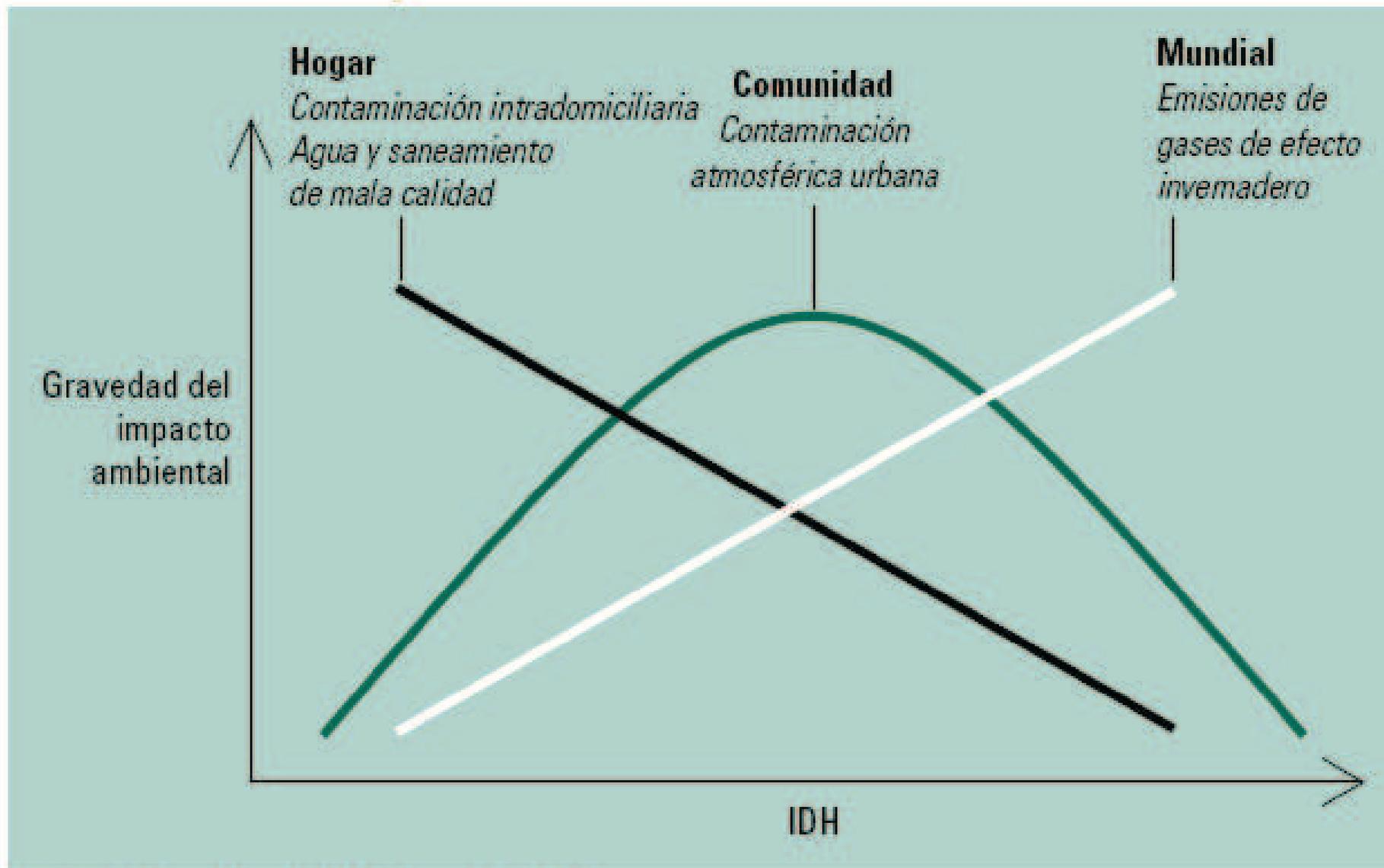


**FIGURA 2.3**

## Variabilidad de los patrones de riesgo: transiciones medioambientales y desarrollo humano

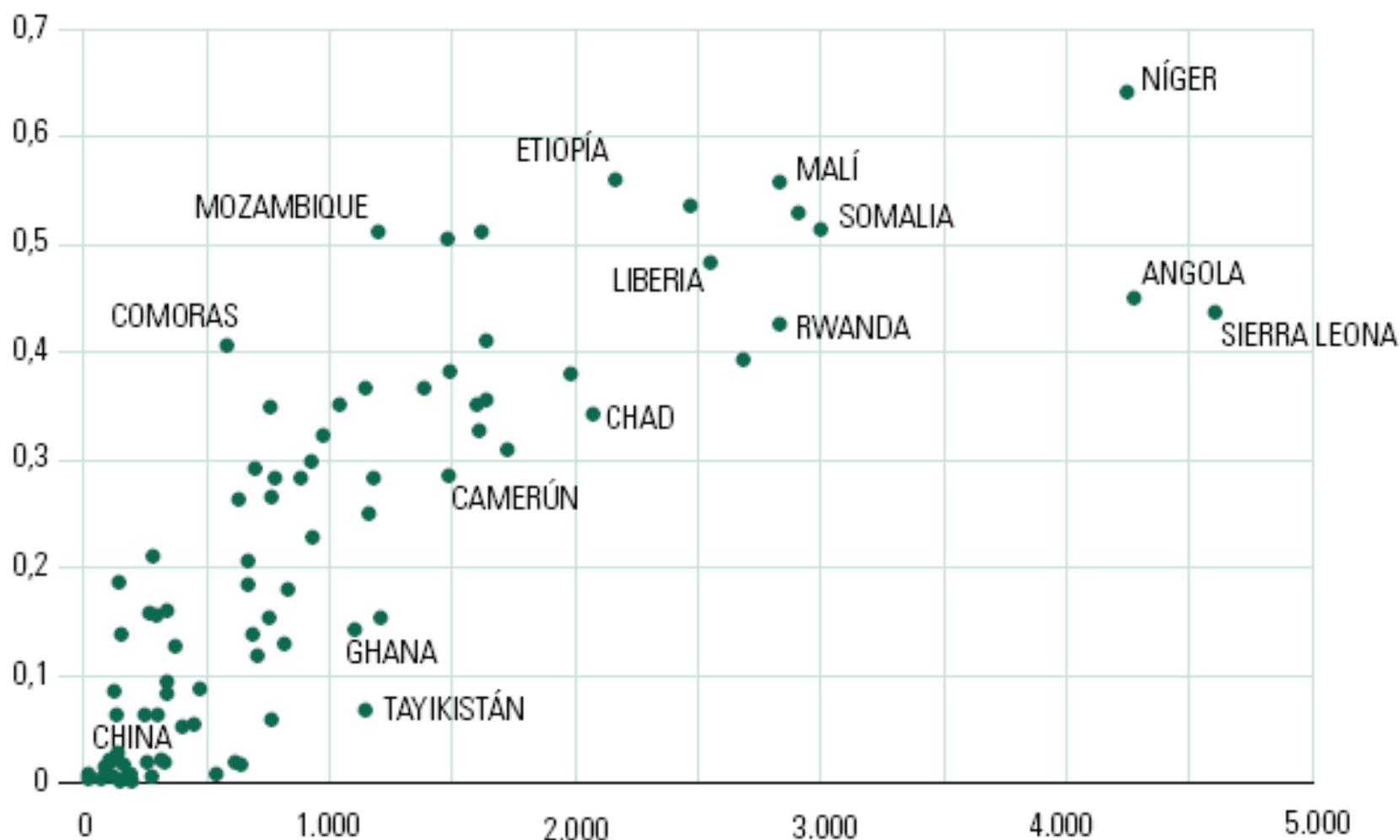


Fuente: datos basados en Hughes, Kuhn y otros (2011).

