# Round 2---Lakeland

# 1NC

## 1NC—vs. Eastside DS

### 1

#### [CP TEXT: The United States federal government should halt its funding for the Merida Initiative. The United States federal government should request that the European Union substantially increase its economic development assistance to small farmers in Mexico.]

#### EU is the best actor for economically engaging Latin America – most entrenched trade influence, high leverage, ability to encourage open markets – US engagement attempts fail but EU policy’s welcomed.

Barbara Kosny, xx-xx-2009, partial fulfillment of requirements for degree of Master in Political Science in the Department of Political Science @ University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, “The Distinctiveness of the European Union’s Influence on Latin America: European Values, Governance, and Integration,” <https://cdr.lib.unc.edu/indexablecontent?id=uuid:84b38be2-9899-47ae-8d93-6f86f52f4326&ds=DATA_FILE>

Europe must use foreign policy tools, such as regional integration, in order to function in the current political atmosphere in which the brief post-Soviet era of unrivalled American hegemony has been challenged.61 The EU has a distinctive policy and trade influence in Latin America through new regionalism. Latin America was one of the first areas where the E.U. combined its trade and foreign policymaking bodies in order to facilitate the linking of commercial and political norms. The emphasis on new regionalism, as a process of world-wide integration, is the greater capacity and power of the EU’s diplomatic power towards Latin America. The weight of the pressures in favor of global economic integration, and the opening of markets in trade and production regimes led to a global political economy that reflected the trend towards social and economic integration.62 By the 1990s, it became evident that preferential trade deals would no longer be effective. With the rise of European identity and a unified sense of social responsibility, European trade negotiators were driven towards a new and more practical use of diplomacy. The liberalization of European economies and the repositioning of the Europe within a new global political economy prompted a realignment of Europe’s goals, making the old European instruments of engagement with the developing world no longer viable.63 Seen through the theoretical understanding of social constructivism, these trends show the state as no longer the sole influence, but as one under the influence of other actors such as national governments, firms, or trade interests are deeply embedded in and affected by the social institutions in which they act.64 In order to understand the distinctiveness of European regional and economic integration, it is necessary to understand how it differs from U.S. trade and economic policies. The EU uses new regionalism as means of displaying what it perceives to be a more humane governance model for Latin America.65 On the contrary, U.S. views on regional integration stem largely from the justifications of the Breton Woods system. The agreement promoted a progressive harmonization of regulations that included considerable dependency on the external sector. Today, this dependency factor is evident in the regionalist policies of the US. Since the creation of NAFTA in 1994, the negotiations of the U.S. have been mainly ideological —regionalism is seen as a vehicle through which to create a mode of liberal economic governance under the steady hand of Washington.66 Further, one of the most significant differences between the EU and the U.S. concerning new regionalist constructions is the language employed in discussing the role of economic integration. The European model focuses explicitly on terms such as ‘partnership’, rather than ‘economic agreement’ as used by the United States. Within the EU, communicative action acts as a facilitator to the establishment of consensus and agreements. Therefore, partnerships are the best ways to promote change and increase influence in the region as opposed to strict economic trading. Partnership agreements became a crucial aspect to EU development policy beginning in the 1990s.67 Further, the EU recognized the adverse political impact of global financial instability. This economic political linkage is most developed in Latin America than any other regional initiative.

#### EU can fund aid towards Latin America and encourage economic equality – the European Regional Development Fund and other regional cooperation mechanisms solve.

Barbara Kosny, xx-xx-2009, partial fulfillment of requirements for degree of Master in Political Science in the Department of Political Science @ University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, “The Distinctiveness of the European Union’s Influence on Latin America: European Values, Governance, and Integration,” <https://cdr.lib.unc.edu/indexablecontent?id=uuid:84b38be2-9899-47ae-8d93-6f86f52f4326&ds=DATA_FILE>

Europe’s responsibilities and political priorities are distinctive as they focus on human rights, citizenship, economic growth, liberalization, and global and economic integration.43 As an example, EU policy priorities towards Latin America are defined in the Communication on a ‘Stronger Partnership between the EU and Latin America’.44 Issues such as drugs, social cohesion, migration and partnerships with civil society actors figure prominently in bi-regional dialogues. These social norms both regulate the behavior and constitute the identity of social community.45 “Constructivism maintains that collective norms and understandings define the basic ‘rules of the game’ in which they find themselves in their interactions.”46 It emphasizes norm-guided behavior seen in various partnership agreements. As an example, in order to develop closer ties between Latin America and the EU, a number of regional cooperation programs have been established over the last decade in the areas of social cohesion, territorial cooperation, and SME development, financed primarily through the European Regional Development Fund.47

### 2

#### Economic engagement must be quid-pro-quo

Shinn 96 [James Shinn, C.V. Starr Senior Fellow for Asia at the CFR in New York City and director of the council’s multi-year Asia Project, worked on economic affairs in the East Asia Bureau of the US Dept of State, “Weaving the Net: Conditional Engagement with China,” pp. 9 and 11, google books]

In sum, conditional engagement consists of a set of objectives, a strategy for attaining those objectives, and tactics (specific policies) for implementing that strategy. The objectives of conditional engagement are the ten principles, which were selected to preserve American vital interests in Asia while accommodating China’s emergence as a major power. The overall strategy of conditional engagement follows two parallel lines: economic engagement, to promote the integration of China into the global trading and financial systems; and security engagement, to encourage compliance with the ten principles by diplomatic and military means when economic incentives do not suffice, in order to hedge against the risk of the emergence of a belligerent China. The tactics of economic engagement should promote China’s economic integration through negotiations on trade liberalization, institution building, and educational exchanges. While a carrots-and-sticks approach may be appropriate within the economic arena, the use of trade sanction to achieve short-term political goals is discouraged. The tactics of security engagement should reduce the risks posed by China’s rapid military expansion, its lack of transparency, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and transnational problems such as crime and illegal migration, by engaging in arms control negotiations, multilateral efforts, and a loosely-structured defensive military arrangement in Asia.8 [To footnotes] 8. Conditional engagement’s recommended tactics of tit-for-tat responses are equivalent to using carrots and sticks in response to foreign policy actions by China. Economic engagement calls for what is described as symmetric tit-for-tat and security engagement for asymmetric tit-for-tat. A symmetric response is one that counters a move by China in the same place, time, and manner; an asymmetric response might occur in another place at another time, and perhaps in another manner. A symmetric tit-for-tat would be for Washington to counter a Chinese tariff of 10 percent on imports for the United States with a tariff of 10 percent on imports from China. An asymmetric tit-for-tat would be for the United States to counter a Chines shipment of missiles to Iran with an American shipment of F-16s to Vietnam (John Lewis Gaddis, Strategies of Containment: A critical Appraisal of Postwar American National Security Policy. New York: Oxford University Press, (1982). This is also cited in Fareed Zakaria, “The Reagan Strategy of Containment,” Political Science Quarterly 105, no. 3 (1990), pp. 383-88).

