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Colombia in its adaption process to the OECD from the Chilean and Mexican experience

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Social Aspects of OECD Latin American Countries (Chile, Mexico and Colombia)

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Abstract

On a globalized planet, countries have naturally decided to integrate into all possible aspects, both socially and economically with bilateral treaties and alliances in which many countries are integrated; giving the opportunity to developing nations to strengthen their foundations for a future that economically and socially should improve the living conditions of human beings. From a social view with policy implementation programs that consolidate respect for fundamental human rights.

The methodology used was based on the search and analysis of the Gini coefficient and the Human Development Index, these data accompanied by the information from the main sources helped identify the progress and setbacks of Chile and Mexico to allow Colombia to give the necessary recommendations when adapting the policies that the organization propose.

With that being said, the objective of this study is to guide the reader through the social policies implemented by Chile and Mexico from its entry to the OECD and from its experiences and advances, conclude whether Colombia since its incorporation into the organization has had some kind of progress in the implementation of programs focused on the reduction of poverty and social inequality.

Key words: OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, multidimensional poverty, social inequality, public politics, Chile, Mexico.

Resumen

En un planeta globalizado, los países naturalmente han decidido integrarse en todos los aspectos posibles, tanto social como económicamente, económicamente con tratados bilaterales y alianzas en las cuales se integran cantidad de países, dando la oportunidad a naciones en vía de desarrollo a fortalecer sus bases para un futuro que económicamente y socialmente debe mejorar las condiciones de vida de los seres humanos. En la parte social con programas de implementación de políticas que consoliden el respeto a los derechos humanos fundamentales.

La metodología que se utilizó se basó en la búsqueda y el análisis del coeficiente de Gini y el Índice de desarrollo humano, estos datos acompañados de la información de las principales fuentes ayudaron a identificar los avances y retrocesos de Chile y México para permitir dar a Colombia las recomendaciones necesarias al momento de adaptar las políticas que la organización plantea.

El objetivo de este estudio entonces, es guiar al lector a través de las políticas sociales implementadas por Chile y México a partir de su ingreso a la OECD y desde sus experiencias y avances concluir si Colombia desde su incorporación a la organización ha tenido algún tipo de avance en implementación de programas enfocados a la reducción de la pobreza y de la desigualdad social.

Palabras Clave: OECD Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos, pobreza multidimensional, desigualdad social, políticas públicas, Chile, México.

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Introduction

In a world where social policies and respect for human rights depend on the orientations of their leaders, it is completely necessary to consolidate easily adaptable measures for both developed and developing countries, since regardless of our nationality we are a species that anywhere in the world should be able to enjoy a decent treatment.

Over the years, nations have been convinced about the need to integrate, not only economically but to the same extent socially, through similar public policies, before entities or organizations that in this specific case promote economic and social development such as the OECD, organism that not only encourages the progress of the 36 member countries to this day, but also that of non-member countries.

Poverty and social inequality are then one of the biggest obstacles to human progress, from the macro themes of the economic growth of nations to specifically more detailed topics such as the lack of opportunities for vulnerable populations, who are the ones who suffer the consequences for rulers who are not sensitive to policies in favor of respect for human rights.

This paper aims to take the reader to an in-depth analysis of relevant aspects that Mexico and Chile have implemented since joining the OECD, in terms of public policies for the reduction of poverty, extreme poverty and social exclusion and thus have the capacity to make the respective recommendations to Colombia for a better adaptation to the OECD guidelines.

1. Project formulation

This section aims to carry out a university study through different academic sections; in order to propose a favorable scenario for Colombia in terms of social exclusion and poverty in its entry into the OECD, based on the experience of Chile and Mexico.

1.1. State of the art

Next, a documentary investigation is carried out to analyze the trends that Chile and Mexico have had, under their accession to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Likewise, it will be observed how Colombia's behavior has been before entering the organization, to have a reference and determine what would be its possible practices and measures to address poverty and social exclusion.

The first article analyzed in the state of the art is “Colombia in the International Stage”, (2015). This states that Colombia as a country, in its governments has been updating its policies based on poverty reduction; however, according to this article the work that the country has been doing to reduce inequality has really been very little. If the aim is to create equitable growth, it is necessary to take into account the productive and distributive system. That is why from ECLAC it is stated that it is well to grow to match, but that it is also necessary to match in order to grow, that is, a relationship of idea and strength. (CEPAL 2013, p.7)

However, in the same order of ideas, the magazine refers to the need to consolidate public institutions in order to invite society to make a representative progress, in order to obtain an efficient economic and social resources distribution, contributed by the citizens themselves through taxes set by the government; likewise, to avoid its abundant conglomeration in the same sector, since what is sought is to have an equitable and justified income distribution. (CEPAL 2012, p 30-31)

Even so, this article refers to the fact that much remains to be done internally in order to achieve a true progress, because Colombia represents a lot of inequality among its social

classes, so much so that policies that are inclusive with all these have not yet been structured.

To conclude this first documentary analysis, it can be said that Colombia has bet on international inclusion and demarcation of emerging countries such as Argentina and Venezuela, countries which by 2019 according to ECLAC will have a decrease of 1% and 10% respectively (BBC, 2018); It could be considered that Colombia would have as vision to become a regional leader, since in recent years it has had greater penetration in the international market, seeking participation and interaction in different economic or cooperation groups.

Colombia is currently a country that is fighting against problems such as poverty and drug trafficking. Even so, these two continue to be a major problem at the international level, because it is very difficult for a developing country to succeed politically at the international level with so many internal gaps, as this reflected the country as a country full of internal problems, to the point of killing political leaders associated with drug trafficking, because of this the government of Andrés Pastrana sought to renew the relationship with the United States and to negotiate the end of the armed conflict and drug trafficking. (Incidencia del narcotráfico en la formulación y ejecución de la política exterior colombiana, 2018)

According to the article Economic studies of the OECD in Colombia, OECD (2015). Colombia must improve in many aspects, for example, promoting more inclusive growth, since it is evident that the country has grown remarkably in other sectors of the economy such as mining, oil, direct labor and raw materials, thanks to free trade agreements and has been a very positive point, but they also mention that there is still limited access to financing, limited infrastructure and not adequate to informality, as well as poverty in the elderly. In this last aspect Colombia must make an effort. since poverty is quite high, which reveals the poor coverage and protection by the pension system, which only covers formal employees who earn salaries above the minimum, which is relatively high, also the disadvantage stated is that the eligibility for the pension system is dependent on a long time of taxation, subtracting the possibility of a pension to

informal workers. This is one more aspect in which Colombia must work and overcome to be considered a country with good practices.

According to the document “Strategy of economic inclusion for overcoming rural poverty in Mexico” (2018) it is of great importance to analyze rural development in Latin America, since it has been unconcerned to achieve the integration of households and communities that have not had a good economic development. In the case of Mexico, since the creation in 1997 of the conditional cash transfer programs (PTMC), these have become a very useful and effective strategy to seek poverty alleviation in Latin America, since a large part of the PTMC and social protection policies do not seek rural development in order to revitalize rural areas.

On the other hand, the document highlights that overcoming the dissociation that exists between social protection policies and those of rural productive development; it is inevitable to approach it from a territorial approach, in order to obtain greater coverage starting from homes, communities and territories which face situations of poverty.

Extreme poverty mostly affects the popular sectors, in addition to being directly related to the poor working conditions that exist today in labor markets (instability, informality, low wages). The policies were initially oriented for the rural population, however, because cities have shown greater growth in poverty, urban social policies have had to be implemented, so that citizen participation increases and has a positive development both socially and economically.

In this article (Colombia in the international scenario, 2015) it was analyzed that the requirements that the OECD has stipulated to belong to the organization are not at all easy; It will be treated as this has influenced the population of the country and how Mexico and Chile have reacted to this scenario. According to the journal CENES notes (2018), the primary context that Colombia faces after following an execution of commitments is analyzed. According to this, the author refers to the OECD as a club, in which it is not only about the annual fee of approximately 5 million dollars, but of the importance of compliance with the rules in which more ambitious reforms should be

promoted to increase social inclusion, reduce inequalities, favor the more equitable distribution of wealth, and in this way expand domestic consumption. For example, according to the CELA report, Colombia must invest about 20 billion pesos annually for the next 15 years, which have to do with the implementation of the recommendations of the 23 thematic committees, covering environmental, commercial, tax, educational, labor issues, among others, some such as Miguel Gómez Martínez, Alejandro Valencia, Diego Guevara, among others, they say that the country has neither resources nor willingness to comply with good practices (Implicaciones del ingreso de Colombia a la OECD, 2018)

The three Latin American countries that belong to the OECD and that are being analyzed are Colombia, Mexico and Chile, all with higher inequality indices within this organization, with a Gini index of 0.51, 0.50 and 0.48 respectively (Gini index is responsible for measuring that all citizens have the same income on a scale of 0 to 1, 0 being the maximum equality and 1 the maximum inequality between society). This index allows us to analyze in what position some countries are in terms of their internal disparity, in addition to emphasizing the overcoming that Colombia currently presents with respect to both countries, this way having to improve in one way or another its socioeconomic levels, for this purpose of a country which, complies with the policies proposed by the organization and therefore there is a continuous human development and therefore a better quality of life for the population.

