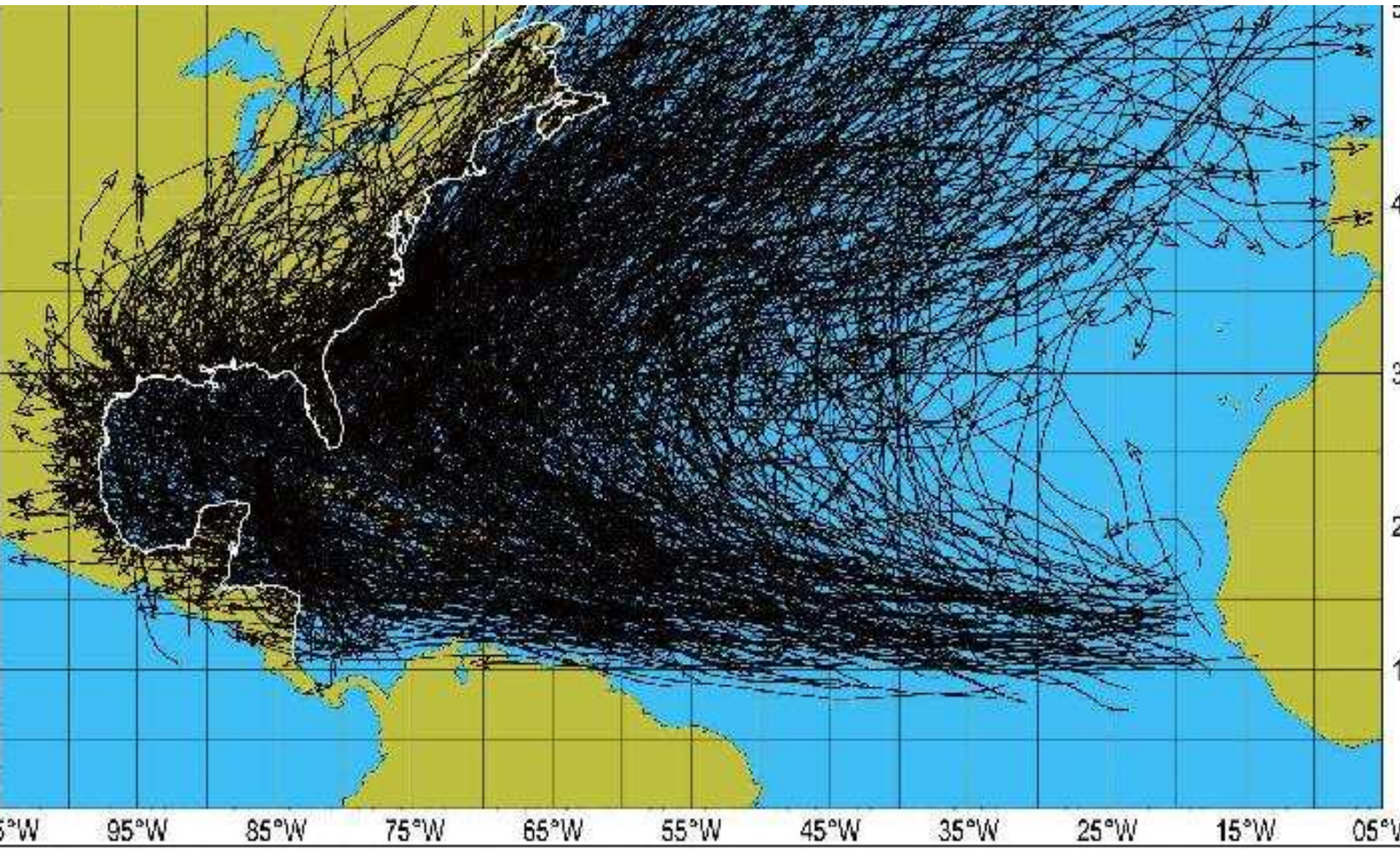
Migration
Alternatives



Political activities of women



Environmental deadlocks



Unprecedented changes in Ecosystems

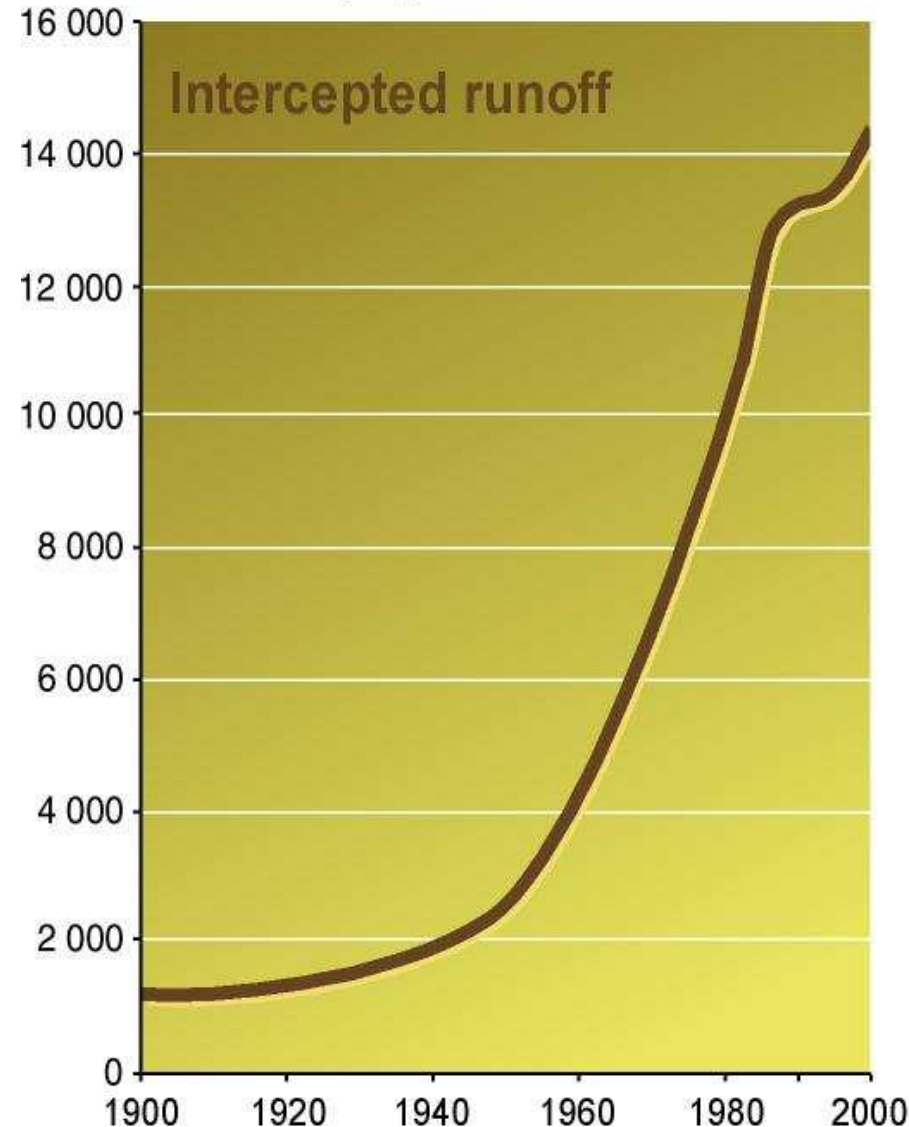
- 20% of the world's coral reefs were lost and 20% degraded in the last several decades
- 35% of mangrove area has been lost in the last several decades
- Amount of water in reservoirs quadrupled since 1960
- Withdrawals from rivers and lakes doubled since 1960; most water use (70% worldwide) is for agriculture