**FIGURA 3.5**

## Las muertes atribuibles a riesgos medioambientales están relacionadas con altos niveles del IPM

**IPM**



**Muertes debido a causas medioambientales** (por cada millón de personas)



# NUEVAS AMENAZAS

**NANO**

**GENES**

**BASURA e**

**QUÍMICOS**



# ESCENARIOS EXTREMOS

## **ESCENARIOS EXTREMOS**

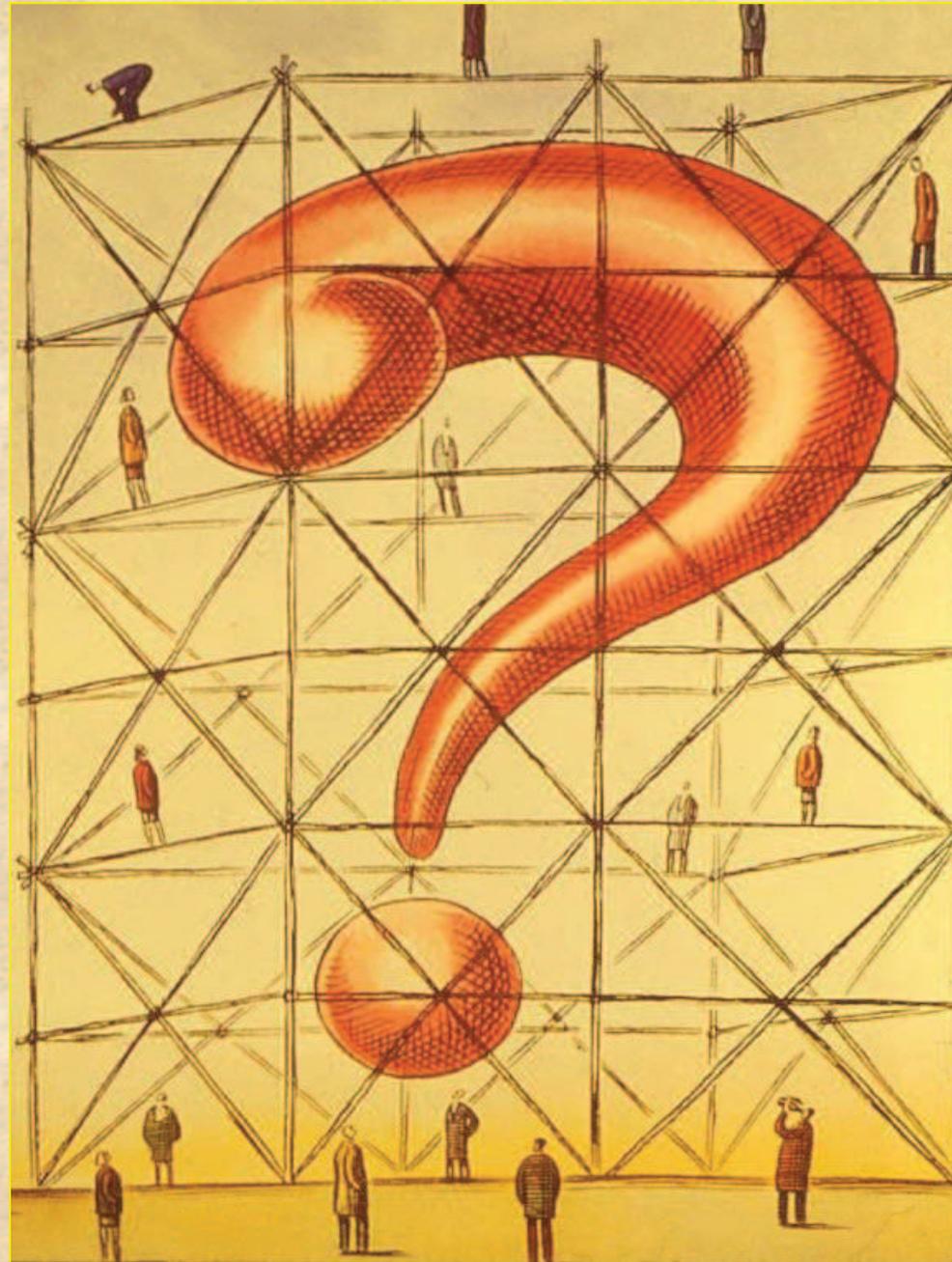


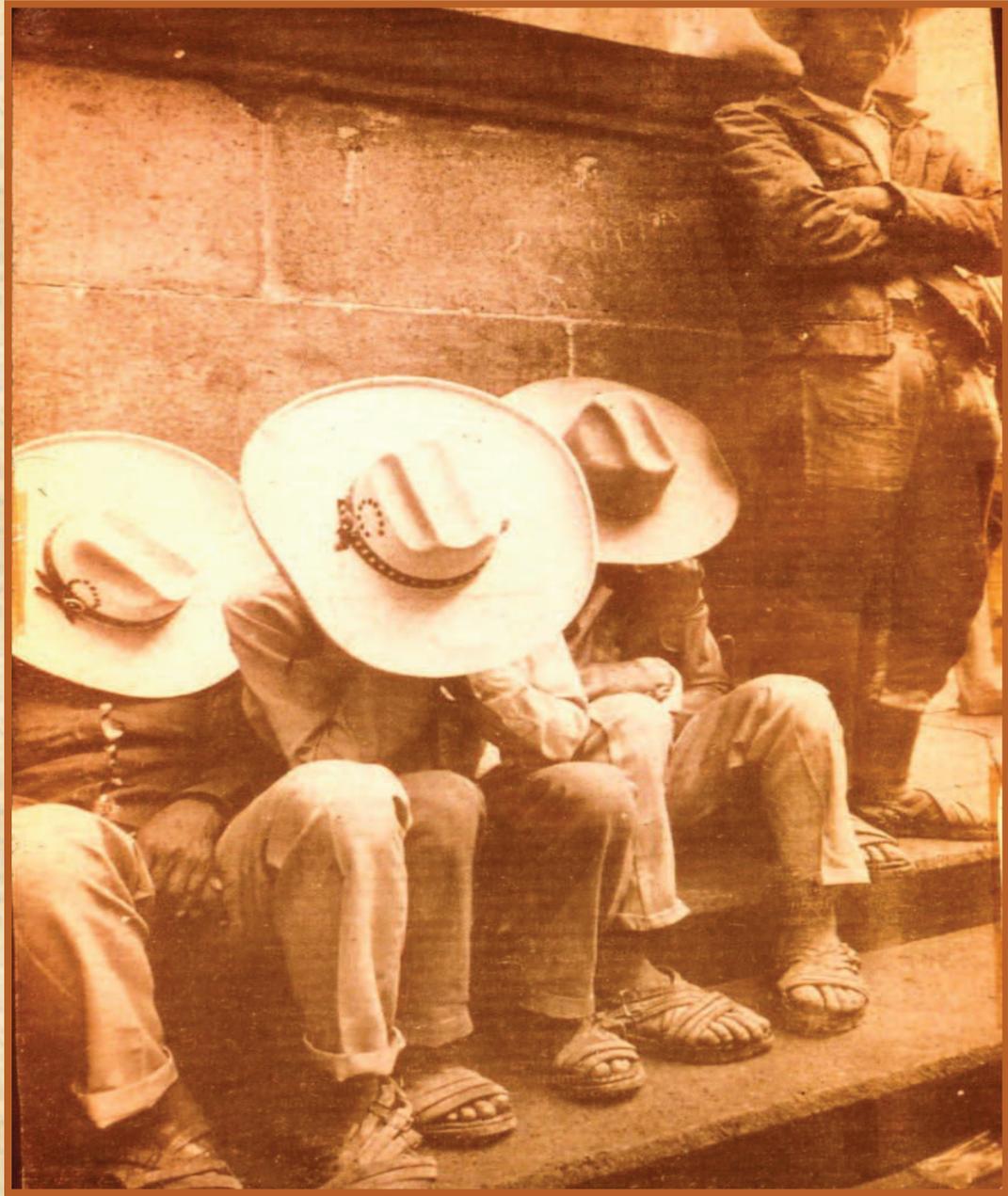
**NIÑOS  
INDÍGENAS  
EN SITIOS IMPACTADOS POR DDT  
EN ÁREAS ENDÉMICAS DE DENGUE  
Y VULNERABLES AL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO**

## **ESCENARIOS EXTREMOS**



**ADOLESCENTES  
INDÍGENAS  
CON BAJO COEFICIENTE INTELECTUAL  
MIGRANTES O JORNALEROS AGRÍCOLAS  
ADICTOS AL ALCOHOL, AL TABACO Y AL ETC.**