### 3

#### Economic engagement is the disguise of foreign policy domination.

James Petras, 2-7-13 (James Petras is a Bartle Professor (Emeritus) of Sociology at Binghamton University, New York., He is the author of more than 62 books published in 29 languages, and over 600 articles in professional journals, including the American Sociological Review, British Journal of Sociology, Social Research, and Journal of Peasant Studies. He has published over 2000 articles in nonprofessional journals such as the New York Times, the Guardian, the Nation, Christian Science Monitor, Foreign Policy, New Left Review, Partisan Review, TempsModerne, Le Monde Diplomatique, and his commentary is widely carried on the internet., “Twenty-First Century Imperialism: Militarism, Collaborators And Popular Resistance”, http://petras.lahaine.org/?p=1928 :)

Imperialism is about political domination, economic exploitation, cultural penetration via military conquest, economic coercion, political destabilization, separatist movements and via domestic collaborators. Imperial aims, today as in the past, are about securing markets, seizing raw materials, exploiting cheap labor in order to enhance profits, accumulate capital and enlarge the scope and depth of political domination. Today the mechanisms by which global profits are enhanced have gone far beyond the exploitation of markets, resources and labor; they embrace entire nations, peoples and the public treasuries, not only of regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America but include the so-called ‘debtor countries of Europe’, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Portugal and Iceland, among others. Today the imperial powers of Europe and the United States are re-enacting the “scramble for the riches of Africa, Asia and Latin America” via direct colonial wars accompaying a rising tide of militarism abroad and police state rule at home. The problem of empire building is that, given popular anti-imperialist resistance abroad and economic crises at home, imperial policymakers require far-reaching expenditures and dependence on collaborator rulers and classes in the countries and regions targeted for imperial exploitation. Any discussion of 21st century empire building – its dynamic growth and its vulnerability – requires a discussion and analysis of 1/the types and forms of ‘collaborator rulers and classes’; 2/the new forms of imperial pillage of entire societies and economies via debt and financial networks 3/ the central role of criminal operations in global imperial accumulation.

#### This type of domination is the ideology of American global empire.

Ziauddin Sardar, and Merryl Wyn Davies, 2004 (Sardar is a London-based scholar, writer, cultural-critic and public intellectual who specializes in Muslim thought, Davies is a Welsh Muslim scholar, writer and broadcaster who specializes in Islam, leading exponent of Islamic anthropology, Director of the Muslim Institute, London, “American Terminator: Myths, Movies, and Global Power” :)

America global narrative is an intoxicating vision. It draws into itself all the strands of American mythology and projects them onto the world as a whole. It is a self-serving, self-justifying vision that provides an explanation for any and all American actions around the world. h allows successive administrations in Washington, Republican or Democrat, to offer the American people explanations of policy and action defined only in terms of high and good intent. The ideology of empire is the same ideology that made America. To question American empire is fundamentally to question the American self. The result is, quite simply, that America is never ready for the intrusion of reality. The reality of the operation of American empire exists not within the comfort zone of the American Dream, but as the global nightmare of effects. To the American public, the work of empire is by remote control, often covert, in large part operated by and through surrogates, co-opted regimes and elites in country after country around the world. The human rights abuses and brutality that such surrogates use to maintain and sustain themselves in power is backed by the presence of American military bases, aid and covert funding, but comes with deniability for Washington, the deniability that maintains innocence. Empire by remote control offers the prospect of walking away, simply going home and erasing the memory if events take the wrong turn. But as Universal Soldier suggests, there can be no certainty that memory- erasing injections are capable of permanently insulating innocence from the nasty and brutal reality that empire means for other people, any more than for Americans who are active agents in its administration and operation. The costs and consequences of empire can and do make their way to the American homeland. The increasing polarisation of America, the red and the blue political map, however, is not indicative of polarised attitudes to empire. The global narrative belongs to both sides of the internal debate; it has its roots in Republican and Democrat thought, strategy and policies. Argument over details leaves the global structures of empire intact. The two political parties offer the American people different styles of operation of the doctrine of empire, not a debate about the ideology of empire itself and whether it serves the long-term interests of America or the rest of the world. The success of the global narrative is that it has created the physical and psychic distance between ideals and reality that leaves the American political process no space to consider the distinction between the American Dream and the Global Nightmare.

#### Thus the alternative – reject the affirmative as U.S. imperialism. Only an ethics of refusal can challenge power structures.

Steve Martinot, 2005 (Adjunct Professor @ San Francisco State University, “Pro-Democracy and the Ethics of Refusal”, Socialism and Democracy, Vol. 19, No. 2 :)

In a system in which humans have been rendered secondary or irrelevant, a different ethics, which refuses the system of corruption as a system, a social structure, rather than simply point out the empirical appearance of corruption in government or political events, must ground our thinking. Neither political program nor organizational strategies, to the extent they continue to address themselves to this system as valid, are relevant to such a necessity. The terms of the two-party system, the corporate media, the system of representationism, and the congressional culture of "horsetrading" must be refused. That means that realigning the Democratic Party, trying to use the corporate media to get a democratic message out, organizing third parties as alternates to the two major parties in electoral processes, using electoral campaigns themselves, writing to Congress, demonstrating to make demands on the government, are all modes of simply addressing the government, and telling it and the corporate structure that we are firmly in place within their political culture of corruption. A counter-ethics can only be an ethics of refusal. An ethic of refusal can be exemplified thus: suppose someone lies to you every day, and he says something today; if you believe what he says today, then you are a total and utter fool. Insofar as the corporate media, the government, and all officials in the two-party system lie to us daily, while suppressing necessary information, there is nothing they say that should be believed (unless proven beyond all doubt, to the satisfaction of every skeptical question, in open public discussion, however long that takes). Insofar as these structures and institutions have shown themselves to be corrupt, there is nothing that they do that should not be considered corrupt, and rejected as invalid or illegitimate. Nothing the government does, domestically or in foreign policy, should be supported unless its reasons are submitted to open discussion and binding referendum. The ethics of refusal (the refusal, in advance, of everything the government, the corporations, or the media say or do) is square one. It is the first step toward liberation from the assumptions that these corrupt institutions can be realigned. It is the first step toward voiding support for what has impoverished us and rendered us irrelevant. It is the first step toward bringing those institutions to a halt. The time is long past when we can go to the government or the political parties with demands for information or policy. We have to satisfy those demands for ourselves by creating an alternate political structure with which to do so. This means to replace the ethics of going to the government, and thus granting it credence, with the establishment of a citizenship in autonomy whose job is to pull more and more people away from support for the government. The greatest betrayal of the ABB movement in the last election, in acceding to the meta-corruption of the two-party system, and assisting in shutting down the political space, lay in giving up its independence and autonomy. Democracy is now the name for an alternate political structure; and a pro-democracy movement is the name for enacting the ethic of refusal. If democracy is based on information, participation, and transparent honesty of political operations, policymaking, and elections, then alternate sources for these must be constructed and supported: alternate media and alternate sources of information; alternate networking of ideas; the construction of local political spaces in which to speak to ourselves, and not to a corrupt system; the use of political space to construct alternate organizations that make policy democratically, and are directed by the people who make it; the construction of health services, education and schooling, and community policing; an ethic of local community attention to crime and trouble that is restorative and not revenge-oriented; the organization of elections that the people sanction, though the corrupt power structure does not. Such an alternate political structure can only ground itself on an ethics of refusal, refusing all attempts of the government to control it. An alternate political culture must refuse to grant recognition or credence to the two-party system, to the structures of governance and information, and to the mythology of meta-corruption that still says those structures have legitimacy. This does not mean that actions should not be organized to directly confront the government, or the elite, and try to stop their fraud, their crimes and injustices. The ethic of refusal should not be construed as contradicting or obstructing direct action, nor those for whom direct action is desirable and feasible. But the relation (or non-relation) of direct action to alternate political structures needs to be understood; the relation of complicity between direct action's focus on power and the terms of institutional power needs to be understood. To contest governance in its own terms will only reaffirm the existence and operation of its power, and embed itself in its institutionity. The ethics of refusal makes its first principle standing outside the corruption of those social institutions; it is the principle of building outside the structures of corruption, and building and building, until the alternative becomes the inside, and the corrupt institutions are the outside. A pro-democracy movement, in its autonomy, can still insist on existing governments (city and state) fulfilling their responsibility to maintain the infrastructure: roads, buildings, utilities, water, garbage collection, etc. It is a separation between the source of policymaking and the administration of the infrastructure that pro-democracy makes feasible. For centuries, taxes have been paid, while government has focused on meeting corporate and military interests in the name of profitability (remember the public transportation boondoggle). If policy is relocated to the people, democratically, at the level of neighborhoods, cities, agrarian areas, in economic production and for local services, then that is where direction and control of the infrastructure must come from. This will take a long time to build. It will require dialogue rather than blueprint, between people, between neighborhoods, between towns, building itself through popular discussions and councils. But now is the time to start, when the profundity of the corruption has become so overt that there is nowhere else to turn.

### 4

#### USAID budget is tight – new spending forces tradeoffs

Shah 13 (Rajiv Shah, Administrator of USAID, “USAID's Shah at Senate Hearing on FY 2014 Budget Priorities” <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2013/04/20130425146392.html#axzz2aMymqXy1> 4-24-13)

The FY 2014 request for USAID managed or partially managed accounts is $20.4 billion, six percent below the total enacted funding for FY 2012. In this tough budget environment, USAID is committed to maximizing the value of every dollar. We have made tough choices so that we are working where we will have greatest impact, and shifting personnel and funding resources towards programs that will achieve the most meaningful results. Since 2010, regional program areas have been reduced by 29%, Feed the Future agriculture programs have been phased out of 22 countries, and USAID global health program areas have been phased out of 23 countries. The President’s FY 2014 request continues to build on gains we have made over the past year to work smarter and more effectively through a suite of ambitious reforms called USAID Forward. Through USAID Forward, the Agency has fostered new partnerships, placing a greater emphasis on innovation, and a relentless focus on results. These reforms have formed the foundation of a new model for development that continues to define the way we work around the world.

#### Current USAID funding is key to global health and solving AIDS

Shah 13 (Rajiv Shah, Administrator of USAID, “USAID's Shah at Senate Hearing on FY 2014 Budget Priorities” <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2013/04/20130425146392.html#axzz2aMymqXy1> 4-24-13)

Thanks in large part to the bipartisan support we've had for investments in global health, we're on track to provide life-saving assistance to more people than ever before. Although this year's request of $7.9 billion for the Global Health Initiative is lower than FY 2012 levels, falling costs, increased investments by partner governments, and efficiencies we've generated by integrating efforts and strengthening health systems will empower us to reach even more people. That includes PEPFAR, which will provide life-saving drugs to those around the world afflicted with HIV and expand prevention efforts in those countries where the pandemic continues to grow. We can expand access to treatment and lift a death sentence for six million people in total without additional funds. We're also increasingly providing treatment for pregnant mothers with HIV/AIDS so we can ensure their children are born healthy. And because of breakthrough research released last year, we know that putting people on treatment actually helps prevention efforts-treatment is prevention. All of these efforts are accelerating progress towards President Obama's call for an AIDS-free generation.

#### AIDS has a massive structural violence impact—this comes first

Richard Parker, 2002, PhD, The Global HIV/AIDS Pandemic, Structural Inequalities, and the Politics of International Health, http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1447073/

When we turn our gaze beyond our own borders to focus on the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the most resource-poor countries of the developing world, however, the picture is considerably worse. The Joint United Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates that by the end of 2000 approximately 36.1 million people had been infected with HIV globally.2 Of these, approximately 34.7 million are adults—16.4 million are estimated to be women—and 1.4 million are children. Since the beginning of the epidemic, 21.8 million people are estimated to have died—17.5 million adults (roughly 9 million women) and 4.3 million children. In 2000 alone, 3 million deaths were attributed to AIDS, and 5.3 million new infections are believed to have occurred—2.2 million among women and nearly 570 000 among children.2

### Advantage

#### Violence in Mexico has been declining

Castañeda, foreign minister of Mexico during the administration of President Vicente Fox, 12 (Jorge, CATO Institute Economic Development Memo, No. 16 • September 24, 2012, http://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/pubs/pdf/edb16.pdf)

Time for an Alternative to Mexico’s Drug War False Premises for Launching the Drug War First false premise: violence in Mexico had been increasing, and something had to be done about it. Absolutely false. Violence in Mexico had been declining by any indicator, mainly the most important and reliable one: willful homicides per hundred thousand inhabitants. From the early 1990s through 2007, violence in Mexico declined from around 20-odd willful homicides per hundred thousand a year to about 8 per year in 2006 and 2007. That is still higher than the rate in United States, but it is one-third the rate in Brazil, one-tenth of what Colombia saw in its worst years, and one-third of what we have in Mexico today. Violence in Mexico had been declining for 20 years, but then spiked from 2007 onward. The year 2011 saw violence in Mexico reach Brazilian levels.

#### Can’t decrease drug violence – demand in the US is inevitable means that they can’t solve

Carpenter, vice president for defense and foreign policy studies at the Cato Institute, 2009

(Ted Galen, Troubled Neighbor: Mexico’s Drug Violence Poses a Threat to the United States, POLICY ANALYSIS NO. 631, February 2, 2009, http://www.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/pubs-/pdf/pa631.pdf)

Robust Consumer Demand Makes Victory Impossible That sobering reality has ominous implications for the strategy that advocates of a “war on drugs” continue to push. Their strategy has long had two major components. The first is to shut off the flow of drugs coming from drug-source countries, through various methods of drug crop eradication, developmental aid to promote alternative economic opportunities, interdiction of drug shipments, and suppression of money-laundering activities. The second component is to significantly reduce demand in the United Statesthrough a combination of criminalsanctions, drug treatment programs, and anti-drug educational campaigns. At best, efforts at domestic demand reduc- tion have achieved only modest results, and the supply-side campaign has been even less effective. Moreover, with global demand continuing to increase, even if drug warriors succeeded in their goal of more substantially reducing consumption in the United States, it would have little adverse impact on trafficking organizations. There is more than enough demand globally to attract and sustain traffickers who are willing to take the risks to satisfy that demand. And since the illegality of the trade creates a huge black market premium (depending on the drug, 90 percent ormore of the retail price), the potential profits to drug trafficking organizations are huge. 66 Thus, the supply-side strategy attempts to defy the basic laws of economics, with predictable results. It is a fatally flawed strategy, and Washington’s insistence on continuing it causes serious problems of corruption and violence for a key drug-source and drug-transiting country such as Mexico. Thus, the notion that the solution to the violence in Mexico is to win the war on drugs is asmuch a chimera asthe othertwo so-called solutions. Given the healthy state of global demand, there is no prospect of ending—or even substantially reducing—the trade in illegal drugs. There is only one policy change that would have a meaningful impact.

#### Farmers can’t compete with subsidized American goods – no amount of aid can convince people to remain farmers

Hesson, MA at Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, 2010

(Ted, Oaxaca Trip: NAFTA and Mexico’s Small Farmers, January 21, http://www.longislandwins.com/index.php/blog/post/oaxaca\_trip\_naftand\_mexicos\_small\_farmers/)

Then came NAFTA in 1994, which hit the Mexican agricultural sector hard. As part of the agreement, Mexico had to eliminate all tariffs on agricultural imports by 2008 (from what I understand, there are no longer any tariffs on agricultural goods). That meant that small Mexican farmers wouldn’t be able to compete with subsidized U.S. imports, including corn. According to a 2002 article in Business Week, the average Mexican farmer then received $722 in annual subsidies, while U.S. farmers stand to collect $20,800 per year. From 1990 - 2000, the market price for corn decreased 58.3 percent and and market price for beans decreased 45 percent. Decreased subsidies hurt Mexican agriculture, but there are other NAFTA-related factors that affected this sector of the economy, as well. Support to small farmers from the Mexican government has declined by 31.26 percent since NAFTA came into effect, and the Mexican government has not enforced pre-NAFTA quota rules, which would limit agricultural imports. In a country where 10 million people—a quarter of the workforce—live off the land, the inability to compete has increased poverty and forced more people to consider migrating, either to the U.S. or other parts of Mexico. Since NAFTA was enacted, 2 million people have been displaced from the agricultural sector while the rural poverty rate has climbed to 85 percent. Here’s what the Witness for Peace information packet has to say about the change: “Because [small farmers] can no longer produce food that is cheap enough to compete with U.S. imports, an increasing number of Mexican farmers have been forced to abandon the countryside. This is disrupting the social and cultural fabric of rural Mexico. It is not unusual for a small Mexican town to have lost half its population to migration over the past twelve years.” In the small villages across the state of Oaxaca, the history of corn cultivation goes back thousands of years. But with rapidly growing Mexican imports—1/5 of corn consumed by Mexicans is now imported—those traditions seem headed for extinction.

#### Droughts and climate change make farming in Mexico unsustainable

Tegel, GlobalPost's senior correspondent for South America, 2012

(Simon, Mexico’s drought turns farms to dust, July, http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/regions/-americas/mexico/120716/drought-farms-climate-change)

The lack of rain is forcing the region’s farmers to draw ever more heavily on the aquifers lying below their fields. Yet that is no solution either.¶ The aquifers’ sole source of replenishment is the rain itself. And just 3 percent of the precipitation that falls here ever makes it to the aquifers. Most of the rest evaporates.¶ As a result, the farmers are having to dig their wells deeper and deeper into the rocky ground.¶ Rafael Armendariz, 65, is president of the community of Benito Juarez, a few miles from Constitucion. He says that wells, which a generation ago produced water from a depth of 250 feet, now have to be excavated, at great cost, to around 800 feet.¶ To make matters worse, CONAGUA, the national water commission, has not done any hydrological studies of the local aquifer. No one in Benito Juarez knows how close they are to the aquifer running dry.¶ “We don’t know what else to do,” says Armendariz, as he predicts that the current generation could be the last in Benito Juarez to work the land. “Farming is the only thing we have ever done. That is why we keep at it.”¶ And the costs of deeper wells go beyond their excavation. Alejandro Rodriguez, 46, uses three wells to irrigate his 338-acre peach and apple farm on the outskirts of Chihuahua city.¶ His monthly electricity bill for pumping that water from an aquifer 350 feet down can reach almost $10,000. As the wells go deeper, the electricity required increases exponentially.¶ The regional government talks about climate change but has done little, says Martin Bustamente, of the Chihuahua branch of El Barzon.¶ “We have never learned to live in the desert and now that climate change has arrived, we are finally going to have to catch up or face disaster,” he warns.¶ He is calling for government support for farmers to acquire more efficient, state-of-the-art irrigation systems and for no aquifer to be used unsustainably. He is also pushing for a way to have thirsty urban areas pay the region’s farmers, who, effectively, manage the natural watersheds that supply the cities’ water.¶ Above all, he wants existing laws to be enforced so that the amount of water actually withdrawn from aquifers does not exceed the concessions authorized by CONAGUA.¶ Outside observers may think northern Mexican governments are overburdened trying to contain [drug war](http://www.globalpost.com/internal/section-config/mexico) violence.¶ But for residents like Armendariz, water is the real security issue.¶ “Violence? If the rains don’t come, it will only get worse because more people will be out of work. You cannot fix that problem if you don’t secure the water**.”**

#### Offering foreign aid makes people dependent on the US – this maintains poverty.

Bräutigam, Professor in the School of International Service at American University, 2000

(Deborah, Aid Dependence and Governance, http://www.sti.ch/fileadmin/user\_upload/Pdfs/swap-/swap404.pdf)

This study analyzes the political economy of aid dependence. Large amounts of aid delivered over long periods, create incentives for governments and donors that have the potential to undermine good governance and the quality of state institutions. These incentives are not always acted on, but when they are, large amounts of aid may reduce local ownership, accountability and democratic decision-making, while fragmenting budgets and lowering tax effort. Large amounts of aid, delivered to countries with weak institutions create some of the institutional problems that lead to ineffectiveness. In aid dependent countries, donor agencies and foreign experts often take over many of the critical functions of governance: substituting their own goals for an absent leadership vision, using foreign experts and project management units in place of weak or decaying public institutions, and providing finance for investments whose operation and maintenance is neither planned for nor affordable. In these countries, aid has been part of the problem. And longterm dependence on aid creates disincentives for both donors and governments to change the rules of their engagement.

#### Second, aid dependency results in corruption and keeps criminals in power.

Felbab-Brown, senior fellow at The Brookings Institution, 2011

(Vanda, Human Security and Crime in Latin America: The Political Capital and Political Impact of Criminal Groups and Belligerents Involved in Illicit Economies, September 2011)

It is important that social interventions are designed as comprehensive rural development or comprehensive urban planning efforts, not simply limited social handouts or economic buyoffs. The latter approaches have failed – whether they were conducted in Medellín as a part of the demobilization process of the former paramilitaries (many of whom have returned as bandas criminales)15 or in Rio de Janeiro‟s favelas.16 ¶ The handout and buyoff shortcuts paradoxically can even strengthen criminal and belligerent entities. Such buyoff approach can set up difficult-to-break perverse social equilibria where criminal entities continue to control marginalized segments of society while striking a let-live bargain with the State, under which criminal actors even control territories and limit State access.

