Recognition and Distribution: Equity and Justice policies for Discriminated groups in Latin America

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Identity or ascription-defined groups pose specific challenges to social policies: inequality and exclusion go hand-in-hand with difference in ethnic, gender, geographic and age conditions.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, a long story of cultural negation, ethnic and gender discrimination, territorial marginalization, and lack of effective citizenship, explains situations of relatively greater exclusion, vulnerability, poverty and/or social exclusion.

Given the scenario of identity demands in the political context of Latin American countries, the main challenge lies in combining recognition policies in the political, cultural and juridical areas, with distribution policies in the areas of social policy and access to productive assets.
POVERTY AND ETHNICITY IN LATIN AMERICA

LATIN AMERICA (14 COUNTRIES): INCIDENCE OF EXTREME POVERTY IN INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-DESCENDANT INDIVIDUALS AS A MULTIPLE OF THE INCIDENCE IN THE REST OF THE POPULATION

(one dollar per day line)

Source: ECLAC, based on special tabulations of household surveys in the respective countries

LATIN AMERICA (9 COUNTRIES) 15-19 YEAR OLDS WHO HAVE NOT COMPLETED PRIMARY EDUCATION, ACCORDING TO ETHNIC OR RACIAL GROUP NATIONAL TOTAL, AROUND THE YEAR 2002. (In percentages)

**ETNICITY AND EDUCATIONAL GAPS IN LATIN AMERICA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Originaria</th>
<th>No originaria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panamá</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brasil</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perú</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>América Latina a/</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Simple average for countries.
- Source: UNESCO, Universal conclusion of primary education in Latin America: are we really so near the goal? Regional Report on the development goals for the Millenium in terms of education Santiago, Chile, UNESCO’s Regional Education Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (OREALC), October 2004.

HIDDEN DIMENSION OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN LATIN AMERICA

**Sex distribution by quintiles (urban areas, simple average for 15 countries):**

**Graph 1**

Sex distribution by quintiles according to **per-capita income** in households
Population aged 15 and over

**Graph 2**

Sex distribution by quintiles according to persons’ **individual income**,
Population aged 15 and over

Source: ECLAC, Women and Development Unit, based on special tabulations of household surveys in the respective countries.
THE GEOGRAPHICAL BIAS OF INDIGENCE IN LATIN AMERICA

LATIN AMERICAa/ : EVOLUTION OF INDIGENCE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA 1990 - 2005b/
(in percentages and millions of people)

Source: ECLAC on projections based on household surveys of the respective countries.
a/ Estimation based on 18 countries in the region and Haiti.
b/ 2004 figures correspond to a projection.

PRO-ACTIVE MULTICULTURALISM: THE EMERGING APPROACH

1. Equality and difference: two logics, two challenges.

2. Deconstructing social policies from the discourse of “sub-alternity”. From targeting to co-managing.

3. Public policies between universal social rights and collective cultural rights.

4. From stigma to recognition, from dependence to self-determination: emphasis on human development.
SCOPE MATTERS

1. Universal policies: most proven to ensure a long-term articulation between development, equity and social citizenship.

2. Focalized policies: higher short-term impact on distribution and reduction of vulnerability.

3. Affirmative action policies/politics: reverting the vicious circle into the virtuous circle between recognition, redistribution and participation.
EQUALITY AND DIFFERENTIATION: THE UNCERTAIN EQUATION

- Health: universal access, specific mediations
  - Between cultural heritage and modern provision.
  - Reproductive rights: a question of policy, a question of culture.
  - Youth risks: a challenge to health routines.

- Education: what does promoting equality really mean?
  - Deconstructing the enlightened-educational project.
  - The hidden discrimination: books and classrooms.
  - Educating differently to promote equality.
  - Old fashions and new forms.
EQUALITY AND DIFFERENTIATION: THE UNCERTAIN EQUATION - CONT.

- Social protection, territory and justice
  - Moving away from Bismarck: social protection beyond formal labor.

- Territory: productive asset and identity claims

- The crossroads of justice: between people’s autonomy and Nation-State institutions

- De jure vs. de facto: the gap remains open
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