Global Sustainable Development Report

Latin America and the Caribbean Consultation Workshop
Synthesis Report
Buenos Aires, Argentina
16 September 2018

An event at the fringes of the T20 Summit

Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik
German Development Institute
CDE CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

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The Global Sustainable Development Report

The Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) was mandated by the United Nations Member States for the follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the High-Level Political Forum, with the next edition due by December 2019. An independent group of 15 scientists (IGS) is currently drafting the report, which will provide guidance on the state of global sustainable development and transformative pathways. The report will help address the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by highlighting emerging trends and acting as a science-policy interface.

Transformative pathways to achieve the 2030 Agenda will be a central question addressed by the report, along with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) interactions towards policy coherence. Since these pathways are regional and often even country specific, the GSDR opened a consultation process to reach out to experts across regions for their contribution and views on the report content.

Workshop background

The GSDR held a regional consultation workshop in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) in Buenos Aires, at the fringes of the *T20 Summit*. The latter conference took place on 16-18 September 2018 and hosted about 1000 participants providing a collaborative space for interrogation of transformations as input to the G20 process. Themes specifically discussed were the implementation of the 2030 Agenda with discussions addressing climate action, infrastructure for development, food security and sustainable agriculture, the future of work and education for the digital age as well as gender economic equity and international economics and finance. This presented an opportunity for the GSDR consultation workshop to organize its consultation workshop one day before the opening of the *T20 Summit* in the same city.

The GSDR consultation event thus could capitalize on a rich transformative change content presented during the *T20 Summit*, and the presence of multi-stakeholder participants who attended both, the conference and the GSDR workshop, which hosted 34 participants (Table 1). The German Development Institute (DIE) and the Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), University of Bern in Switzerland, facilitated the workshop with financial and human resources. The workshop encouraged dialogue and actions including examining potential trade-offs involved with strategies for achieving the SDGs and pursuing transformational change in different contexts across the region.

The GSDR consultation workshop had the following objectives:

- To support exchange between Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) stakeholders reflecting on themes covered by the GSDR.
- To enable the identification of interlinkages between the SDGs and relevant trade-offs and co-benefits pertaining the LAC region.
- To share successful pathways and challenges towards sustainable development in the LAC region.
- To feed into the GSDR, and contribute to a vision for the region's transformation pathway.

Structure of the workshop

A process to select themes was established by combining priorities set for the LAC region by ECLAC[1] (2018) and a consultation among IGS members from the region. The four themes retained from the process where:

- **Group 1:** Inequalities
- **Group 2:** The urban –rural nexus
- **Group 3:** Climate change
- **Group 4:** Resource management

[1] ECLAC. 2018. The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals: An opportunity for Latin America and the Caribbean. Santiago: United Nations publications.

Analia Marsella, Transcarbon, Argentina, presenting issues pertaining natural resources in Latin America and the Caribbean

	Number of participants	Percentage from total (*n=34*)
Stakeholder categories		
Civil society	14	41%
Government agency	4	12%
Academia	14	41%
Private	2	6%
Gender balance		
Women	19	56%
Men	15	44%
Country types		
Lower middle income countries	4	12%
Upper middle income countries	24	71%
Landlocked countries*	1	3%
Small island developing states*	2	6%
Others	6	18%
Regions		
Caribbean	2	6%
Central America	8	24%
South America	20	59%
Others	4	12%

Table 1: Participants to the GSDR consultation workshop
*Lower and upper middle income countries and others form 100%. Small island developing states and landlocked countries were also counted in either lower or upper middle income countries.

The four parallel groups were formed as follows:

1. Group 1: Inequality

Moderator: Eeva Furman **Note taker**: Sven Grimm **Participants**: Diana Alarcòn – José Eduardo Alatorre – Paula Astudillo – Severin Caminati – Andrea Ordoñez – Flor Ramirez – Andre de Mello – Mario Negre

2. Group 2: The urban/rural nexus

Moderator: Elizabeth Jiménez **Note taker:** Anna Schwachula **Participants:** Ione Anderson – Margarita Beneke – Boris Branisa – Santiago Cueto – Paulo Esteves – Renata Grannini – Rebecka Villanueva Ulfgard

3. Group 3: Climate change

Moderator: David Smith **Note taker:** Henri Rueff **Partcipants:** Cecilia Buffa - Maria Alejandra Davidziuk - Francisco Gaetani - Carmen Lacambra - Luara Lopes - Franco Maestri - Gustavo Sadot Sosa Nuñez

4. Group 4: Resource management

Moderator: Ivonne Lobos Alva **Note taker:** Christian von Haldenwang **Participants:** Agustina Carpio – Analia Marsella – Salvadora Morales – Camila Oliveira – Philpp Schönrock – Javier Surasky

Each group reflected on their theme in the breakout session and reported back in plenary their findings

Key messages emanating from the workshop

The following messages were transversal throughout the working groups on transformative change in the LAC region.

1. National electric grids can source their entire energy using renewables

With high fossil fuels prices, Uruguay increased its share of renewable energy to more than 95% of its electricity mix without subsidy and in a short amount of time. Costa Rica engaged in a similar path. These two successful examples show that the production of nearly carbon neutral electricity at a national scale can be achieved rapidly using market forces. Uruguay and Costa Rica as smaller countries have however lower electricity demand. The potential of upscaling these experiences in larger neighbouring economies such as Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru needs to be explored. Other externalities of increasing renewable energy in electricity mixes may encompass people eviction and effects on biodiversity, which needs to be better documented and anticipated.

2. The management of natural resources in the LAC region has two different operational scales

Micro perspectives (land use conflicts, environmental degradation, local elite capture, conflict between multinational corporations and local economy) vs. macro perspectives (generation of rents, volatility of income, finance for SDGs, and the Dutch disease effect – or the causal relationship between the increase in the economic development of a specific sector (for example natural resources) and a decline in other sectors (like the manufacturing sector or agriculture), leading to a currency strengthening and hence an increase in imports and a decrease of exports. There is a strong causal relation between natural resource use and poverty / inequality.

3. Various successful cash transfer programmes in the LAC region need to be consolidated by investments

A number of conditional cash transfers in the region have shown successful outcomes by supporting families financially on the prerequisite that children are enrolled into schools. One such programme called the Bolsa Familia, a Brazilian flagship programme in the region along with other programmes in Mexico have successfully followed this model. While the potential of these programmes is widely commanded for poverty reduction they are not sustainable. To achieve a more profound and sustainable transformations, these programmes should be accompanied by investments into opportunities.

4. Taxation in the LAC region needs profound transformations

Society's expectations towards public services raise, but elites do not pay their share in taxes to support these services. Most of GDP's in LAC countries comes from rural areas, although rural areas have little job prospects (with one effect being patterns of circular migration). Landownership, taxation, and jobs are linked and need to be better channelled towards providing services and supporting job creations in areas where incomes are the lowest.