Chile for the year 2015 subscribed to the UN to an action plan in favor of people, the planet and prosperity, with the aim of ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, to achieve the main objective, which is sustainable development. Therefore, we want to carry out the “2030 Agenda” plan, which consists of monitoring the living conditions of the populations (favored and disadvantaged) in order to determine who manages to enjoy an adequate level of well-being and to be able to execute public policy decisions, to overcome poverty in specific vulnerable groups and to minimize the social gaps of rural inhabitants or people with disabilities.

With the 2030 Agenda, it is expected to cover a large part of the population, whether they are in extreme poverty or socially excluded, to combat these situations and to build a more equitable community.

However, according to the magazine "Chile and the OECD": The dichotomy between macroeconomic and human development (2014) establishes a concern between two important factors after the incorporation of Chile into the organization. The first is the definition of the Chilean economy in international terms, which highlights the per capita increase, inflation control and investment growth, on the other hand, a discouraging national outlook on human development issues, especially in the sector of Education, health and innovation. However, the OECD proposal in this country seeks not only to have economic and political solutions, but also positive transformations to society, that is why it is important that this research seeks to have those value proposals that may benefit to Colombia.

Alternative measures of poverty in Chile (1990-2015), is another article in the economy and society magazine, which emphasizes the measurement of poverty in Chile, and for this we must be clear that the incidence rate of income poverty, Martner (2018) defines it as "the proportion of the population that he identifies as poor because his income is below a specific poverty line". However, with the intention of controlling this indicator in the countries, the OECD makes a measurement using a relative poverty rate, which analyzes the inequality; in order to help the most disadvantaged are not weaker. They also emphasize how the multidimensional poverty index names the shortcomings of people in countries, and therefore countries such as Mexico, Chile and Colombia add this methodology; For this purpose, Chile apart from including in this methodology sectors such as education, health, work and housing, also chose to include the dimension of networks and social cohesion. Therefore, according to the OECD based on poverty measurements in Chile, the percentage of poverty has decreased and they have adopted a government to make it as transparent as possible.

In this article "The influence of the OECD in the development of economic policy" (2014), They recognize that the OECD works under the scheme of being consistent with

its performance and not so much because it is effective in the face of its recommendations, because it is regulated under the scheme of implementing soft measures, so much so, which in its transcendence has been including approaches under which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) operate. In order to achieve an integrated globalization between the participating parties, this inclusion has allowed non-member countries to have access to areas that normally could not enter, areas that count and define how the experience of the member countries has been, implementing the general economic principles and the political orientation of the OECD in order to grow.

However, the influence that the OECD has had has been criticized a lot, because in recent years new regulatory bodies have emerged, which have stolen prominence, which is why the OECD today is responsible for improving competitiveness Global economic.

Chile for the year 2015 subscribed to the UN to an action plan in favor of people, the planet and prosperity, with the purpose of ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty.

Although the magazine wants to emphasize Mexico, when it comes to analyzing the country it has many gaps, it is simply based on giving short and historical analyzes about the recommendations made by the OECD, analyzes that do not really relate the situations in depth which has had to cross the country.

In effect, the article *The policy of fighting poverty in Mexico, 1982-2005* (2006) mentions what the purpose is, that it really seeks to combat poverty and in its effect replace it with a privileged economic growth; It should be noted that, in order for the country to achieve an economic policy based on sustained growth, it would be appropriate to implement a different modality to neoliberal capitalism that will be able to eradicate poverty and indirectly help generate employment and improve the distribution of internal income.

In relation to the above, the targeted compensatory social policy that was carried out in 1990, aimed at combating extreme poverty, granting food, health and education to the

less favored populations, resulting in disability to combat inequalities among the population.

1.2. Problem Statement

In recent years it has been shown that countries such as Mexico and Chile have restructured their economic and social policies in favor of globalization. However, these policies have been far from the general welfare of the population, not to mention that some of these belong to the OECD (Chile, Mexico and Colombia), which seeks to promote policies that improve economic and social well-being, within it, poverty and social exclusion.

Colombia is currently a country that is fighting its problems, such as internal conflict and poverty. In 2016, the peace agreement with the FARC revolutionary group was signed and for poverty measures have been implemented that encourage free study for social classes of stratum 1 and 2, apart from being recognized as the only country in Latin America that most reduced inequality in the period 2010-2015 (Fight against poverty: a battle that the country is winning, 2018). Even so, these two continue to be a major problem at the international level, because developing countries face greater difficulties in combating poverty and social inequality.

With the incorporation of Colombia into the OECD, the country is expected to achieve enrichment and consolidation in matters of poverty and social discrimination.

According to the above, what practices could Colombia use, based on Chilean and Mexican experience, to address poverty and social exclusion, within the framework of joining the OECD?

1.3. Objectives

1.3.1. Overall objective

Determine the practices and measures that Colombia can adopt in terms of poverty reduction and social exclusion, based on admission to the OECD, based on Chilean and Mexican experience.

1.3.2. Specific objectives

- Identify the practices, actions, programs and policies that Chile and Mexico have implemented, since joining the OECD, aimed at reducing poverty and social exclusion.
- Determine the evolution of Chile and Mexico in the indicators of social inequality and poverty reduction, analyzing the Gini index and the human development index in each country through the implementation of the OECD guidelines.
- Determine the policies of the Latin American countries Chile and Mexico to reduce social exclusion and poverty, and what they have implemented and what Colombia can implement.

1.4. Justification

This research seeks to obtain information about the OECD in the participation of Latin American countries, in this case for Colombia, based on the experience of Mexico and Chile; this is in order to provide favorable knowledge for the sciences that study the economic and social development of the country.

Therefore, the information proposed in this thesis is considered of great importance, since it will allow future studies conducted on Colombia and the OECD to have an argumentative proposal, based on the tendency of Latin American countries that today belong to the organization.

From the social point of view, it is appreciated that this research provides relevant information based on the good practices that Chile and Mexico have implemented, within the framework of joining the OECD; Therefore, it is expected to raise possible suggestions that Colombia can take in decision-making to address poverty and social exclusion.

Personally, the knowledge acquired in the study of the entry of Latin American countries to international organizations is considered of great value, where it allows enriching information about the analysis, study and behavior of nations, as well as the contributions of institutional entities to the well-being of a country's development.

1.5. Framework

1.5.1. Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework used in this research aims to guide, from the theoretical proposals made, the necessary arguments to deliberate about international cooperation and the welfare of a society.

The first theory raised is that of modernization mentioned by Samuel P. Huntington (1968), based on bringing traditional societies to modernity through different changes such as social differentiation, increasing literacy, better control of the natural and social ecosystem, economic increase, a fragmentation of complex work, a breakthrough at the political level exposed in considerable social mobilization and important political collaboration. On the other hand, it is defined that "modernization is a multifaceted process, which implies a series of changes in all areas of human thought and activity" (Huntington, 1972, p.40). Finally, this theory will allow us to have a broad idea about what must be taken into account to reach modernization and also be able to understand how the behavior of societies should be.

The second theory proposed in this research is institutional neoliberalism by Friedrich Hayek, which allows analyzing the importance of institutions in conflict resolution,

considering that the State is utilitarian and rational; allowing each country to interact in order to maximize individual utility in addition to exercising some co operations to obtain shared interests, with the benefit of transparency, reciprocity and the reduction of the possibility of conflicts.

Additionally, neoliberalism proposes the maintenance and conservation of international institutions, seeking to promote new descriptive rules and practices that states may adopt. Therefore, it is defined that this theory will help in the academic study, contextualizing the importance of organizations within a given country emphasized to the OECD.