LA CULPA ES DEL  
MAL GOBIERNO



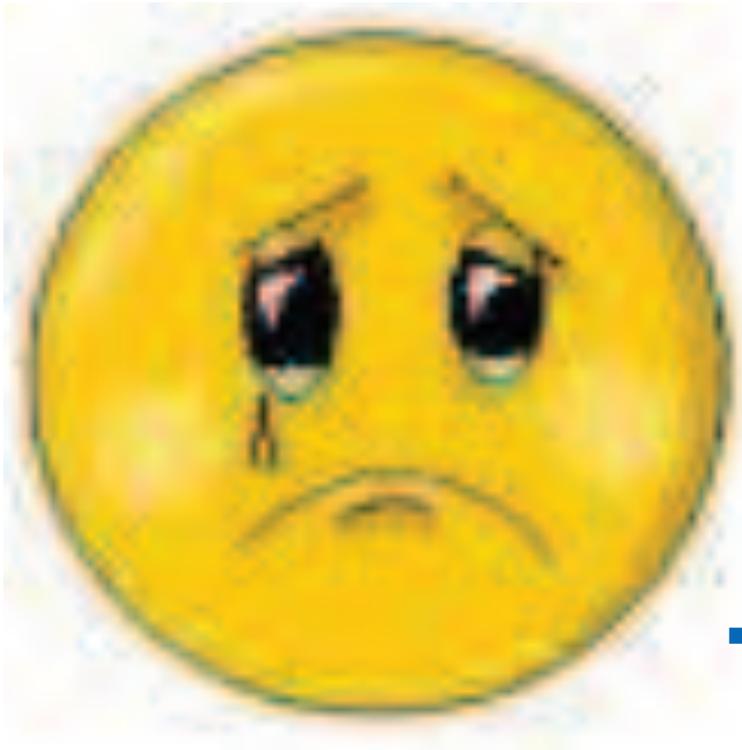
Y LA SOLUCIÓN LA  
TIENE LA VIRGEN  
MORENA







# UNA SOLUCIÓN



**PORCENTAJE DE LA POBLACIÓN**



**PAZ**



**CAPACIDAD DE DECIDIR**



# The Challenge

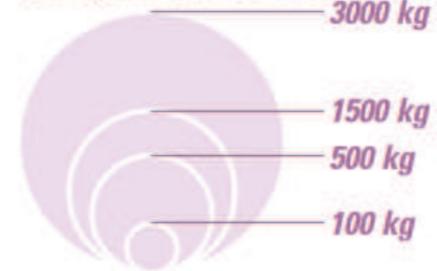


**TABLE 1.1** *Country case examples of multiple forms of violence*

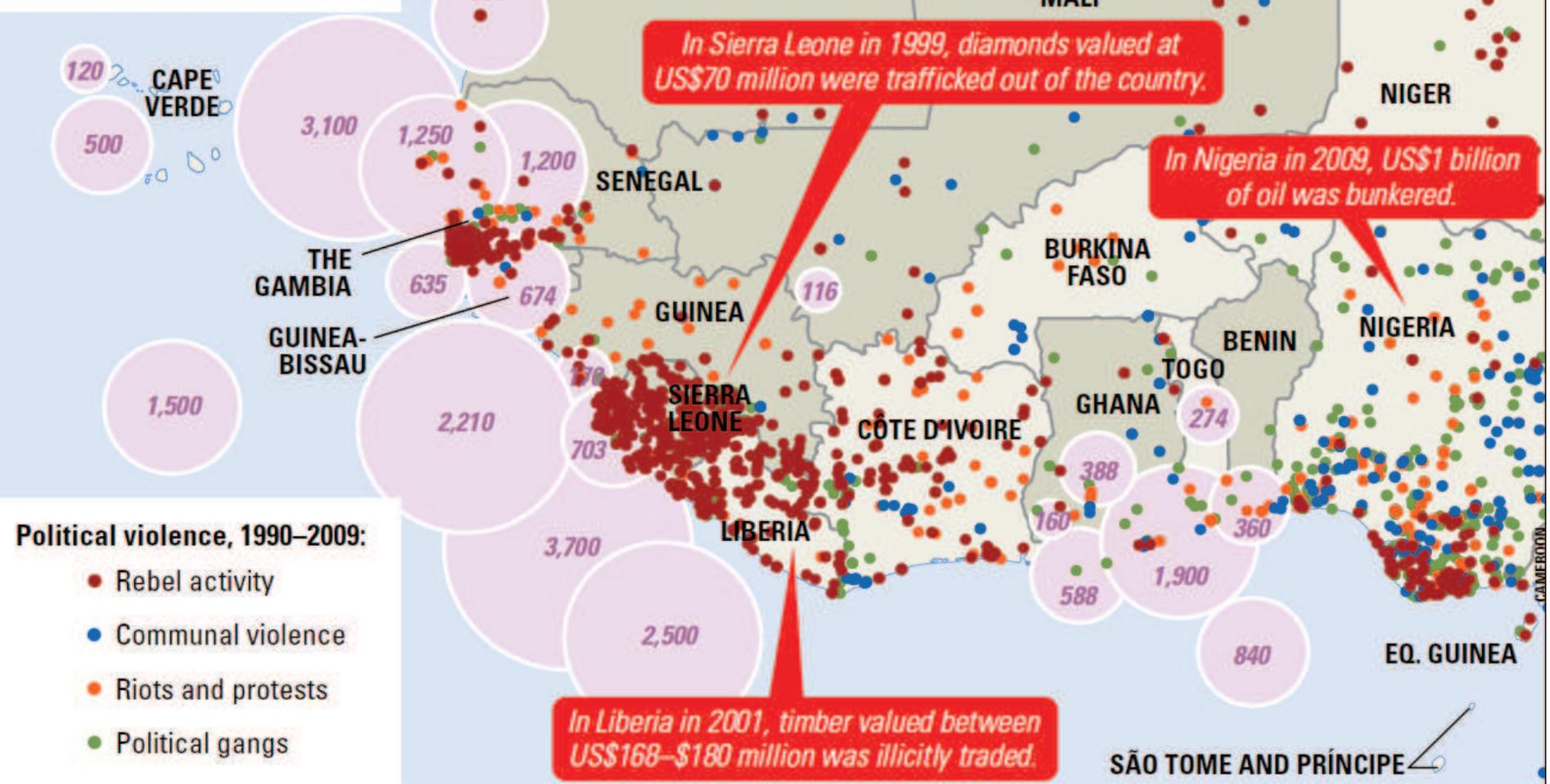
Country	Local intergroup conflict	"Conventional" political conflict (contests for state power or for autonomy or independence)	Widespread gang-related violence	Organized crime or trafficking with accompanying violence	Local conflicts with transnational ideological connections
Afghanistan	Multiple incidents involving militias including Amanullah Khan and Abdul Rashid Dostum (2002–08)	Taliban, other actors (2002–present)	Warlordism (2002–present)	Opium production and trafficking	Al-Qaeda links with Taliban
Pakistan	Intratribal conflict (2004–09)	Pakistani Taliban (2007–present); Balochistan separatists (2004–present)		Drug production and trafficking	Cross-border ideological militant links
Mali	Rebel infighting (1994); ethnic violence in Gao, Kayes, and Kindal regions (1998–99)	Rebel groups in Northern Mali (1990–present)		Transnational trafficking of illicit goods, principally drugs and weapons	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
