

# Vigeo and CSR-The Daughter of Globalization

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

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Circumvent development challenges of the past



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**Circumvent development challenges of  
the past**

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

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**Feminization**

Peruvian migration to Chile, 1984-2000

Sexo	1992	
	Numero	%
Mujeres	3 470	68.5
Hombres	1 646	31.5
Total	5 116	100.0

Nicaraguan migration to Costa Rica, 1984-2000

Sexo	1984	
	Numero	%
Mujeres	23 533	49.1
Hombres	23 505	49.8
Total	47 038	100.0



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## 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”

Source: ECLAC (2010), p. 11.

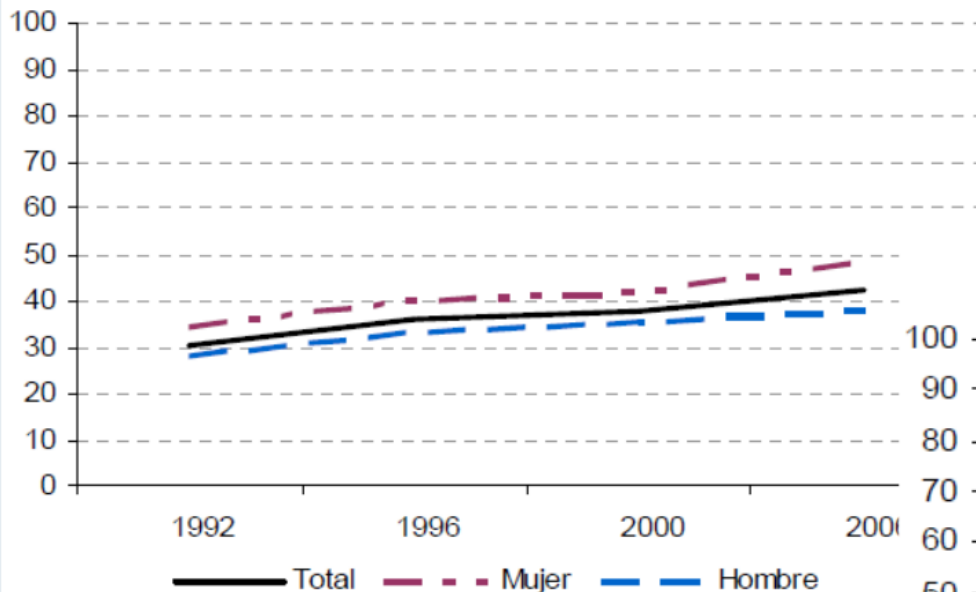
Main Consequence: Deterioration of working conditions and job insecurity

# ConSequences for Women:

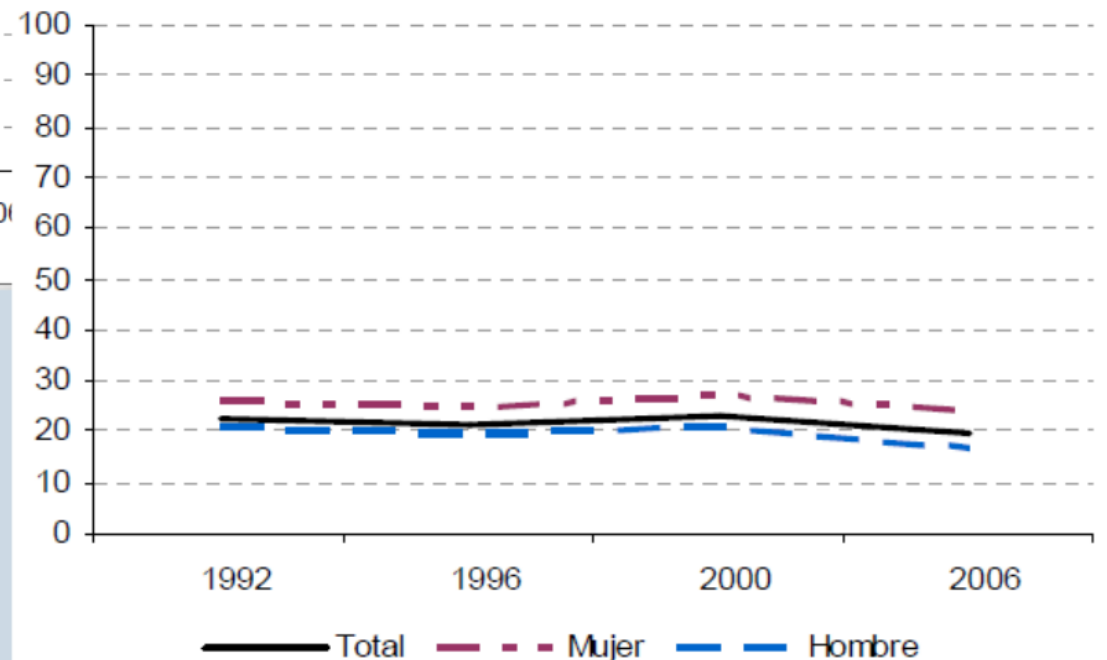
1) Increase of women working in the informal sector.

