Vigeo and CSR-The Daughter of Globalization

- Capital flows and Foreign Direct Investment
- Technology transfers: open-sourcing
- International sharing of best practices

Circumvent development challenges of the past

Nation-states, transnational spaces, and family
Vigeo and CSR-The Daughter of Globalization

- Capital flows and Foreign Direct Investment
- Technology transfers: open-sourcing
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Circumvent development challenges of the past

TheCaseSolutions.com
The impacts of transnational forces of globalization in female labor and female migration in Latin America

TheCaseSolutions.com
Labor flexibilization

WHAT is it?

“The ability of companies to:
(1) adjust the employment level and the time of recruitment, according to changes in demand
(2) modify wages according to productivity and the ability to pay,
(3) to reassign workers to different tasks and increment their work load”


Main Consequence: Deterioration of working conditions and job insecurity
Consequences for women:
1) Increase of women working in the informal sector.

Trend of Not Registered Employees by Gender

Argentina

Chile

TheCaseSolutions.com
2) Unemployment

GENDER GAP IN AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT (female to male):

3) Migration

- Argentina (35.1 percent)
- Venezuela (25.4 percent) (mainly Colombian women)
- Costa Rica (Nicaraguan women)
- Chile (Peruvian women)

WHY?
- to seek a new life abroad and flee from armed conflicts, poverty, effects of natural disasters, domestic violence or sexual abuse.

WHAT DO THEY DO?
- Migrant women usually find jobs in domestic and caregiving work, street vending, or waitressing

HAZARDS
- Migrant women in Latin-America are vulnerable to racism, xenophobia, physical, psychological and sexual violence, abuse of labour rights, forced labour, sexual exploitation and human trafficking.
Feminization of Migration

Peruvian migration to Chile, 1984 -2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexo</th>
<th>1992</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>Variación porcentual</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Número</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Número</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres</td>
<td>3 476</td>
<td>49,5</td>
<td>22 037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hombres</td>
<td>3 545</td>
<td>50,5</td>
<td>14 198</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7 021</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>36 235</td>
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</table>

Nicaraguan migration to Costa Rica, 1984 -2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexo</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>Variación</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Número</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>Número</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mujeres</td>
<td>22 533</td>
<td>49,1</td>
<td>113 302</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hombres</td>
<td>23 385</td>
<td>50,9</td>
<td>113 072</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>45 918</td>
<td>100,0</td>
<td>226 374</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of migration and deterioration of labor conditions:

“MAQUILAS” O “MAQUILADORAS”