According to what was exposed by Roberto Moreno Ruíz, the theory of the Welfare State (J. M. Keynes). This theory basically analyzes how the state should generate coordination between business and government; through this theory it is possible to observe how the market can become inefficient when the state makes bad decisions, so it translates into inefficiency as an economic coordinator for the country's development.

In the same order of ideas, the author highlights another theory that is the Neostructuralism of (O. Sunkel); this theory supports social performance and its development, evaluating three fundamental aspects in relation to the responsibility that the state has in the sense of a common good. The transformation of the primary sector, political and administrative efficiency and a population that drives change, innovation and creativity are evaluated.

1.5.2. Conceptual framework

Given that this research refers to the practices that Colombia could use, based on Chilean and Mexican experience, to address poverty and social exclusion, in the context of joining the OECD, it is necessary to determine some concepts that serve as conceptual foundations in such research.

To begin with, the social problems taken into account in the parallel of the Latin American countries will be determined, for this poverty will be understood, in the same

concept used by Vic George, “poverty consists of a core of basic needs and a set of other needs that change over time and space” (1988: 208). Another concept used in research to describe poverty is that determined by the OECD, which is based on four criteria, such as the shortage of a long and healthy life, education, decent living standards and social exclusion. (2008: 359)

Finally, the meaning of poverty was taken according to the economic commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, which is basically described as the situation as it does not have the economic means that enable basic food needs. The person who lives or lives in places or homes where incomes fail to cover or solve those inputs that make up the family food basket is considered as the extreme poor. (CEPAL, 2008)

In turn, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (IPM) aims to recognize the different aspects that households and people in a country must meet to have a stable quality of life. This index measures aspects such as health, education and living standards. To facilitate this calculation, micro data and family surveys were analyzed. (UNDP, 2019)

On the other hand, monetary poverty is the one that measures the percentage of the population with incomes below the minimum monthly income defined as necessary to cover their basic needs and extreme poverty is understood, according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL, 2019), as the situation in which resources are not available to meet at least basic food needs. For research purposes, this concept will be used to refer to the term of poverty.

The other social problem defined for research is about social exclusion, which is defined as a chronic shortage of opportunities and access to quality basic services, labor and credit markets, adequate infrastructure and the system of justice, the above written according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL, 2019).

According to the DANE, it is considered that a person is in extreme monetary poverty, if they have monthly income below 117 thousand 605 pesos. (DANE, 2019)

Conditional transfer programs consist of the delivery of monetary and non-monetary resources to families in situations of poverty or extreme poverty that have one or more minor children, with the condition that they comply with certain behaviors associated with the improvement of their human abilities. (CEPAL, 2011)

The Human Development Index is used globally to identify how the development of the countries is going, the United Nations publish annually the results in which aspects such as a long and healthy life are measured, so that people have a level of decent life.

This index aims to determine the level of development that the countries of the world have. It was designed with the objective of knowing, not only the economic income of people in a country, but also to assess whether the country provides its citizens with an environment where they can develop their project and living conditions better or worse.

According to Economipedia, page of economic definitions, the Gini index is between 0 and 1. The maximum equality being zero (all citizens have the same income) and 1 the maximum inequality (all income has only one citizen).

However, the OECD is a unique forum where the governments of 37 democratic economies work together to face the economic and social challenges of globalization and at the same time take advantage of their opportunities, all of the above defined by the same organization (OECD, 2019).

Today, around 736 million people live on less than US \$ 1.90 a day (UNDP, 2015), of which many lack access to products from the family basket, such as food, drinking water and proper sanitation. As is well known, the accelerated economic growth that countries such as China and India have had has brought millions of people out of poverty, but in an uneven way, so much so that women are more likely to live in poverty compared to men, because there is an inequality in terms of remuneration for work and education. (PNUD, 2019)

According to the World Bank, emerging countries is that of a nation whose economic growth is faster than average.

The Gini index is considered as the basis for the measurement of any economy, because foreign investment initially seeks a stable economy, in which, of course, it is preferred that there be a distribution of wealth in society, so that you can have an income equity in households, from the poorest to the richest. The Gini index then measures the economies based on the above, with a better distribution the country with a score of 0 which is the lowest, and on the contrary having a perfect inequality the scores closest to 1.

According to Mauricio Merino, public policy can be explained as voluntary action by the State, to transform public situations that have been registered as social concern, regardless of their origin, economic or social. (Merino, 2013)

According to the research of Montero, L. A., Herrera, A. y abril, L. (2014) in which he quotes to Roth (2007), who is the author who raises the following meaning of public policy:

“Set consisting of one or more collective objectives considered necessary or desirable and by means and actions that are set, at least partially, by a government institution or organization with the purpose of guiding the behavior of individual or collective actors to modify a situation perceived as unsatisfactory or problematic”

All of the above concepts will be used throughout the thesis in order to contextualize the reader with each of the terms.

1.6. Methodological framework

This chapter presents the methodology that allows to develop the thesis proposal and it shows aspects such as the type of research, techniques and procedures that were used to prepare it.

1.6.1. Research Method

- **Research approach**

The approach used is mixed, since it integrates qualitative and quantitative characteristics, in which numerical and descriptive data collection methods are used.

For quantitative tools based on probability, measurement and statistical data are used, in turn, instruments based on observation, data inference and description of situations from the qualitative point of view are available.

- **Type of study**

The type of study according to the research is applied, since it is based on the theory of modernization and institutional neoliberalism, explaining social inequality and poverty within countries belonging to international organizations, considering the process of entering Colombia into the OECD. It also establishes characteristics and behaviors of Chile and Mexico, facilitating the proposal proposals to face the problems mentioned in said section. turn the level of depth. Based on the foregoing, it is defined that the level of depth used is descriptive, since it seeks to propose practices and measures that Colombia can adopt, upon entering the OECD, based on Chilean and Mexican experience.

1.6.2. Investigation methodology

The research methodology seeks to define the techniques and strategies that allow determining the information required for the form of research development. Information gathering techniques and instruments

The tools and resources used for the collection of information are based on the importance for the development of the research; the resources used are based on reports, theses, magazines, books among others. These information gathering instruments are classified as documentary, conversational and surveys.

- **Selection and analysis of information**

The selection and analysis of the information is based on the poverty and social exclusion of Colombia and related to the OECD and the Latin American countries. This information will be presented through tables and graphics.

- **Bias control**

The information used is from reliable and truthful sources as it is taken from official pages in information analysis. Additionally, it is determined that the information will not be altered, but will be presented within an objective ethic that allows to show a true context of the information.

1.7. Scopes

The scope used within this investigation is aimed at an informative delimitation of Colombia, Chile and Mexico, determined in a timeline (2010-2018), because initially Colombia expressed its desire to enter the organization, After this, in 2013 it is granted to be a participant in this, therefore, Colombia begins to adopt measures to become a member of the OECD. The social variables delimited in this research are poverty and social exclusion.

2. Research development

2.1. Identification of practices, actions, programs and policies, which Chile and Mexico have implemented, since joining the OECD, aimed at poverty reduction and social exclusion

In the development of this objective, the dates on which Chile and Mexico ratified their entry to the OECD in 1994 (Mexico) and in 2010 (Chile) respectively will be taken into account to identify the actions and measures adopted by both countries subsequently.

According to the Sustainable Development report “Reduce poverty in all its forms, 2018”, In the Chilean case, the Ministry of Social Development in 2015, transformed the methodology into poverty measurement issues including the environment and support networks for households, in addition to what was previously measured simply in income (current measure since 1990).

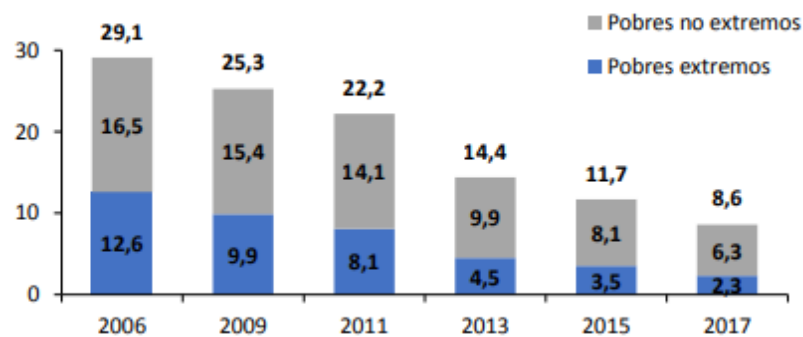
These measures allow the generation of social protection systems in order to reduce vulnerability to disasters and to address specific underserved geographic regions within each country to deepen the problem and fight in a more forceful way the greatest of the problems that affect the development of a society, people in conditions of extreme poverty, extreme poverty is the most serious state of poverty, a term used when a person cannot meet the most basic needs: feed, drink drinking water, sleep indoors or have access to health and education.