Papua New Guinea	Ethnic and tribal conflicts in the Highlands (2001–present)	Secessionist movement (Bougainville Revolutionary Army, 1989–2001)	Urban crime and gang violence	Human trafficking; source and transit point for illicit timber trade	
El Salvador		Rebel groups (1979–92)	La Mara Salva Trucha, La 18, La Mao Mao, and La Máquina	Drug trafficking	
Kenya	Clan and ethnic group violence (2005–08)	Election violence	Widespread gang activity (1980s–present)	Drug trafficking hub, particularly for heroin	
Tajikistan		Democratic and Islamist opposition groups (1992–96); Movement for Peace in Tajikistan (1998)		Major transit country for Afghan narcotics; human trafficking	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
Philippines	Local clan conflicts	Muslim separatist groups in Mindanao (Moro Islamic Liberation Front and Moro National Liberation Front)		Kidnap for ransom; human trafficking; methamphetamine source for East and Southeast Asia	Al-Qaeda and Jemaah Islamiyah links with Abu Sayyaf (Mindanao)
Northern Ireland (United Kingdom)	Local tensions over religion and economic disparities underlie much of the escalated violence	Irish Republican Army (IRA) (1971–98)	Splinter groups of IRA and Protestant paramilitaries	Drug trafficking (amphetamines)	

Sources: Lockhart and Glencorse 2010; Straus 2010; Demombynes 2010; Barron and others 2010; Dinnen, Porter, and Sage 2010; Europa Publications 2001; Economist Intelligence Unit 2010; Oxford Reference Online 2001; Uppsala University 2009b, 2009a; UNODC 2010b.

