

ODM & ODS

The challenge of the biodiversity environment agenda

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Sustainable Development Goals

What sort of window of opportunity

- A Latin American contribution (esp. Colombia)
- The contributions of the three committees
- Is income redistribution a relevant public goal?
- The core principle of CBDR
- Placing equity and equality at the core of the agenda has consequences ...
- The issue of financing SDGs:
- New additional resources from governments
- Value added contributions from the private sector
- The need to improve the efficiency of the current flow of resources towards developing and poor countries

The journeys of June 2013

20 years after of Collor's impeachment

- Massive public protests in big Brazilian cities
- Absence of a clear agenda of demands
- Diffuse focus on the quality of public services (provided by intergovernmental policies)
- No links with established political parties
- No social movements leading the people
- Leadership without a clear face
- Strong urban content of the demands
- Governments (national, provinces and main municipalities) caught by surprise

The Post-2015 Development Agenda

- The asymmetric ODMs - 7+1 - and the challenge of encompassing SDGs – Global Partnership
- The importance of the sustainable development formulation for the countries of the South
- The key role of the concept of CBDR (Common But Differentiated Responsibilities)
- Three inputs coming from UN Committees: Personalities, Experts (Financing), and SDGs

Building an urban environment agenda

- The historical origins:
 - Tackling pollution
 - Preserving the quality of air and water
 - Investing in urban planning
- Shift towards natural assets (native forests, hot spots of biodiversity, and sweet water) of Brazil (G1)
- The contemporaneous agenda is a two tracks agenda: one based on natural resources and other based on urban & production dimensions
- The urban environment agenda encompasses topics such as climate change, renewable energies, housing, transport, waste management and urban biodiversity

The challenge is to build an unifying articulated agenda

- Climate Change
- Conservation of the biodiversity
- Forest development
- Water management
- Waste Management
- Green Grant (green inclusion)
- Tackling deforestation
- Environment licencing
- National Plan of Production and Consumption
- Economic & Ecological Zoning

How to work for sustainable cities?

- Improving policy coordination within each government instance – federal, provincial, and local –, within different layers of government
- Encouraging interaction between the public and private sector and between the public and the third sector
- Putting inclusiveness and the concerns with equity at the core of city management and of cities development
- Making the case that the quality of urban life depends on the quality of multilevel governance
- Enhancing the understanding of the linkages between sustainable development and the challenges of urban life
- Focusing on smart indicators matched with performance management indicators

Cross Cutting Issues

- Governance
- Transparency
- Policy coherence
- Capacity development
- Public Private Matrix
- Political communication
- Risk

Governance

- UN institutions and mechanisms
- The issue of representativeness (especially with respect to poverty and environment topics)
- The role of major groups
- Instances and decision-making processes
- The importance of priorities
- The challenge of alignment

Transparency

- A communication challenge: tone, format and level of details
- Horizontal and Vertical Accountability (to & for)
- The importance of global accounting standards
- Combining active (reports) and passive (websites) mechanisms
- Performance auditing in the context of policy learning processes

Policy Coherence

- Avoiding the trap of conflicting objectives
- Global alignment & national priorities
- Making it compatible with distinct regimes
- Finding the right balance: fit & loose
- Attention to “rigidity traps”
- The need of a resilient approach
- Being consistent over time

Capacity development

- A portfolio of approaches
- Essential contents (e.g. financial education)
- Critical bottlenecks
- Multiple tracks
- Different timings within a long term process
- Institutional building and policy networks
- Nesting capacities for convergent purposes

The public-private matrix

- The need of an encompassing formulation
- The details of the alternatives of the spectrum
- The potential of international policy learning
- Pluralism versus ideological politicization
- Matters of scale, return and feasible projects
- Markets, ideologies and opportunities
- Trade and competitiveness in an increasingly globalized economy

Handling risks

- The costs of opportunity of inaction
- Big scale and declining costs
- The opportunities of an insurance market
- Political and reputational risks
- The corruption threat
- Dealing with policy failure and its hidden long term costs
- Intangible risks and confidence building

What are the main difficulties?

- *Vertebración* of issues and connections
- Executive coordination: the scarcest resource
- Ownership and accountability (“to” and “for”)
- Cooperative – not predatory – federalism
- A customized and articulated territorial approach
- *Enabling* institutional & tacit multilevel governance
- Building political coalitions and articulating local, regional, national and global progressive views

Political communication

- Facing a global media challenge
- The importance of building a global narrative
- The need to transmit the message properly to multiple audiences and constituencies
- The challenge of engaging key actors who influence the public opinion (global and local)
- The effectiveness of the political communication process is essential for fundraising purposes

Building bridges between the finance world and cross cutting issues

- A different sort of “translators”
- Inter-operability mechanisms for different worlds
- Managing tensions: equalization x differentiation
- Handling expectations of different worlds
- Ensuring that all players are in the same page
- Envisioning a roadmap capable of enabling a clear course of action for the next years
- Linking the financing sustainable development debate with the post-2015 agenda

Where is the environment agenda heading to? (I)

- De-stigmatize the Ministry of Environment
- Dismantle artificial and regressive polarizations
- Approaching to the social movements – urban, rural, community based, thematic structured etc
- Establishing a more constructive and engaging relationship with the private sector
- Projecting Brazilian role in the international arena (Rio + 20, COPs of Climate Change and Biodiversity)
- Developing institutional partnerships with other ministries at the federal level (Chief of Staff, General Secretary, Cities, Industry, Agriculture, Finance, Planning, , Energy, Social Development, Transports, Fishing, Education, Health etc)

Where is the environment agenda heading to? (II)

- Improving the economic modeling of the main topics that make part of the environment agenda
- Investing in capacity development destined to improve collaborative platforms that engage sub-national governments, private sector and NGOs
- Introducing the inclusion and the equity dimensions in the environment policies
- Building the empirical base and the fundamental arguments required to promote an economic shift towards a low carbon inclusive economy

Where is the environment agenda heading to? (III)

- The frontiers between several policies are blurring ... Governments need to work urban issues beyond traditional bureaucratic structures and silos mindsets
- Environment policies are not bounded by the jurisdictions of the Environment Ministry. They are increasingly cross cutting interministerial and intergovernmental policies
- The ownership of environment policies are increasingly disputed by subnational instances of government, by the private sector and by the social movements

Concerning SDGs

- A Global Compact that needs to take into account the CBDR principle
- One opportunity to shape an agenda capable of articulating multiple partnerships
- Enabling meaningful comparisons in terms of time and space that highlight the dimensions of quality of life and equity standards
- Connecting local, regional, national, continental, and global instances around key transformational public policies

No country resigns its growth
potentialities but ...

What sort of development are we looking for?
Sustainable? Inclusive? Competitive? Enabling?

Growth, Inclusion and Protection

... when the so called “low
hanging fruits” are gone

More Politics & Better Policies