5. Violence and crime result from inequalities and further strengthen inequality

Violence threatens LAC institutions and society at large. Violence and crime especially narco trafficking shape societal norms imposing deeply rooted corruption systems and behaviors, control over land and entire neighborhoods in cities. The term "narco-esthetics" describes the degrading appearance imposed on women and narco values penetrating and transforming social norms. Violence however take various forms throughout the region.

6. Achieving the 2030 Agenda in LAC requires stronger institutions and improved funding schemes.

Funding is not incorporated within the implementation of SDGs. It is therefore urgent to focus on the complementarity of multilateral agreements and more so to avoid competition of funds between agendas, because it poses the risk of simplifying agendas and reducing their impact when entangled and operating in silos. In addition, the LAC region needs stronger institutions that can channel these funds towards reducing inequality, reducing violence, better managing resources and guide transformations towards sustainable development. National policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency, as well as "social biodiversity" participatory approaches to specific extractive projects at the local level can occur when strong institutions permit a dialogue among stakeholders. Countries with interesting national policies are at the same time countries with a strong tradition in policy planning and monitoring, and avoid the rental state pathway based exclusively on extractive resources. In addition, bottom-up activities of actors such as civil society, private sector or academia need to complement governmental activities.

Additional key elements to be transmitted to the GSDR

In addition to the key messages formulated above taken from the inputs delivered by the working groups, a specific plenary session was organized where all participants could express directly what they felt needed to be inserted in the report and was missing in the working groups. These elements were:

- Gender issues should be underlined
- Science-policy interface needs to be integrated in the report. Real science vs technical belief
- Support science at local level, beyond peer-reviewed frame, support sustainability science in universities as curricula
- Create partnerships between science and traditional knowledge
- Explain why policy should partner with science
- Measuring development progress to combat inequality and poverty
- Informed-based policy is needed
- Make migration data available, first time Colombia is hosting migrants and not at the origin of migration (i.e. Venezuela)
- Is there a horizontal link across regions in the GSDR? Impact of flows and trade relations, not only asymmetrical North-South relations.
- IDPs (forced migrants) because of violence, lack of data as well, very strong issue in LAC.
- Assassination of activists and limiting freedom of expression are a growing concern
- Narcos' impact on society, i.e. violence, women objectification through "narco-aesthetics", state vacuum creates space for gang control, gun control, narcos affect lives across the region.

- "Lawfare", using the legal system against political leaders with the alliance of the media
- Honour diversity of the region
- Link biodiversity, rural well-being, conservation and sustainable use
- Region has a strong DRR resilience
- How can the region support the Caribbean?

Appendix 1 Keynote - Francisco Gaetani, Brazilian National School of Public Administration

Implementing the SDGs in Latin America

How to make it matter?

How to raise the right questions?

The SDGs were the most important legacy of Rio+20 – Latin American Contribution - but they weren't embraced – at that time - by all key players of the global development agenda.

Who is taking the SDGs challenge seriously?

- International development community
- Traditional donors
- U.N. and its agencies
- Multilateral institutions
- Civil Society
- Sectorial areas of governments (e.g. Foreign Affairs, Environment)
- Statistics national bodies
- Private sectors companies that operate globally
- Some provincial and local governments

What areas are facing more difficulties in doing it?

- Presidencies and cabinets
    - Permanent situation of agenda congestion
    - Another source of political pressure
    - Exposure of governmental shortcomings
- Economic teams
- Oligarchical media vehicles
- Structured but not permeable bureaucracies
- National private sector that suspects that they will mean rising transaction costs
- Groups opposed to the raise of topics such as climate change, gender equality, respect to the human rights etc
- Nationalists groups that perceive them as an intrusion in the country agenda

What opportunities do the SDGs agenda bring to the region?

- Accelerating policy learning, policy dialogue and inclusive growth
- Using a shared platform to promote policies aligned with a view centered on a sustainable perspective of the development agenda
- Focusing on policy making (design, agenda setting, decision making, implementation, M&E)

- Highlighting the public management reforms bottlenecks that block and make policy initiatives harder
- Bringing all countries, regions and municipalities to a common ground in terms of goals, targets and indicators
- Enabling longitudinal, horizontal, international and intergovernmental comparisons in order to support policy development
- Rationalizing donations, public expenditure and private investment

2012-2014

- the region grew at a average rate of 3.32% a year
- An impressive range of social policies was implemented
- The number of poor people fell from 233 million to 168 million
- The number of extremely poor people dropped from 63 million to 48 million (ECLAC, 2018)

2015-2017

- The region's figures report increases in overall levels of poverty and extreme poverty
- In 2017, more than 187 million people were still living in poverty
- 62 million living in extreme poverty (ECLAC, 2018)

What does implementing SDGs mean for Latin American countries?

- Using a shared platform to promote policies aligned with a view centered on sustainable perspective of the development agenda
- Focusing on policy making (design, agenda setting, decision making, implementation, M&E..)
- Highlighting the public management reforms bottlenecks that block and make policy initiatives harder
- Bringing all countries, regions and municipalities to a common ground in terms of goals, targets and indicatores
- Enabling longitudinal, international and intergovernmental comparisons in order to support policy development

How are L.A. Countries engaging in the process?

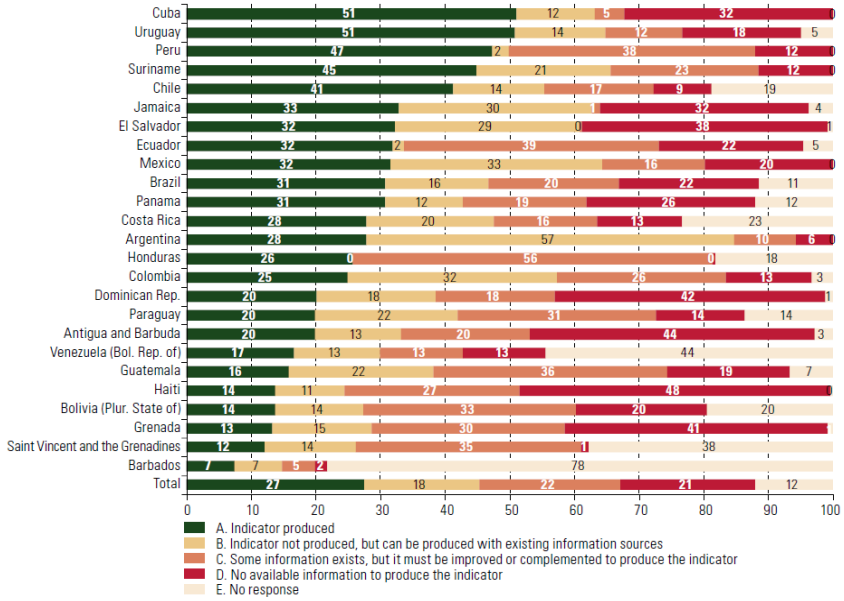
- Embedding SDGs in their planning and budgeting processes
- Organizing their statistics according to U.N. guidelines
- Establishing mechanisms to ensure a permanent dialogue with civil society (NGOs, private sector, social movements...)
- Mobilizing international institutions of the U.N. System (UNDP, ECLAC, WB ...) to provide meaningful technical contributions
- Inducing continental organizations (IADB, CLAD ...) to help in building a regional cleavage
- Exploring the possibilities of customizing, localizing and nationalizing the SDGs platforms according to their specificities