After these changes, it is noted that with the statistics measured in income only he% amounted to 11.7% while, when analyzing multidimensional poverty which identifies multiple deficiencies at the level of households and people in the areas of health , education and standard of living (UNDP, 2019). It is important to note that the percentage reached 20.9%. (Consejo nacional de implementación, 2018)

These figures mentioned above show a much more drastic situation and that demands a greater challenge in knowing that Chile's objective is that by 2030 the figures of multidimensional poverty in all women, men and children will be reduced by 50%. (El nuevo diario, 2018).

In order to have a more accurate idea about Chilean poverty and its evolution, we notice a significant reduction in all types of poverty, A clear example is the statistical information between the years 2015 - 2017 is that in 2015 the person in poverty amounted to 11.7% percentage that decreases to an incredible 8.6% of people in poverty according to ministry information of social development (Encuesta Casen, 2017).

Gráfico 1: Incidencia de la pobreza y de la pobreza extrema por ingresos en la población, 2006-2017
(Porcentaje, población total)



* Excluye al servicio doméstico puertas adentro y su núcleo familiar.

Fuente: Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, Encuesta Casen 2006-2017.

Graphic 1: Incidence of poverty and extreme poverty due to income in the population, 2006-2017, Chile.

Continuing with the investigation, we find a fundamental strategy that Chile implemented in the presidential mandate of Michelle Bachelet, is basically trying to minimize poverty in such a way that it modified foreign policy, and that in effect this took advantage of its entry into the OECD, from this he managed to establish links with countries belonging to the European Union, which allowed him to improve the economic condition of the country due to relations with other countries which his government had as a priority to strengthen, therefore, the economic situation of the country would

improve what It is of total convenience for the poor situation of the country; nevertheless, the strong impulse that the country has had in the development of good practices of the OECD must be considered, in this way, at the beginning Bachelet not only took the opportunity to support countries, but also to readjust the dialogue between the countries of America, in this way, a proposal was created together with Mexico that included the impulse towards the good practices of the organization and in sum the cooperation of some banks, such as, the Inter-American Bank of Development, the Pacific Alliance, and the Development Bank of Latin America (Serrano, 2018. p.122).

In the same order of ideas, regarding social exclusion, Bachelet organized certain projects of his government, such as constituting a law in which he allowed Chileans to vote abroad, as long as they are registered at the consulate, Another important aspect that was a positive change for Chile was the modernization of the Foreign Ministry, to update and facilitate the procedures of foreign Chileans. In the same government, he was encouraged to promote foreign investment, so he created an agency called Invest Chile with the intention of attracting investors, which precisely helps reduce the percentage of poverty in a pee by increasing employment opportunities for the residents, which entails reducing the unemployment rate in the same way, increasing the country's production, allowing a number of social and economic opportunities for companies that have come to invest in Chile.

Apart from the aforementioned, corruption was analyzed because the corruption that occurs in a country is reflected in a certain way in the poverty of a country, in context to this, Chile modified the way of managing public spending, This entails promoting new movements in the system, among them the country adopted a revision of the regulation within the government, in which basically I try to eliminate 67% of the rules, in the same way, it published 9 general guides, in the contracting area, public work, human resources, ICTs, transparency, auditing and control. (Serrano, 2018)

The above is in order to obtain an open and transparent government, the idea is that the government fosters values to the public, highlighting the importance of public

administration and in turn encouraging the population to create a transparent culture, focused on the honesty and effectiveness. In relation to the above, the Ministry of Social Development began with an idea, based on "The promotion and strengthening of the participation of social groups in development activities that benefits people living in poverty or facing situations of vulnerability" (OECD, 2011). In summary, it should be noted that the fundamental principle is to implement the principles of an open government, which seeks to govern with transparency and in a democratic manner.

However, there is another aspect that Chile has been working since joining the organization, with respect to social inclusion; incentives were provided to improve citizen participation, with the objective of involving the different actors in public policy decision making; according to the Alliance for Open Government, these actors are reflected in both companies and citizens, and therefore, the country chose to implement some programs to strengthen this objective, Start-up Chile, to attract foreign investment, the **Dipres.gob.cl** portal for the publication of information regarding public services, **Mercadopublico.cl** to strengthen online contracting, and finally, by creating agencies for the incentive of these actors, to protect them and increase their participation in policy processes. (Alianza Para El Gobierno Abierto, 2012)

In another order of ideas, Mexico has been working on a big challenge, this as a result of the high poverty rate that the country maintained in previous times, and based on this, the government began to support populations with a high percentage of vulnerability, such is the case of Chiapas, considered one of the poorest states in the country, within this state there are 17 municipalities, San Cristóbal de las Casas being one of the most vulnerable.

This is considered as the first city chosen in which this strategy was established in relation to the community, highlighting its flagship product which is the artisanal manufacturing, which historically have been producing a wide variety of handicrafts and outstanding manufacturing products of its culture. This project that has been directed towards the most vulnerable population; The Creative City project basically takes as an

incentive, the region, in order to comply with the OECD with its principles, in which it refers to reducing extreme poverty and promoting the development of the State. This project initially focused on strengthening the social and economic environment of the region, the above is taken as the basis of creative economy models, respecting intellectual property and promoting the development of communities. (Solórzano, 2015)

Without a doubt, this project has allowed us to have a positive perspective of Mexico, about how it has sought to generate new practices, with the intention of improving the living conditions of the vulnerable population, In relation to the above, the country has also taken advantage of international links, and in this regard, it has been able to establish alliances and cooperation strategies, such as the platform for the enhancement and exchange of products and craft experiences; this way allowing Mexicans to open new business opportunities in new markets, in order to achieve greater demand, which in a nutshell would be increasing employment and which in turn could reduce poverty rates; This is convenient for the country because a salaried person is not considered in extreme poverty, someone who earns a minimum wage can meet their basic needs, such as health and the purchase of food from the family basket, in the first instance.

The social programs necessary to initiate a radical change for the benefit of the vulnerable population of a country, and in that sense, combating poverty and social exclusion is not something that is achieved in an instant, no matter how good practices a country implements. Therefore, in order to improve the situation in the country, it is essential that the government consolidate a transparent initiative for change.

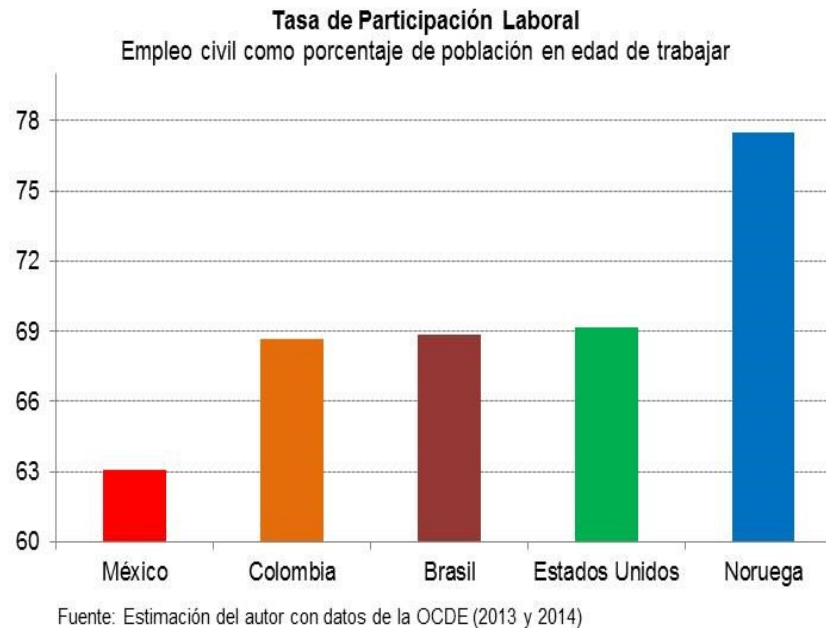
Mexico, in this sense, established a cash transfer program in which it was able to increase the attendance to classes by children, the program sought to combat malnutrition and expand health care for poor families.