**Intercepted Continental Runoff:
3-6 times as much water in reservoirs as in
natural rivers**

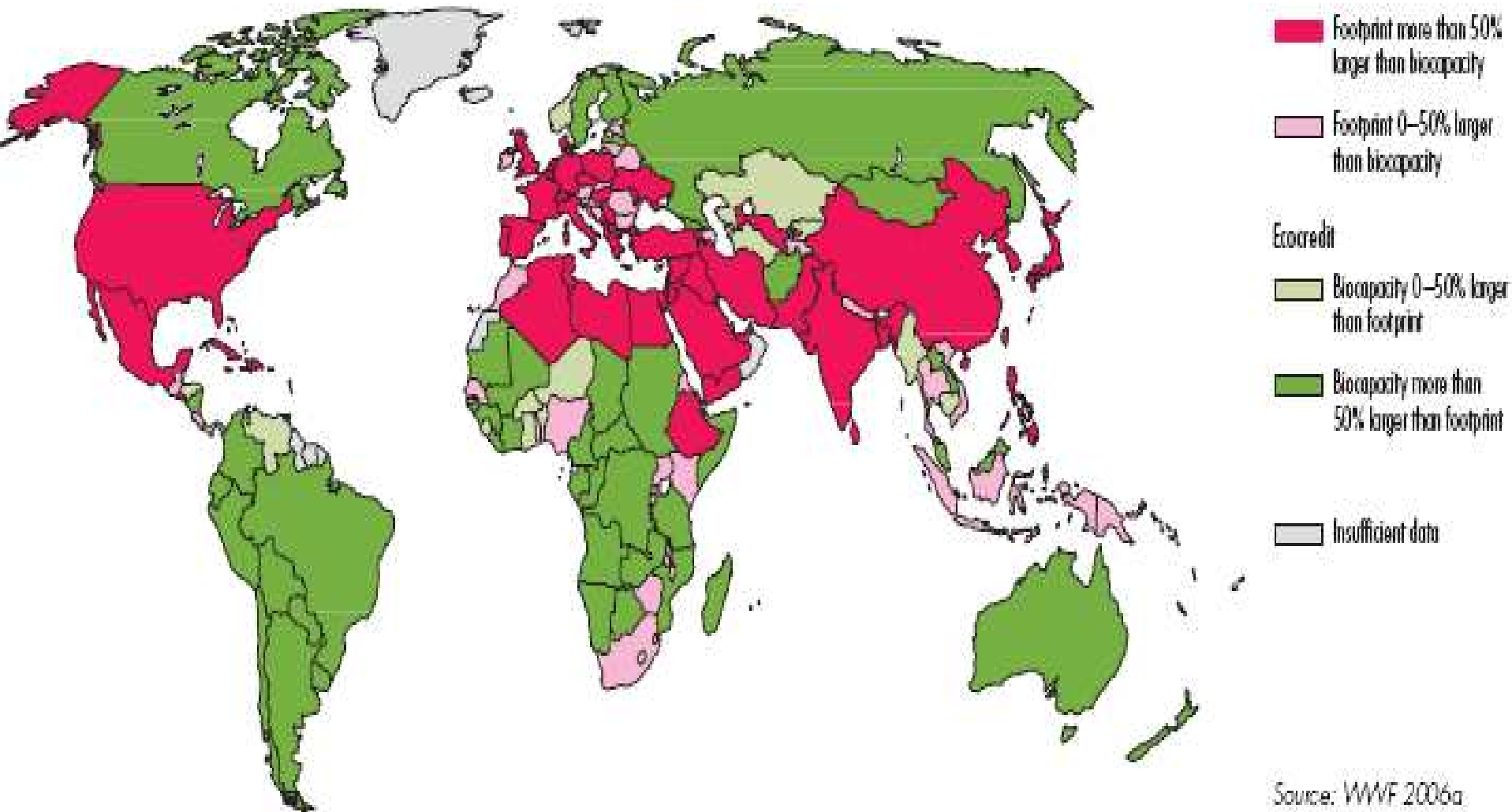
(Data from a subset of large reservoirs totaling
~65% of the global total storage)

Source: MA (2005)

Sum of discharge
in cubic kilometers per year

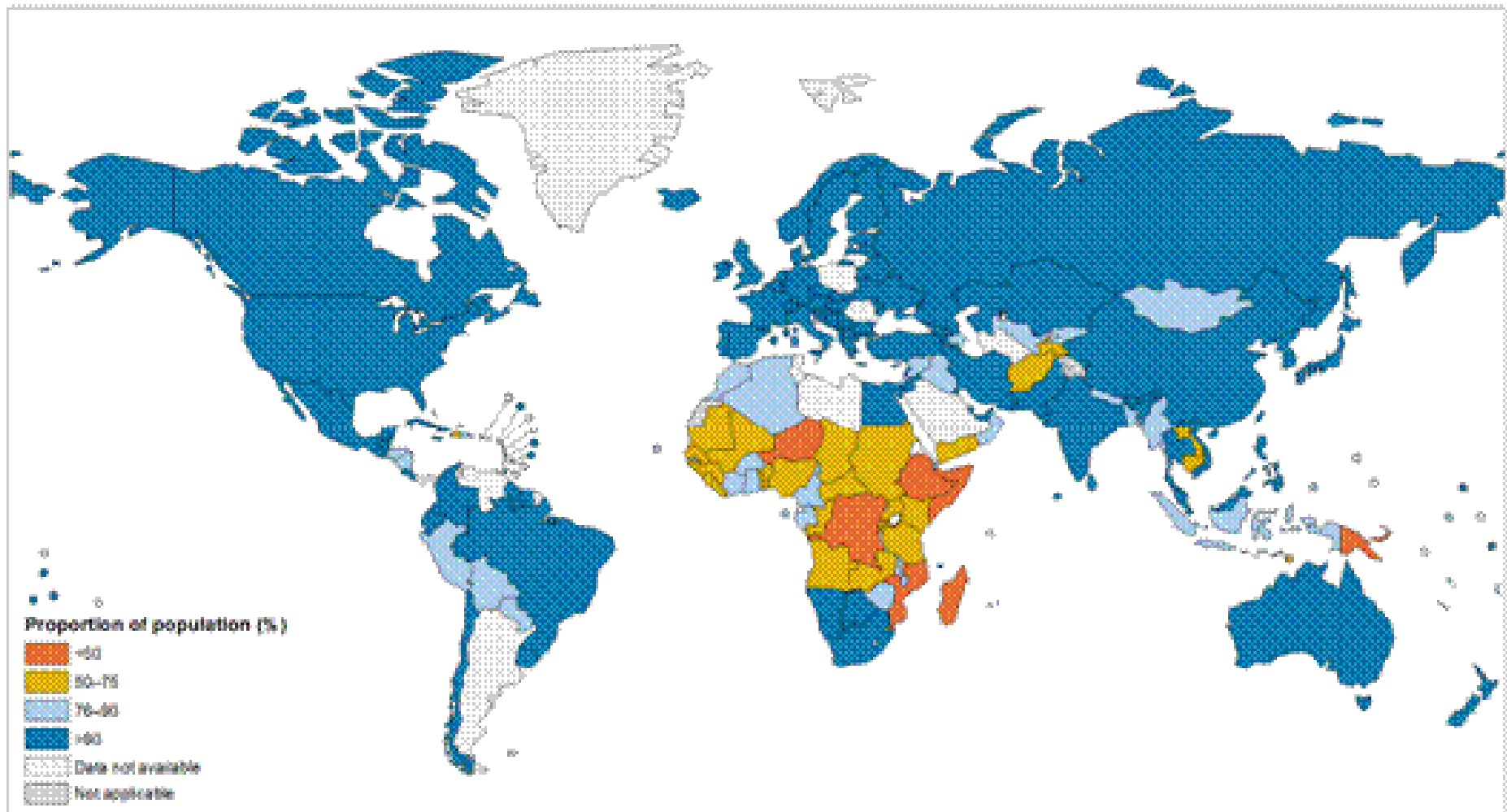


Bio-capacity and bio-debt



Source: WWF 2006a

Proportion of improved drinking water (%)



