

Last update September 10th hit refresh! [FCRH Calendar](#) **F18 Syllabus.**

Office hours: Monday 1-2:30pm and 7:30-8:30pm (E-527 Dealy) & Wed 9:30pm

Many other times are fine with me, email me to confirm mcleod@fordham.edu

My office phone is 718-817-0063 works but only if I am in my office 718 817-

4045/48 my Skype name is Darryl.mcleod. Most readings should be here, in the

HW pdfs or on the [class syllabus](#). Problems or *Broken url?, please send me an*

email. Final Exam?? A&L, 2017 is our MIT Press text.... [My Twitter Account](#) has

many LatAm related readings **WEBEX works for office hours anytime, w/o video but audio and screen sharing**

<https://fordham.webex.com/join/mcleod> <http://www.gdsnet.org/> [Laptops are great. But not during lectures](#)

September 2018						
Mon	Tu	W	Th	Fri	Sat	Sun
27	28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

'Pioneering' former Chilean President Michelle Bachelet officially appointed new UN human rights chief



UN Photo/Jean-Marc Ferré Michelle Bachelet of Chile, newly-appointed as the next UN High Commissioner for Human Rights by Secretary-General António Guterres.

10 August 2018 | Human Rights



Special events affecting Latin America Fall 2018 Latin America News and event watch

Climate disasters & Hurricane watch (Puerto Rico): Hurricane Florence may hit the U.S. near NC/SC border Thursday or Friday September 12th 2018. See #florence & [NPR](#) Why were there so many Hurricanes in 2017? Recall that on September 20th 2017 Hurricane Maria hit Puerto Rico plunging 3.4 million residents into darkness, estimates put fatalities at over 1000 people died, the last to have their power restored. Many thousands flew to the United States, mainly to Florida but also to New York and Houston. For better or worse, Puerto Rico had already entered a severe Debt crisis. Puerto Rico is both the most successful Latin American economy and the most like Greece: it is part of the United States but has its own currency. That said there Latin American countries use the dollar (Ecuador, Panama and El Salvador) and they have avoided a debt crisis like the one Puerto Rico is experiencing). What went wrong in Puerto Rico (before the Hurricanes) and what can be done to restore the Island to economic normalcy (now that the power is back on almost everywhere).

Brazil's election October 7th A shocking violent turn of events in Brazil 2014 this class (ECON 3235) supported green party candidate Marina Silvia in 2014 (ahead of Dilma). Should we support her again in 2018? Hints: social mobility, carbon credits, Chico Mendez