### Major cocaine seizures (kilograms), 2005–2009:



Countries that reported seizures on land



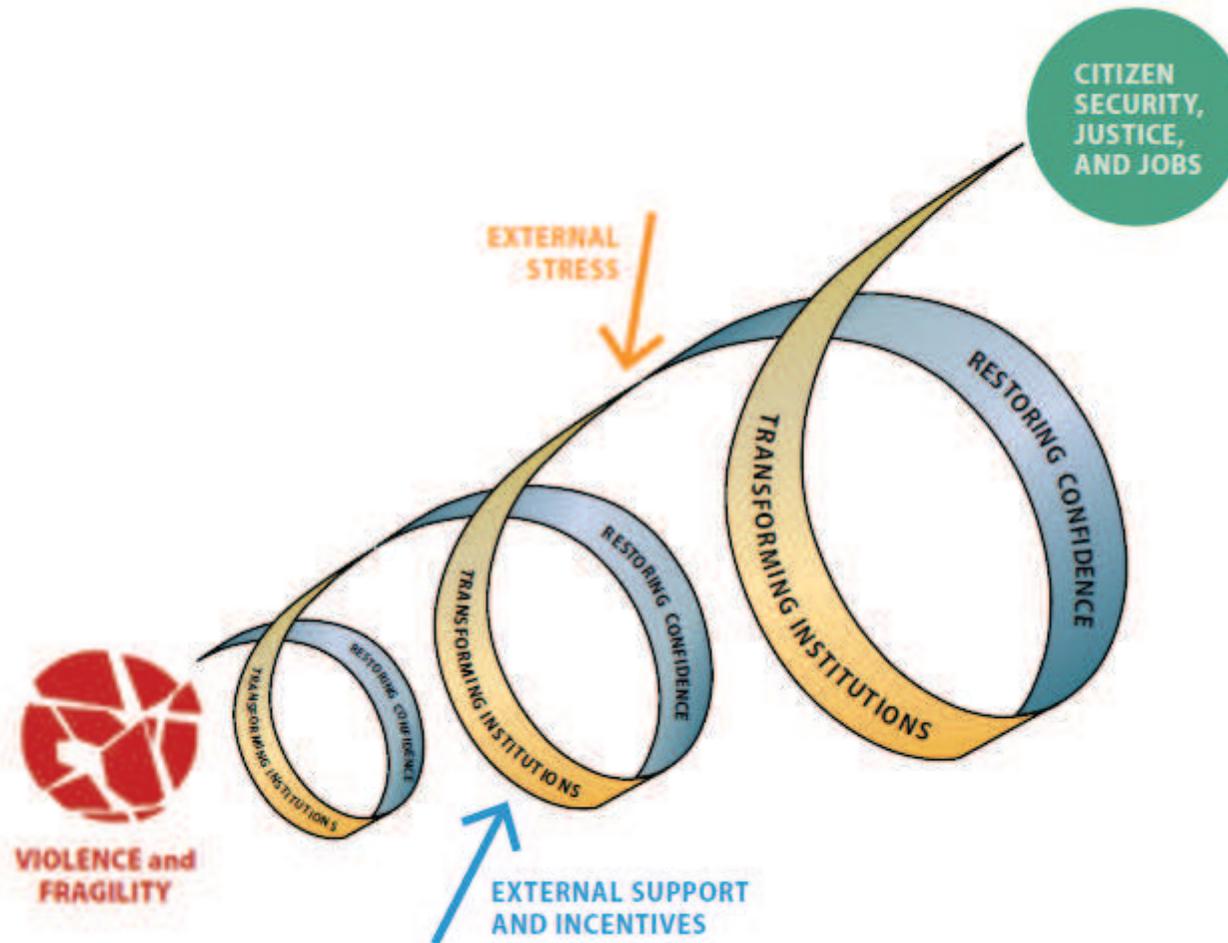
### Political violence, 1990–2009:

- Rebel activity
- Communal violence
- Riots and protests
- Political gangs

SÃO TOME AND PRÍNCIPE



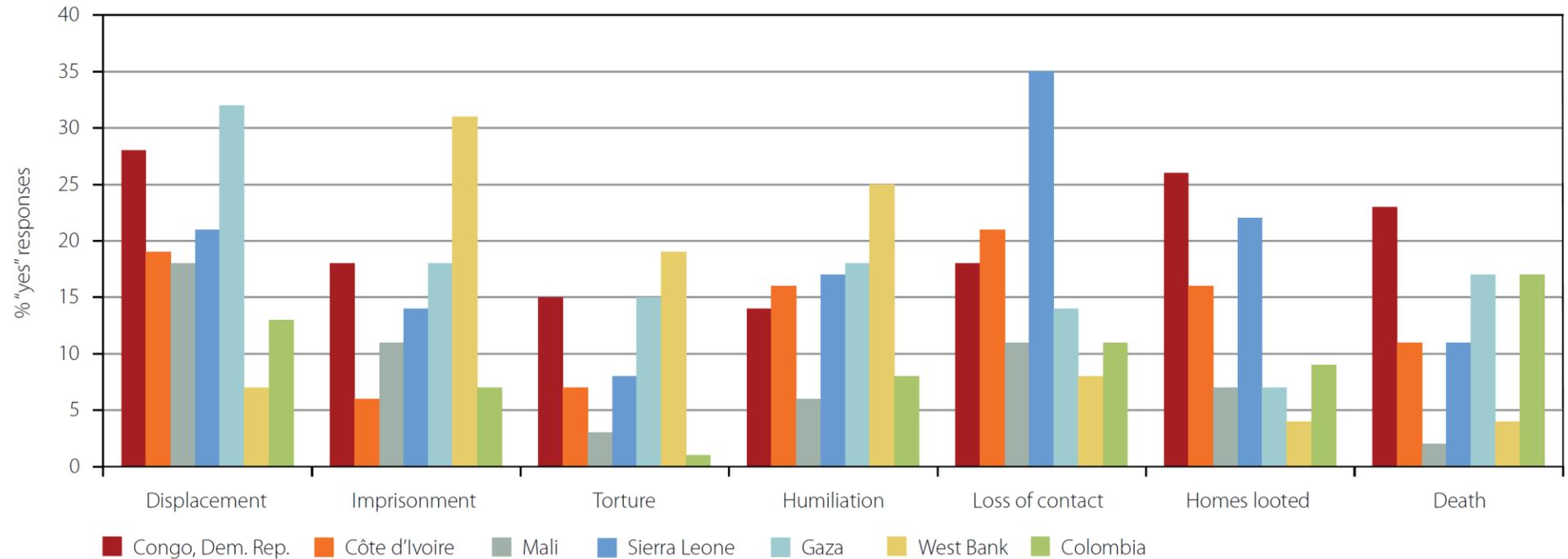
**FIGURE 2.1** *Moving from fragility and violence to institutional resilience in citizen security, justice, and jobs*



Source: WDR team.