## TREND OF NOT REGISTERED EMPLOYEES BY GENDER

Argentina



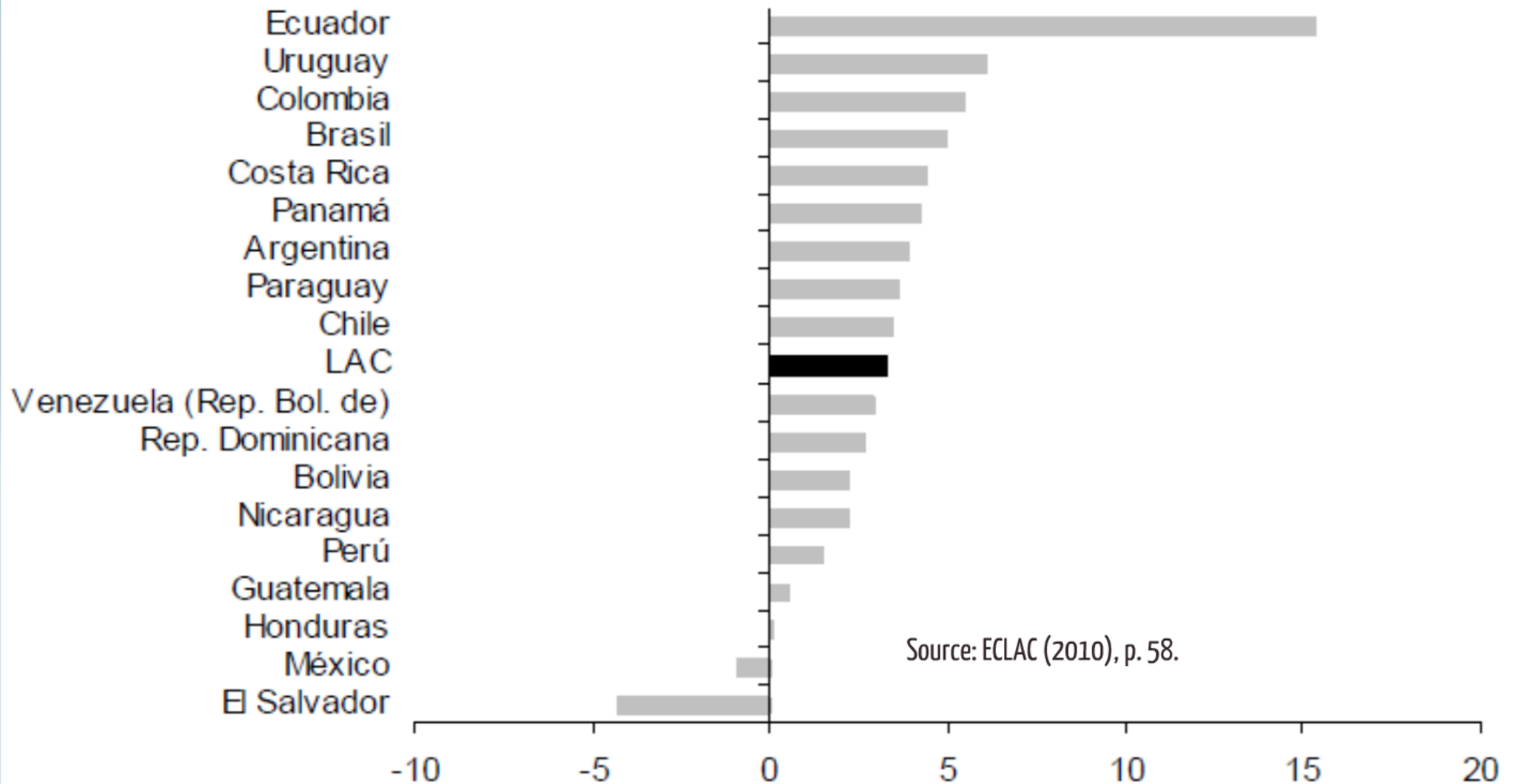
Chile



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## 2) Unemployment

GENDER GAP IN AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT (female to male):



### 3) Migration

WHERE? Countries of destination(2000):

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

Sexo	1992		2002		Variación porcentual
	Número	%	Número	%	
Mujeres	3 476	49,5	22 037	60,8	5,3
Hombres	3 545	50,5	14 198	39,2	3,0
Total	7 021	100,0	36 235	100,0	4,2

Nicaraguan migration to Costa Rica, 1984 -2000

Sexo	1984		2000		Variación
	Número	%	Número	%	
Mujeres	22 533	49,1	113 302	50,1	4,0
Hombres	23 385	50,9	113 072	49,9	3,8
Total	45 918	100,0	226 374	100,0	3,9

Source: ECLAC (2005), p. 31.



# Example of migration and deterioration of labor conditions: "MAQUILAS" O "MAQUILADORAS"