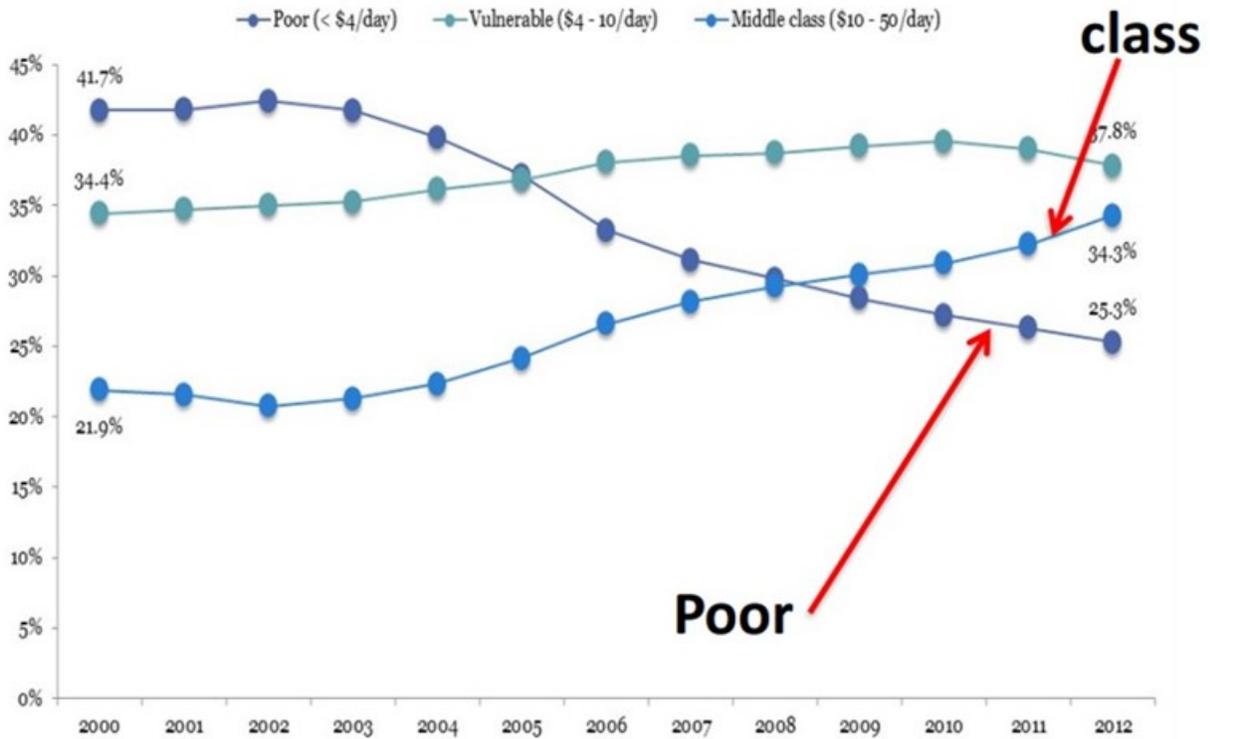
And some Brazilians dispute the very idea of relying on corporations to save the forests.

Transcript from [PBS Frontline The Carbon Hunters: \(2010\) Marina Silva](#) is a Presidential Candidate (Sustainability Party) and a former senator from Northern Brazil. She started school when she was 11 and living the poorest reaches of the Amazon. "She grew up in the Amazon and is celebrated for slowing Brazil's rates of deforestation. She says that America needs to reduce its own emissions first, before Brazilian forests are put on the table. "Otherwise, we are going to transfer the problem one more time to the developing countries," she says. "And the developed countries are going to continue their same practices." The problem is not going to stop. " But carbon credits remain the key ingredient in the American strategy. At Copenhagen, the US government pledged \$1 billion to help bring the world's trees into the carbon market. And, anticipating a new energy bill in Congress, multinationals continue to buy forests to offset their emissions. "You always hear this classic win-win line, and I've never really bought much in the win-win - you win, I win, how can that be?" AEP CEO Morris says. "But at the end of the day, if you think about biodiversity and you think about the capacity of forests to do the things that they do and you know that they are a very effective carbon sink, it just makes sense. and remaining forests of the world and the deforestation effort, we think, makes a lot of sense. " "We cannot treat this problem like it's a business, a commercial relationship between countries," says Silva. "To talk about dealing with this issue just from the perspective of carbon credits is to skirt the responsibility we have to deal with the dangers our planet is facing."

Political Economy of Populism: Dani Rodrik 2018 NYTimes OpEd [What does True Populism look like?](#) The New Deal

Corruption: Brazil's [Odebrecht construction group](#) is Latin America's largest construction company operating throughout South America. It has been involved in a series of scandals involving bribes paid to public officials in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela.

Percentage of population by income groups Latin America, c. 2000-2012



Azevedo, Lopez-Calva, Lustig and Ortiz. 2015. Inequality, Mobility and Middle Classes in Latin America. In Dayton, Jeff (editor)

Source and updates see [Lustig, Nora Barcelona Presentation 2017](#)