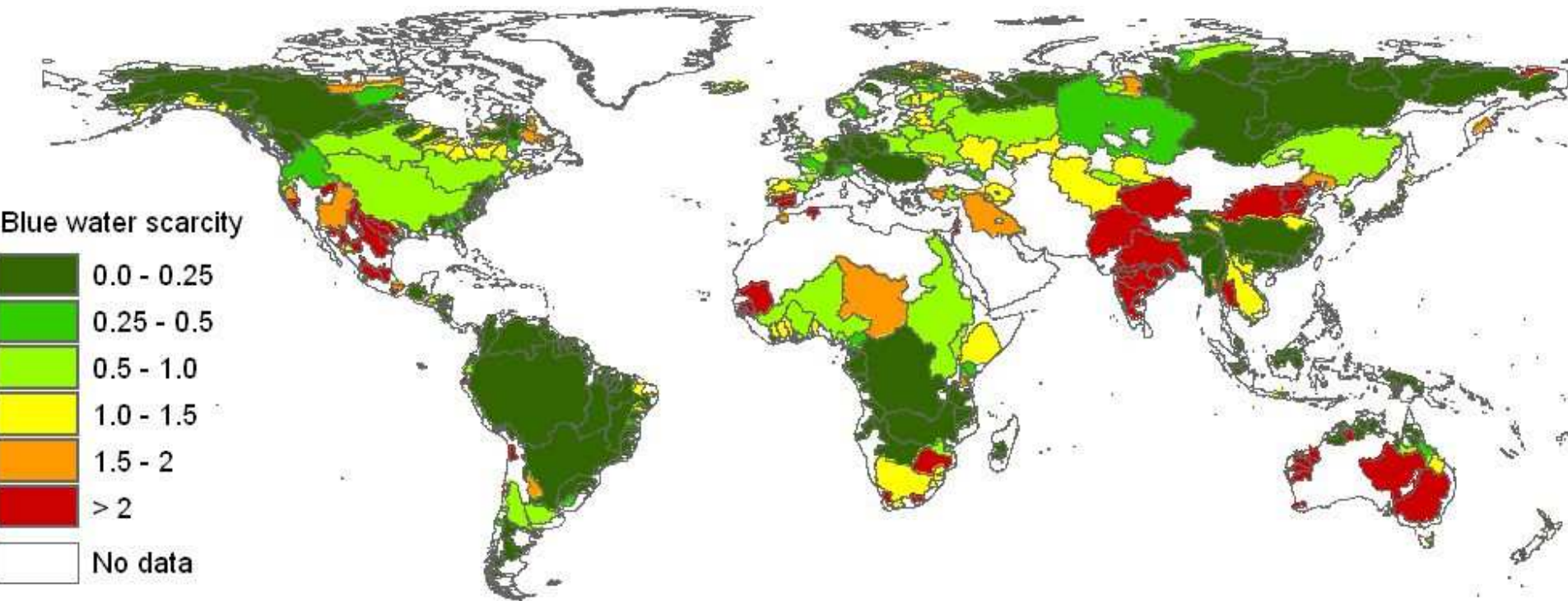
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Producer: Public Health Information
and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
World Health Organization



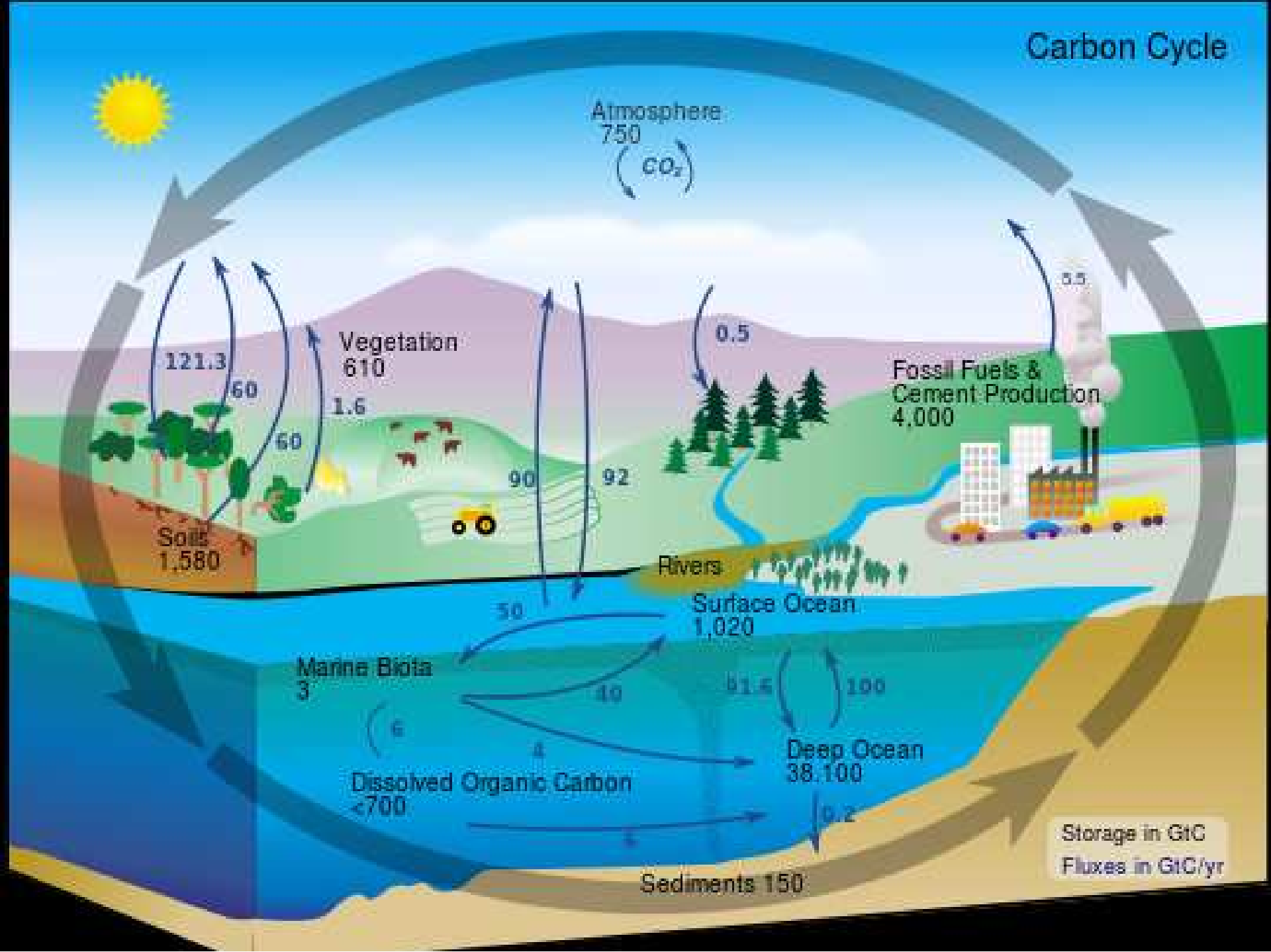
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Blue water scarcity: 1996-2005