With the help of PROSPERA (Social Inclusion Program) and the National Inclusion Strategy, in the period 2012-2014, the percentage of the population that managed to live with an income of less than 50% salary could be reduced (El nuevo diario, 2018).

According to CONEVAL in 2016, 58.2% of the population was in a situation of multidimensional poverty, 29.2% in income poverty and 17.4% in extreme poverty. (CONEVAL, 2017)

For the aforementioned, it is necessary to implement a strategy, which allows to overcome the permanent dissociation between social protection policies and those of productive promotion, so that, from a territorial orientation, the situation of households, communities and territories that are experiencing a situation of poverty can be covered together, this means that with the creation of new agencies to expedite different strategies that are going to be implemented to help reduce extreme poverty and encourage social inclusion. For example, based on the experience of PROSPERA in the 2012-2018 period of Mexico, the traditional field of action based on social inclusion could be expanded by linking the population with the institutional offer of programs and actions of productive, labor and financial inclusion, issues that directly combat social exclusion and extreme poverty. (Prospera, 2018).

According to Forbes magazine (Forbes, 2016), Mexican participation in the labor market compared to that of advanced economies is low. In Mexico the population of working age represents 63% while in Colombia, as can be seen, it represents 68.7%, in the illustration, it is notably higher. One of the reasons why Mexico has such low participation is due to social exclusion, Estimates of the Espinosa Yglesias Studies Center (CEEY) carried out with data from the National Occupation and Employment Survey (ENOE) for the 2007-2016 period they indicated that 8.6% of the Mexican population in their labor-inactive stage showed a desire to be incorporated into the labor market, but were somehow being excluded, for this reason it is necessary to carry out a social inclusion strategy that is effective, so that the levels of Mexico become similar to those of developed countries, as a reference we will talk about the United States, the first world country which is an example to be followed by many other governments, since this does not present any social disparity, being a reference to implement the guidelines proposed by the OECD.



Graphic 2: Mexican labor participation rate.

Source: Forbes.

In the illustration 2 it is possible to observed which is the labor participation of each one of two of the three countries analyzed in the work, highlighting that in Mexico the population of working age represents 63% while in Colombia as it can be observed it represents a 68.7%

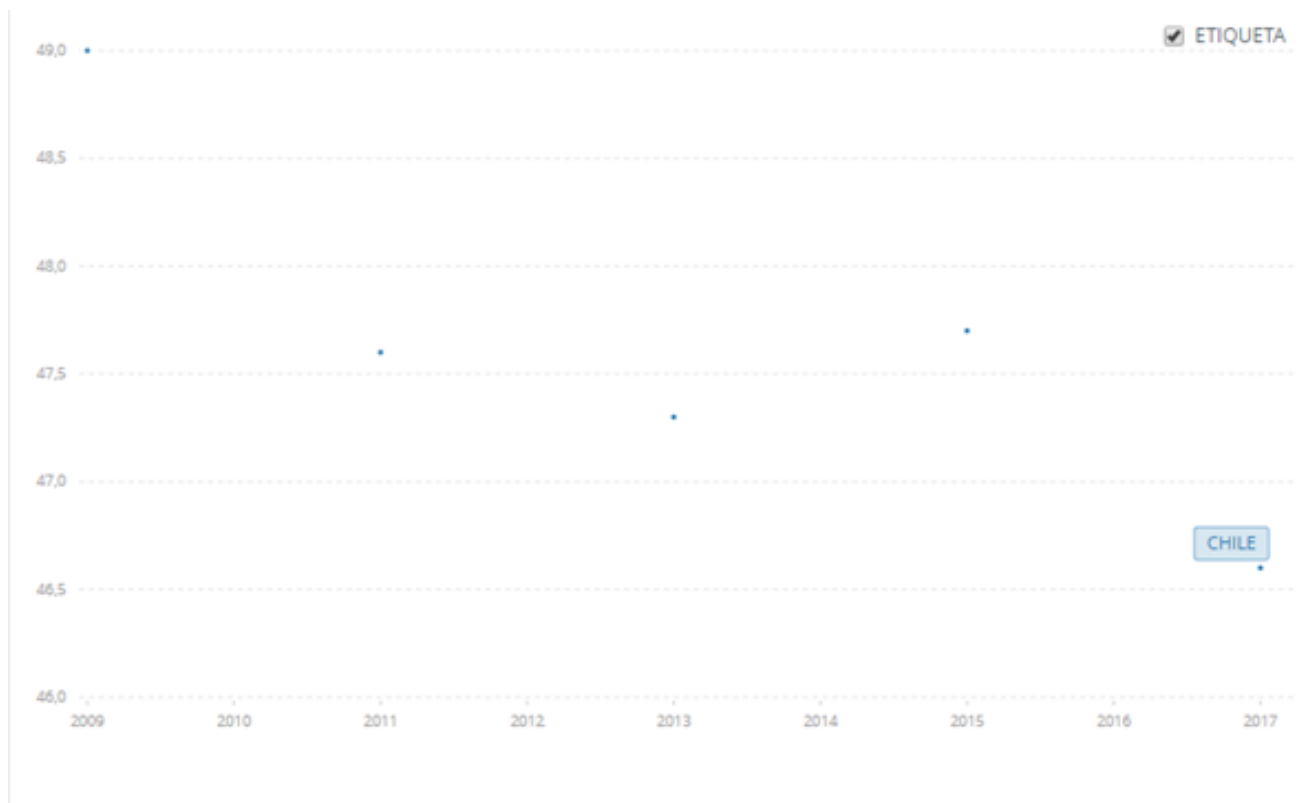
2.2. According to OECD guidelines in Latin America ¿How to reduce indicators of social inequality and poverty reduction?

To make a better illustration, current and relevant data will be taken into account as indicators-percentages (rankings), which is comfortable for the development of the research based on quantitative data, so as to facilitate the analysis of both Mexico and Chile as well as compared to Colombia.

It is appropriate to start with indicators published directly by the OECD, it should be noted that the valuable data for such research are based on the dates after the entry of both countries to the organization.

The Gini index then measures the economies based on the distribution of the country, with a score of 0 that is the lowest, and 1 that would be the highest score, that is, with more equality; in the same order of ideas, Mexico obtained a score of 48.3, Chile of 46.6 and finally Colombia with a worse score of 49.7%. (Banco mundial, 2017).

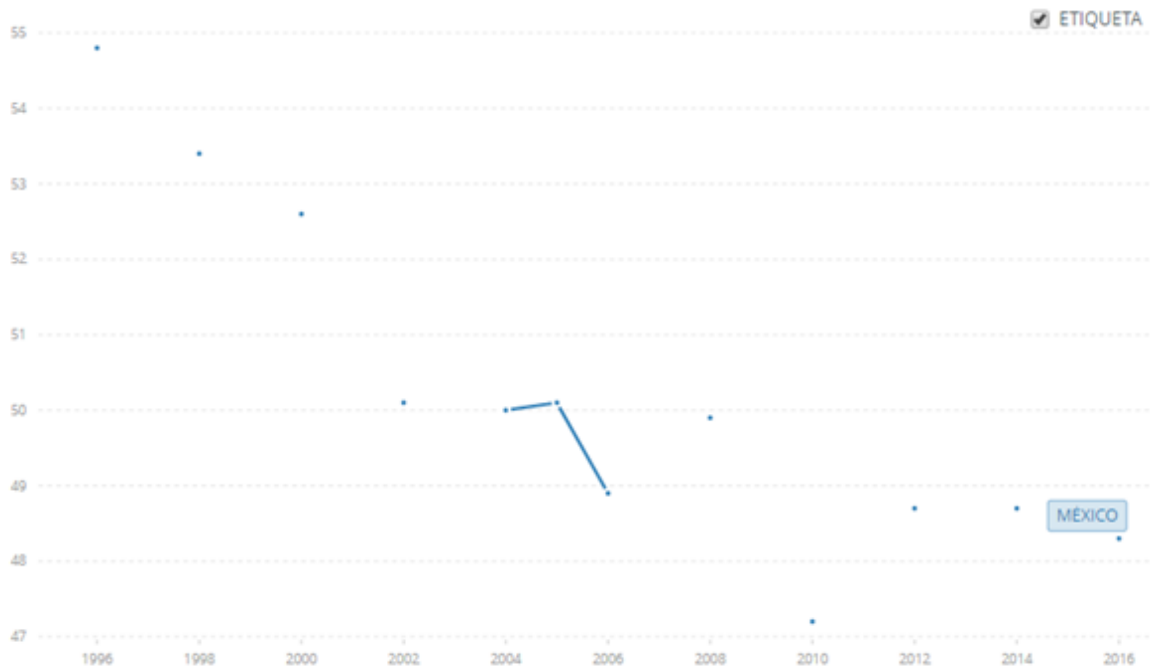
The following graphic will show how the World Bank has produced a series of statistics, which analyzes the positive change in the Gini index for both countries, from a period of time relative to the OECD's income.