**FIGURE 1.4** *Violence creates suffering for families in myriad ways: Responses to survey on experiences of violence on immediate family member in last three years*

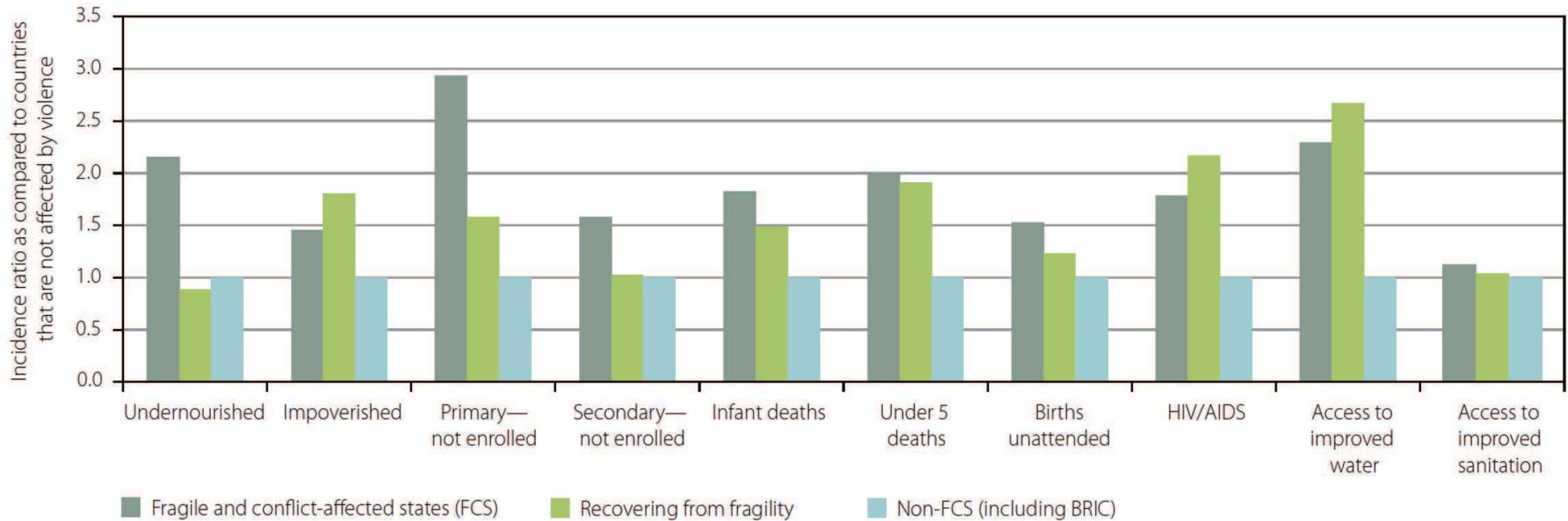
*People in conflict-affected countries experience displacement, loss of contact, imprisonment, and humiliation, which affect entire families, disrupting life and destroying social capital. In Gaza, a third of respondents reported that someone in their immediate family had been displaced in the last three years. In the West Bank, a third had experienced someone being imprisoned. In Sierra Leone, 35 percent of the respondents reported that they lost contact with a member of their immediate family in the last three years.*



**FIGURE 1.6** *Violence is the main constraint to meeting the MDGs*

**a.** Incidence ratio of undernourishment, poverty and other ills for fragile, recovering, and non-fragile developing countries (non-FCS)

*A child in a fragile or conflict-affected state is twice as likely to be undernourished as a child in another developing country—and nearly three times as likely to be out of primary school.*





WHY TREAT  
PEOPLE  
WITHOUT  
CHANGING  
WHAT MAKES  
THEM SICK?



UTOPIA

**La utopía está en el  
horizonte.**

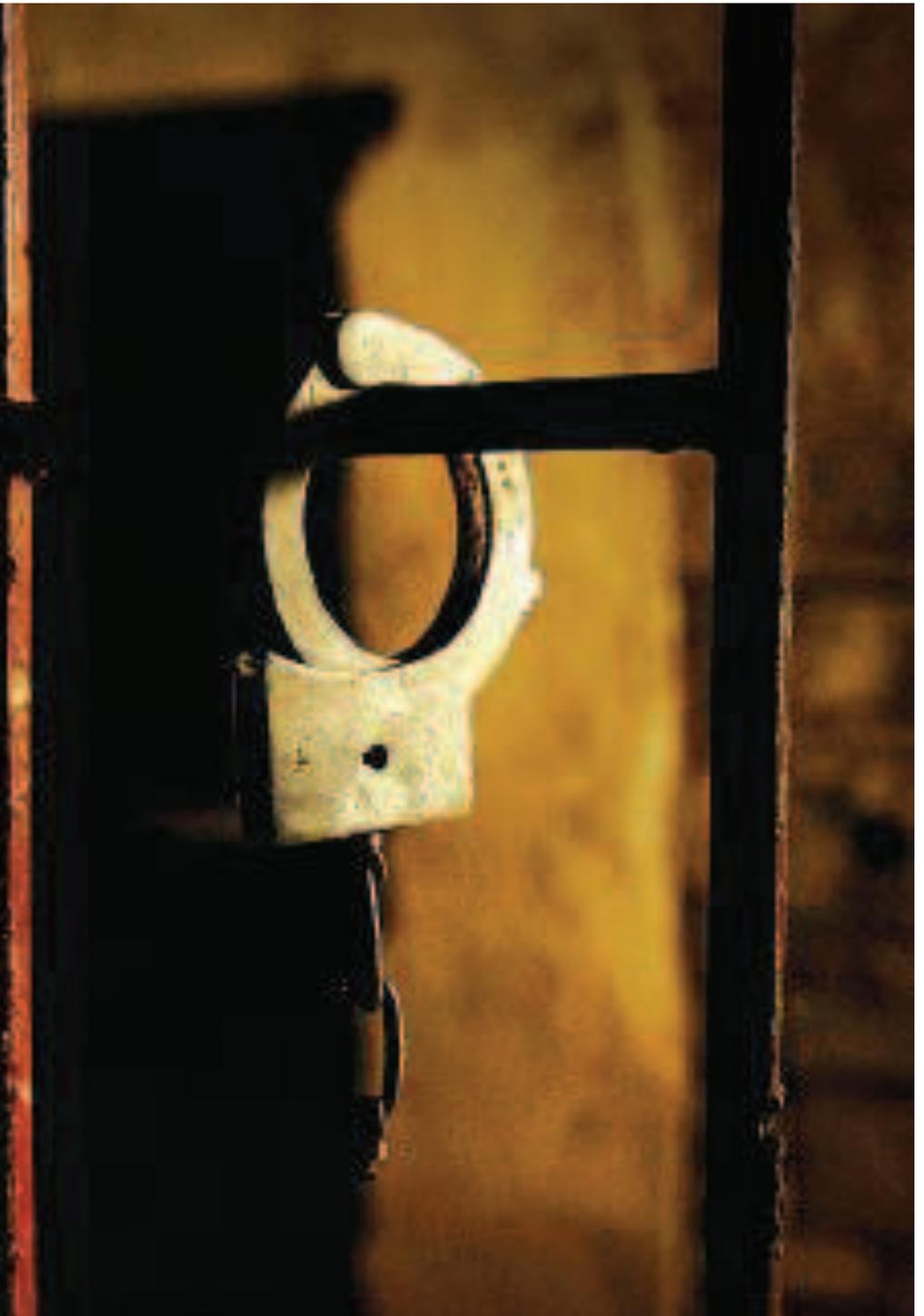
**Camino dos pasos,  
ella se aleja dos  
pasos**