#### Current reforms solve Mexican farmers

USAID 6-21 (United States Agency for International Development, “Food Aid Reform” <http://www.usaid.gov/foodaidreform> 6-21-13)

Flexibility, timeliness and efficiency will be gained. Through the food aid reform proposal, the USG will gain more flexibility to use the right tool in each situation, resulting in more efficient and effective responses.**¶** Rather than limiting the United States to a tied, commodities-only approach, these reforms will enable experts to select the right tool to most efficiently meet the needs of hungry and vulnerable people.¶ Food reform pairs in-kind food aid procurements from the United States with a more expansive use of interventions such as food vouchers and local and regional procurement from developing countries near crisis areas. Studies show that local and regional procurement of food and other cash-based programs can get food to people in critical need 11 to 14 weeks faster and at savings of 25 – 50 percent.**¶** Food aid reform reaffirms the U.S. commitment to PVO development food aid partners and programs.¶ The non-emergency development programs previously implemented through Title II will remain a critical element of the USG’s response to global hunger. The food aid reform proposal maintains both the intent of Title II development programs to reduce chronic poverty, build resilience, and help prevent future food crises as well as equivalent funding levels at $330 million, given the cost savings associated with ending monetization.¶ USAID’s PVO partners will benefit from increased efficiencies due to ending monetization and the expanded availability of cash for emergencies.**¶** The inefficiencies of Title II monetization will end.**¶** Food aid reform ends the costly and inefficient process of Title II monetization, the sale of U.S. food abroad for cash, which, according to several studies, including by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), loses an average of 25 cents per taxpayer dollar spent on food aid.¶ What do these efficiency gains translate to? Based on 2012 Title II monetization levels, eliminating monetization would enable U.S. development food aid to reach an estimated 800,000 more undernourished women, men, and children.¶ In addition to being inefficient, monetization incurs additional administrative costs and is an added burden on Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs), as PVO staff must negotiate the sale and transportation of commodities in order to generate the proceeds to fund the development programs they implement.¶ Many Ready to Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF) and other processed foods will continue to be purchased in the U.S.¶ Many Ready to Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF) and other processed foods will continue to be purchased in the U.S.¶ Commodity purchases in the United States will continue.¶ The food aid reform proposal guarantees that in 2014 no less than 55 percent of the requested $1.4 billion in total funding for emergency food assistance in IDA will be used for the purchase, transport, and related costs of U.S. commodities.**¶** U.S. commodities will make up a significant portion of purchases, particularly for many processed foods and large cereal procurements that are unavailable elsewhere in the world or produced in insufficient amounts by developing countries near crises. In other cases, U.S. commodities may be the best option because of inflation or food price volatility.¶ By shifting $25 million of the efficiency savings obtained through these reforms to the Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration, the reform will help to retain militarily-useful U.S.-flag vessels as well as to provide incentives to facilitate the retention of mariners in the workforce.

# 2NC

## T

### AT: Counter-Interp

#### Here’s proof – they allow tons of random unilateral measures

CSG 13 [Cuba Study Group, a non-profit, non-partisan organization, comprised of business and community leaders of Cuban descent who share a common interest and vision of a free and democratic Cuba, “Restoring Executive Authority Over U.S. Policy Toward Cuba,” Feb 2013, <http://www.cubastudygroup.org/index.cfm/files/serve?File_id=45d8f827-174c-4d43-aa2f-ef7794831032>]

4. Additional Steps the U.S. President Can Take to Promote Change in Cuba¶ While we wait for Congress to act, the Executive Branch should exercise its licensing authority to further safeguard the flow of contacts and resources into the Island, encourage independent economic and political activity, and further empower the Cuban people. To that end, the Cuba Study Group proposes that the President pursue the following measures:¶ i) Modify Remittance and Export Limitations: Increase the $3,000 limit on remittances that can be carried to Cuba by authorized travelers and expand the types of goods that travelers may legally take to Cuba to support micro entrepreneurs. Fewer limitations in these areas will make it easier for U.S. travelers to provide seed capital and in-kind contributions for start-ups.¶ ii) Authorize Travel by General License for NGOs and Allow Them to Open Cuban Bank Accounts: Regulations enacted on January 28, 2011 allow U.S. full- and part-time university staff to travel to Cuba by general license. These regulations also allow U.S.-based academic institutions to open accounts in Cuban banks with funds to support their educational programs in Cuba. A similar license for foundations and NGOs whose mission involves support for micro and small businesses would also help support this growing segment of civil society.¶ iii) Establish New Licenses for the Provision of Services to Cuban Private Entrepreneurs: The President could build on existing authorizations that allow U.S. persons and institutions to pay individual Cuban scholars musicians and artists for their work. New licenses could extend to additional groups, such as artisans or farmers, and authorize a greater scope of activities such as recording, publication, distribution, etc.¶ iv) Authorize Imports of Certain Goods and Services to Businesses and Individuals Engaged in Certifiably Independent Economic Activity in Cuba: The President could authorize the importation of limited types of Cuban-origin goods and services under general or specific licenses, particularly when such authorizations could be justified as providing support for the Cuban people or democratic change in Cuba. For example, the President could authorize imports from private producers or allow U.S. persons to directly engage and hire Cuban professionals.¶ v) Authorize Export and Sale of Goods and Services to Businesses and Individuals Engaged in Certifiably Independent Economic Activity in Cuba: Amend existing licensing policy to establish a presumption of approval for specific items deemed to support the U.S.-stated policy goal of promoting independent economic activity on the Island. Since 2000, legislation has allowed the export of a broad range of agricultural products and a limited range of medicines and medical devices. This should be expanded to include other inputs in demand by indepen - dent businesses, including—but not limited to—good such as art supplies, food preparation equipment, bookkeeping materials, and basic electronic equipment and software required for retail sales and business administration.¶ vi) Authorize the Sale of Telecommunications Hardware in Cuba : Current U.S. regulations, as amended by the Obama administration in 2009, allow for donations of some telecommunications equipment, thereby recognizing that these goods by themselves do not violate the embargo. The next step should be to allow for the sales of those same goods inside the Island. Along with those provisions, changes should also allow for the provision of general travel licenses for research, marketing and sale of those goods.¶ vii) Authorize the Reestablishment of Ferry Services to Cuba : Current U.S. regulations allow both “aircraft and vessels” to serve Cuba as an exception to the U.S. embargo against the Island. The use of chartered aircrafts to transport Cuban-Americans and other licensed U.S. travelers to and from Cuba has long been authorized by the U.S. Department of Treasury. The next step should be to reestablish safe and secure chartered ferry services to transport the same categories of passengers to and from Cuba. Ferry service offers an affordable alternative to airline travel to Cuba and would allow an increase in the amount of goods that Cuban-Americans and other licensed travelers may legally take to Cuba to support their families and micro entrepreneurs.¶ viii) Simplify the Provision of Controlled Commodities, such as Computers and Laptops Direct the Department of Commerce to provide more detailed guidance for individuals to determine whether or not controlled commodities, such as laptops and printers, qualify under the general export waiver.¶ ix) Allow Licensed U.S. Travelers Access to U.S.-Issued Debit, Credit, and Pre-Paid Cards and Other Financial Services While on Authorized Travel in Cuba: Currently, U.S. travelers to Cuba have no access to U.S. bank accounts, credit cards, debit cards or other basic financial services. With few exceptions, U.S. travelers are forced to carry cash with them to Cuba. Allowing U.S. travelers access to electronic payment systems would help ensure their safety and security while being on the Island. Moreover, authorizing new electronic payment systems would facilitate the Administration’s goal of promoting people-to-people contacts and facilitating private economic activity by safeguarding the transfer of money from U.S. residents to relatives and independent entrepreneurs on the island.¶ x) Review Cuba’s Designation as a State Sponsor of Terrorism: Cuba’s status on the State Department’s list of state sponsors of terrorism has been subject to debate for more than a decade. The President should order a comprehensive, apolitical review to determine whether this designation reflects the reality of Cuba today.¶ xi) Develop an expanded bilateral agenda with a range of specific topics of mutual interest : Agenda should include topics such as the resolution of property claims to help foster an environment of dialogue, problem- solving and trust building— thereby helping to set the stage for an eventual normalization of relations.

### AT: Limits

#### Cuba QPQs are predictable in the literature

Haass 00 – Richard Haass & Meghan O’Sullivan, Brookings Institution Foreign Policy Studies Program, “Terms of Engagement: Alternatives to Punitive Policies”, Survival, 42(2), Summer, p. 15-16

Rather than maintaining the status quo, the US should simultaneously pursue two forms of engagement with Cuba. First, it should actively seek out Castro’s willingness to engage in a conditional relationship and to chart a course towards more satisfactory relations. It should attempt to strike a dialogue with Castro in which reasonable benefits are offered to him in return for reasonable changes. Rather than accentuating the desire for a regime change or immediate democratic elections, US policy-makers should make lesser goals the focus of their policy, as the more ambitious the demands, the less likely Castro is to enter into a process of engagement. For instance, the release of political prisoners and the legitimisation of political parties might be offered in exchange for the selected lifting of elements of the embargo. Regardless of Castro’s reaction to such an approach, benefits would accrue to the United States. If Castro accepted this dialogue, US policy would be seen as pushing forward real political liberalisation on the island; if Castro rejected these attempts, America would still ease tensions with its European allies by demonstrating it was willing to take a more flexible line towards Cuba.

#### Venezuela QPQs are predictable

**Christy 3/15**, [*Patrick Christy is a senior policy analyst at the Foreign Policy Initiative,* http://www.usnews.com/opinion/blogs/world-report/2013/03/15/after-chavez-us-must-encourage-democratic-venezuela](file:///C%3A%5CUsers%5CNirav%20Ilango%5CDropbox%5Ccamp%202013%21%5CPatrick%20Christy%20is%20a%20senior%20policy%20analyst%20at%20the%20Foreign%20Policy%20Initiative%2C%20http%3A%5Cwww.usnews.com%5Copinion%5Cblogs%5Cworld-report%5C2013%5C03%5C15%5Cafter-chavez-us-must-encourage-democratic-venezuela)

What's perverse is how the Obama administration's move to "reset" relations with Maduro is doing more to legitimize him as the rightful heir to Venezuela's presidency than to resuscitate relations between the two governments. The move showed itself to be even more naive after Maduro accused the United States of plotting to poison Chavez shortly after the strongman's death.Washington must realize that a strategy of engagement alone will not ensure a renewed and improved partnership with Caracas. Failure to realize this will not only undermine whatever influence America has in the months ahead, but also send a troubling signal to Venezuela's increasingly united political opposition. The Obama administration should instead pursue a more principled policy towards a post-Chavez Venezuela. In particular, it should:Pressure Caracas to implement key election reforms.Venezuela's opposition faces formidable obstacles. Interim President Maduro will use the government's near-monopoly control of public airwaves, its established networks of political patronage and last-minute public spending programs to bolster his populist agenda.Washington should stress publicly and privately that any attempts to suppress or intimidate the opposition runs contrary to Venezuela's constitution and the principles defined in the Inter-American Democratic Charter, which was adopted by Venezuela in 2001. To this point, José Cárdenas, a former USAID acting assistant administrator for Latin America, [writes](http://shadow.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2013/03/06/the_struggle_for_venezuela_s_future),The Venezuelan opposition continues to insist that the constitution (which is of Chavez's own writing) be followed and have drawn up a list of simple electoral reforms that would level the playing field and better allow the Venezuelan people to chart their own future free of *chavista* and foreign interference.Demand free, fair and verifiable elections. Although Venezuela announced that a special election to replace Chavez will be held next month, it is important to remember that elections alone do not make a democracy. Indeed, Chavez long embraced the rhetoric of democracy as he, in reality, consolidated executive power, undermined Venezuela's previously democratic political system and altered the outcomes of election through corruption, fraud and intimidation.The Obama administration should make clear that free and fair elections,[properly monitored](http://www.heritage.org/research/reports/2012/09/the-chavez-plan-to-steal-venezuelas-presidential-election-what-obama-should-do) by respected international election observers, are essential to Venezuela's future standing in the hemisphere and the world. Likewise, Secretary of State John Kerry should work with regional partners—including (but not limited to) Brazil, Canada, Colombia and Mexico—to firmly encourage Maduro's interim government. A unified regional voice would send a powerful signal to Chavez's cronies in Caracas and longtime enablers in China, Iran and Russia.Condition future diplomatic and economic relations**.** Corruption and criminality were widespread under the Chavez regime, as high-level government and military officials benefited from close ties to corrupt businesses and international drug traffickers. Yet to date, the Obama administration has done little to hold Venezuela's leaders accountable. Washington should make clear that full diplomatic relations with the United States will be contingent upon Venezuela ending ties to international terrorist groups and rogue regimes like Iran. If Venezuela takes meaningful steps to end these ties and ensure future elections, the United States should work with Caracas and the private sector to reform Venezuela's energy industry and identify key development projects and reforms to improve the country's economic future.The United States can play an important role in shaping Venezuela's post-Chavez future. But to do so, the Obama administration will need to stand with the people of Venezuela by publicly defending democratic principles and the impartial rule of law in Latin America.

#### Mexico QPQs are predictable in the literature

Alex Velez-Green et al, 10-19-2012, writer for the Harvard Political Review, author for the Harvard Institute of Politics National Security Student Policy Group, Robin Reyes, graduated from the University of Alabama with a degree in International Business and International Studies, organized the 2011 Emprende tu México summit on creating a climate for investment and entrepreneurship in Mexico, Master’s in the field of Government from Harvard University, studied at Harvard Business School and the Kennedy School of Government, Anthony Ramicone, Institute of Politics @ Harvard University, “Governmental, Judicial and Police Corruption,” <http://www.iop.harvard.edu/sites/default/files_new/research-policy-papers/TheWarOnMexicanCartels.pdf>

One way to reduce political corruption is to instate reelection procedures within the Mexican federal government. Within the current system, politicians are unable to seek a second term in office, and thus make decisions without fear of electoral repercussions. By giving politicians a chance at reelection, these procedures would make politicians more responsive to voters since voters can punish politicians whom they deem corrupt. Given Mexico’s history under the dictator Porfirio Diaz, it would be difficult to convince the Mexican public to support this kind of measure.30 Therefore, for this system to be effective, term limits would have to be established and enforced. Furthermore, Mexico would have to strengthen the independent electoral system (IFE), standardize electoral practices at state and local levels, and implement other mechanisms—including an improved law enforcement system—to prevent electoral fraud and coercion. Altering the mechanisms of funding between the Mexican federal and state governments would decrease corruption as well. Recently, the federal government has begun to provide performance-based funding; money is allocated to states for a specific purpose, and future funding depends on whether states have met said goals. The federal government should attempt to expand this policy. It should prepare counter-drug policies—such as restructuring municipal police forces—as goals for the state; as these goals are met, more money would be allocated to sustain these efforts and accommodate state-chosen projects. The federal government should make it clear that if the goals are met, then, more funding will be provided to states for uses of their choosing as long as they are transparent with the use of these funds. The above-mentioned proposals center upon steps to be taken by the Mexican government. To encourage these changes within Mexico, the United States should use American financial assistance, such as the Merida Initiative, as leverage over the Mexican legislature. Specifically, the U.S. should attach conditions mandating progress towards the above goals with assistance payments. To influence state and local policies in a more direct way, the U.S. should apply targeted funding on a much more individualized and localized basis. It can target funding, stipulating that as certain programs or policies are implemented by municipalities, such as restructuring the local police system, they would receive additional funding. These policies and programs should require independent oversight. This type of direct pressure at a local level should be done, as it will require much less bureaucracy and will produce more direct results.

## USAID DA

### AT: We Only Reallocate Money

#### Trade-offs impact future allocations as well---

O’Hanlon 09 (Barbara O’Hanlon, O’Hanlon Health Consulting LLC, “USAID’s Funding Decisions on Reproductive Health and Family Planning” <http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:0xQm3t5icKkJ:www.hewlett.org/uploads/files/USAID\_FPRH\_Funding\_

Decisions\_-\_OHanlon\_April\_2009.pdf+&cd=2&hl=en&ct=clnk&gl=us> April 2009)

USAID’s annual budgets evolve in a cycle spanning many years before budget levels are finalized for an actual fiscal year’s operations. During the current FY, USAID must manage functions associated with budgeting and disbursing funds for at least four fiscal years (and often more) as reflected in Figure 7 and Table 2. At any point in time, USAID’s PRH staff are preparing for a fiscal year two years out, tracking the Congressional process for the next fiscal year, planning for the allocation and obligation of funds for the present fiscal year, and monitoring performance for the use of the funds from prior fiscal years.

#### Defer to normal means---Obama won’t cut merida---he <3s it too much

Jeralyn 2010, “Obama Plans to Extend Merida Initiative,” <http://www.talkleft.com/story/2010/5/23/11640/0028/foreignaffairs/Obama-Plans-to-Extend-Merida-Initiative-in-Drug-War-Figh>

When Mexico's President, Felipe Calderon, came to Washington this week, he urged the U.S. to be more helpful in the war on drugs. He asked that Congress reinstate the assault weapons ban (for which Republicans like Sen. John Cornyn took him to task, saying "Moreover, the Second Amendment is not a subject open for diplomatic negotiation, with Mexico or any other nation.") Calederon also criticized Arizona's immigration law. And he said the U.S. has a moral obligation to help Mexico fight the cartels. In 2007, former President Bush got Congress to approve the Merida initiative, designed to to combat drug trafficking and organized crime, with a whopping $1.3 billion budgeted for Mexico from 2008-2010, ten times the amount budgeted in prior years. Merida is set to expire in September, 2010, and Obama is now asking to extend it a year and provide an additional $310 million for FY 2011.

### Racism Impact

#### The spread of AIDS will disproportionately impact minorities---the end point will be increased institutional racism

Shalini **Bharat**, February 19-20, 20**02** (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India, “Racism, Racial Discrimination and HIV/AIDS,” UNESCO/OHCHR >:)

Introduction It is an increasingly acknowledged reality today that through out the world those most deeply affected by the HIV epidemic are also the most severely disadvantaged, whether on grounds of race, economic status, age, sexual orientation or gender. As in the case of most other stigmatized health conditions such as tuberculosis, cholera and plague, fundamental structural inequalities, social prejudices and social exclusion explain why women, children, sexual minorities and people of colour are disproportionately impacted by AIDS and the accompanying stigma and discrimination. The nearly two decades old global history of the HIV epidemic reinforces yet again the well documented interaction of disease, stigma and `spoiled’ social identities based on race, ethnicity, sexuality and so on. The strong linkages established early on of HIV/AIDS with gay men and other so called `risk groups’, seem to have blinded social researchers and others to the factors of racial, class and gender relations that frame AIDS as a social and not a bio-medical problem alone. Race, class and gender have been found to serve as important determinants of a person’s health and well-being status affecting his/her perception of illness, health seeking behaviour, accessibility to services and coping mechanisms. Further, because these factors usually operate in tandem, they severely compromise the person’s overall health status and ability to respond to the problem. Although, some amount of empirical evidence now exists on linking poverty and gender to HIV/AIDS, there are not enough data on the relationship between HIV/AIDS, ethnicity and race (UNAIDS/WHO, 2001). This paper makes an attempt to explore the links between racism, racial discrimination and HIV/AIDS. 1.a)The Phenomena : Racism, Racial and AIDS Related Discrimination Race is a form of `group identity’ and arguably the basis of some of the most extreme and serious acts of discrimination and violations of human rights globally. In the domain of health, race is identified as, “a central determinant of social identity and obligations (and) an empirically robust predictor of variations in morbidity and mortaility”(Williams, 1997). To understand how race is relevant to questions of public health, care and treatment issues, it is important to first examine the phenomena of stigma and discrimination, in general, and as related to illness and diseases.

#### Opposing racism is the precondition to moral coherence.

Albert **Memmi, 2000**, Racism, p. 159-161

Evidently, I am a moderate optimist. The struggle against racism will be long and probably never totally successful. Humans [Vhomme] being what they are, one cannot for the moment hope for a total end to racist behavior. Even mixed marriage is not a remedy; the example of Brazil is hardly encouraging. There, rather than disappear, racism has created a more complex color hierarchy. In the Caribbean, social classes correspond to a scale of colors. It is as if racism can always find, in each case, the tactic or machination that will work.21 / But yet, humans being what they are, the job can and should be undertaken. People are both angels and beasts; the angel must be assisted in prevailing over the beast. Or, more prosaically, reciprocal dependence must be strengthened as the foundation of the social bond. Whatever the importance of a conflict between individuals or groups, the relative stability of social structures confirms a reciprocal need to engender an inclusive common law of life. Racism represents precisely the inverse process, since it is a temptation to exclude and the legitimation of exclusion. / The pessimist will object that this is pure rhetoric designed to repackage the same old conduct. But even rhetorical effort is not wasted. Beyond its perversity, the racist discourse is a defense mechanism [plaidoyer] and an alibi. But every search for an alibi also contains within it an implicit recognition of the law. Racism is a structure of aggression that claims, and is given, a presupposed rationality. This pretense is the sign of its cunning and its false assertion of its own humanity. That is why no one wishes to own up to being racist; no one wishes to consent, in their heart, to renounce all humanity. The most hardened racists at least have one ear that hears, a port directly connected to that part of themselves that does not totally approve of iniquity and oppression. The mania and the horror of Nazism comes from what it had renounced of all legitimization, that it had made racism a philosophy if not a total conception of humanity. / Is that all there is? The infinite task before us can be discouraging in that it must always be begun again. Up to now, all peace has only been a truce between two wars, yet still we hope and long for peace. Health is fragile, and death is always in the offing, yet still we struggle to keep ourselves in good health. The struggle against racism is the condition of our collective social health. It encompasses the fundamental moral discussions of love or hate of the other, of justice or injustice, equality or oppression, or, in a word, one's very humanity. The essence of morality is respect for the other. Our honor as humans will be to construct a more human world. In the meanwhile, so that even animals may some day find a world of peace and security, let us act so that no one is any longer treated like a beast.

# 1NR

## EU CP

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#### Solves aid

Perales ‘8 [April 30, 2008. José Antonio Sanahuja Perales is the Director of the Department of Development and Cooperation at the Complutense Institute of International Studies. “The effectiveness of European Union development cooperation with Latin America: assessment and perspectives” http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2004\_2009/documents/dv/200/200809/20080910\_D-CL\_EUALCCOOP\_EN.pdf]

In this context the following strategies and proposals are relevant to EU-Latin America cooperation:¶ - Maintain aid to middle-income countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Development¶ cooperation is a key element of bi-regional relations, and EU and Member State commitment to the MDGs should not lead to a reduction in aid to the region, since that would have a negative effect on its work in the area of poverty and inequality reduction, the achievement of other development goals and democratic governance and its contribution to the provision of¶ regional and global public goods. This also means playing an active role in achieving an¶ international consensus on cooperation with the MICs described above.¶ - Greater gradual increases in aid and concentration on the special characteristics of middleincome¶ countries. According to the European Consensus on Development, the EU must¶ continue to direct resources towards the region’s low-income countries, particularly in the¶ Andean area and Central America, using tools such as budget support and a sector-wide¶ approach through national development and poverty reduction strategies. At the same time,¶ cooperation with upper middle-income countries should continue to focus on areas in which¶ cooperation can be more effective due to those countries’ circumstances: macroeconomic and¶ international financial stability so that they can continue to attract funds from other external¶ sources; institutional capacity-building and/or policy design, in particular to make public¶ policy more effective and efficient; tax reforms ensuring adequately funded and sustainable¶ redistributive policies and investment in human capital; national production capacities and¶ policies for improving international competitiveness, particularly the fostering of investment¶ in infrastructure; improvements in national research, development and innovation systems¶ (R+D+I); and support for social stakeholders promoting political, institutional and legislative¶ change at both national and international level, and those with the capacity to mobilise¶ additional resources, such as multilateral or subregional banks.¶ - Improving aid effectiveness: EU leadership. According to the European Consensus on¶ Development, the EU and the European Commission in particular must take the lead in¶ applying the Paris Declaration and international commitments on aid effectiveness, which in¶ Latin America are particularly relevant for lower middle-income countries in which a large¶ number of donors are involved, and for Haiti. Improving coordination and complementarity¶ with Member States is particularly important. The application of this agenda, however, must¶ avoid the risk of overlooking civil society stakeholders, who continue to play an important¶ role in defining national development agendas and in democratic governance.

### 1NC—New Regionalism NB

#### Replacing US influence in Latin America through EU engagement causes a transition to new regionalism and solves a laundry list of impacts including Amazon defo – but increasing US influence scares Europe away.

Andreas Feldmann, 1-xx-2006, Associate Professor of the Institute of Political Science at the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, “The Interest of the European Union in Security Issues in Latin America in the 21 st Century,” <http://www.capital-social.net/moodle/images/Sudamerica_Gefahren.pdf#page=67>

While it is certain that Europe will not suddenly change its ways and begin to devote primordial attention to Latin America, the end of the Cold War helped to bring down some of the barriers that hindered a deeper European involvement in the region. As a result of the new conditions in the international domain, Europe is seeking to redefine and fortify its engagement with Latin America in some crucial areas. First, in the area of security Europe seems interested in widening its role and to cooperate on sensitive areas including environment protection of the Amazon basin, counter-terrorism and anti-narcotics operations. On a more general level, Europe favors a deeper involvement in the region as a way to counterbalance the influence exercised by the United States. As illustrated in the Colombian case, as far as security matters in the region are concerned, Europe has taken a different approach than the US. Europe has privileged the importance of promoting institutional development and steered clear form an over-emphasis on military aid. Europe perceives that this broader strategy has better chanced to increase the capacity of the Colombian state to regain the monopoly on the legitimate use of coercion and thus reduce the threat posed by irregular armed groups (Nolte 2004, Gratuis 2003). Second, European engagement with Latin America has been informed by ideological coincidences regarding the urgent need to promote multilateralism on the world stage. In this sense, Europe perceives Latin America as a valuable ally that might help it to counterbalance American unilateralism and bolster relevant multilateral venues such as the United Nations. Perhaps more importantly, though, Europe’s desire to strengthen links with Latin America has also been reinforced by agreement regarding the need to tackle collectively global security threats including environmental degradation, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, international terrorism and global migration (Nolte 2004: 27, 41). Third, Europe is interested in promoting its recipe for economic and political integration. Interestingly, Europe regards economic ties with Latin America not only as an opportunity to widen markets for its products and secure access to important raw materials, but also as an attractive ground to spread the gospel of political and economic integration. European states strongly believe that political integration models are the best strategy to promote governance and prosperity. In this sense, Europe feels that its experience with integration processes could serve as an example for the region’s own integration processes, especially the Common South American Market (Mercosur). Europe´s stance on the matter has found fertile ground in Latin America. Leaders in Latin America share the view that integration skims play a crucial role for the development of nations in a globalized world (Grugel 2003, Smith 1996). Fourth, Europe is interested in the promotion of democracy, human rights and economic development. This reflects a long lasting European preoccupation in Latin America. The abovementioned areas provide opportunities for a stronger commitment on the part of Europe to influence and participate in Latin American affairs. Whether the opportunities set forth by the new international order bring79 Europe closer to its former colonies in Latin America will depend on several crucial factors. These include security and economic concerns of both regions, the position of the United States, and internal developments both within Europe and Latin America. While several of the abovementioned common interests and preoccupations seem to bring both regions closer, given Europe’s historical reluctance to develop strong links with Latin America the prospects for a meaningful and beneficial involvement in the region remain uncertain.

#### Amazon solves extinction

Takacs 96 (David, Philosophies of Paradise, The Johns Hopkins Univ. Pr., Baltimore)

"Habitat destruction and conversion are eliminating species at such a frightening pace that extinction of many contemporary species and the systems they live in and support ... may lead to ecological disaster and severe alteration of the evolutionary process," Terry Erwin writes." And E. 0. Wilson notes: "The question I am asked most frequently about the diversity of life: if enough species are extinguished, will the ecosystem collapse, and will the extinction of most other species follow soon afterward? The only answer anyone can give is: possibly. By the time we find out, however, it might be too late. One planet, one experiment."" So biodiversity keeps the world running. It has value in and for itself, as well as for us. Raven, Erwin, and Wilson oblige us to think about the value of biodiversity for our own lives. The Ehrlichs' rivet-popper trope makes this same point; by eliminating rivets, we play Russian roulette with global ecology and human futures: "It is likely that destruction of the rich complex of species in the **Amazon basin could trigger rapid changes** in global climate patterns. Agriculture remains heavily dependent on **stable climate**, and human beings remain heavily dependent on food. By the end of the century the **extinction** of perhaps a million species in the Amazon basin could have entrained famines in which **a billion human beings perished**. And if our species is very unlucky, the famines could **lead to a thermonuclear war**, which could extinguish civilization.""