Graphic 3 Gini Chile Index.

Source: World Bank (2016).

In the previous graph, it shows how for Chile the dates from 2009 to 2017 are illustrated by a series of red dots, in which its ancestry is remarkably seen in terms of the Gini index since 2010, date on which confirmed his entry to the organization.



Graphic 4 Gini Mexico index.

Source: World Bank (2017)

As can be seen in the previous graph, in the same order of ideas, Mexico shows a continuous improvement over time since entering the OECD.

Although it is true, in order to maintain an economy in a stable manner, its population must reduce its unemployment rate to a minimum, in order for its population to live in a dignified manner, and in effect, reducing people with some degree of vulnerability and at the same time fighting poverty and social exclusion. According to the OECD "Societies with high levels of employment are also richer, healthier and more stable" (OECD, 2019). According to macro data, the current percentage of Mexico until August 2019 was 3.7%, Chile until October had an unemployment rate of 6.8%, and Colombia an average of 12%. For this reason, the Colombian government must choose to reduce this percentage, taking Mexico and Chile as an example.

Another relevant point to highlight is that the policies and actions of these countries must be focused on covering basic needs and housing, which both are a fundamental right for

vulnerable populations. This must become an obligation for the rulers of these nations, however, this is not something new, since it has been reflected for a long time, so much so that, around the 13th century, the philosopher Saint Thomas established that, for the purposes of a well being of the population, the social institutions have as obligations to allocate the economic resources for the existence, preservation and promotion of the moral excellence of the city and its members. (Vélez Sáenz, 1951)

Continuing with the idea, it is not a lie to see how the above is not fully fulfilled, and it is possible to see how the resources that are destined for common use, that is, the common goods that in turn become basic necessities of every individual, they are also privatized by governments (drinking water and energy), this being a total and unjust contradiction, since it is assumed that as a common good we must all have it without exclusion.

Regarding this, the percentage of homes without basic facilities in Chile is 9.4%, for Mexico it is a high percentage being 25.5% and for Colombia 23% (OECD, 2017). With the same panorama, it can be concluded that the entire population, from the poorest to the richest in any country, must comply with a decent quality of life for those who live in their territory, among them the basic facilities in each home. (OECD, 2017)

In addition, it can be seen how the human development index of Chile and Mexico has been placing itself in the last decades in better positions compared to Colombia, having a significant difference in the ranking of said index.

In accordance with the above, Chile in the year 2017 was located in the 44th position, as was the year 2016; however, it should be noted that during this time it had a positive change compared to previous years, in which it had a fairly wide negative decline, placing it from previous years until 2015, in positions above 100. (Datos macro, 2018)

Although Mexico and Colombia have been observed, they have also been better qualified since the last two years, Mexico placing itself for 2017 and 2016 in the 74th position and Colombia for 2017 was in a position of 90 and for 2016 in the position

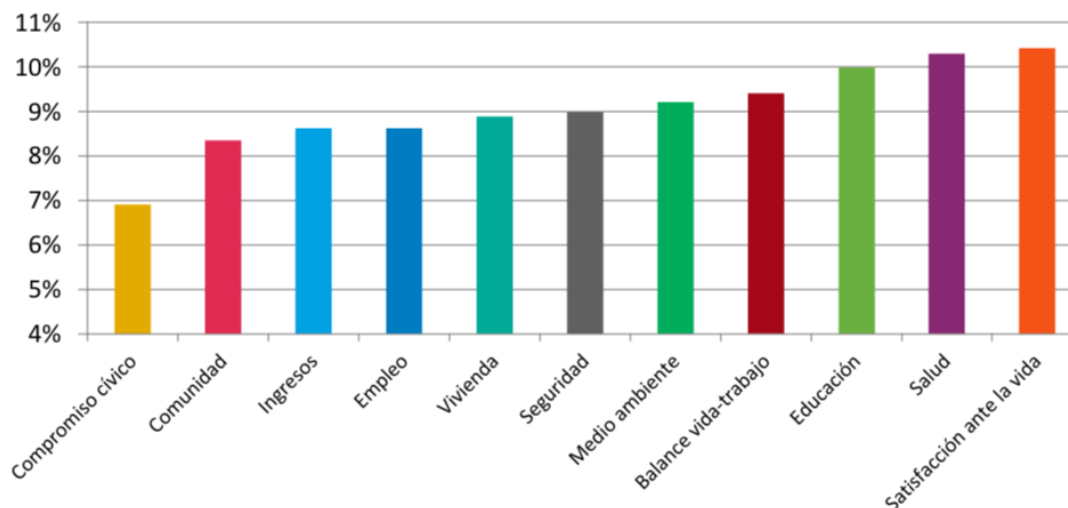
number 89. (Datos macro, 2018), these data indicate how both countries have tried to improve their living conditions internally, so that their population improves on the fundamental right to have a decent life.

Another factor that needs to be analyzed is the quality of life that has been had in Chile, which according to the article of “Economic studies of the OECD: Chile 2018” has improved in recent decades in the fields of employment and income, life balance -work, health and subjective well-being. According to this study, the quality of life is close to the average raised by the OECD. (See graph 5). The quality of life index for each country in total is 65 for Chile, 40 for Colombia and 52 for Mexico, where the best attainable value is 100. This indicator analyzes the following aspects: Political and economic stability, legal system and civil rights, freedom of expression, health services, security, climate, annual average cost of living and income, popularity of the country among foreigners (Datos mundial, 2019)



Graphic 5: Index for a better life in Chile.

Fuente: OECD (2018).



Graphic 6: Quality of life in Mexico

Source: OECD (2018).

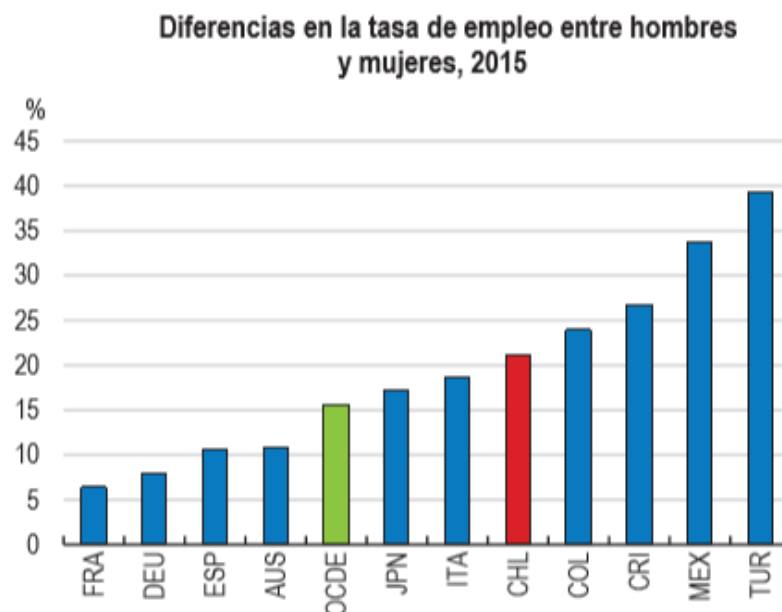
These life changes have been possible thanks to the stability of the macroeconomic framework, the implementation of deep structural reforms in areas such as trade and investment liberalization, and thriving sectors of natural resources, issues that will not be deeply analyzed.

The reduction of inequalities has been among the fastest in the OECD in recent decades (OECD, 2015a). Although Chile is a country that has the capacity to reach the average living standards of the OECD, the inequality that exists there does not allow for adequate progress.

Low levels of employment in women, youth and indigenous groups aggravate the disparity that can be seen in Chile, in terms of income, thus slowing down the fact of being able to reach a favorable standard of living according to the country's capacity. Productivity and inequality are also affected by the education system, whose results are weak and uneven, and largely reflect the socioeconomic background of students (OECD, 2015a; OECD, 2016a). However, the fact that the population there is reaching old age also makes the issue of overcoming social challenges in terms of social inclusion and its well-being in the future more complicated.