**y el horizonte se  
corre diez pasos  
más allá.**

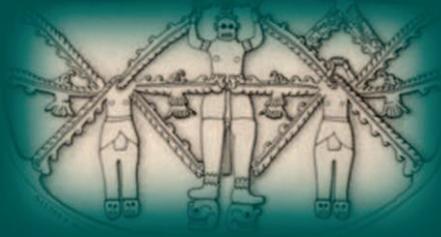
**¿Entonces para que  
sirve la utopía?**

**Para eso, sirve para  
caminar.**

**Eduardo Galeano**







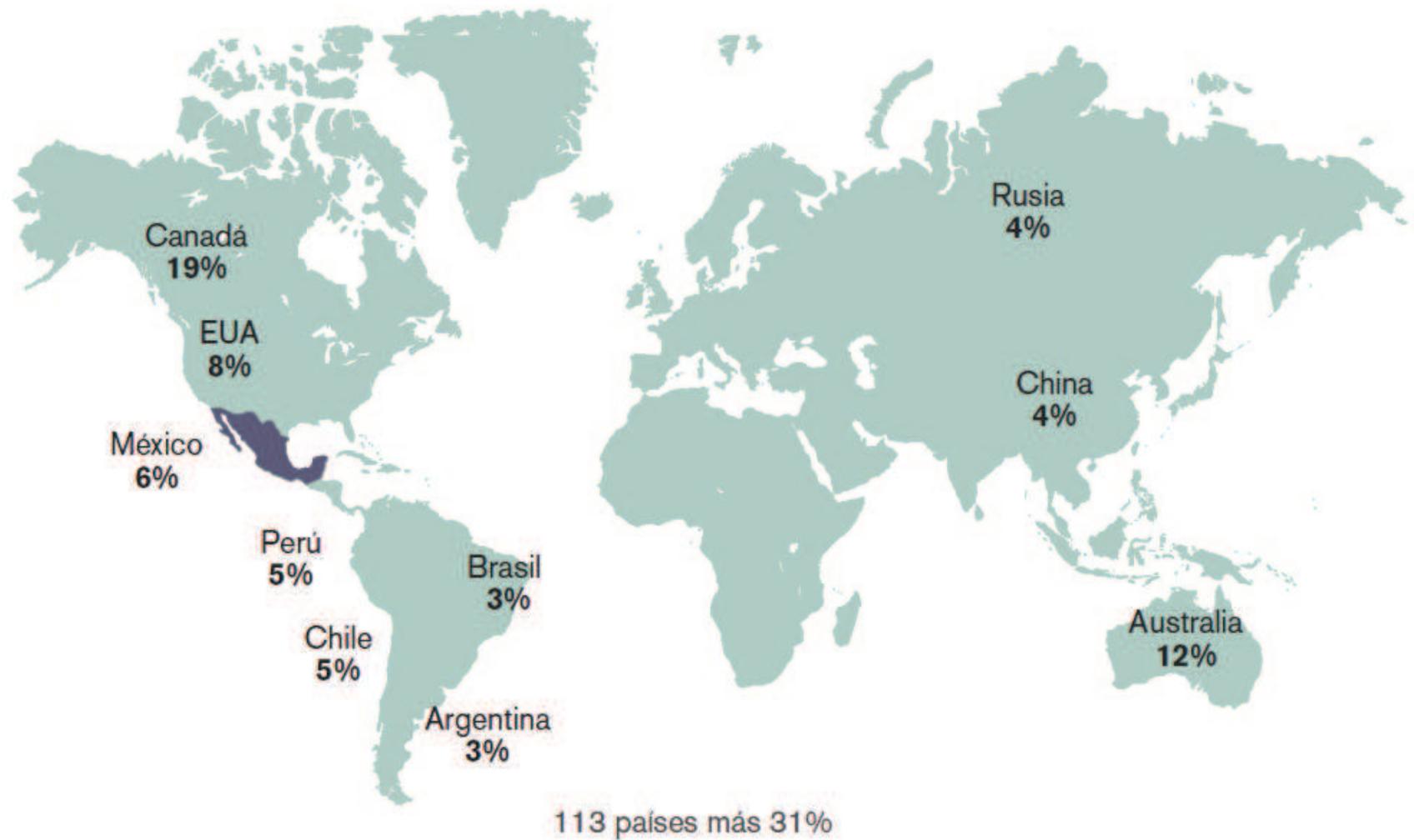
# 1. MINERÍA



**ESCENARIOS**

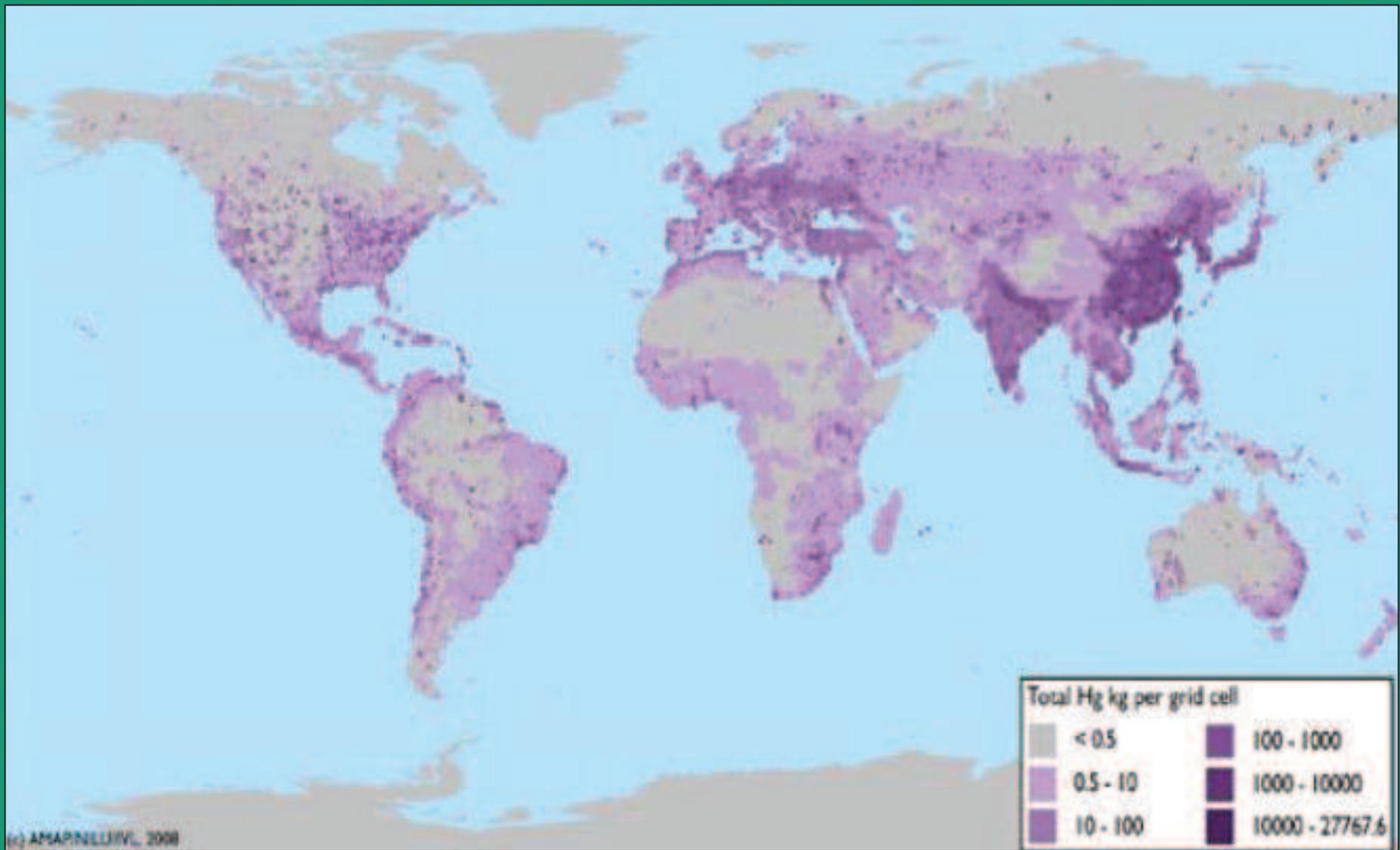