Table LAC-3 Poverty/Opportunity middle Class Shares Selected years

\$4/day Poverty rate 2005 SPPP (percent)						
	2000-01	2003-04	2009	2011	2013	2015
Latin America	43	42	31	27	24	24
Chile	26	25	16	13	7.9	7.9
Argentina-Urban*		31	16	12	11	13
Brazil	43	43	27	21	18	20
\$10-\$50/day Middle Class Share						
	2000	2003	2008	2011	2013	2015
Latin America	21	21	28	31	35	35
Chile	29	30	36	39	49	51
Argentina-Urban*		31	48	53	54	49
Brazil	22	22	32	35	40	40
\$4-\$10/day Vulnerable (informal) share						
	2000-01	2003	2008	2011	2013	2015
Latin America	35	36	39	39	39	39
Chile	42	42	45	44	39	36
Argentina-Urban*		36	35	33	33	36
Brazil	33	33	39	38	35	36

LAC Equity Lab tabulations of SEDLAC (CEDLAS and the World Bank).

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/lac-equity-lab1/poverty/head-count>

Table 1C: New Left Political Regimes in Latin America 2017 ^{2/}

Country, 2010	Population (millions)	Leader/President	Took Office	Effective year*	Classification ^{2/}	Where are they now?
Argentina	41	Néstor/Cristina Kirchner	May-03	2004	Left Populist	Cristina lost/ Macri won in 2015
Bolivia	10	Evo Morales	Jan-06	2007	Left Populist	Still in office 4th term?
Brazil	201	Lula da Silva/Rousseff	Jan-03	2004	Social Democrat	Normal succession Impeached
Chile	17	R. Lagos/Michelle Bachelet ^{1/}	Mar-00	2001	Social Democrat	Four orderly transition
Ecuador	15	Rafael Correa	Jan-07	2008	Left Populist	Independent VP took over
El Salvador	6.1	Mauricio Funes ^{8/}	Jun-09	2010	Social Democrat	??
Nicaragua	5.6	Daniel Ortega	Jan-07	2008	Left Populist	Still near failed state....
Paraguay	6.4	Fernando Lugo ^{3/}	Aug-08	2009	New left regime	??
Peru	29	Ollanta Moisés Humala	Jul-11	2012	Social Democrat	Orderly transition to Center
Uruguay	3	Tabaré Vázquez/José Mujica	Mar-05	2006	Social Democrat	??
Venezuela	27	Hugo Chavez	Feb-99	2000	Left Populist	Died in 2014 Maduro took over
						Cumul yrs in power through 2017
Total LP	105	Share of LatAm pop:	19	2005	Left Populist	52
Total SD	256	Share of LatAm pop:	46	2007	Social Democratic	40
Total Pop:	361	Share of LatAm pop:	65			92

*Cumulative years for each regime start one year after that government takes office (it's "effective year") because new policies take time to implement. Nicaragua and Ecuador elected left populist governments in 2008, the Humala Ollanta took power in 2011 so its effective year was 2012.

1/ President Michelle Bachelet Jeria left office in 2010 & 2018, meaning she (Concertacion) ruled 10 years.

Table A-8 Coverage of CCT Programs by Country, from greatest to lowest Coverage in 2015, data Ceccheni and Atuesta (2017)

	2000	2005	2010	Rank	2015
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		37	56	1	61
Dominican Republic		8.7	31	2	31
Uruguay		9.0	34	3	29
Brazil	13	21	28	4	28
Mexico	12	23	25	5	24
Argentina	24	20	25	6	24
Colombia	2.7	5.6	24	7	22
LAC	3.6	15	23	7	21
Honduras	9.3	8.9	6.2	8	18
Jamaica	6.8	6.7	12	9	14
Trinidad and Tobago		4.8	8.6	10	13
Ecuador	44	33	38	11	13
Guatemala	13	13	26	12	13
Peru		0.5	8.8	13	13
Paraguay		0.4	8.1	14	11
Costa Rica	0.93	2.2	12	15	10
Panama		3.7	11	16	10
El Salvador		1.2	8.9	17	6.9
Haiti	-		3.7	18	4.4
Belize	-		1.7	19	4.0
Chile	1.1	5.4	11	20	1.8
Nicaragua	1.2	3.1		21	

Source: Cecchini, S, and B Atuesta (2017) Conditional cash transfer programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean: Coverage and investment trends. No. 224. Naciones Unidas Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe (CEPAL).