It would be good for Chile to choose to improve and create high-quality employment opportunities, because it has a close relationship with social spending, the more you earn the more you spend and the more you meet the basic needs of the home, in addition to there would be more gender equity.

The fact of being able to have better jobs and a better education allows the population to move towards better social inclusion, analyzing it from the fact that if income can be increased through higher productivity, the quality of employment and quality of life can be improved. The quality of employment (expressed in income, security in the labor market and quality of the work environment) can increase well-being and promote productivity while reducing inequalities in the labor market (OECD, 2014 e, Cazes et al., 2015).



Graphic 7: Differences in the employment rate between men and women 2015

Source: OECD (2018).

As can be seen in illustration 4, the three countries (Chile, Mexico and Colombia) which are being analyzed in this document are far from being able to reach an employment rate in gender equality raised by the OECD, which for all represents a challenge which they

must have very present to be able to continue belonging and advancing under this scheme, as the organization poses.

According to 2017 data, specifically in the Chilean case the index shows an improvement between the periods 2016 - 2017, of 0.843 points in 2017 compared to 0.842 points in the immediately previous year (2016). (Datos Macro, 2017)

It should be noted that the Human Development Index contains a Human Development Ranking table, in which, in addition to being scored according to their progress and setbacks, they are also qualified through a position. Chile ranked 44th in the ranking for 2017, and data such as: its mortality rate is 6.16%, its per capita income is 13,391 Euros and its life expectancy of 79.73 years. (Datos Macro, 2017)

Analyzing the historical data of the index, Chile has reached the 116th position in 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2011 respectively (Datos Macro, 2017), standing out for its advances in recent years both in economic development issues and in social factors related to the quality of life; although it is important to highlight that gender equality is one of the problems affecting the measurement of the index and that in Chile in labor market and income issues compared to men and women, there is a wide gap. In Chile, Women own 47% less than the GDP per capita of men. (Datos Macro, 2018)

It is necessary to take into account that Chile would occupy 13 places below its current position if the index were measured only in GDP per capita without including the other factors of human development according to the United Nations Development Program.

Chile - Índice de Desarrollo Humano		
Fecha	IDH	Ranking IDH
2017	0,843	44°
2016	0,842	44°
2015	0,840	112°
2014	0,833	112°
2013	0,828	113°
2012	0,819	114°
2011	0,814	116°
2010	0,808	114°
2009	0,804	113°
2008	0,806	113°
2007	0,795	115°

Table: 1 Evolution of the Chilean Human Development Index as of 2007.

Source: Datos Macro, 2017

In the case of Mexico promptly, its rating in the Human Development Index for 2017 was 0.774 points, showing an advance in the factors measured in the index if we compare it with the year 2016 in which said country was rated with 0.722. (Datos Macro, 2017)

Just as it is explained in the immediately preceding paragraphs when talking about Chile, the rating also carries with it a position in the Human Development Ranking, in this case promptly Mexico ranks 74th in the 2017 results according to the Human Development Index. (Datos Macro, 2017)

According to historical data on Mexico in the Human Development Index rating, the country has reached the 146th position in 2013, evidencing the little progress with regard to human quality in the country for those years, and also the subsequent improvement, which, although it did not happen overnight (since in 2015 it was still ranked 145) for 2016 had a drastic change until reaching position 74. (Datos Macro, 2017)

The final data that justify the assignment of its position 74 in the 2017 indicator show the following: Life expectancy 77.31 year, mortality rate 4.88% and its GDP per capita 8.321 Euros. (Datos Macro, 2017)

It can be concluded then that the evolution of both countries has been positive, they have escalated positions, although in the Mexican case it had an abrupt change between 2015 and 2016. It is evident that Chile has a greater development in issues of long and healthy life, knowledge, literacy rate, primary, secondary and tertiary enrollment, GDP per capita of the country's inhabitants, among others.

México - Índice de Desarrollo Humano		
Fecha	IDH	Ranking IDH
2017	0,774	74°
2016	0,772	74°
2015	0,767	145°
2014	0,761	146°
2013	0,756	146°
2012	0,757	143°
2011	0,751	143°
2010	0,743	145°
2009	0,743	141°
2008	0,742	140°
2007	0,739	141°

Table 2: Evolution of the Mexican Human Development Index as of 2007.

Source: Datos Macro, 2017.

2.3. Before and after applying the tools suggested by the OECD in Chile and Mexico.

To deepen what was mentioned in the first objective, we will start talking about what was implemented in Chile based on the World Summit for Social Development in the year 2019, which aimed to venture into global politics for the first time, optimal solutions that help with the eradication of poverty, promotion of full employment and the possibility of greater social integration. This agenda aims to end poverty, transform all lives and protect the planet.

Since the creation of public policies, Chile has begun to implement initiatives to counteract social problems, joining international organizations to promote human rights. (Secretaría General Ibero-americana, 2018).

The 2030 agenda has brought social improvements to Chile, as the last governments come with the idea of emphasizing goals of indicators of sustainable development and human rights.

The New Agenda affirms that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions is the greatest challenge and an indispensable condition for sustainable development, leaving no one behind” (Soledad Cisternas, 2018). Regarding the above, it is evident how Chile has shown its interest in eradicating poverty of all its dimensions; this has led to indicators such as human development having a positive change.

Human rights are a fundamental piece to promote a better life; from governments like Michelle Bachelet's in which Chile has shown itself internationally as an open country in human rights, In accordance with this, a dynamic to promote the strengthening of human rights in Chile and the National Institute of Human Rights and its different agents has been reflected. (Bachelet Jeria, 2015).

According to the United Nations (2019), he talks about the way in which international law on the subject of human rights stipulates several duties that governments must implement for the promotion and protection of human rights and the different needs of individuals or groups.

For the fulfillment of the 2030 agenda and its focus on sustainable development, the Creative Cities project was created in Chile, in which international cooperation is sought through the strengthening of cultural industries, in which the strong products of each state are reflected, such as crafts, folk and digital arts, designs, music and among others. (Unesco, (2019)

The purpose of the previous project is of total convenience both for Chile and for the sustainable development of any nation, since it seeks to improve participation in cultural life, for the benefit of vulnerable groups, to integrate the culture of these states with the international market and thus allow the creation of plans based on sustainable development.

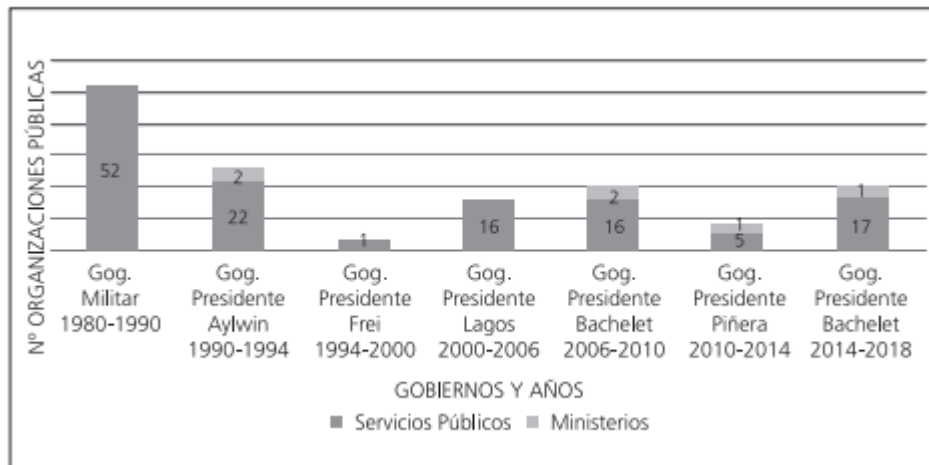
Continuing with policies implemented by the government of Michelle Bachelet, in which she emphasized her foreign policy in the promotion of human rights, especially women and gender equality.

By 2030, Chile proposes to eradicate poverty in all its forms, because this is one of the main challenges facing humanity. Chile since the 1990s consolidated growth to combat the number of people living in extreme poverty, in other words, for 2017 the people in extreme poverty were 412,839, according to the Casen survey for the respective year. (Resumen Latinoamericano, 2018)

In context with the above, Chile as a country has been striving hard to meet the objectives agreed by the OECD, has been reflected in implementing an organization design based on public policies to combat poverty (Revista Latinoamericana de Políticas y Acción Pública, 2017); it is considerable that in order to obtain a more efficient work within public institutions, the creation of ministries that are transparently focused on the different segments of public rights must be chosen, in this regard, Chile has 23 sectors

within the Central Administration and for a total of 494 agencies distributed in these sectors, which include both centralized and decentralized agencies, some of these are: Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, among others. (Franco, 2017)

The following table shows a summary of the number of public organizations created in the different governments and their respective years, noting then, how the Bachelet government made great progress in complying with the policies required to belong to the OECD.