**GRAN MINERÍA**  
**PEQUEÑA MINERÍA**

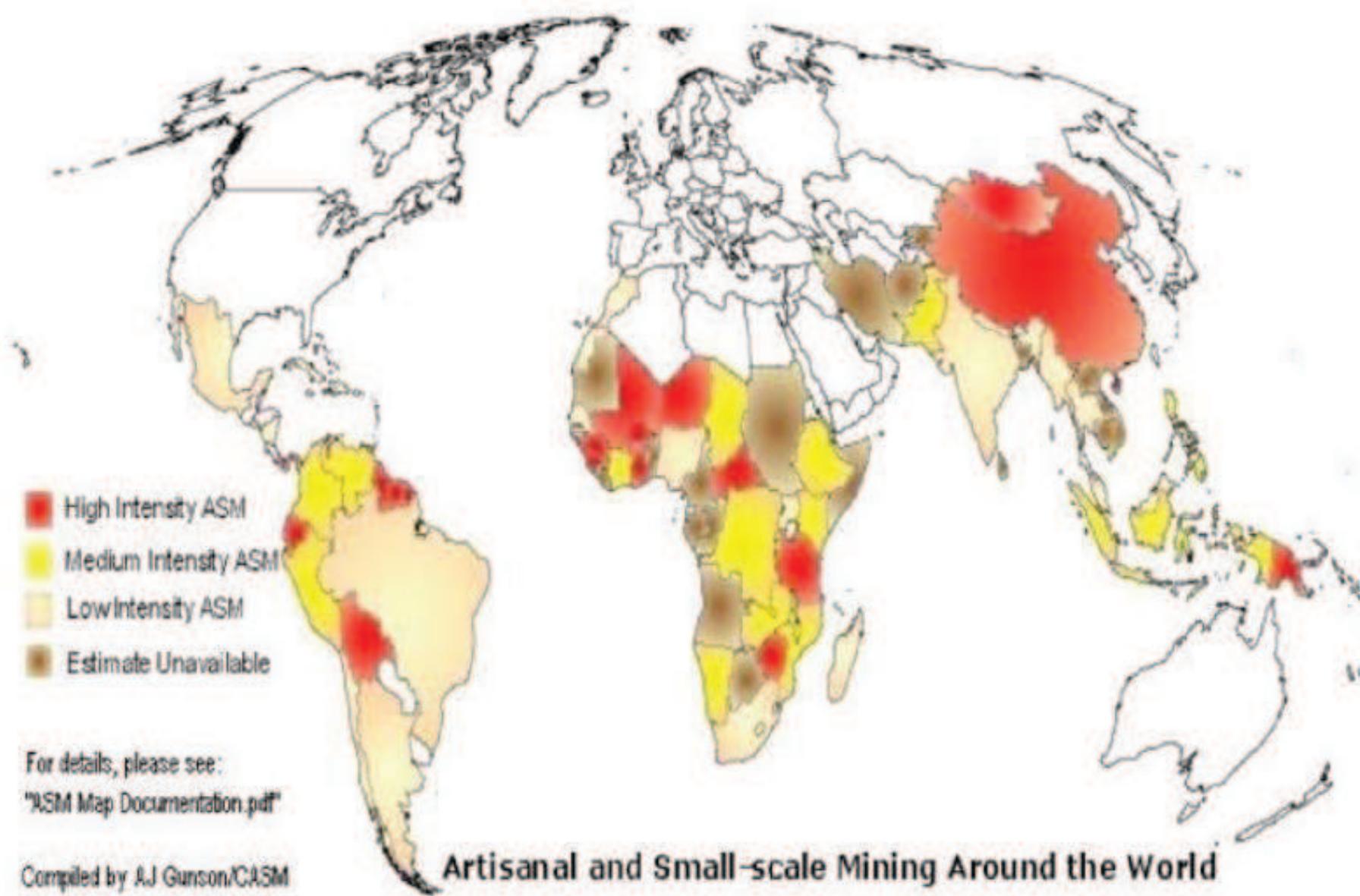
**PRESUPUESTO DE EXPLORACIÓN POR PAÍSES LOS 10 MEJORES TIENE EL 69% DEL PRESUPUESTO TOTAL US\$ 10,680\* MILLONES EN 2010**



Fuente: MEG

Nota: \* No incluye uranio





# SUBVALORADO



18 12:14 PM



**ESCENARIOS**

**GRAN MINERÍA  
PEQUEÑA MINERÍA**

**DISTRIBUCIÓN**

**MINERÍA EN  
AMÉRICA LATINA**