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Globalization and Sustainable Peace

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**Globalization
and Environmental
Challenges**

Reconceptualizing Security
in the 21st Century

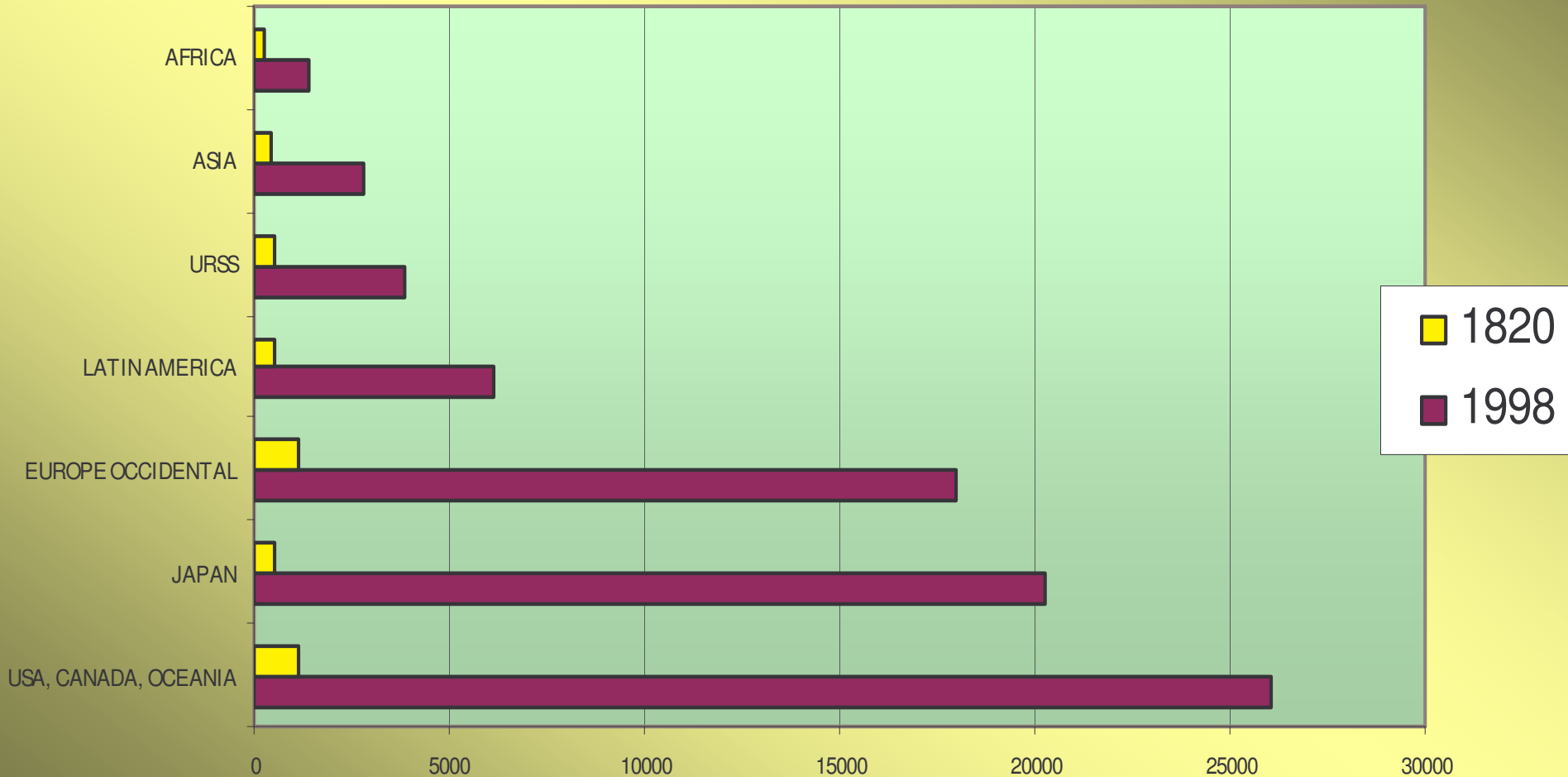
 Springer

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Wellbeing by Regions

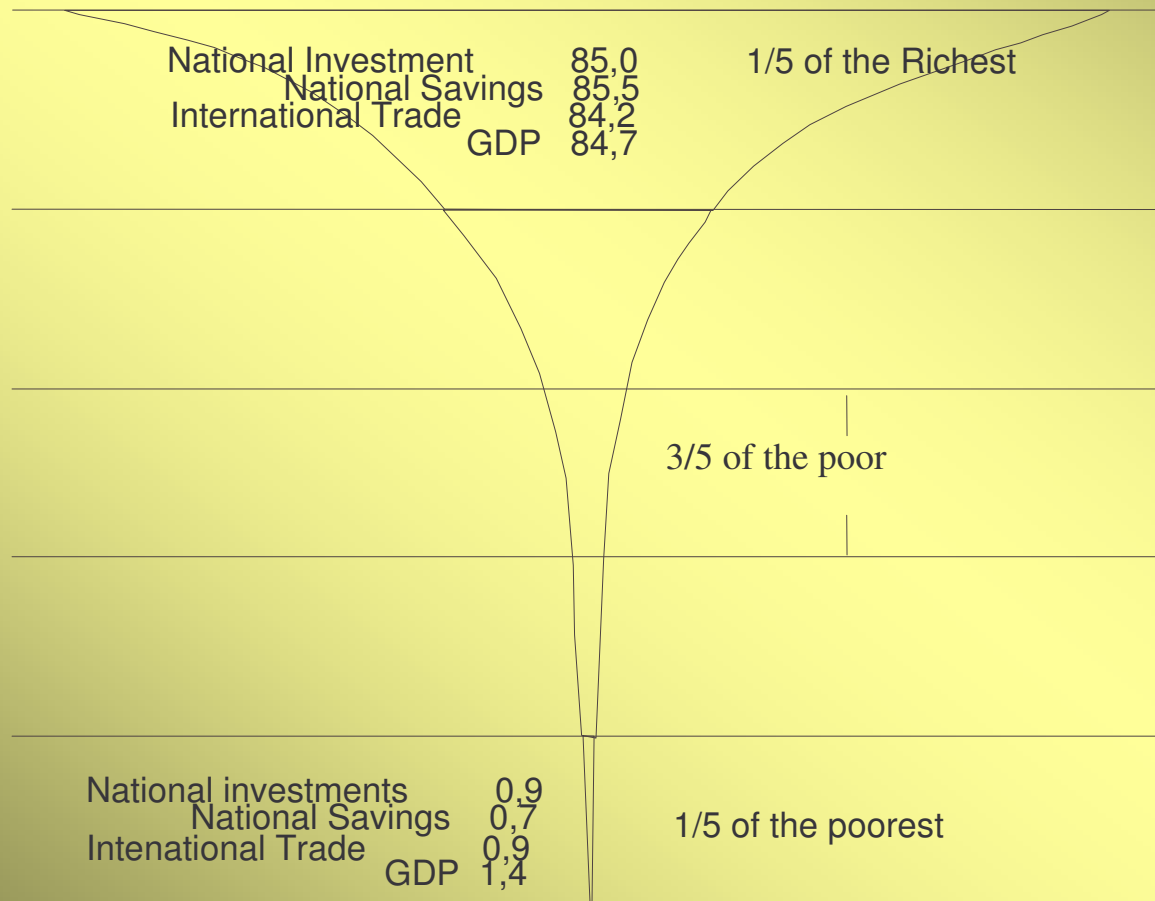
Growth of regional GDP 1820 y 1998



Source: OECD with exception of Japan

GDP US Dollars of 1990

Funnel of unequal Resource distribution

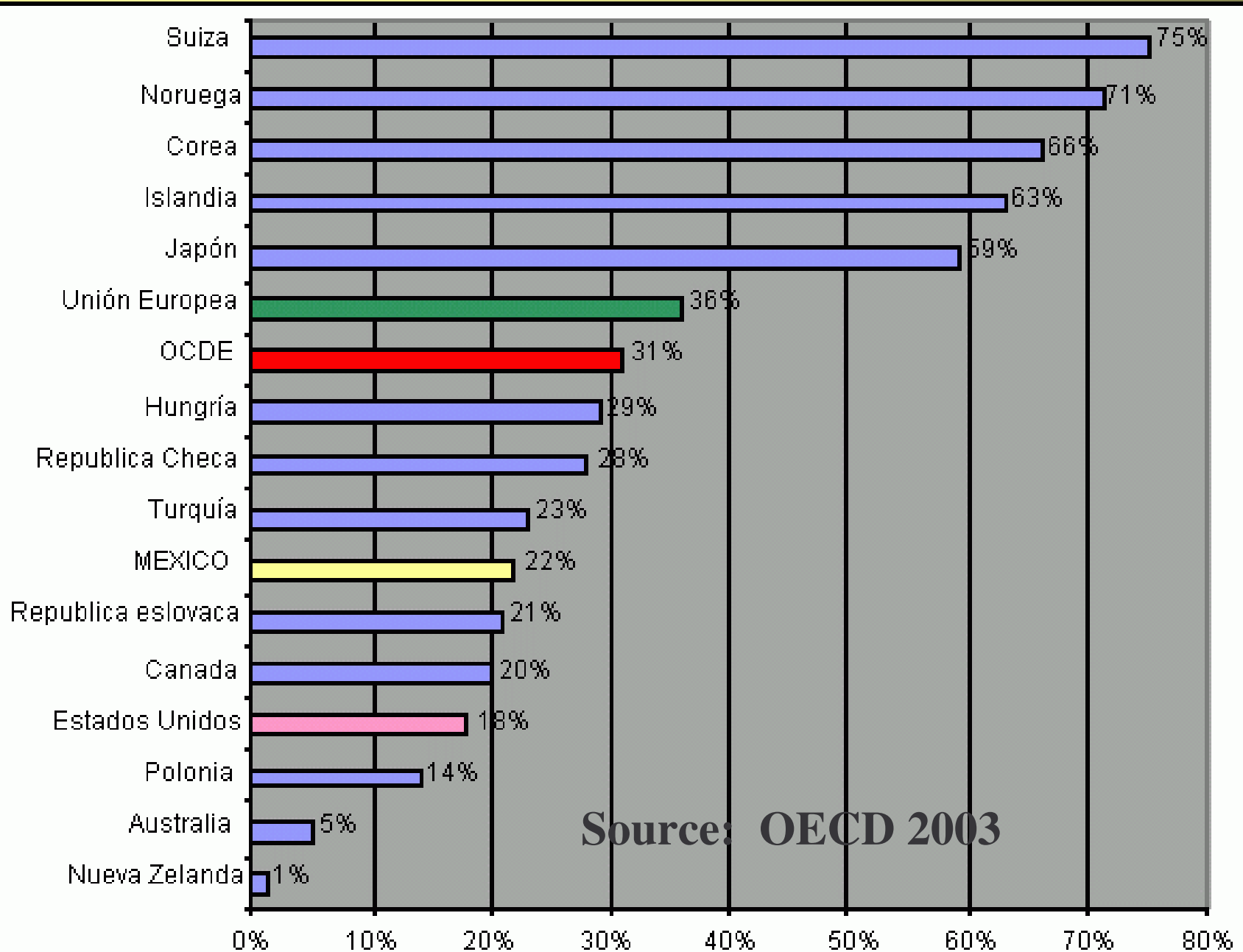


Source: UNDP (2000-2008)



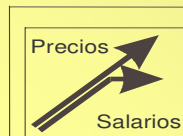
**Free Trade Agreements, Financial
Market and Foodmonopoly created
Hunger and Enviornmental Destruction**

Subsidies in Agriculture 2002



Source: OECD 2003

Structural Adjustment Policy of IMF



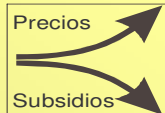
Freezing of salaries. Income and PPP get reduced, consumption shrinks, poverty augments



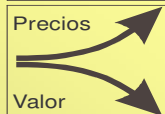
Reduction of social expenditures. Affecting social programs, hospitals, schools, science, technology and social services



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



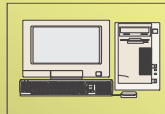
Reduction of food subsidies. Prices of basic food increase, hunger and poverty enlarge, rural-urban and international migration increase



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

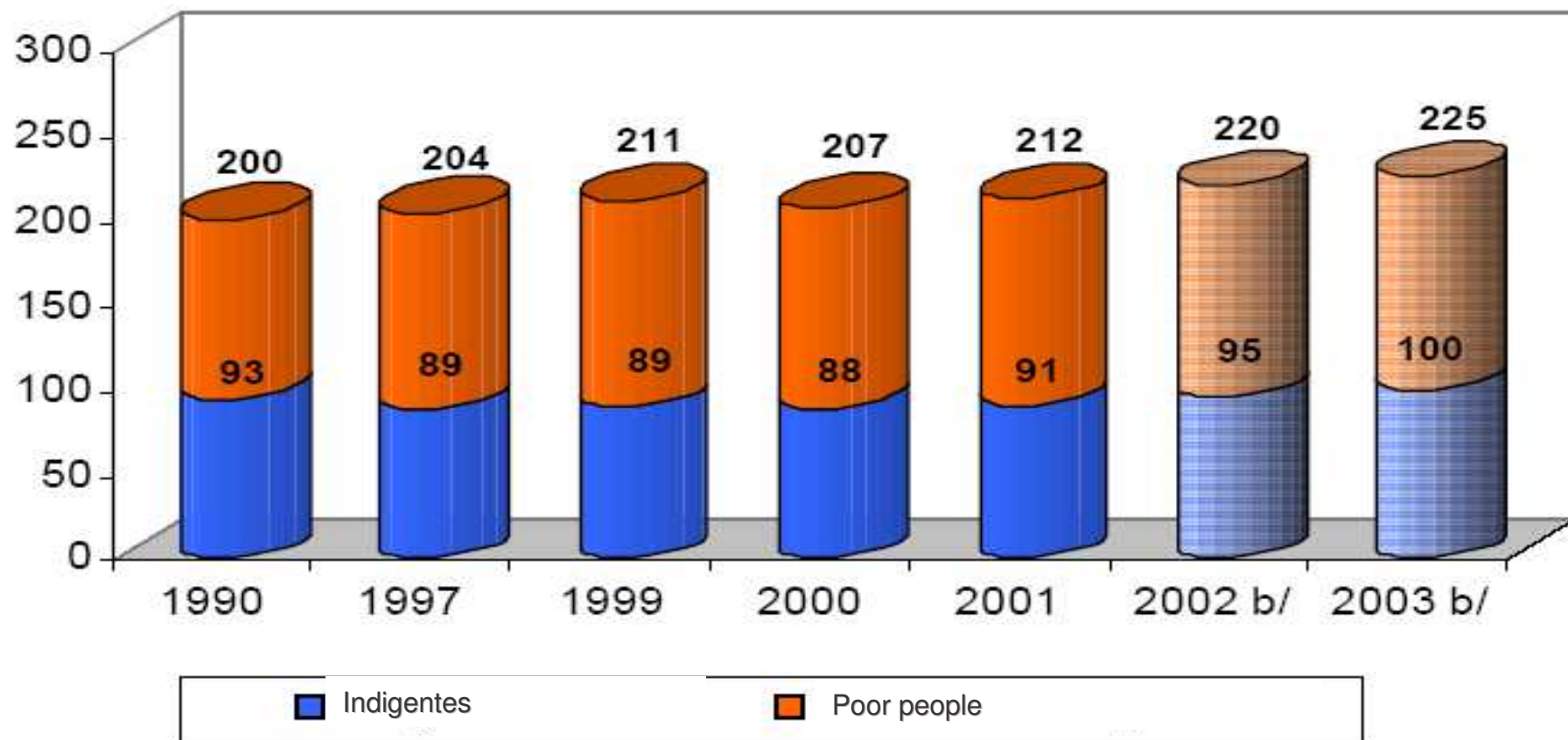


Social polarization. Élites concentrate national wealth. Poor people develop survival strategies or migrate

Global Inequality

- Debt service transfers yearly \$200 billion US \$ from the South to the North: global insecurity without legitimation
- Developing countries must pay against their interests and politicians loose elections
- Fragmentation of the world in nations worsens the global inequalities
- Existing inequality is irrelevant for financial markets
- Only a global context offers an arena for political actions for poverty alleviation, environmental improvement, control of transnational crime and consolidation of human dignity

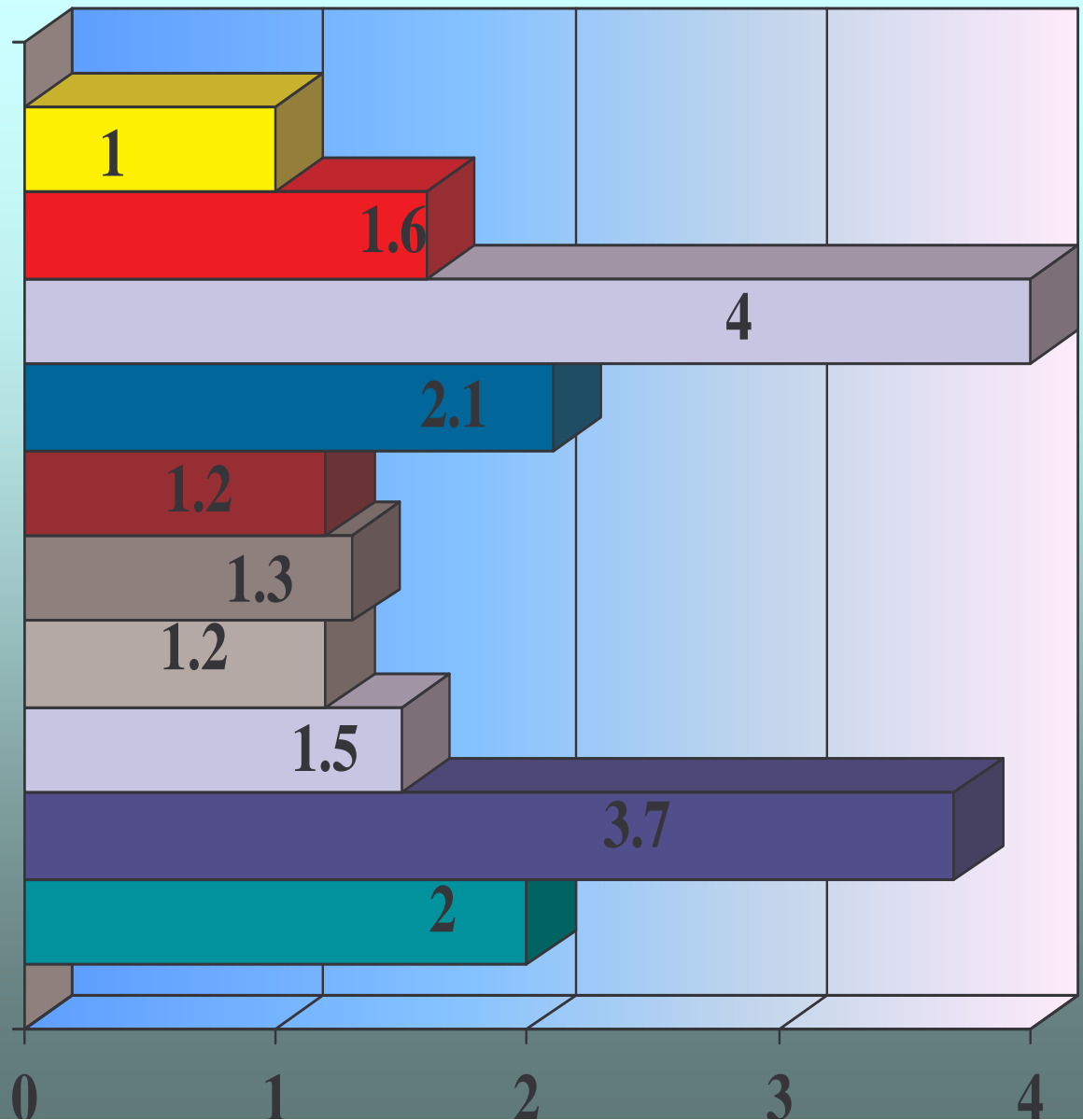
Evolution of Poverty in LA (million persons)



Source: CEPAL, 2004

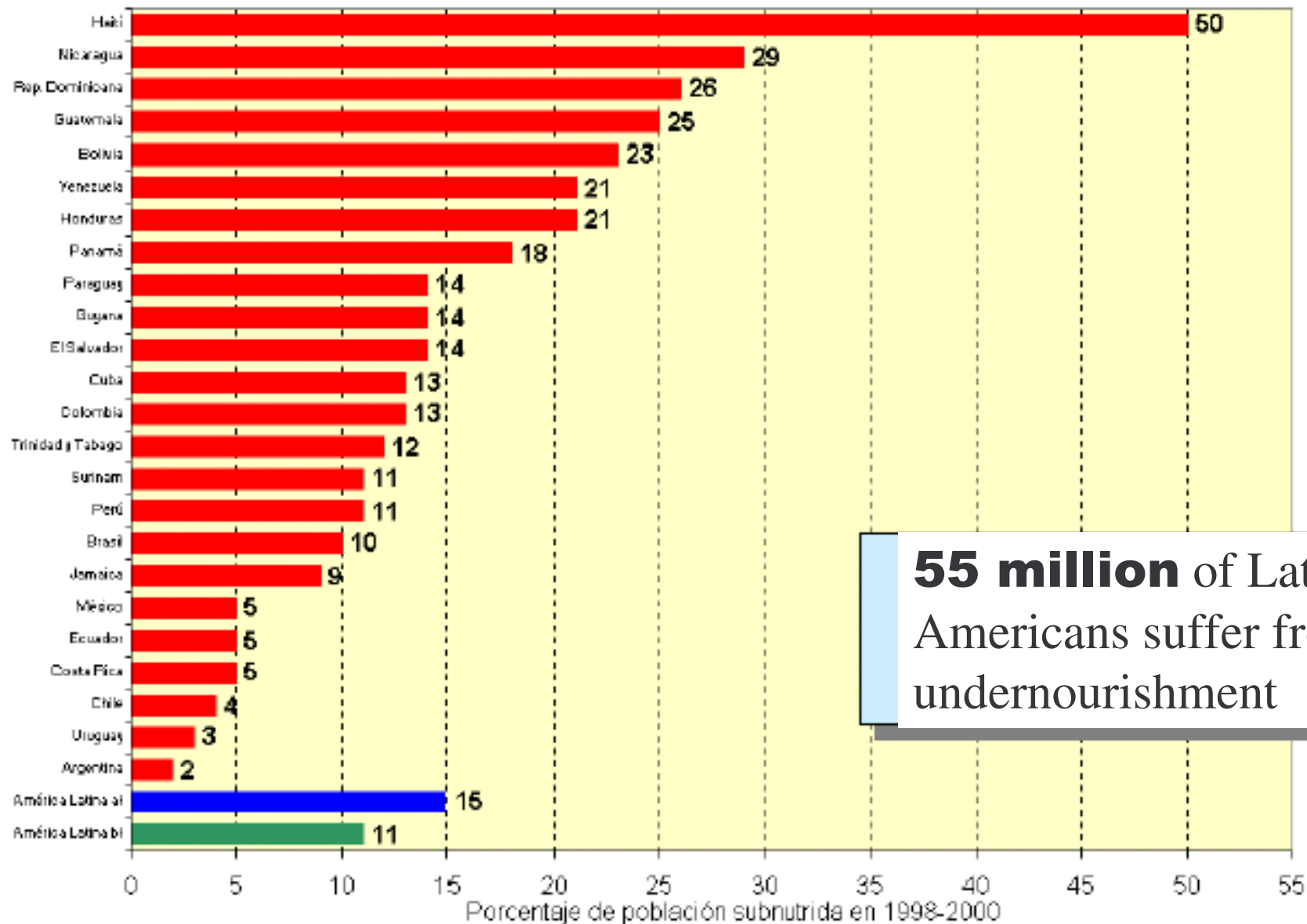
Global Social Effects (Billion people)

- Analphabetism
- Bad Life Conditions
- Without Sanitation
- Without Safe Water
- Missing Health Services
- Missing Education
- Hunger
- Extreme Poor
- Iron Deficiency
- Anemia

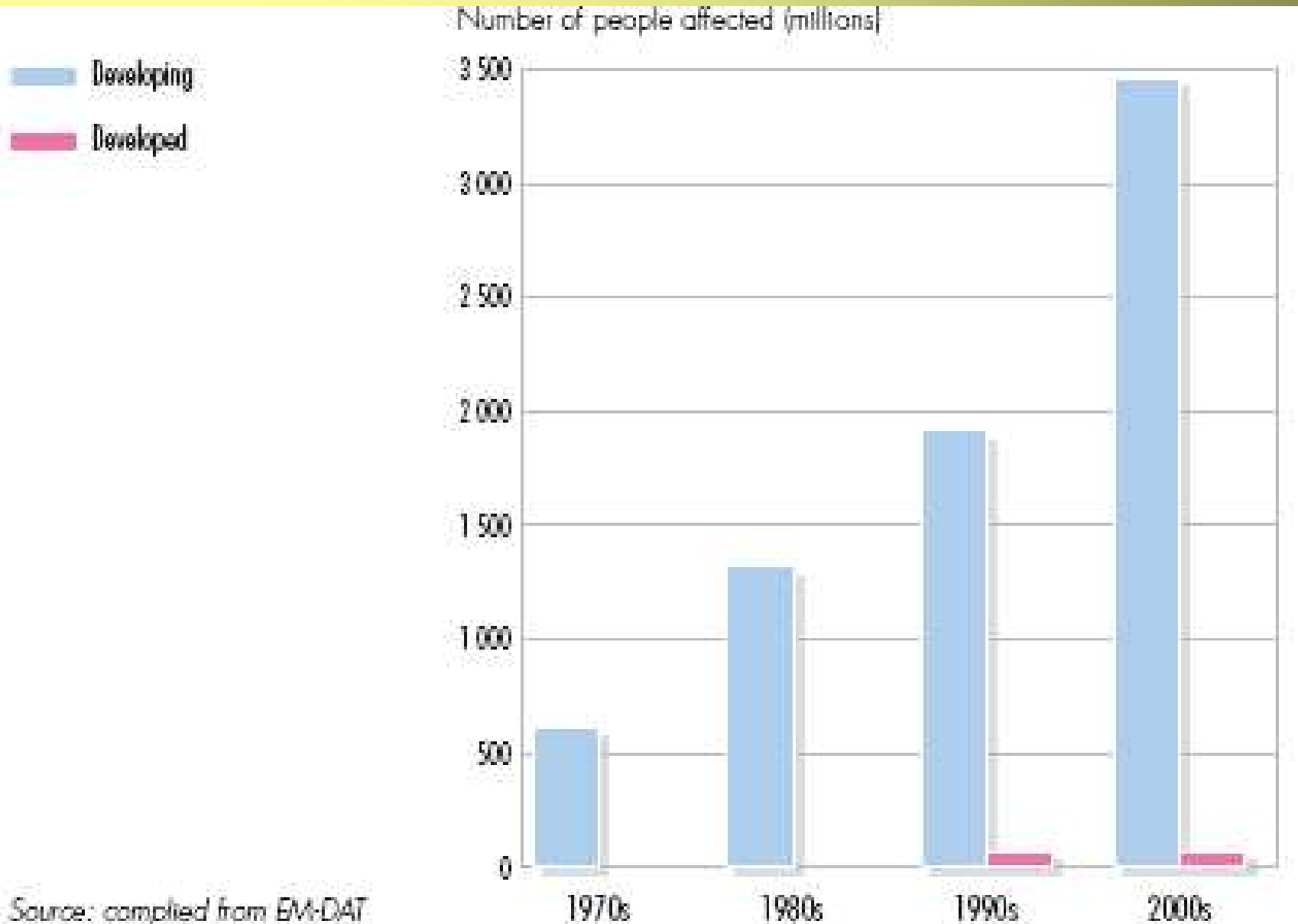


Source: UNDP 2004

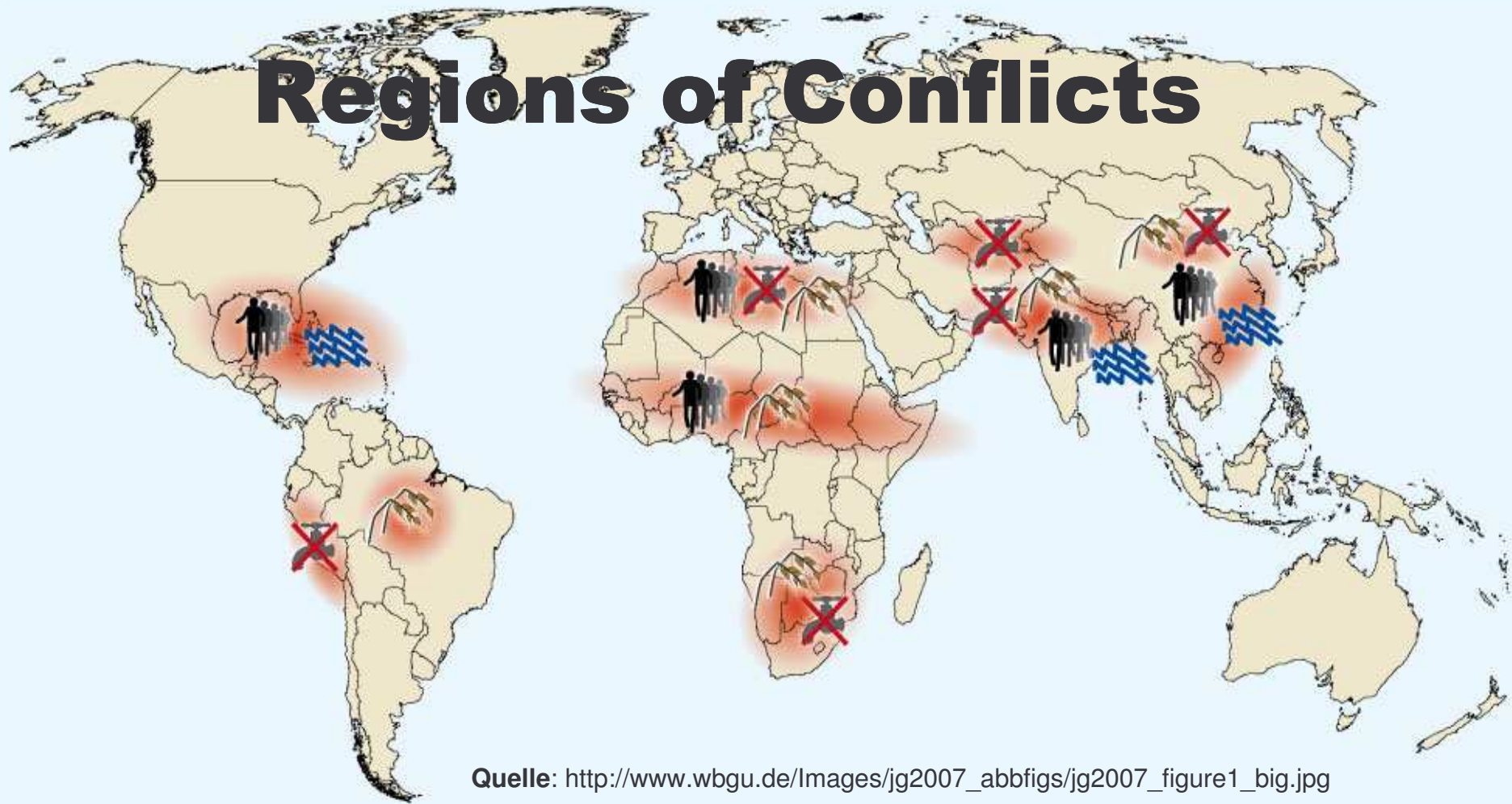
Undernourishment in LA



Victims of Disasters



Regions of Conflicts



Quelle: http://www.wbgu.de/Images/jg2007_abbfigs/jg2007_figure1_big.jpg

Hot Spots of conflicts



Waterdegradtion and stress due to CC



Reduction of Food Availability due to CC



Zones of Risks

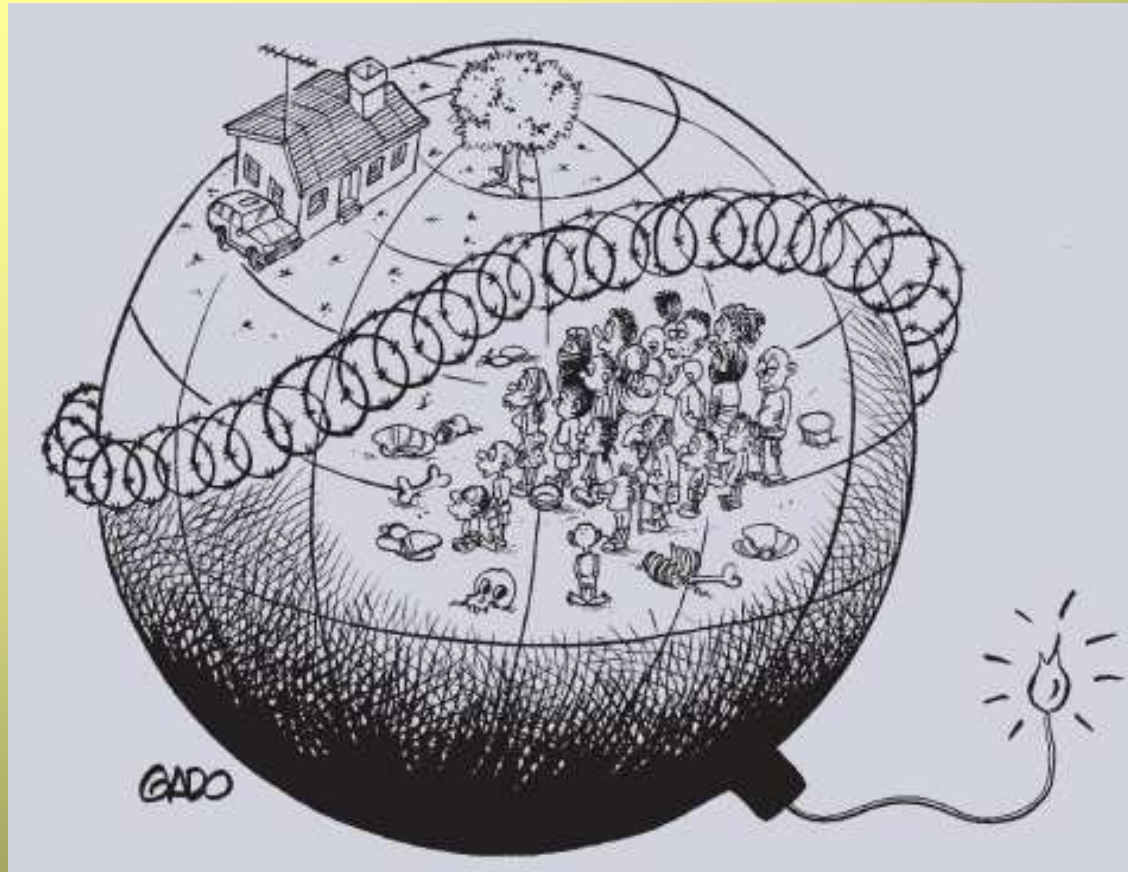


Cyclones and Floods due to GEC



Migration due to GEC

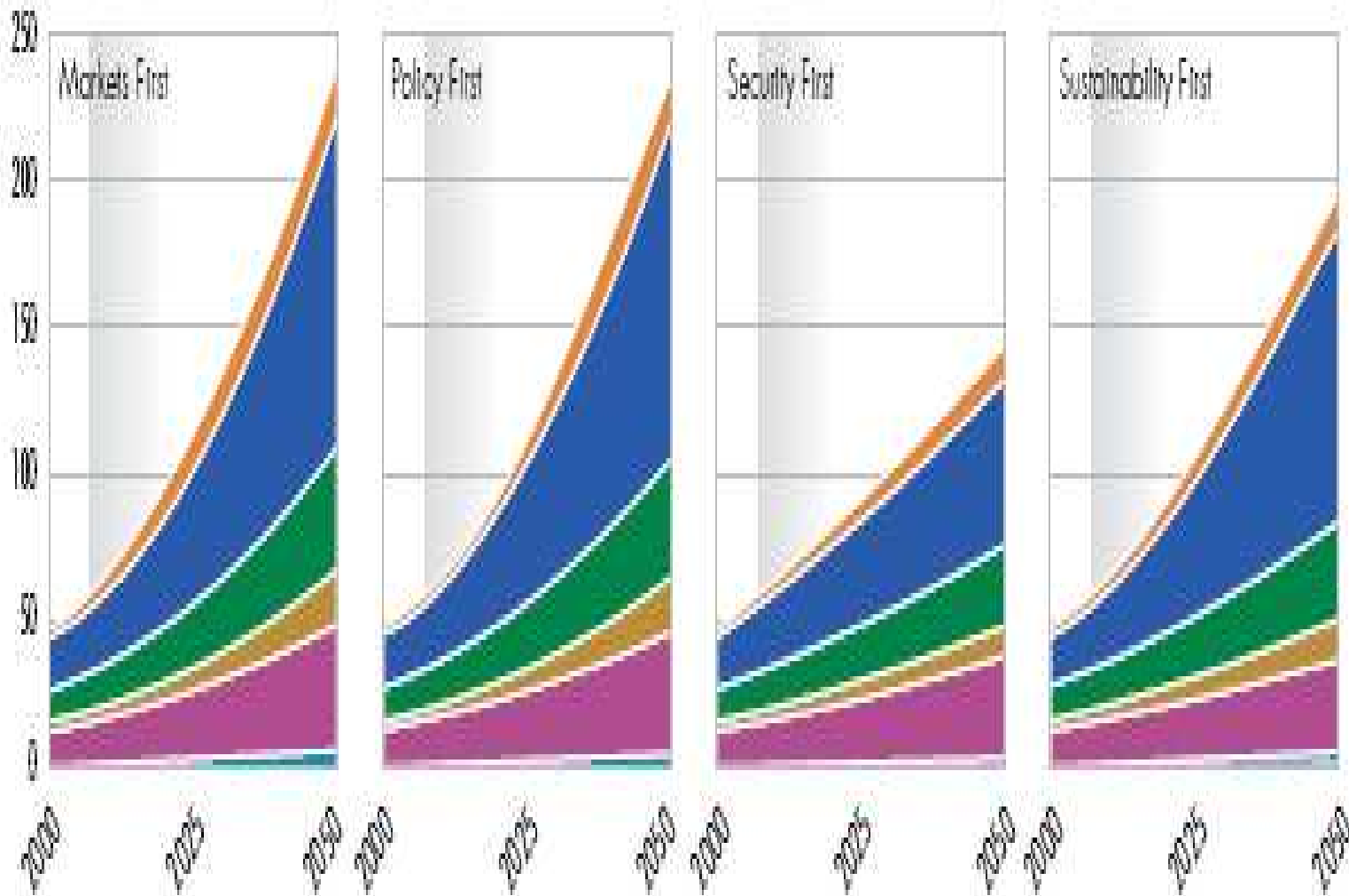
What Kind of Future?



Four Models of Development

(Source: UNEP, GEO-4, 2007)

trillion US\$ (2000) (PPP based)

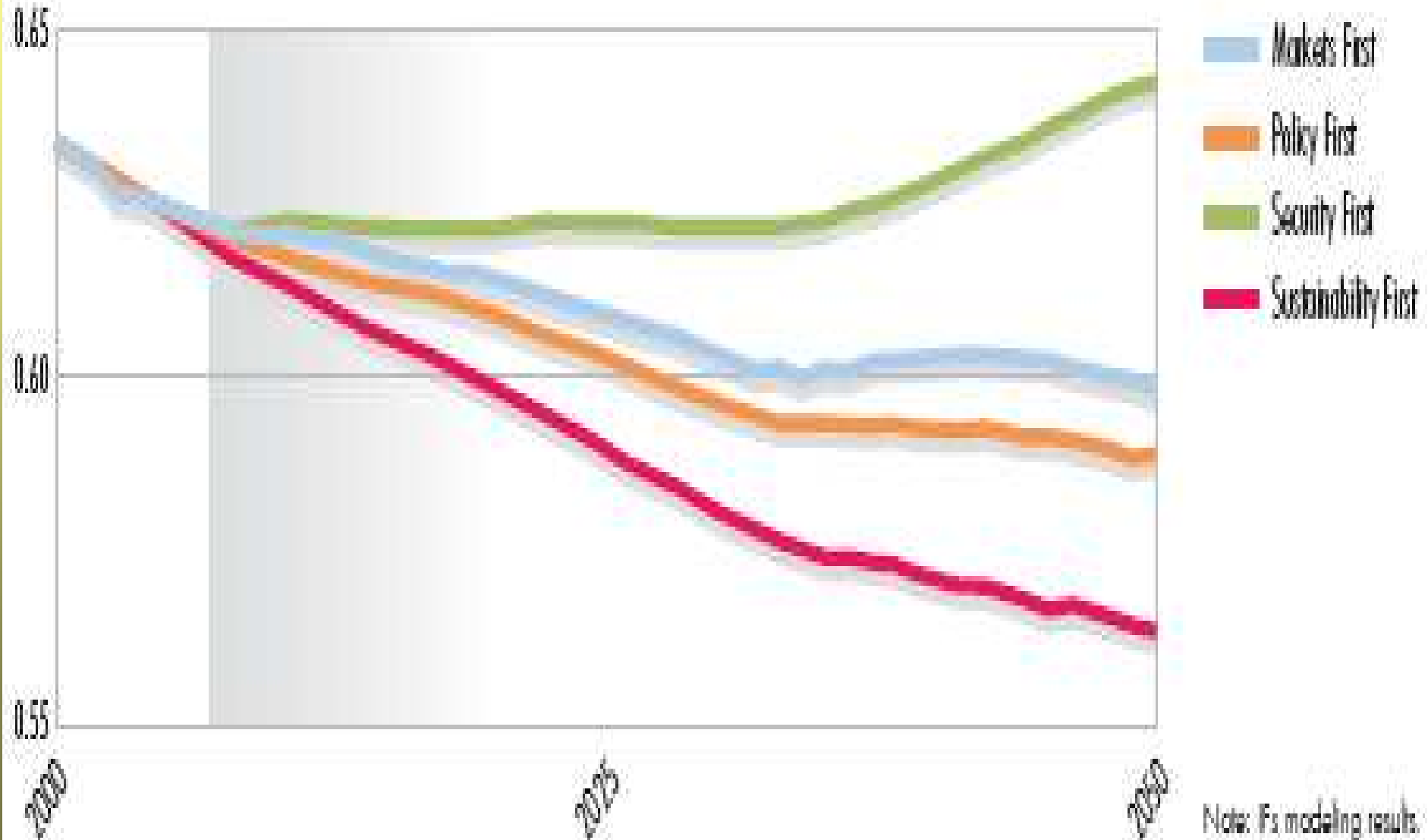


Note: IFS modeling results.

Global Inequality: Coefficient Gini

(Source: UNEP, GEO-4, 2007)

Global GINI index of income (lesser is more equal)



Note: Ifs modeling results.

Tendencies in social movements

1. 1970-1980: Cosmopolitical values for poverty alleviation: **social Agenda**
2. 1980-1990: political openness, end of cold war, abolition of military regimes and lost decade in LA with active civil participation: **political Agenda**
3. 1990-2000: Summit of the Earth, Agenda 21, Green Parties, Ministries of Environment, UNEP, GEF, sustainable behavior among people: **ecological Agenda**
4. 2000: Changes in values and consolidation of civil society, ethical business, preference for diversity, tolerance, transparency of government, Human Rights and traditional knowledge: **ethical Agenda.**

Sustainable Peace with Human, Gender and Environmental Security: a HUGE Challenge