Graphic 8: Number of public organizations.

Source: Latin American Journal of Policies and Public Action (2017).

Distribución de las personas según situación de pobreza por ingresos, 2017

(Porcentaje, personas)



Fuente: Ministerio de Desarrollo Social, Encuesta Casen 2017.

Graphic 9: Distribution of people according to poverty situation by income, 2017.

Source: Ministry of Social Development, Encuesta Casen (2019).

As can be seen in graph #, 8.6% of the Chilean population continues to conserve poverty in some sense, while 91.4% are considered non-poor people, according to the Ministry of Social Development (Encuesta Casen 2017), they are people who have a basic salary which allows them to obtain supplies and food from the family basket. To counteract that 8.6% of the population, Chile had a social protection system for those years, which is aimed at people with a lack of socio-economic development or difficulties in accessing social benefits; This system sought to prevent and alleviate the conditions of suffering, vulnerability and social risk to which people in poverty are subject.(Ochisap, 28-31, 2019). Currently there is no information on the continuation of this system during the government of the current president Sebastián Piñera.

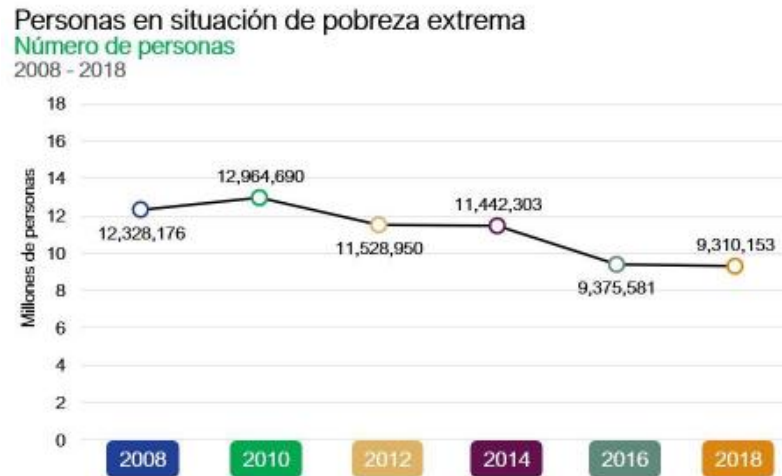
Regarding effective social protection, we can talk about redistributive social policies and monetary subsidies focused on the poorest and most vulnerable population.

In order to have a more accurate idea about Chilean poverty and its evolution, we notice a significant reduction in all types of poverty, A clear example is the statistical information between the years 2015 - 2017 is that in 2015 people in poverty amounted to 11.7% percentage that decreases to an incredible 8.6% of people in poverty according to ministry social development's information. (Encuesta Casen, 2017).

In the Mexican case, specifically between the years 2008 - 2018 we note that the poverty factor has increased significantly, from 49.5 to 52.4 million people in that condition, however according to Press Release No. 10 of the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy, Mexico City, 2019.in total percentage issues people in poverty went from 44.4% to 41.9% between 2008 and 2018.

It should be taken into account that poverty is not the same as extreme poverty, the latter being one of the main objectives to be eradicated in conjunction with the OECD guidelines. All this considering having three lacks of the six possible according to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

The factors to consider are educational lag, access to health services, access to social security, quality and housing spaces, basic housing services and access to food. In the Mexican case specifically, extreme poverty increased from 12.3% to 9.3% between the years 2008 - 2018 and in percentage terms there is talk of a decrease in extreme poverty from 11% to 7.4% between the years 2008 - 2018, all these data according to Press Release No. 10 of the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy, Mexico City, 2019.



Graphic 10: People in extreme poverty

Source: CONEVAL estimates based on the MCS-ENIGH 2008,2010,2012,2014 and the MEC-MIGH-ENIGH 2016 and 2018 (2018).

Social deprivations are an important factor to take into account, even in matters of measurement, being the objective of statistics that yield the following specific data:

- The educational lag increased from 21.9% to 16.9% between 2008 and 2018.
- The lack of access to health services increased from 38.4% to 16.2% between 2008 and 2018.
- The lack of access to social security increased from 65.0% to 57.3% between 2008 and 2018.
- The lack of quality and housing spaces increased from 17.7% to 11.1% between 2008 and 2018.
- The lack of access to basic services in housing increased from 22.9% to 19.8% between 2008 and 2018.
- The lack of access to food increased from 21.7% to 20.4% between 2008 and 2018.
- All this according to Press Release No. 10 of the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy, Mexico City, 2019.

In specific terms, the main social policies to combat poverty and inequality are:

- Avoid the existence of populations with living conditions and opportunities that are below “certain thresholds” measured in poverty reduction, infrastructure, housing, health and education.
- Equal opportunities to overcome the standard of living of vulnerable groups (indigenous, children, elderly, disabled, among others ...), this will be measured through opportunities for access to health, education and work.
- Promote independence through citizen entrepreneurship, supporting projects to promote the knowledge of the population.
- Increase the solidarity of Mexicans with each other, in accompaniment of the participation of social organizations for the design of public programs.
- Promote the culture of development through respect for the environment and the impact on well-being.
- Make citizens regain confidence in government and institutions when solving unforeseen situations of natural and social order.

These terms are based on the Venezuelan journal of sociology and anthropology, *Fermentum*, which in 2006 would represent the "Policies to fight poverty in Mexico."

3. Conclusions and Recommendations

3.1. Conclusions

The previous research has yielded a series of quantitative and qualitative data, in which it was possible to make a respective deepening regarding the good practices that both Mexico and Chile have implemented since joining the OECD. Since joining the OECD, it can be seen that more information was found about Chile than about Mexico regarding public policies, which have been implemented and developed to combat poverty and social exclusion.

Chile versus Mexico and Colombia, is a country that has tried to combat these problems at the root, implemented different strategies such as, “2030 Agenda”, in which attainable and measurable goals are set, based on constant monitoring of the living conditions of the populations (favored and disadvantaged) in order to determine who manages to enjoy an adequate level of well-being and be able to execute public policy decisions, for overcoming poverty in specific vulnerable groups and minimizing the social gaps of rural inhabitants or people with disabilities. In the case of Mexico, it was exhaustive to find information about what kind of strategies were carried out to combat poverty and social exclusion, without taking into account that, this country has been incorporated into the OECD for longer and its quantitative data have not represented abysmal advances, which have significant and historical changes.

In conclusion, being able to analyze the different practices that both Chile and Mexico executed allows us to know that Colombia can use to cope with the internal social situation, and it is not only valid for Colombia, Any other country that wishes to take these two Latin American countries as a reference can do so, since both have very different social situations, which serve to compare and take as a reference when developing strategies to combat poverty and social exclusion.

3.2. Recommendations

It is recommended that Colombia can begin to measure poverty from a multidimensional point of view, since it covers issues other than economic ones, which generally serve to measure poverty. The multidimensional poverty index (MPI) considers that poverty is not only lack of money, it is also health, education and child care, family support and well-paid work, housing and social environment where people reside, and finally, access to electronic devices for domestic and personal use.

Another recommendation is the fact of being able to attract foreign investment to the country, so that it can generate more jobs, which can be aimed at the most disadvantaged populations, clearly without leaving behind the other populations since they can count on studies and degrees that are necessary at the time of implementing them. In addition to this, the issue of setting up companies at the state level on the public sector can also be encouraged, so that they generate more jobs, in such a way that the employed population receives a minimum wage with which they can meet their basic needs, in addition that the unemployment rate would be indirectly reduced at the country level.

Colombia internally can implement the different variables mentioned in the sustainable development of Chile, which in total are 17 objectives, but will be taken as an example the number 1: "End poverty in all its forms throughout the world" (Naciones Unidas Chile, 2019).

Another recommendation for Colombia is that the government provide a monthly income (subsidy) to the most disadvantaged populations, with the intention that they may have sufficient economic resources to subsist on a daily basis, in other words, that they have to pay for decent housing and with what to buy goods from the family basket and thus meet their basic needs.

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