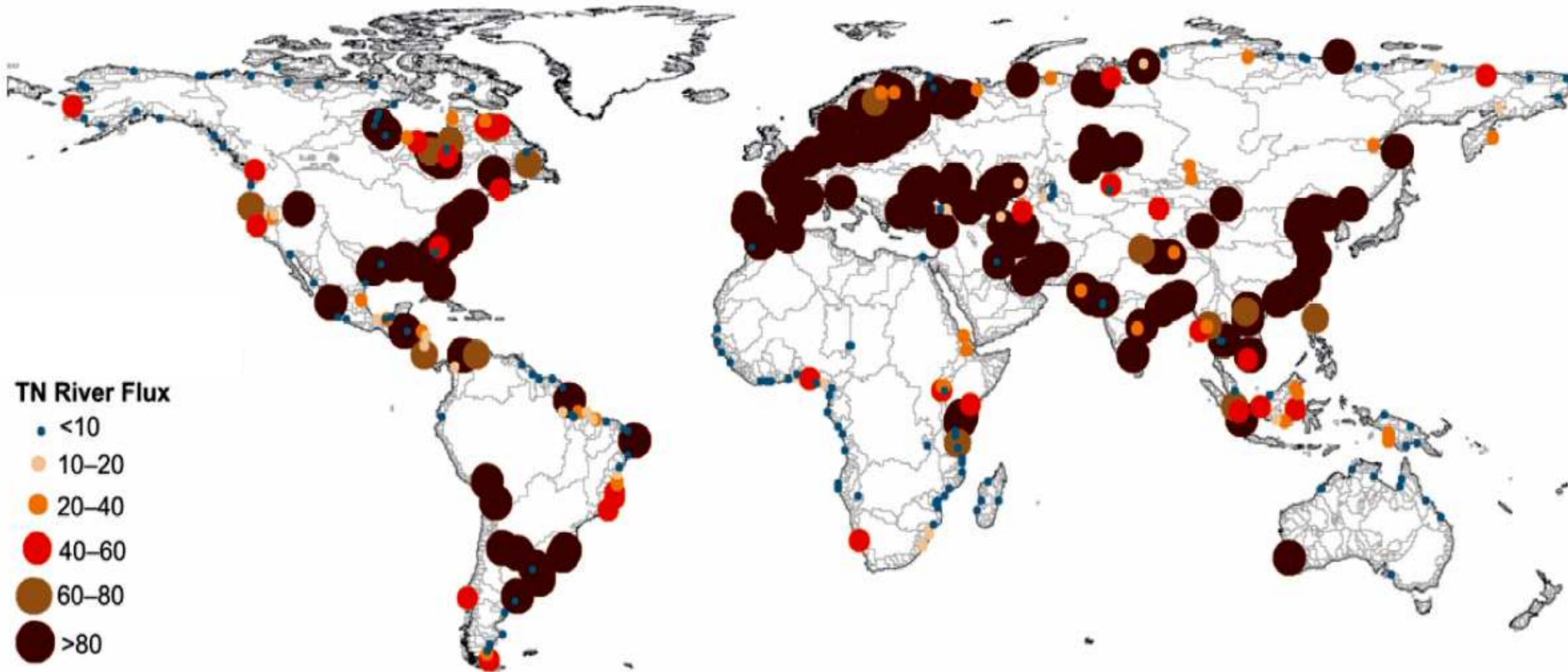
Fuente: Hoekstra and Mekonnen, 2011

Carbon Cycle

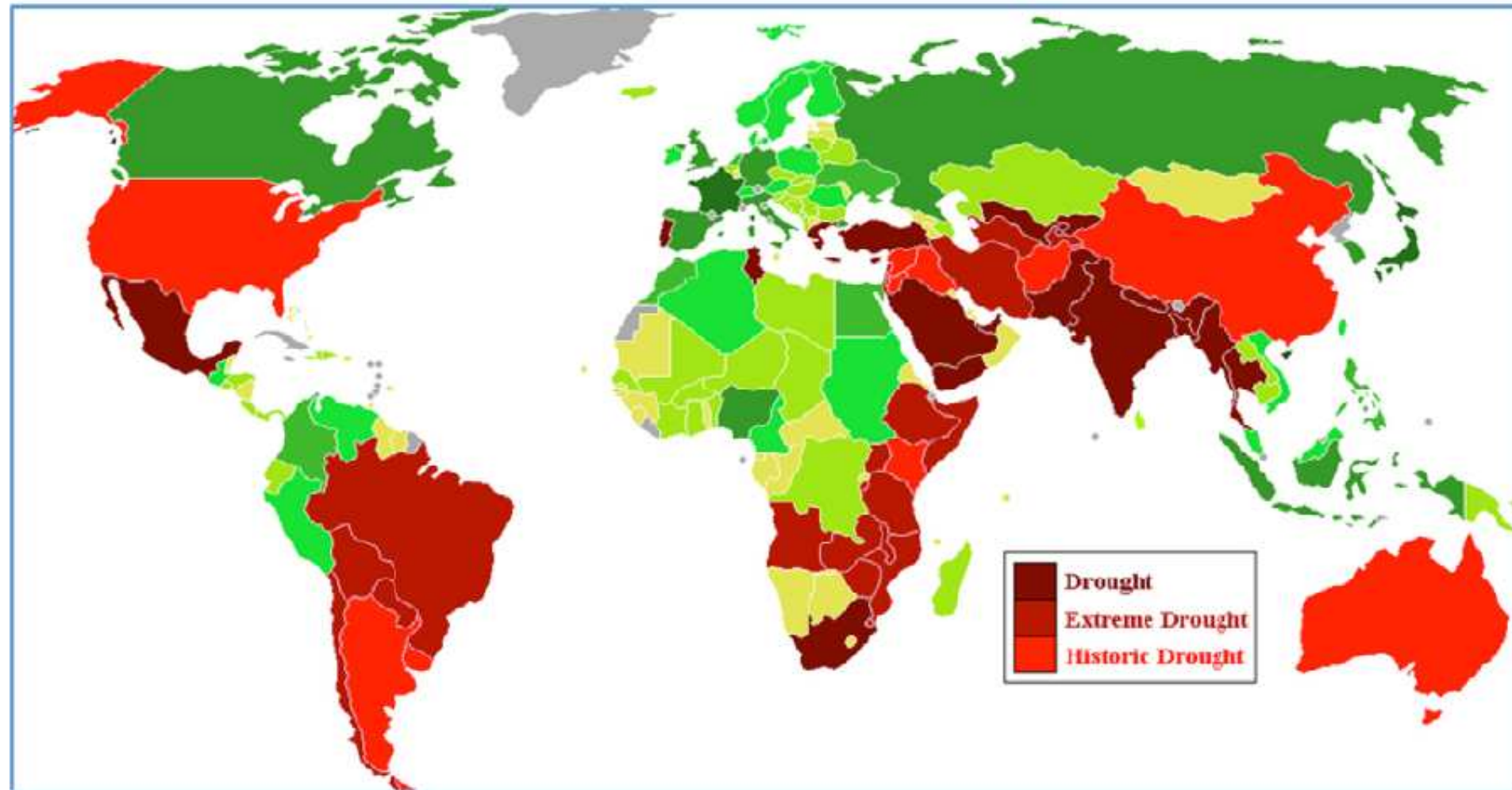


Eutrophication—% increase in nitrogen flows in rivers since mid 1990's

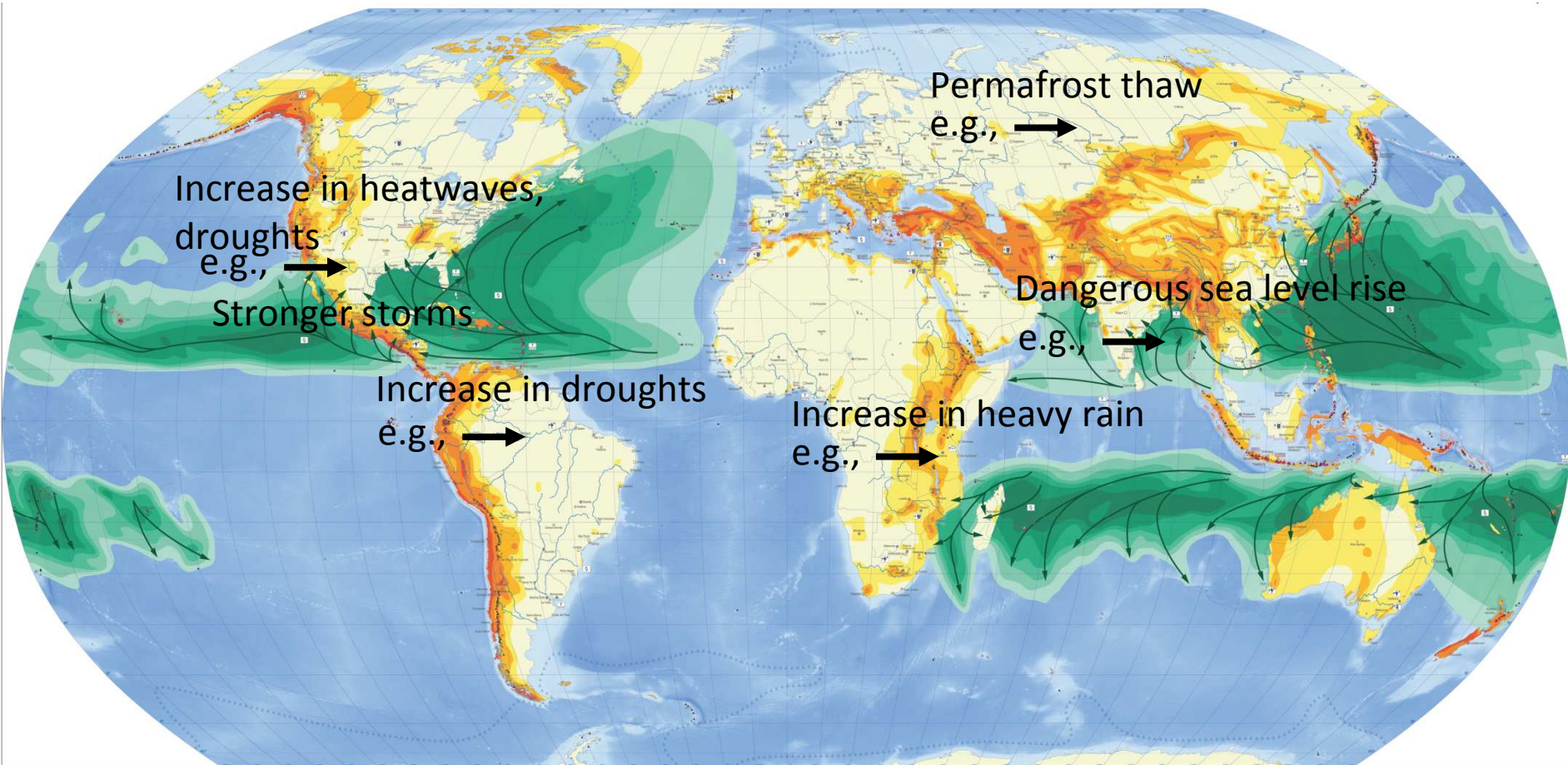
Dead zones



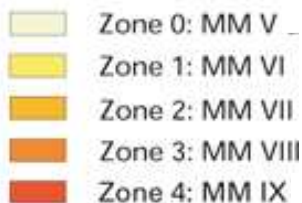
Drought: the silent killer



Climate Threats, Disasters & Impacts

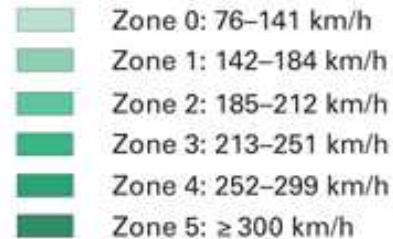


Earthquakes



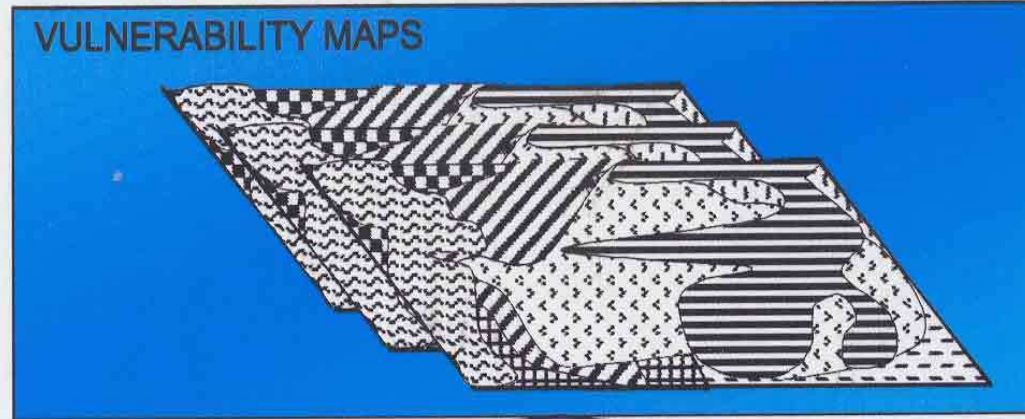
MM: modified Mercalli scale

Tropical Hurricanes

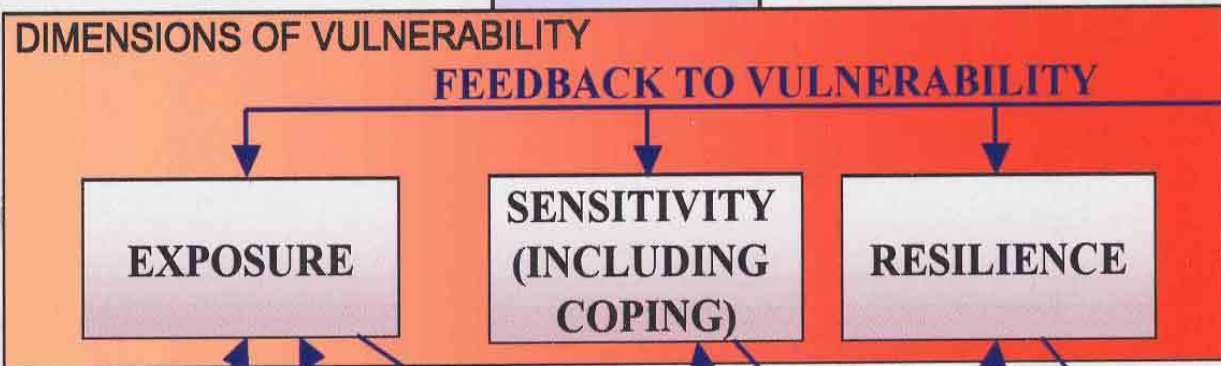


Münchener Rück
Munich Re Group

Kasperson, 2006



INDICATORS

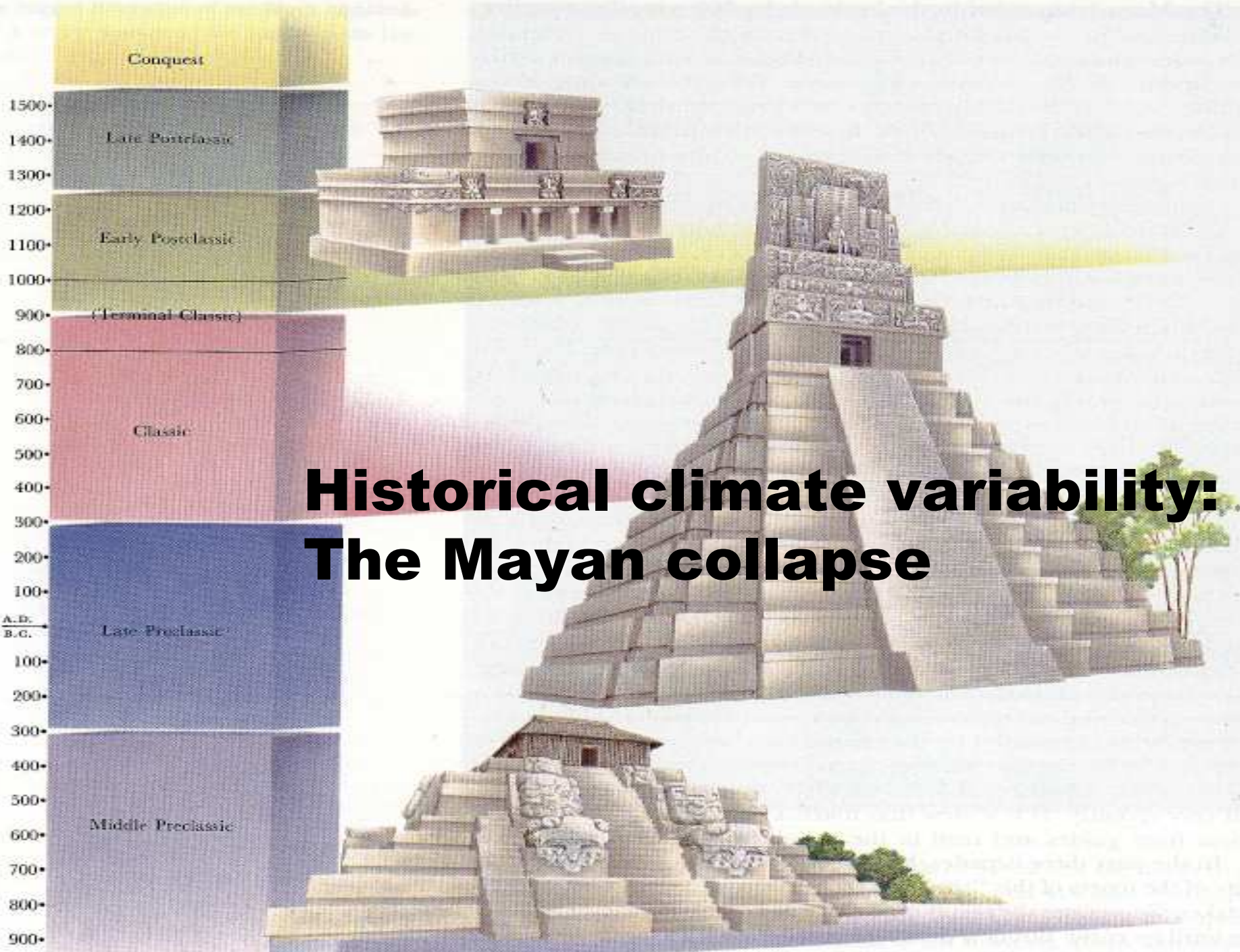


CAUSAL EVOLUTION OF HAZARD





Cultural deadlock



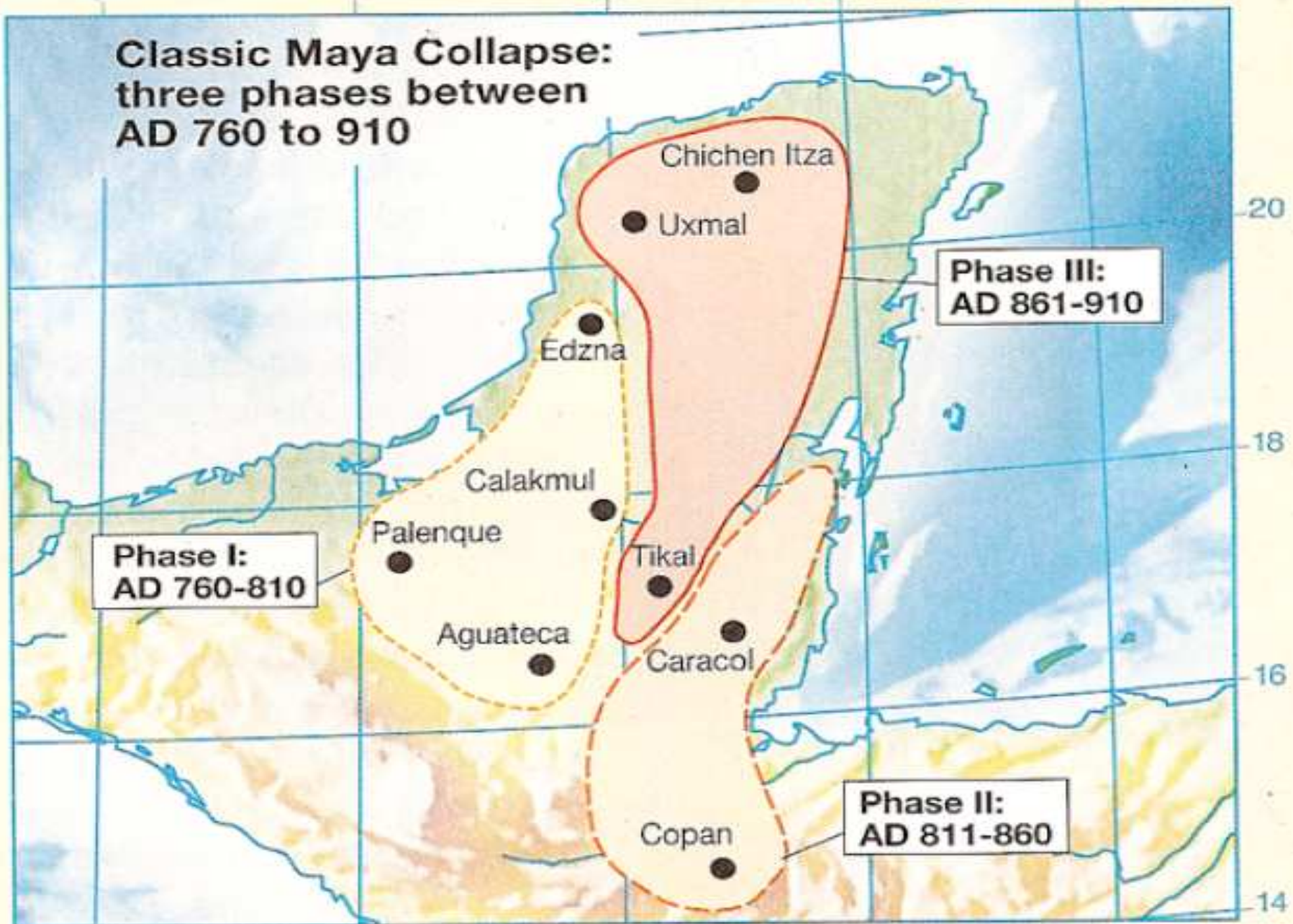
Historical climate variability: The Mayan collapse

94

90

86

Classic Maya Collapse: three phases between AD 760 to 910



20

18

16

14

**Phase III:
AD 861-910**

**Phase I:
AD 760-810**

**Phase II:
AD 811-860**

Chichen Itza

Uxmal

Edzna

Calakmul

Palenque

Tikal

Aguateca

Caracol

Copan

Outcomes of the deadlocks: four nucleus of conflicts

- World socioeconomic model based on military progress in hand of one superpower and economically supported by the free market systems and competition among nations and enterprises has culturally created a homogenized consumerism with enormous mortgages:
- 1. **poverty**, inequality, hunger and misery for 4,000 million people;
- 2. **physical violence**, wars armed conflicts, public insecurity, genocide, ethnocide; arms, human, organs and species trafficking, money laundering, migration and social anomy;
- 3. **gender discrimination**: women, youth, elderly, ethnic, religious, ideological and sexual minorities;
- 4. **environmental destruction**, los of biodiversity, chaotic urbanization, slums, toxic waste, water and air pollution, soil depletion and invasion of alien species with loss of ecosystem services.

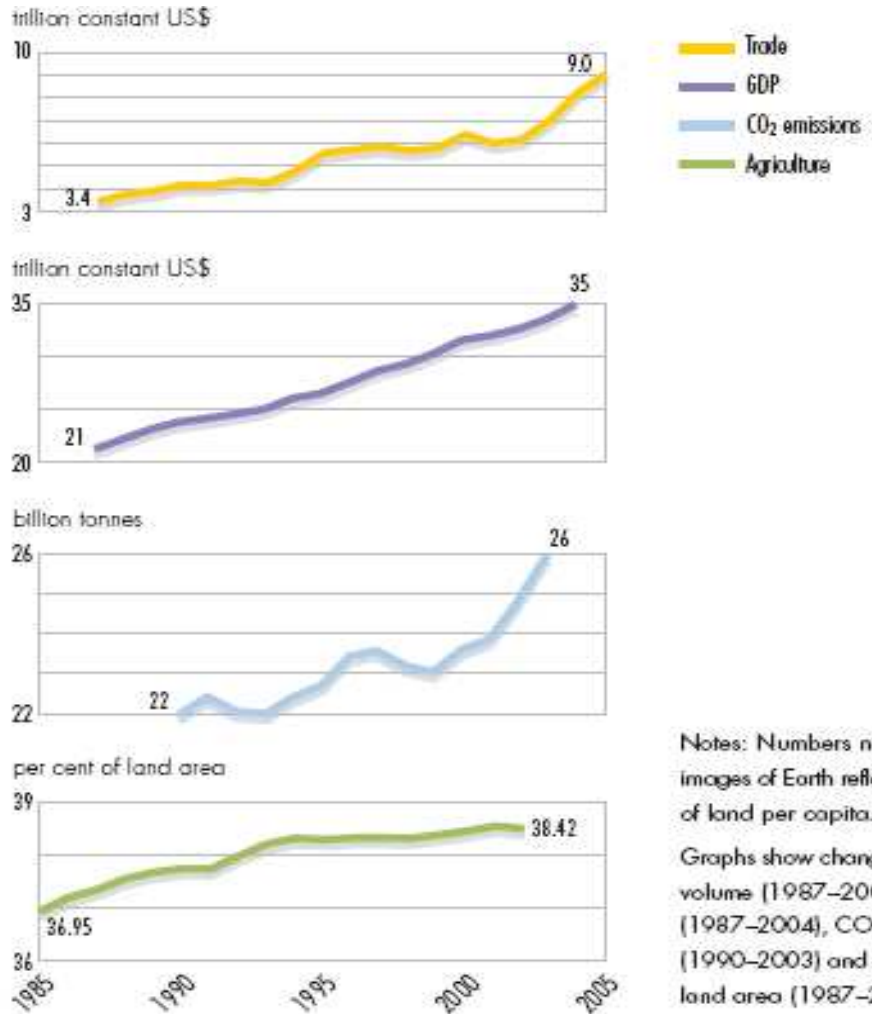
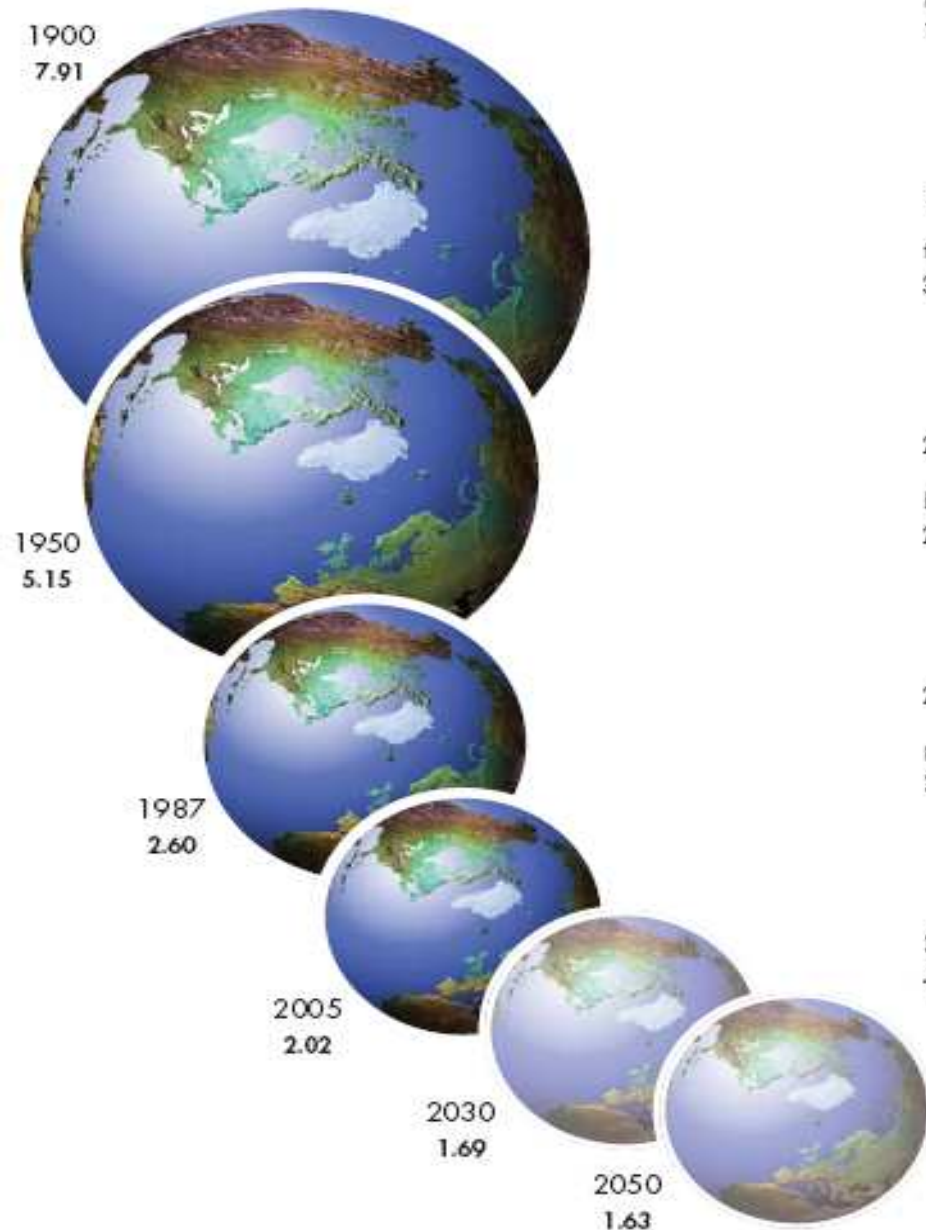
Homogenization of cultures

1. **Assimilation:** mayor adaptation to prevailing culture and loosing the former one
2. **Accommodation:** adjustment with reconciliation
3. **Acculturation:** cultural and psychological change that results following meeting between cultures (food, clothing)
4. **Amalgamation:** uniting multiple entities into one form; sometimes forced or by conviction or by subtle mechanisms, such as language and writing with different characters

Cultural services

1. Care about existing ecosystem services: provide, regulate, clean and conserve intangible goods
2. Transformation of culture from hunting and gathering to agriculture
3. Domesticated global food items: corn, rice, wheat, beans, mushrooms, algae, fishes, aquaculture and meat
4. Developed irrigation system and adopted crops to different climate conditions such as rice, corn and wheat
5. Worldwide migration and diffusion of knowledge and culture with diverse local adaptation
6. Knowledge how to conserve and restore ecosystems and its services, traditional medicine and healing practices
7. Developed and adapted tools in different climate and environmental conditions through cooperation
8. Elaborated working tools and weapons from stone to iron
9. Created bases for science and technology worldwide with empirical experimentation
10. Indigenous survive in reserve, pushed out from their fertile land
11. Resistance and conservation of their cultural diversity, customs and languages

Alternatives to a smaller world

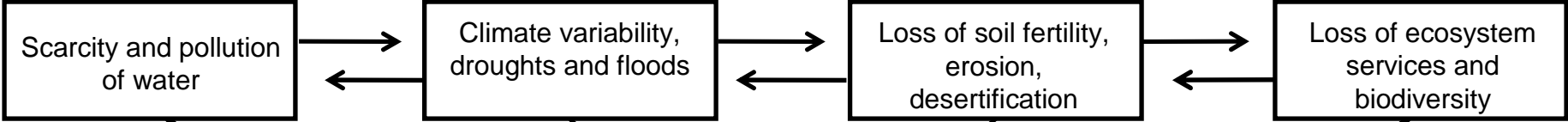


Notes: Numbers next to images of Earth reflect hectares of land per capita.

Graphs show changes in trade volume (1987–2005), GDP (1987–2004), CO₂ emissions (1990–2003) and agricultural land area (1987–2002).

Sources: FAOSTAT 2006, Chapter 9 population projection, WTO 2007, GEO Data Portal compiled from UNPD 2007 low estimate, World Bank 2006a, UNFCCC-CDIAC 2006 and FAOSTAT 2004

Overcoming environmental vulnerability



- Disasters
- Socio-environmental migration
- Resource conflicts

Human, gender & environmental Security: HUGE

Demographic, rural & urban pressure

Consumerism, GHG, resource depletion, pollution, diseases

- Violence, crime
- Ethnic & political conflicts
- Urbanization
- Environmental disasters
- Unsustainable modernization
- Social vulnerability
- Economic crisis, misery
- Social classes, elite

Pollution and overuse of water

Hunger, malnutrition, overweight, junk food

Inequality, discrimination, inequity

Poverty, misery, homeless, insecurity

Overcoming social vulnerability

Conceptual framework to overcome crisis and violence (based on Lederach)

Level of response

Structural

Organizational

Relational

Personal

How to transit from crisis to a desirable future?

Prevention

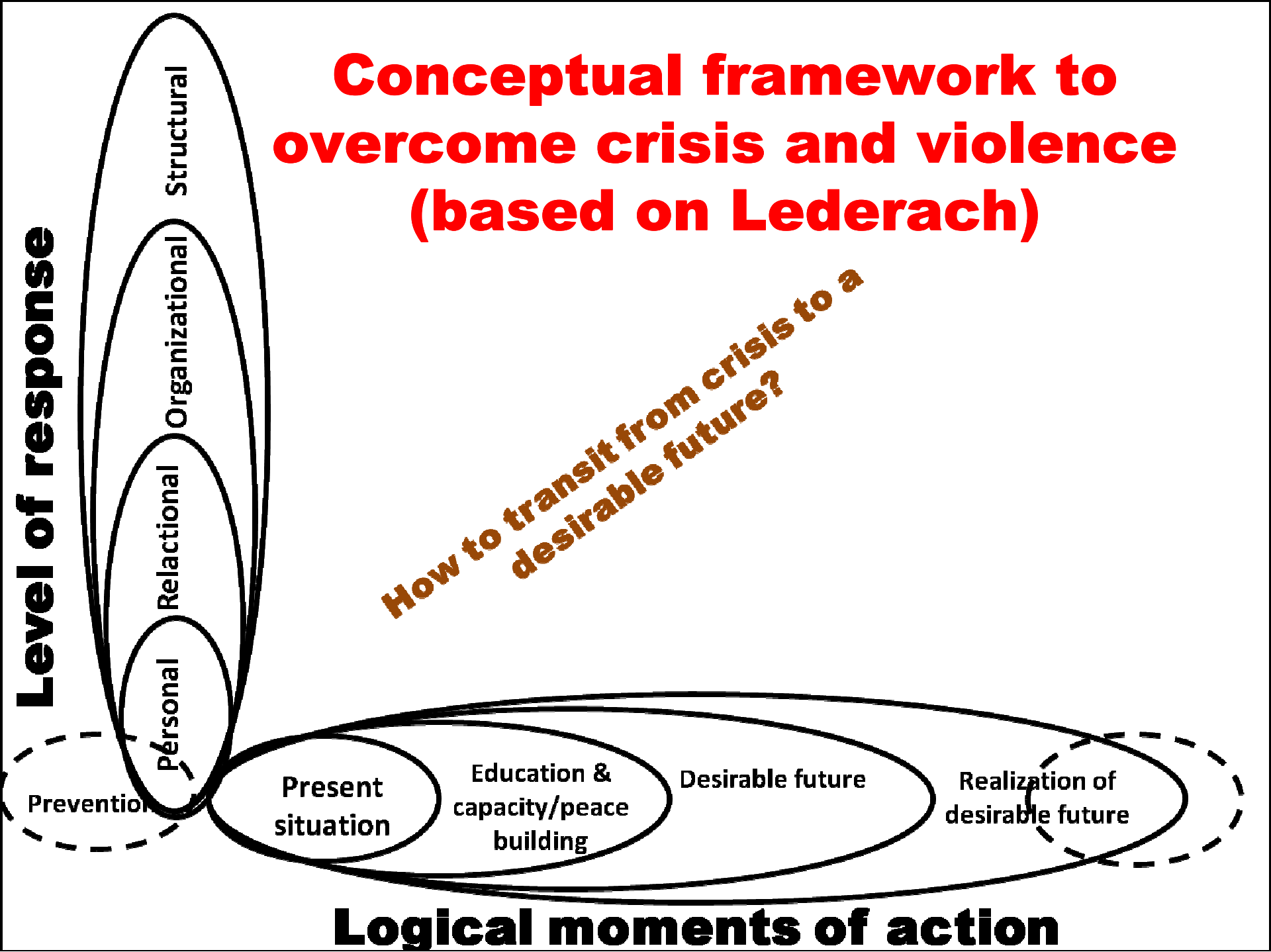
Present situation

Education & capacity/peace building

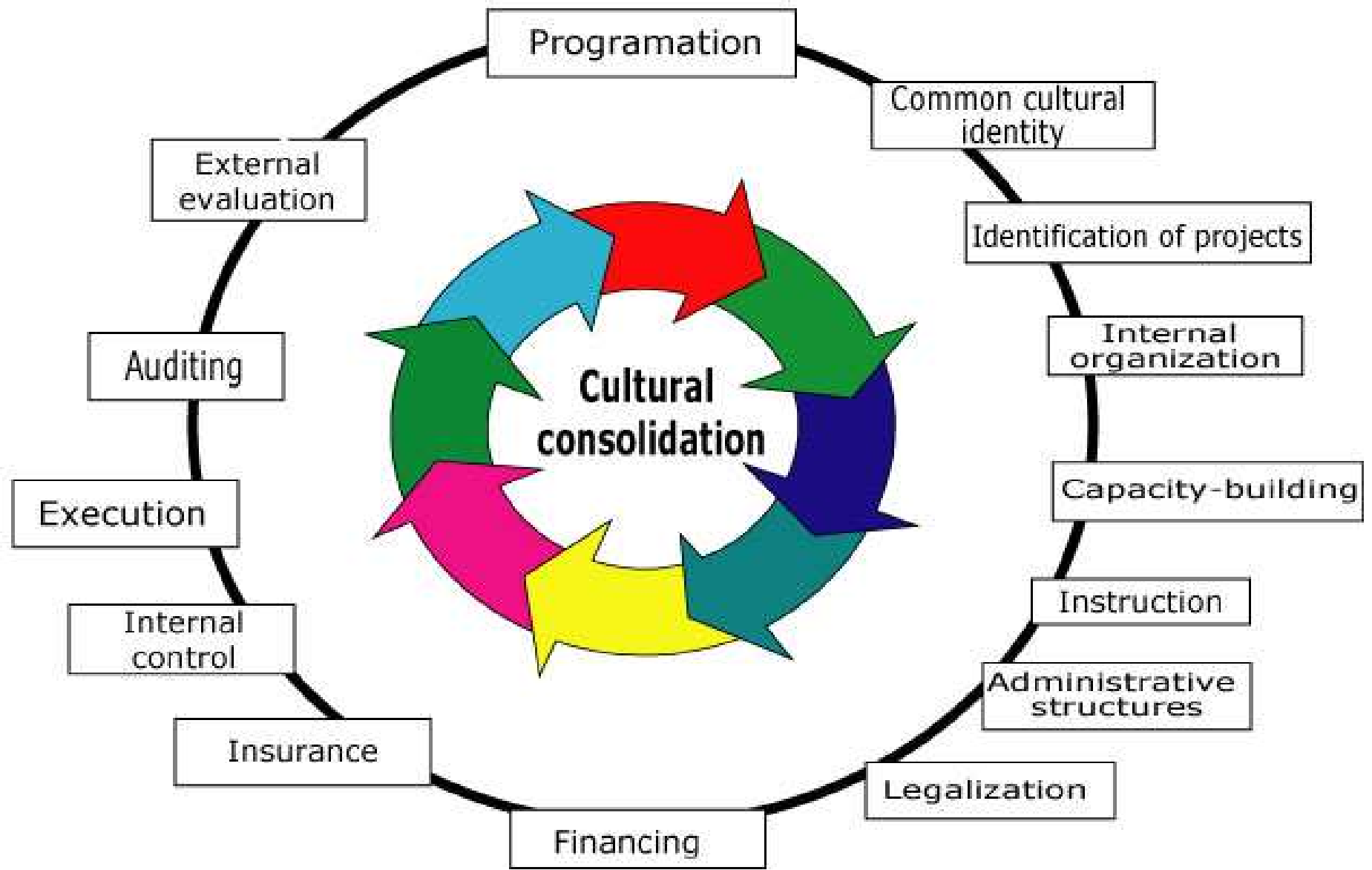
Desirable future

Realization of desirable future

Logical moments of action



Sufficiency economy



Future Scenario?

Thank you for your attention