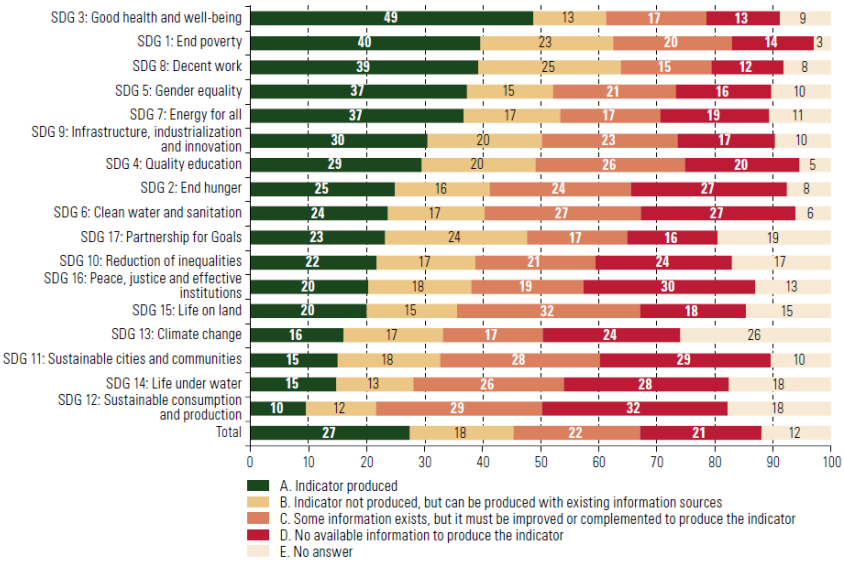
The question of envisioning

- Providing an opportunity to foster a Latin American vision on sustainable development
- ECLAC has tried to forge this project for decades
- Brazil hasn't an academic locus in which institutions generate development ideas influences the national agenda (but has IPEA)
- The group of activities rehearsed in the recent past – UNASUL, South America Bank - were pushed by political transitional consensus. They neither create roots nor look sustainable
- The policy content of previous initiatives – strongly politically motivated - weren't fully aligned with SDGs and Agenda 2030 global debate

The challenge of policy coherence (... maybe alignment ...)

- The Governance challenge
- We need more coordination between government actions
- The executive coordination literature may help
- OECD elaborated “the Center of Government” approach
- More focus on the citizen/users
- Transparency is irreversible
- Statistics are essential but … They cost money and there is a time delay
- More focus on the territory, where different interventions come together
- Alignment and *vertebración*





Latin America and the Caribbean (25 countries): Sustainable Development Goal indicators, by level of production, by goal, 2017 (Percentages)

Source: ECLAC, 2018, p. 124 and 125.

Greater capacity to produce indicators for goals related to health and well-being (Goal 3), poverty (Goal 1), decent work (Goal 8) and gender equality (Goal 5). On average, the region is still falling

behind in producing indicators for addressing climate action (Goal 13), sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), life below water (Goal 14) and sustainable consumption and production patterns (Goal 12)

Governance challenges for the SDG Agenda

- Most countries have implemented coordination mechanisms to implement the agenda
- 11 countries of the region have national development plans that are aligned with the 2030 Agenda
- There is a total of 20 institutional coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the region
- In some cases, countries have enacted legislation to create new bodies with that specific purpose
- Governance structure defined by Latin American governments (Examples)
    - Brazil has its National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals;
    - Chile has the National Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
    - Mexico has its National Council for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
    - Panama has the Inter-Agency and Civil Society Commission for the Support and Follow-up of the Sustainable Development Goals
- 14 countries, unitary or federal States, have been developing institutional coordination efforts at the national and subnational levels for establishing partnerships and building consensus among stakeholders

What is the governance structure set in place to push the SDG agenda? The Brazilian Experience

- Brazil established the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals, which is under the Government Secretariat of the Office of the President
- It comprises representatives of the Office of the President and representatives of four portfolios, namely the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development, the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management and the Ministry of the Environment.
- The Brazilian Geographical and Statistical Institute (IBGE) and the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) participate as permanent technical advisers
- For its first term, 16 representatives of the Federal Government, state and municipal governments and civil society were selected
- ENAP launched a research program and post graduation oriented to local government
- What are the problems?
- The Chief of Staff Ministry and the Ministry of Planning, Development and Man
- Planning and budget allocation attributions are involved only in monitoring

The diffusion of the SDG Agenda

What do we know about the diffusion of the SDG agenda across different departments? How aware are bureaucrats of the 2030 Agenda?

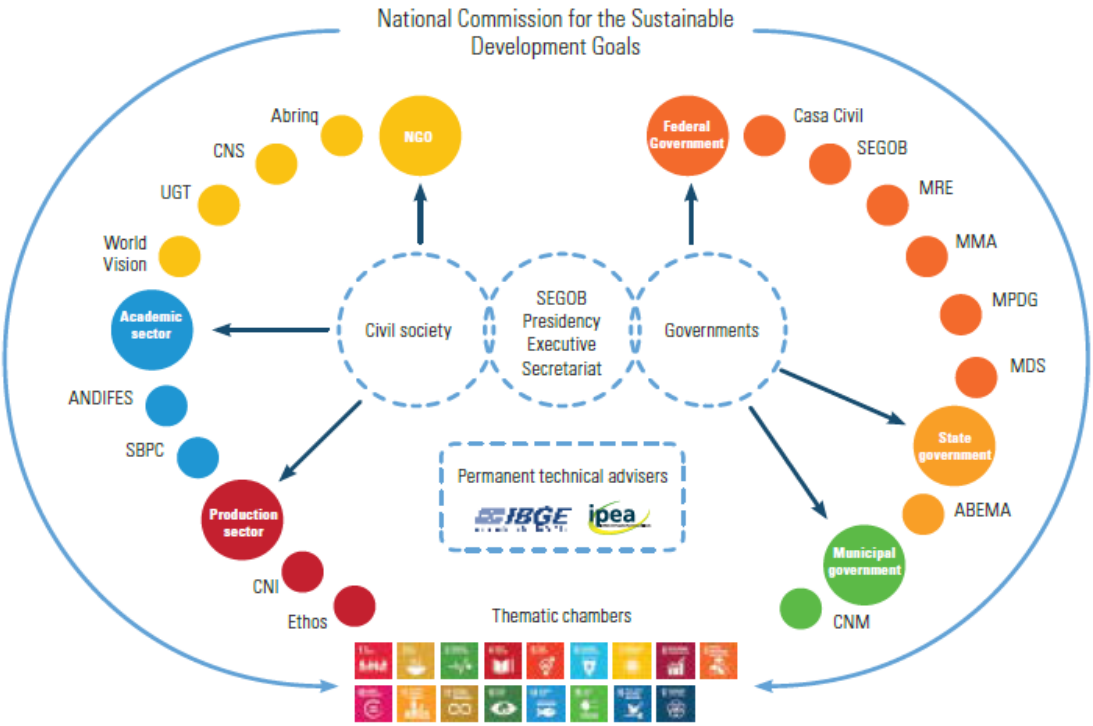
ENAP conducted a survey on state capacity for supporting the SDGs

- Based on a previous survey about state capacity in the federal government
- Full study will be out in late September. Some spoilers:
- Methodology of investigation
    - Online survey applied between Oct-Dec 2017
    - Population: 96,534 civil servants in the 24 federal direct administration agencies
    - Selection of a random sample, stratified by agencies: 6,474 individuals

- Rate response: 33% (2,041 people)

- One of the questions sought to identify the level of awareness about the 2030 Agenda amongst the Brazilian federal service?

Brazilian governance structure



ENAP´s survey - Who is aware of the political agenda?

- Higher ranking officials: 84% of the directors (DAS-5) and 75% of the general-coordinators (DAS-4, FCPE-4) are aware of the 2030 Agenda
- Higher educated civil servants: Around 70% of the Masters and PhDs say they know the Agenda. While more than 50% of the other educational levels say they do not know the Agenda
- Men: 57,80% of the men know the Agenda. While only 41,87% of the women are aware of it
- To what extent was the topic adopted by bureaucrats?
- Do bureaucrats have a broad understanding of the topic?
- How is the 2030 Agenda perceived within governments? Is it considered to be a more "environmental-related agenda"? Are the Treasury or Finance Ministers aware and committed to this agenda?
- How is it perceived by other relevant actors?
- Is a significant part of academia engaging in the debate? Is academic participation located in specific sectors?
- How is the agenda displayed and discussed by national and local media?

State capacity for implementing the SDGs

In its research activities, ENAP discusses the concept of capacity for implementing the SDGs

Dimensions of capacity

- Analytical capacity
    - To adapt targets and indicators
    - To monitor indicators
- Managerial capacity

    - To innovate and work transversally in policy management
- Internal coordination capacity
    - To be able to work cohesively at the federal level
    - To mobilize the subnational level
    - To produce integrated public policies
- Political capacity
    - To mobilize policy stakeholders towards the same policy purposes

Dimensions of capacity

	DIMENSIONS	OUTCOME	DESCRIPTION	SOURCES OF OBSERVATION
Administrative	**Analytical** **Managerial**	Efficiency and Efficacy	Conditions that guarantee technical and administrative performance	Data collection and analysis Specific technical knowledge Managerial skills Financial resources allocation Human resources Norms and regulations Technological resources
Relational	**Internal coordination**	Agency	Conditions that guarantee regular functioning and internal coherence	Coordinated decision-making process Inter and intraorganizational structure Monitoring and control
	Political	Legitimacy	Conditions that promote necessary interaction with the external environment	Social control and accountability Social participations instances Levels of negotiation and interlocution between the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary powers Relationship with International organizations

Awareness of the SDG Agenda and its influence (civil servants´ perception)

Does the SDG Agenda have influence on the policy in which you are working?

Group	N	%
Yes, it has influence	919	45,03%
It does not have influence	235	11,51%
I do not know/I do not know the Agenda	887	43,46%
Total	2041	100%

Awareness across policy sectors

Policy sector	Have influence		Do not have influence		Not aware	
	QTD	%	QTD	%	QTD	%
Environment	71	79,78%	5	5,62%	13	**14,61%**
Foreign affairs	31	59,62%	5	9,62%	16	30,77%
Social assistance	30	57,69%	5	9,62%	17	32,69%
Science, Technology and Innovation	115	56,93%	18	8,91%	69	34,16%
Housing and Sanitation	26	56,52%	5	10,87%	15	32,61%
Agrarian and Rural Development	76	55,07%	15	10,87%	47	34,06%
In between (e.g. transport, communication, energy, industry, health, education, work, culture, etc.)	519	30% - 55%	154		603	
Justice and National Security	22	27,85%	14	17,72%	43	**54,43%**
Foreign trade	13	27,66%	7	14,89%	27	**57,45%**
Economic	16	26,67%	7	11,67%	37	**61,67%**
Total	919		235		887	

State capacity for implementing the SDGs

- Some take-away messages from this study:
    - Making federal agencies aware of the agenda must be the first internal initiative
    - Building capacity is necessary in all strategic dimensions (analytical, administrative, coordination and political)
    - SDGs can be a common narrative that inspires Brazilian public servants
- This study was not performed in state (province) and local civil service, where state capacity is normally reduced compared to the federal one. A plausible hypothesis is that results would show a lower level of awareness of the agenda, a lower level of interaction between civil servants from different agencies
- What would be the results of a regional investigation on this topic?
- How to increase the usage of the SDG language across the regions?
- Is the regional bureaucracy prepared for designing/implementing innovative approaches?

An evidence-based approach to SDG

How can we promote an evidence-based approach to policy development?

1. To know what we know and we do not know yet
    - To synthesise research studies according to each SDG
    - To make research studies more accessible to policymakers and civil society
    - Many interesting studies produced in Spanish/Portuguese are not accessible to global knowledge users
    - To identify the evidence gaps

2. To strengthen state capacity in commissioning/consuming studies
    - There may be limited knowledge of research methods and of the research questions these methods might answer, which is relevant for commissioning research
    - Beyond expanding our capacity to produce research studies, we need to expand our capacity to consume these studies

    -to understand their take-away messages

    -to be able to assess their quality and their limitations

3. To promote the relationship between scientists, citizen, policymakers
    - To what extent are regional private and public research bodies putting forward the 2030 Agenda?

We need more than studies that seek to answer “what works?”. We need more evidence on:

- How progress towards any one of the SDGs or targets influences possibilities to reach other goals
- Which solutions seem to be successful in avoiding incoherence in SDGs implementation and examples of positive interactions between them
    - Governance and the process behind these results
    - What the arrangements set in place to promote coherence were
- Is there a particular positive form of interaction between private-public partners for implementing some goals?
- Are there capacity-building initiatives that addressed how bureaucrats from different sector swork together?
- “The use of evidence “
    - How evidence is used in policymaking decisions
    - How do policymakers, citizen and scientists interact to produce new knowledge, building on their different approaches

(Have in) Mind the political context!

Latin America countries are going through an electoral marathon spanning from 2017-2019

To what extent is the SDG Agenda reflected on the political agenda of the candidates/new leaders?

2017-2018:

- Chile
- Honduras
- Costa Rica
- Venezuela
- Paraguay
- Mexico
- Colombia
- Brazil

2019

- Argentina
- Uruguay
- Bolivia

We need to find a different way to push the development agenda

- Complex changes
    - High degree of polarisation between left/right parties
    - Uncertainty about the resilience of democracy
    - Explosion of anti-corruption reactions in many countries
    - Erosion of institutional capacities
    - Increasing judicialization of policies and criminalization of politics
- Global scenario
    - Weakening of multilateralism
    - Escalate of conservative political movements and ideas
    - Mistrust of citizen on political spheres
    - Social networks changed politics and communication
    - The effects of 2008 crisis lasted beyond economics

An important Latin American country – Argentina - currently holds the Presidency of G20 and it needs all support to perform its role

- Important novelties:
    - OCDE is embracing the SDG agenda
    - CLAD is investing in the SDG agenda
    - E.U. is considering work closer (via the evidence approach hub)

Suggestions

- Mapping convergences is the main challenge – a political requirement
- Policy innovation will be crucial to promote disruptive wins
- Identification of common ground and differentiated approaches is urgent
- The continental perspective needs to be rebuilt beyond political alignments , e.g, taking into account power rotation

- What about focuing on policy menus?
- Technology needs an special attention
- Is it possible thinking in terms of a soft/tacit specialization?
- International cooperation may be decisive in order to stabilize initiatives in a moment of political turbulence
- Surgical funding may dislodge blockages in strategic bottlenecks
- *Vertebración* is the angle to be pursued in order to ensure policy coherence

Main messages

- In developing countries we are moving to a reality that Governance without Government is becoming a reality
- Government will always be there but L.A. societies cannot depend on Government leadership in order to pursue national goals
- New mechanisms need to be forged in order to pursue the SDGs and they need to be "open" in order to incorporate contributions
- A policy menu approach may help to internalize principles such as rotation of power, national state building and the conflictive character of democracy
- Coalitions need to have a variable geometry and to focus on processes and modus operandi, not necessary in policy choices
- Unbalanced priorities aren't necessarily a problem

Appendix 2 Working groups synthesis

Group 1: Inequality

Moderator: Eeva Furman

Note taker: Sven Grimm

Participants: Diana Alarcón – José Eduardo Alatorre – Paulka Astudillo – Severin Caminati – Andrea Ordóñez – Flor Ramirez – Andre de Mello – Mario Negre

Discussion topics

- Definition of inequality – rather speak of inequalities (plural),
  - vertical inequities in society (income)
  - intergenerational more difficult (rights, opportunities)
- Growth, education, poverty, institutional,…
- Starting with brainstorming on keywords around inequality
- Major opportunity in SDGs to making inequalities a topic for discussion! This is a window of opportunity! Dialogue on where societies want to go. Can we agree on targets where countries want to be?

Elements to be discussed re: inequalities (brainstorming of group)

- Intersectionality - Interlinkages
- Access gaps (services)
- Democracy
- Policy coherence
- Discrimination
- Future of work, digitalisation
- Opportunities vs. outcome inequalities
- Between /within
- Informality
- Civil society role

- Taxation
- Territorial / geographic inequalities
- Gender inequality
- Horizontal / vertical inequalities
- Social expenditure

Issues discussed I

- Inequalities as global issue, but particularly relevant for Latin America, distinctive mechanism of perpetuation of inequalities in the region?
- Bringing inequality as a dimension into discussion, and issue of sustainability as a second element to the discussion.
- Middle-income country status achieved, but no trickle down to achieve social equality (sustainability)
- Statement challenged: Growth successes: globally and particularly in China it has achieved a lot. Policies can are needed to support this (reduced inequality further helps growth)
- Reducing poverty does not equal reducing inequality (In LA, is there a link to voting behaviour of poor/minorities? And linkage with resource-based economies? How to move away from this – economic transformation - and to what (manufacturing/services?)

Issues discussed II

- **Violence**: Gender empowerment – detrimental, disruptive effects of new levels of violence (different levels in different regions; organised crime, piracy, domestic violence, etc…).
- **Dynamic setting** – improvements are not irreversible, vulnerable groups to be kept in mind.
- **Horizontal inequality**: Territorial – control of territory, control of capital, capacities of local authorities, also collusion of different groups (capture of power, corruption, undermining democracy). Vertical and horizontal inequality: Costa Rica and Uruguay most equal in LAC (link to democracy, elites)
- **Aging of population** – higher life-expectancy provide opportunities. Challenges mostly with pension system (high share of public expenditure in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay… - other not, e.g. Central America)

Transformation– Key points to address?

- **Power is with economic elites**… (elite capture):
  High growth in a number of countries (e.g. Bolivia), but no redistribution (neither land nor opportunities).
- Address speculation with commodities (Coffee, rice)
- **Youth** detached from democracy – consumerism. That‘s why democracy, SDG 16, so important. *Civic engagement* needed (and driven in some contexts by youth, e.g. grass root civil society activities). Within „the Youth“, class and education (both interlinked) matter in perception (incl. migrants‘ communities in US)
- **Well-being perspective** required – moving away from economic aspects only (also with a view to emigration!)

Migration as major discussion point

- Issue of emigration / remittances as a key transnational element!
  Reasons for migration – exclusion from security.
- Debate on effect on inequality (middle-class migration – effect on marginalised? Violence, climate a push-factors, not simply question of income group/class)
- Migration to next level of income? Richer migrants go to richer countries, poorer migrate to less rich (e.g. Haïti/DomRep)

Environmental dimension of sustainability

- Adaptation to climate change. Inequalities between countries (poor countries shoulder burden, and impact within countries often on most vulnerable; incl. gender dimension. Who‘s paying?)

- Public policy not only element – emergency humanitarian responses, e.g. with natural disasters.
- **Pachamama movement** (Bolivia) as indigenous perspective; knowledge and relationship with nature. **Urban movement in initial stage** (e.g. Mexico: grow your own vegetables, greening urban spaces – middle-class)

Solutions

- **Successes** of Cash transfer systems (Brazil, Mexico) – but do not seem sustainable. Success in poverty reduction, yet: real transformation towards sustainable pathways would need investment into opportunities.
- **Long-term (sustainability) vs short-term gains.** Education very important (also to escape middle-income trap), education being long-term. Which sectors, policies are required to build capacities? Transformation in rural areas might require other activities than urban areas.
- **Taxation** on inheritance and property, as well as financial transactions.
  Taxation currently mostly on consumption, which is regressive. Necessary also: land inequalities; Asian tigers had land reforms!
- How do we structurally change the **global financial system**? Tax havens need to be addressed (Caribbean issues, policy action needed by key players - Uruguay changed – which is matter of political will. Regional allies for cause needed).

Notes for further enquiries

- Role of private sector: e.g. Mexico makes agreements with private sector on marginal groups/youth
- Track region for reports with move on SDGs. Wording can be implicit in some reports (i.e. term „human rights" might not come up).
- Linkages to „voluntary standards" – national platforms established in BRA and MEX. Challenges of „green washing", equality issues not so much?

Group 2: Urban - Rural Nexus and inequalities

Moderator: Elizabeth Jiménez

Note taker: Anna Schwachula

Participants: Margarita Beneke – Boris Branisa – Santiago Cueto – Paulo Esteves – Renata Granini – Rebecka Villanueava Ulfgrad – Javier Surasky -

How can urban / rural nexus questions be addressed from the different perspectives of the participants?

- Differences between rural / city population, but also among the rural population, and among the city population.
- Smallholder farmers used to be sustainable, in contrast to industrial farmers / agro industry.
- Practices of some farmers not sustainable in El Salvador – slash / burn etc.
- Agriculture is not attractive. Migration towards cities and abroad – but lack opportunities and cycle of violence.
- In Brazil agro industry and small holder farmers increasingly work in a similar way, but with different targeted consumers. Food supply for Brazilian population, subsidized smallholders, now using also high tech.
- Agro industry in Brazil largely exporting animal fodder.
- Bolsa familia, a Brazilian welfare programme with a conditional cash transfer scheme to support poor Brazilian households, has proven to be a successful programme.
- Urban/rural – it is a continuum, not a clearcut definition. In a report, necessary to look behind the label: poverty, access to services, better categories, connectivity.

- Rather about inequalities. Rural population does not profit from free trade. Who is living where? Who are beneficiaries of public policies?
- Inequalities, exclusion – to be addressed.
- Inequalities as a crosscutting issue. Rural / urban inequalities touch manifold issues: SDGs 8, 10, 6, 1, 2, 9, 12, 5, 11, 4, 17.
-
- Also, different concepts of sustainability.
- Different types of knowledge, local knowledge as an important asset of Latin America, e.g. for agricultural practices.
- Is urbanization sustainable in Latin America?

The role of governance

- Role of the state: access to services is crucial. Different levels in urban / rural areas, but more so in view of gender inequalities.
- Criminal groups taking over the space that an absent state leaves. Even providing education/ health services and more → vicious circle because it further decreases the social contract with the state.
- Lacking state authority in many LA countries. Corruption.
- Access to justice and citizenship
- Migration – internal and international towards the North. But cultural roots and identity remain.
- Discrimination – against migrants.
- Major diversity – also due to land tenure, colonial tenure rights. Major inequalities. No agrarian reforms in Brazil nor Colombia. Reforms in El Salvador, Mexico, Peru,
- Access to education is needed more so in rural areas.

Where is the hope?

- In Mexico: Broken social elevators – sticky floor and sticky ceiling – are poor people doomed?
- Education is key!
- Solutions tested in Paratí (Brazil) – indigenous population. Enhance local governance, education as a central pillar, conditional cash transfer tied to education, more proactive role of local governance.
- School feeding programs, impacts on health and education, - cost-benefit relation is very high, and they are very effective in Africa.
- Financial resources: easing social and environmental standards to attract foreign investors, e.g. in mining has affected rural environments heavily.
- Pressure of international investors to lower standards.
- Agricultural production – importance of economic activities in the agricultural sector.
- Resilience is important. ECLAC should set up a fund for disaster aftermaths resulting from unsustainable practices.
  - ➔ If governments is not intervening, who steps in? Regulations, role of governments to be clarified

Violence and crime as a big issue.

- Rising statistics of violence, organized crime taking over, affects sustainable development
- Most governments rather try to deal with instead of preventing violence.
- Role of municipal government, local governance.
- Provide incentives to stay on the “right side” of the law.

- Corruption, not only at government level but at lower levels as well. Only low quota of punishment / incarceration
- Causes of violence: inequalities (racial discrimination) – narcotrafficking,
- Relation between gender identity/ masculinity and violence.
- Insecurity of human rights activists, rising numbers of homicides especially of indigenous people, rural areas, land rights.

Urban-rural inequalities

Diagnosis

- Differences and heterogeneity in Latin America (e.g. Brazil and El Salvador – land reforms did not or did occur)
- Access to public services
    - Inclusion/ exclusion
    - Quality
    - Role of governance
- Continuum rural → urban
    - Patterns of migration/ mobility (rural, urban, abroad)
- Citizenship (state registers and identity)
- Withdrawal of the state → room for criminal groups to (re)shape social contract
- Violence: different dimensions and expressions in rural – urban areas
- Rural sector as food producer for differentiated markets abroad and domestic
- More flexible social and environmental standards

Recommendations, pathways

- Integral approach to SDGs through strengthening **local governance**
- Specific school support programs: **Education** is key! Also, food security attached (nutrition)
- Support **sustainable agricultural practices** (small and medium) – related to climate change, resilience (keep it profitable!)
- Need for **capacity development / training** at local level government for data collection to generate evidence-based policies (huge gaps between cities/ rural areas)
- Focus-oriented policies addressing vulnerable groups (rights-based approach) – fight discrimination
- Jobs / employment – recognize precariousness
- Policy focus on long-term **preventive actions** targeting vulnerable groups along the continuum.

Comments from the audience when reporting

- Young people leave rural areas, rural areas getting older. Some come back and improve their farms technology.
- Complexity and heterogeneity and flexible mobility. Takes place differently in different countries, depending on tenure, to keep access to land and rights. Manage risk and uncertainty, need for income diversification, multi-resident multi-occupation and people mobility. How you manage resources, when moving several times per year, considering that crops need time, hence trade-offs. Looking at strategy rather than dichotomy.
- Related to the presence of state. Rural migrants to cities benefit from the state in the city, and they can benefit from that.
- How to make jobs more attractive in rural areas?
- Violence came to the table and has a disruptive role, quality of government in the region

- Most of GDPs comes from rural areas, but not many jobs. Landownership, taxation and jobs are linked.
- There is evidence in LAC that income in rural areas are less rural related. How to strengthen the link between rural and urban?
- Rural areas are growing the food. We need to encourage sustainable agriculture practice.
- Take holistic perspective, how do you bring green areas food production within the cities, linked with CC adaptation etc. if you have urban gardens

Group 3: Climate change

Moderator: David Smith

Note taker: Henri Rueff

Participants: Cecilia Buffa - Maria Alejandra Davidziuk - Francisco Gaetani - Carmen Lacambra - Luara Lopes - Franco Maestri - Gustavo Sadot Sosa Nuñez – Ione Anderson

- Regional transboundary climate change models is needed. We are not aware of a macro regional approach promoted by GEF. One approach by national Development Banks initiative should be taken across regions, becomes biomes have no frontiers. Peru's policy affects Brazilian Amazon and vice versa.
- There is a need for due diligence if adaptation is effective.
- Engagements towards achieving SDGs needs more awareness raising.
- South-South cooperation can generate low cost solutions, support exchanges and alternative development models with more horizontality for climate action beyond governments
- More natural based resources are needed. Brazil tries to focus on natural based resources focusing on restoration, which has comparative advantages.
- National legislation need funding mechanisms to implement initiatives. For example, 25 million people live in the Brazilian Amazon. They need jobs and development beyond conservation.
- Amazon mining will happen anyway, either you negotiate or they will run over anyways. We need to contain deforestation but also engage in restoration.
- During a WWF meeting in Colombia, a two-year project in which they claimed resilience in the Amazon. After a year and a half they were still defining resilience.
- Norway has intervened in conservation by funding projects in Guyana. Is giving money the solution?
- GEF is donating at regional levels. Germans work with governments, Americans work with NGOs.
- The strength of environmental agenda is uneven across countries, not as strong in Argentina than Colombia.
- Oceans are inter-scientific. How to integrate the science community?
- How do countries work together, and community work together? Governance without governments is important.
- Those who can stabilize rollercoaster initiatives are governments, private, and academia. Need of government mechanism to bring consistency over time. How will we remain doing what we are doing without strong government support?
- In El Gran Chaco straddling Paraguay, Bolivia, Argentina, organizations replace government absentees. Civil society has a substantial influence working in a large region, bringing water, education. It works across borders, providing an early warning system with Whatsapp for river flooding. El Gran Chaco, see Proadapt from IDP.
- Climate change is an urging agenda in urban areas, especially with the growing car industry amplifying the effect.

- More than half of the electricity comes from renewable, but still 90% of energy for transport is fossil fuel.
- More income, means more cars as a result of a growing middle class. Public transport is not good enough and poses security issues for users. While we invest in highways, we also need better public transportation.
- While school started in Jamaica, the government was still struggling to fix roads at the same time, waiting for a Chinese loan to finance the works.
- Brazil needs changes in the development mind-set, to provide public goods properly and purchasing for sustainable solutions, including civil society to promote low-tech indigenous solutions. This could be the answer to climate change being too focused on big climatic solutions. NGOs Amazon funds with indigenous people is very impactful, not narrow-minded conservationists.
- Mexico example on transport sustainable solutions by importing double decker busses from the UK, but these busses do not fulfil environmental standards in the UK, hence them being exported. Bus lanes occupy more space, without consulting people, and busses used are not hybrid nor electric. Transport solutions in these mega-cities are limited or non-existent. How can we solve this?
- Solutions can make problem worse. Transport agendas i.e. Mayor of Toronto is so hard to sell of the agenda of transport. Mayor of Jakarta has unstainable dream, favouring cars.
- Car industry has lobbying powers; they are the “main robbers” of the country. Main problem is cars, they are at the core of the debate.
- Decarbonisation in mega-cities. There is a lot of potential to implement change in those cities.
- Deforestation for livestock is 95% of deforestation. Just 3% left of natural forests. The sector that produces most greenhouse gases is the livestock sector.
- Projects are not connected, because Brazil’s investment are not emanating from the government. It is China that decides for some projects and takes control. In that sense, China interferes in the planning process of Brazil.
- Failing approaches: Moving the airport outside of Mexico City. A lake has been dried for that. 40% of the new airport is already built. Now, the construction might be stopped for environmental reasons. Sometimes solutions are not adequate.
- Successful experience: With high prices of fossil fuels, Uruguay decided to go for more renewable energy in their electricity mix. As a result, Uruguay nowadays has 96% of renewables in their mix, without subsidy, which shows a good experience in the region implemented in 4 years.
- Costa Rica also produces a high amount of clean energy.
- Solutions to mitigate climate change such as wind and solar are increasing, but technology needs more development. Brazil asked for wind industry to develop domestically, while Mexico rather imports. We need multiplying effects in the implementation of renewables, especially in terms of volumes of productions in order to be more economically feasible.
- Clean energy and renewable. Natural gas is used as a clean energy, although it pollutes less but still emits Greenhouse Gas. We also need to take into account environmental justice. Indigenous people are evicted for land grabbing to build those renewable projects.
- Bogota built bicycle lanes; there are a lot of cyclists, but the air is unbreathable and poses health risks for cyclists.
- Hydropower plays an important role in terms of renewable and clean energy with important environmental impact. In Colombia, 75% of energy is from hydropower. But when El Niño occurs, coal production takes over with critical amounts of emissions and pollution.
- Most of our countries now have interministerial groups on climate change. It is not confined only in the environmental sector.

- Renewables are fine when you have these resources. What about on an island where these resources don't exist? Buy coal powerplants, gas, nuclear?
- One can combine, solar, wind, and individual solutions on rooftop, and sell the extra energy produced to the net. Use wind farms and waves in the sea.
- Real situation in the Caribbean islands where transition and investment is difficult, if someone pays for a coal fired power plant is very attractive. Cuba has a nuclear power plants. We see trends going on, OECD donors ask to follow trends.
- Technology may help. Caribbean may not have leverage power to lobby for technology. We should make solar more efficient, so there is no need of extensive land for solar farms, but houses' rooftops would suffice.
- We have good universities in the Caribbean for renewables but are not competitive for development of these products.
- At the border with Venezuela, Brazil buys energy from Venezuela, use wood chips, which incentivizes deforestation. You need to find the blend, price of solar is declining so fast that eventually everybody will be using solar. Problem however with batteries and stability of electricity (oscillations) which makes solar difficult to use as a sole energy.
- Money is an issue to invest at household level in renewables. Solar farms are implemented on airport areas, because land is available. The mix of energy is important.
- Germans house retrofit for 10 years to pay towards saving on energy with better insulation. The government implemented an incentive, but you need proper credit.
- Peru integrates climate change considerations in public investments. Peru passed a framework climate change law, in which, among other measures, climate risk and vulnerability must be assessed in the decision-making process for public investments.
- Is Curitiba as sustainable as said? Yes, but it is an old model. It could be a lesson. You want to build resilience in 2 years, but that's not feasible , long-term timelines are needed. 2030 could be the timeline.
- No perfect solutions. Maybe we don't need 100% clean production. Energy is not the only problem, livestock could be addressed as well. Should you have a meat tax? Environmental and health issues with eating meat. So some level of blend, could be acceptable.
- Deforestation for cattle, lab-grown meat could be the solution.
- Agriculture farmers moving to livestock. Agroforestry, pasture, reforestation. The problem is not livestock but the way it is done. Some sectors you can't reduce the production other sectors of the economy will take over.
- Livestock also important on 30% of the earth land unsuitable for other forms of agriculture.
- Behavioural change is needed. We also need to check different dreams possible. Relations among people are important. Commuting 6 hours per day brings happiness down, isolates individuals in their cars. We need a holistic understanding of climate change. Finally, we have meat on the table, a car, a smartphone, but there is a serious trade off in happiness and social relations. We should consider SDGs as the transition of dreams.
- We need to change these dreams, by changing habits and engaging psychological understanding.
- We need more communication, communicating for driving awareness and propel change we want to see. Cannes film festival has the Lion d'Or for sustainable development.
- Building on communication issues, make clear of the transversal character of climate change in the SDGs. It looks diluted because a footnote says it is all in UNFCCC. SDG13 is for policy makers, Mexico already has a strategy for climate change so we fill the requirements. While in fact we don't progress towards reducing climate change.

- What are the young people's dream, what do they aspire for? Youngsters are moving to eco-friendly neighbourhoods. Every house has little solar panels. They still have appliances. This kind of dream is being more and more common, in middle class with some education.
- Organic gardens are more common among youngsters. Still a big portion, continuing the American dream and the Argentinian dream, with meat. Car is very desirable still. My dream I would like to be vegetarian, no meat, and favour public transport in my daily behaviour.
- Young people changing your mind and make other people change their minds. Do it in small portions if you cannot change everything.
- When income improves, you buy car, private education, public goods. The better life becomes the more you exit public sector.
- Institutions SDG16, adapting to climate change, they have to be done collectively, how do we address the need for more collectivism?
- Multidisciplinarity and transdiciplinarity are key. Cinema art, history of science, is an area where scientific findings could be used. People are not open to proper multidisciplinary options.
- Our research is multidisciplinary, but it does not come naturally, we need capacities to develop this, we need to train people for that.
- "My solution as a natural scientist, are very rational, may contradict a human scientist. We haven't had that dialogue". Climate change is still very embedded in natural science.
- Indigenous people perception of climate change is acknowledged by IPCC to reduce coarseness of projections.
- Attitude of all for profit. Everything I gain is for me. I will make an enterprise for profit, not for helping others. Inclusive society and entrepreneurship is needed instead.
- We need to achieve a critical mass for change. In Argentina, we have another SDG called "Humanos". You need the pressure of the people, public debate to be engaged in these issues as to put pressure on governments and force them to react.
- Mitigation is insufficient, we need also adaptation, because climate change is happening anyways. People still buy houses in flood areas. Is there a lack of understanding? We need to change behaviours in adaptation. Adaptation should be more considered.
- Important outcome for regional transparency in the following LAC agreement. On 4 March 2018, the Latin American and Caribbean region made history when it adopted the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean see https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43583/1/S1800428_en.pdf
- Important damaging storms in the Caribbean, which hit islands differently. Puerto Rico is still recovering.
- Problems of drought, movement of fish stock, acidification of oceans, species survive much less well. Are people already adjusting? We still see houses being built despite floods.
- Interesting research done in Brazil on climate change and agriculture knowledge and technologies. Argentina is now producing coffee because of climate change. The portfolio of our business is changing with climate change. Private interest funded this research and are taking the measures to face the change, and prepare. Interestingly the private sector seems highly proactive. Planning for the distant future is not in our nature.
- 2010-2012 floods in the savannah north of Bogota were damaging. Today you have buildings in the area, no lesson learned. Whose fault? Government is giving the licence, and constructing companies.
- How do you connect the IPCC report with people?
- In the absence of governments, the forces of the market take advantage of this absence.

- Is there a potential to improve adaptation potential awareness? We do need to think about it as if it was not just my problem, and need to make knowledge circulate.
- After floods, Brazil took measures to compensate affected people. Floods occurred as well the following year, but there was no more money. There is still a fatalist culture.
- If you don't deal with this mind-set, we will not solve the issue.
- Local knowledge - whenever UN teaches about disaster, one of our strength is that we survived these disasters, and the knowledge already there is not used. If we strengthen the knowledge on biodiversity, and how ecosystem based management can help for adaptation, LAC could be the leader in ecosystem-based adaptation i.e. mangroves. We need to understand the contribution of ecosystems to adaptation.
- Science also makes mistakes; hence, there is a need to gain critical mass, while navigating carefully in the world of fake news.
- There is a donor responsibility for transformative change, but people in the regions should not wait for support.
- Co-production and co-design involving communities is not easy. Furthermore, it is difficult to work with communities, but social science has the knowledge on transdisciplinary approaches.
- Governments have difficulty to apply environmental policy, because market forces are still very powerful.
- Pareto principles, law of the few, should be applied to support environmental solutions, by taking into account power laws but also wealth distribution to environmental solutions.
- Inter-ministerial coordination is needed. The ministry of environment often does not have the same treasury than other ministries, so we need to reassess how to balance this issue.
- Suspicion that weaker people are placed purposely in environmental ministries.
- Non-governmental constituencies are key to address climate change. The input we have on non-government policy is limited. There is a need to increase participation, civil society networks are dense.
- Ministry of finance needs to be integrated in the environmental process.

Key themes

1. Value in regional cooperation – managing the Amazon, El Gran Chaco, works well
2. Problem of managing large valuable areas of land while respecting needs and rights of indigenous people. (25 mio. people live in the Amazon, they need a livelihood)
3. The region has more than 50% of its energy coming from clean sources, but still transport emits a lot
4. Transport being ineffective with problems of public transport in mega cities, it is difficult to integrate efficient commuting. Aspiration and dreams to own a car amplifies the problem.
5. Need for energy mix, Uruguay 96% renewables. Important environmental impact however of some renewables, hydro power, wind mills.
6. Big changes have to be looked at beyond environmental ministries, at government as a whole. Technology can help, but the solution might be in the blend of the energy sources. Germany retrofitting for citizens, Peru comes up with integration of a carbon scheme.
7. Meat lab or clean meat could be developed. Better agricultural practices in terms of livestock systems, tied with better ways of production with agroforestry. Rangeland can be used when nothing else can be produced.
8. Multidisciplinary science can achieve a much more holistic solution co-designed from the beginning to address people needs, and support technology development.
9. Adaptation is key, weaknesses of governments in managing where development takes place, such as flood-prone areas being allocated for house construction

10. Research being done on extreme events. Caribbean cooperation between Cuba, Jamaica, Belize and the extreme events center in Brazil. Some research is being done by private companies, to see how extreme events will affect agriculture. Farming adapts to climate change, as seen in Argentina where coffee is grown in some areas.
11. Need for governments to enforce aspects like development risks, acting towards supporting people collectively, avoiding flood plains for constructions. Involve NGOs with governments to implement.
12. Need for more effective communication, beyond environmental issues while being more aware of the broadness of climate change. If there, was going to be a movement, people need to use social media to raise awareness, and get it to the public agenda with critical mass, to get things into the public sphere towards moving action.
13. Cooperation, sharing knowledge, indigenous knowledge, NGOs, actors, communities, ministries including ministry of finance.
14. