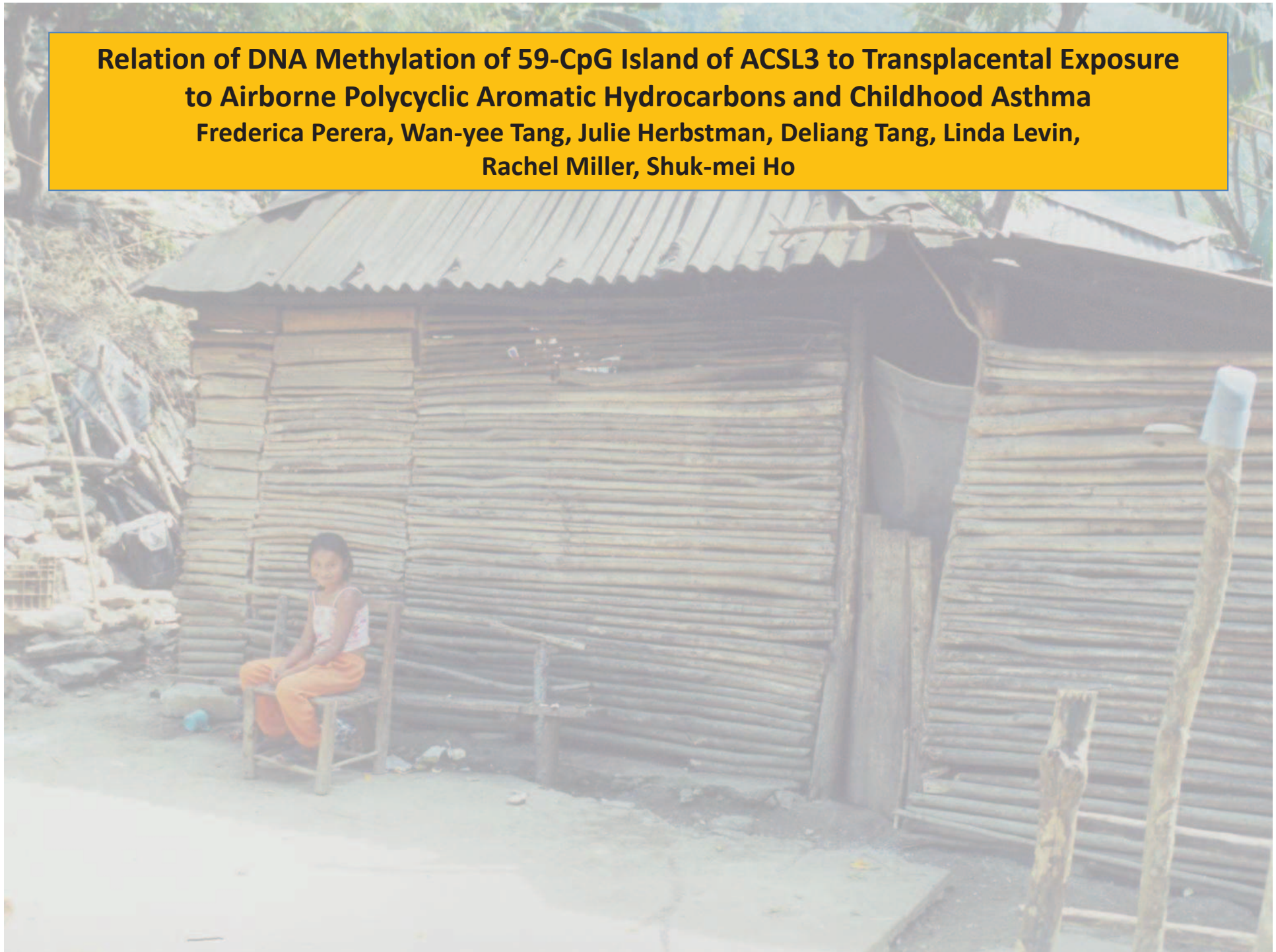


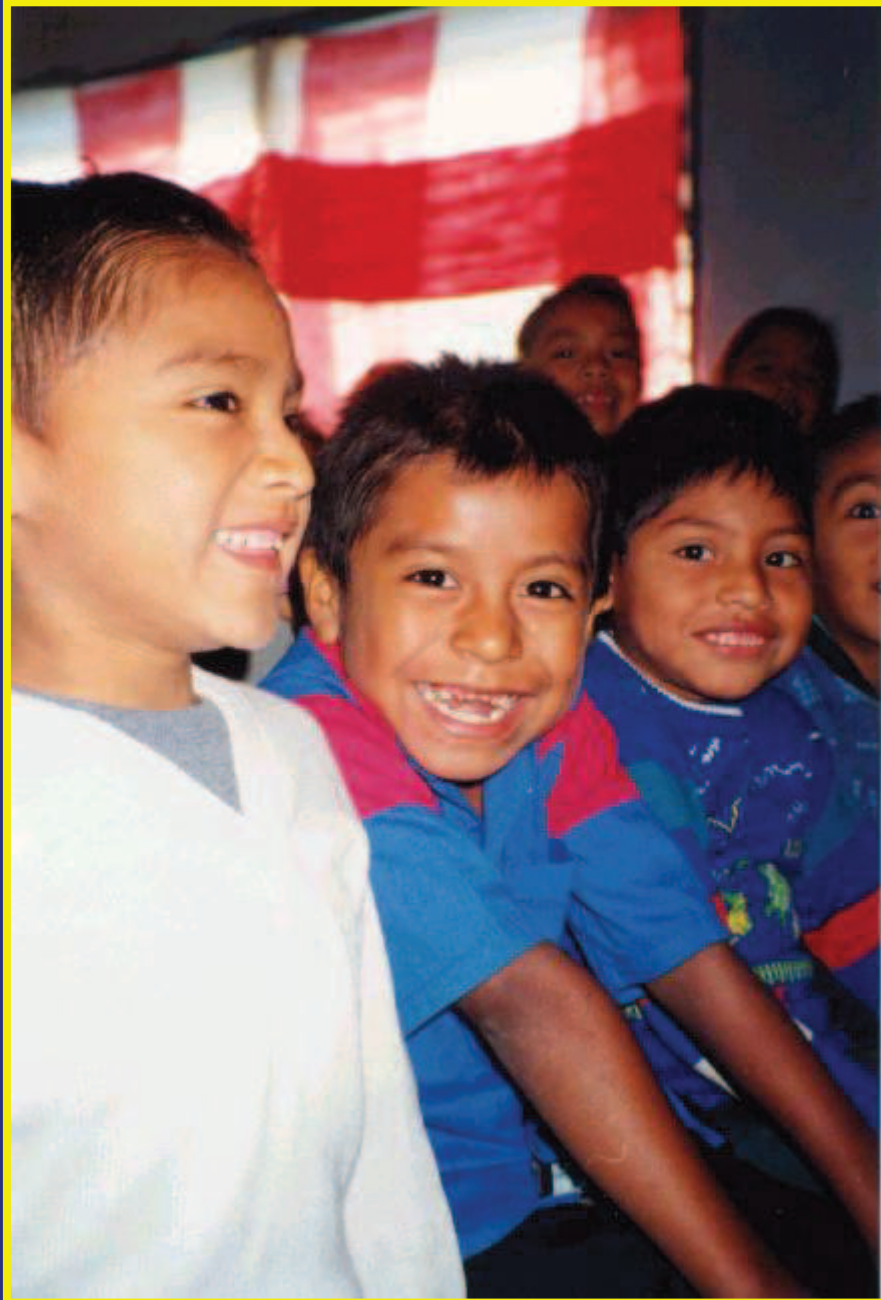
**LA EPIGENÉTICA ES UN
MECANISMO QUE EXPLICA
EL ORIGEN FETAL
DE LA
ENFERMEDAD ADULTA**



Relation of DNA Methylation of 59-CpG Island of ACSL3 to Transplacental Exposure to Airborne Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Childhood Asthma

**Frederica Perera, Wan-ye Tang, Julie Herbstman, Deliang Tang, Linda Levin,
Rachel Miller, Shuk-mei Ho**





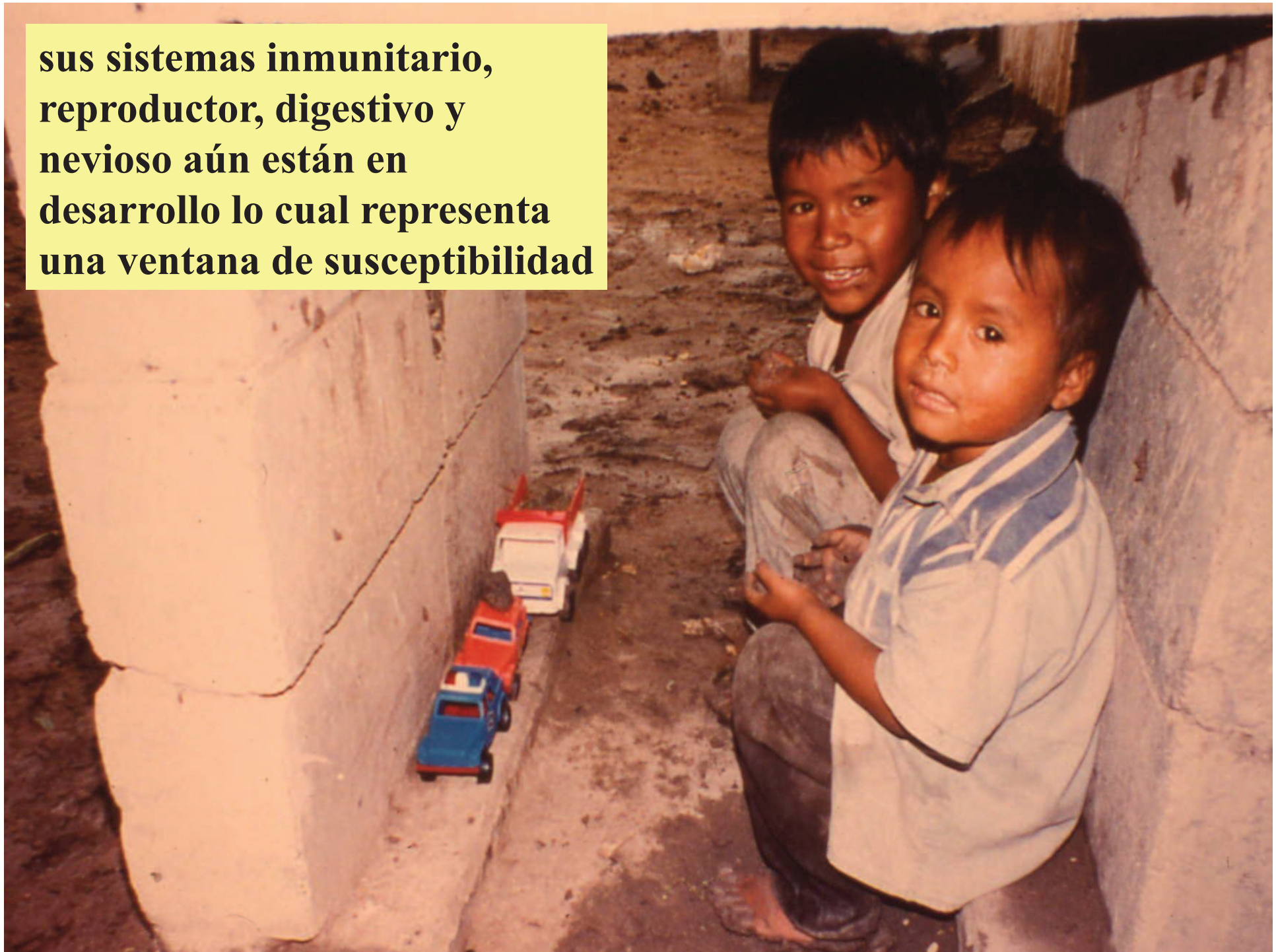
LOS NIÑOS ESTAN EN CONTINUO CRECIMIENTO

($>$ absorción)
($>$ metabolismo)
($<$ excreción)

menor capacidad para detoxificar



**sus sistemas inmunitario,
reproductor, digestivo y
neviioso aún están en
desarrollo lo cual representa
una ventana de susceptibilidad**





**LA CURIOSIDAD
NATURAL Y
FALTA DE
CONOCIMIENTO
LOS PONEN EN
MAYOR RIESGO**



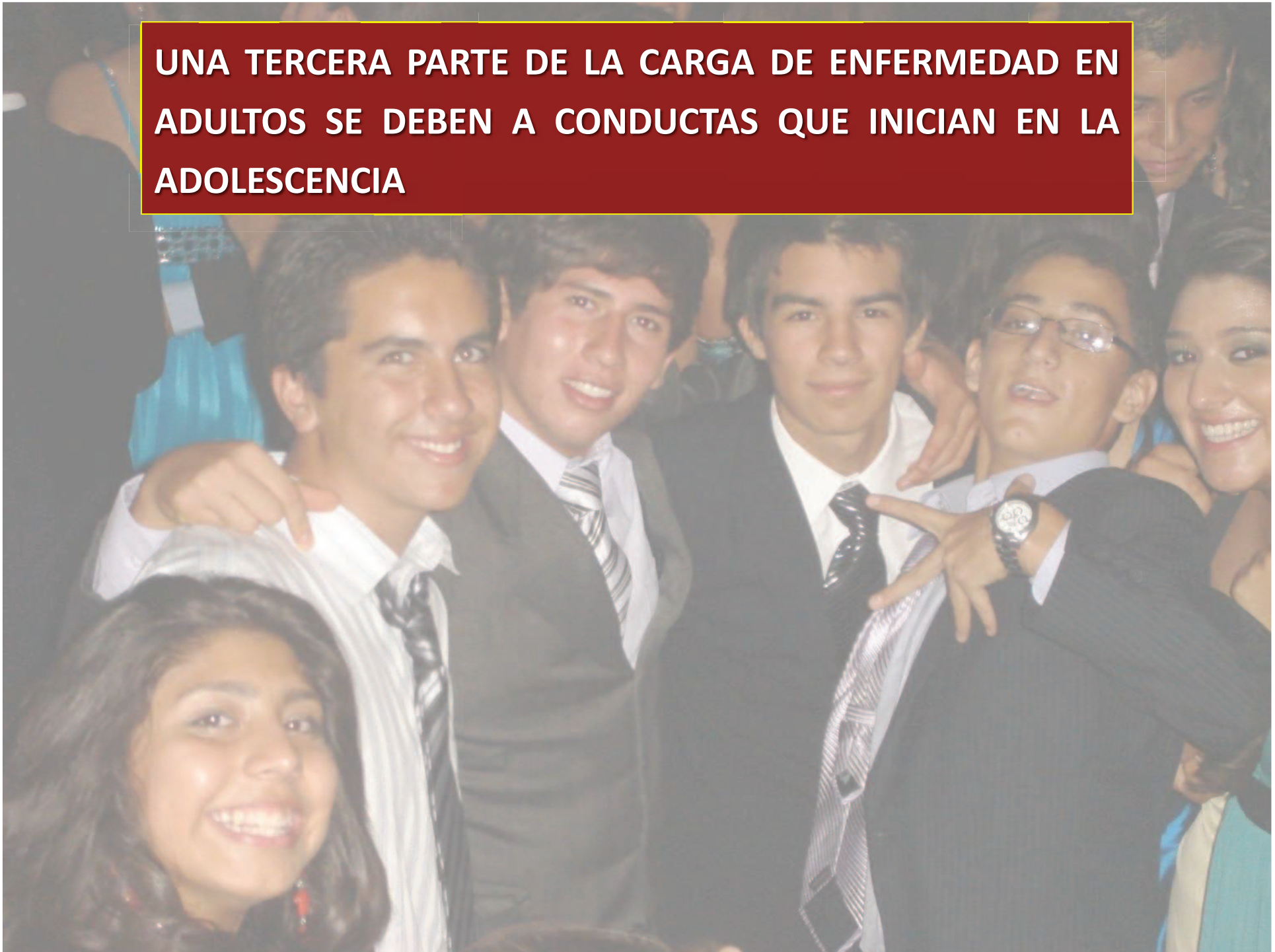
**menor oportunidad de
seleccionar ambientes sanos**

**se encuentran más cerca
del suelo, donde se
concentran numerosas
sustancias químicas**

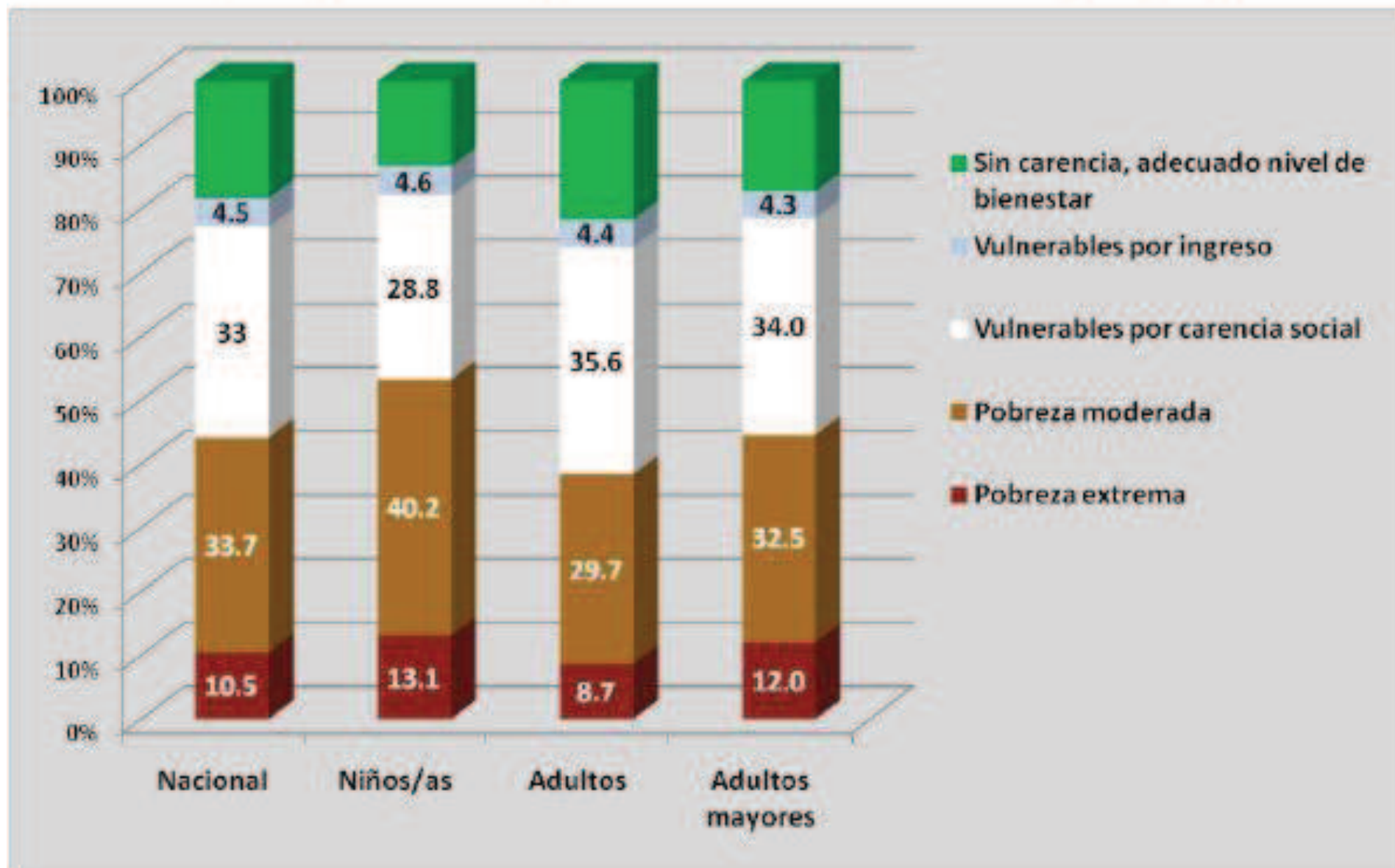


SUELO/POLVO

UNA TERCERA PARTE DE LA CARGA DE ENFERMEDAD EN ADULTOS SE DEBEN A CONDUCTAS QUE INICIAN EN LA ADOLESCENCIA



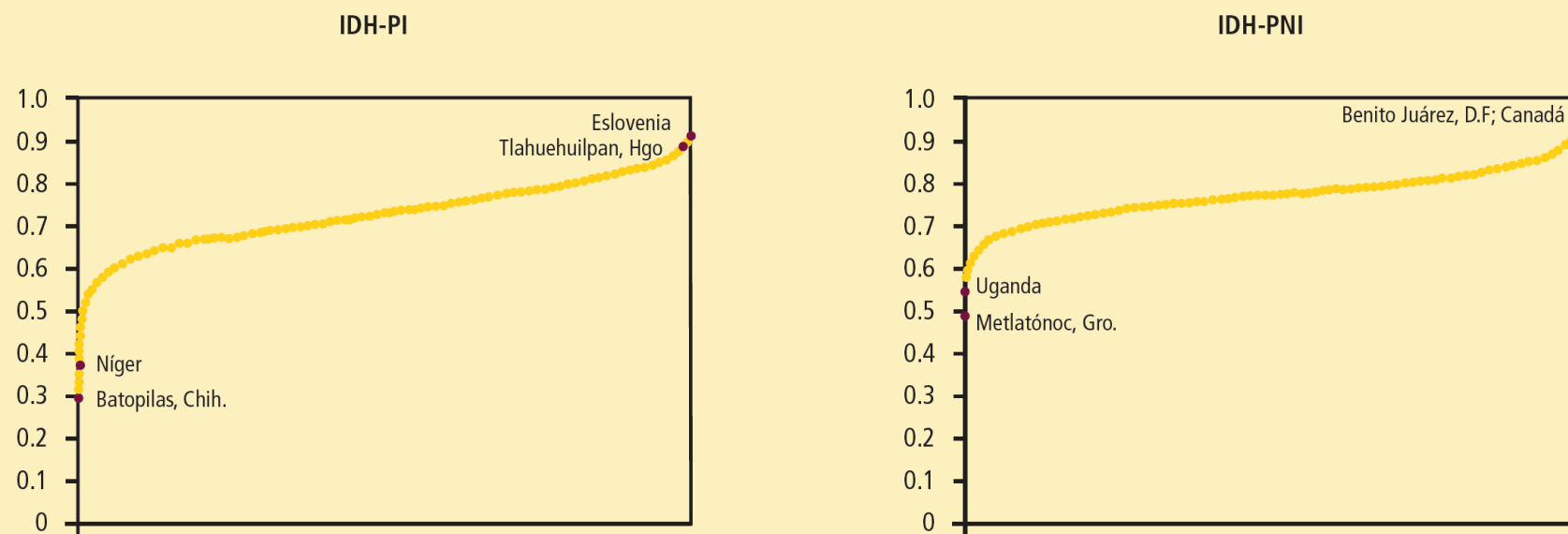
Porcentaje de población en pobreza multidimensional según grupo de edad





GRUPOS VULNERABLES
INDÍGENAS

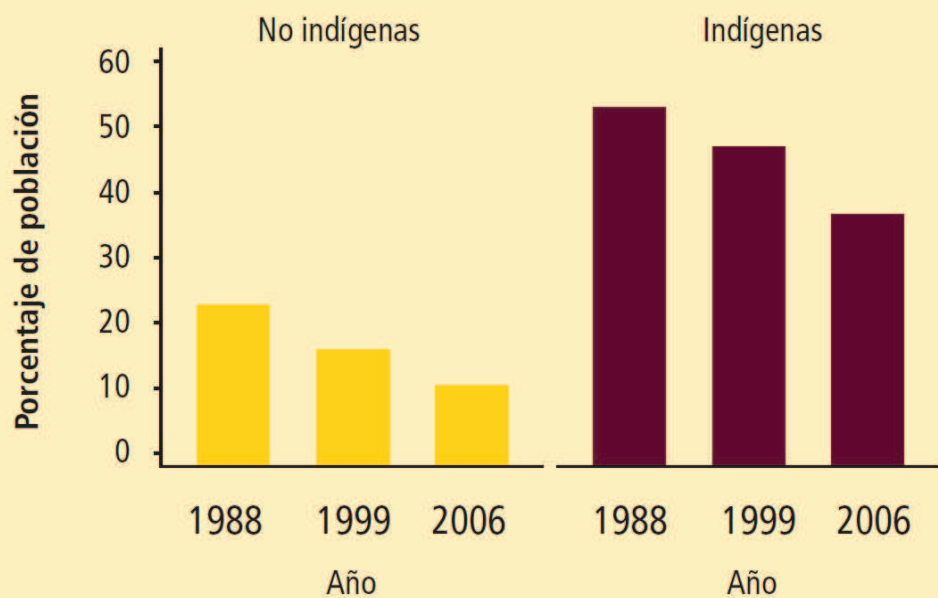
Gráfica 1.6 Índice de desarrollo humano de la población indígena y no indígena, 2005



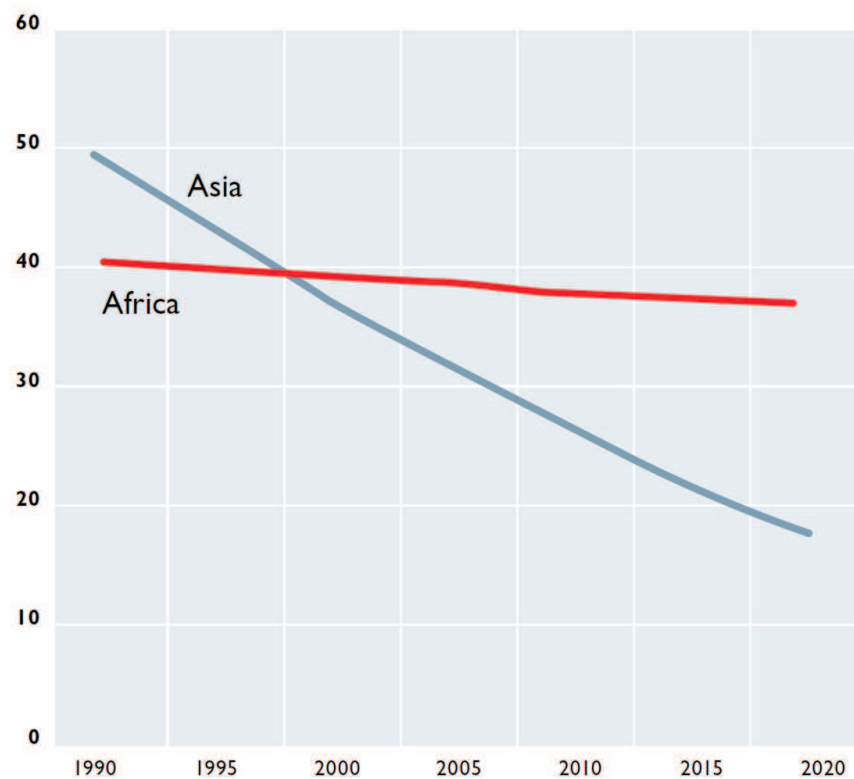
Nota: Municipios ordenados de menor a mayor IDH.

Fuente: Elaboración propia con base en PNUD (2010a). Los datos de Níger, Eslovenia, Canadá y Uganda corresponden a las estimaciones del IDH 2005 reportadas en PNUD (2009a).

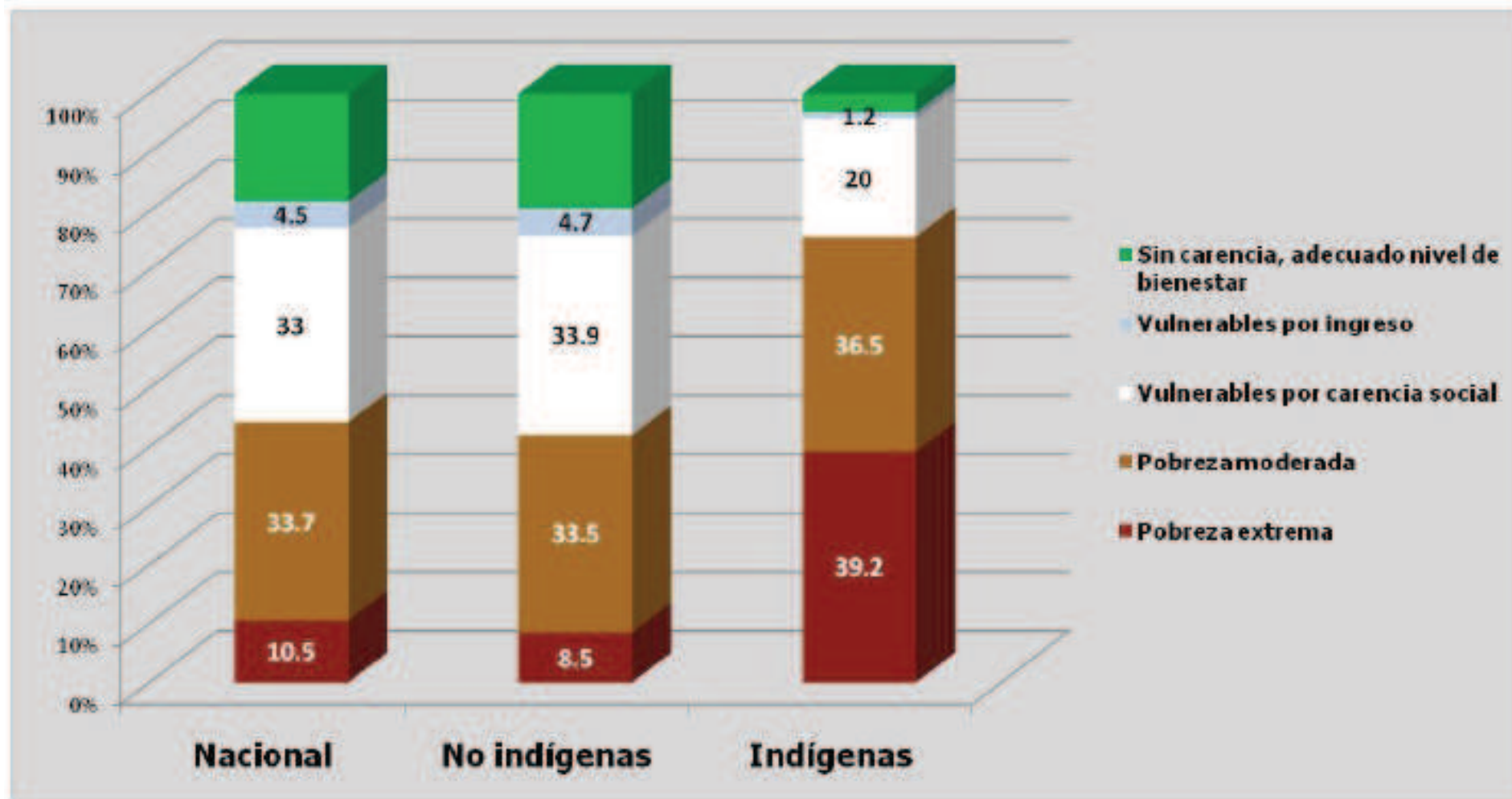
Gráfica 2.2 Desnutrición infantil crónica por condición indígena, 1988-2006



Estimated % of children stunted



Porcentaje de población en pobreza multidimensional según si hablan o no lengua indígena





GRUPOS VULNERABLES
BARRIOS POBRES



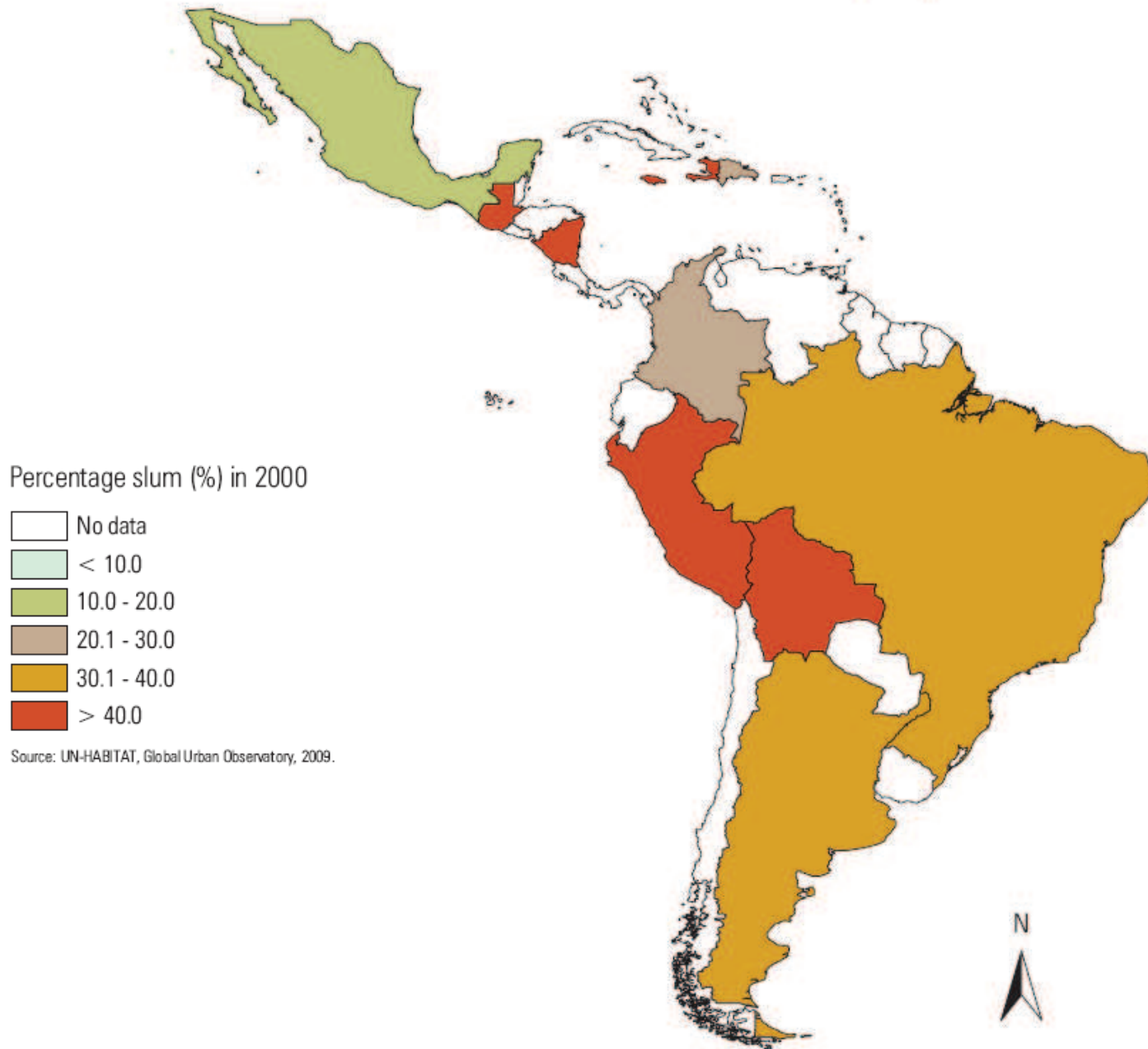
58% DE LOS POBRES
EN AMÉRICA LATINA
SON URBANOS

**EN AMERICA LATINA
el 58% de los pobres
habita zonas urbanas**

**La población urbana
se duplicará
para el año 2030**

**Las ciudades más
impactadas serán
las ciudades medias**

Slum proportions of selected countries in Latin America and The Caribbean (2000)



Under-five mortality rate
(per 1000 live births) in urban populations

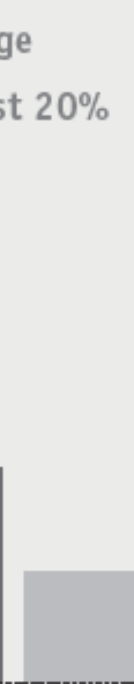
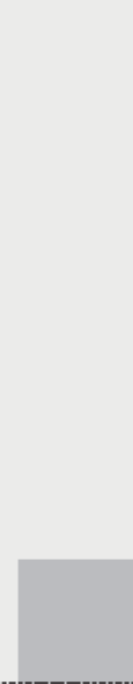
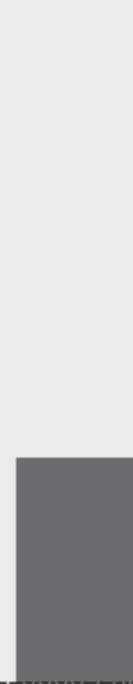
150
120
90
60
30
0

Urban poorest 20%
Urban average
Urban richest 20%

Africa

Americas

Asia





EQUIDAD DE GÉNERO





THOMSON REUTERS
FOUNDATION

G20 countries: the worst and best for women

19. INDIA
18. SAUDI ARABIA
17. INDONESIA
16. SOUTH AFRICA
15. MEXICO
14. CHINA
13. RUSSIA
12. TURKEY
11. BRAZIL
10. SOUTH KOREA
9. ARGENTINA
8. ITALY
7. JAPAN
6. UNITED STATES
5. FRANCE
4. AUSTRALIA
3. UNITED KINGDOM
2. GERMANY
1. CANADA



Source: Thomson Reuters Foundation | Map: Hyperakt

15

MEXICO

"Mexico invented the term 'machismo' and amongst the poorest rural and indigenous populations, a woman's role is to stay at home. Some communities are worse than the most marginalised societies in Africa and Asia in public health and other inequalities. Rates of violence against women are extremely high—domestic, sexual and drug-related violence."

—Blanca Rico, executive director, Semillas, Sociedad Mexicana Pro Derechos de la Mujer

Full coverage: G20women.trust.org



300

WOMEN KILLED IN CIUDAD JUAREZ IN 2011 WITH ALMOST TOTAL IMPUNITY

Amnesty USA



1/4

WOMEN SUFFER SEXUAL ABUSE BY PARTNER

Amnesty International (2008)



26.2%

OF SEATS IN LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT HELD BY WOMEN

Inter-Parliamentary Union (2012)

HDI rank	Gender Inequality Index		Maternal mortality ratio	Adolescent fertility rate	Seats in national parliament (% female)	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)		Labour force participation rate (%)		REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
	Rank	Value				Female	Male	Female	Male	Contraceptive prevalence rate, any method (% of married women ages 15–49)	At least one antenatal visit (%)	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	Total fertility rate	
														2011
56	Saudi Arabia	135	0.646	24	11.6	0.0 ^f	50.3	57.9	21.2	79.8	24.0	90.0	91.0	2.6
57	Mexico	79	0.448	85	70.6	25.5	55.8	61.9	43.2	80.6	73.0	94.0	93.0	2.2
10	Sweden	1	0.049	5	6.0	45.0	87.9	87.1	60.6	69.2	1.9
87	Colombia	91	0.482	85	74.3	13.8	48.0	47.6	40.7	77.6	78.0	94.0	96.0 ^g	2.3



GRUPOS VULNERABLES
MIGRANTES

de América Central al Norte



140 MIL AL AÑO

250 MIL AL AÑO







BIODIVERSIDAD

ENVIRONMENT ASSET BASE

Biodiversity Services

Genetic diversity

- crop and livestock that can adapt to changes
- basis for future food security

Species diversity

- goods for subsistence, health, barter and trade
- materials for small-income generating activities

Ecosystem diversity

- ecosystem services

Biodiversity within species, between species and of ecosystems is crucial to human well-being and poverty alleviation:



Ecosystem Services

Supporting

- Nutrient cycling
- Soil formation
- Primary production
- ...

Provisioning

- Food
- Freshwater
- Wood and fibre
- Fuel
- ...

Regulating

- Climate regulating
- Flood regulating
- Disease prevention
- Water purification
- ...

Cultural

- Aesthetic
- Spiritual
- Educational
- Recreational
- ...

Life on Earth – Biodiversity

ECONOMIC FLOWS



Constituents of Human Well-being

Security

- Personal safety
- Secure resource assets
- Security from disasters

Health

- Strength
- Feeling well
- Access to clean air and water

Good social relations

- Social cohesion
- Mutual respect
- Ability to help others

Basic material for good life

- Adequate livelihoods
- Sufficient nutritious food
- Shelter
- Access to goods

Freedom of choice and action:

Opportunity to be able to achieve what an individual values being and doing





LOS RETOS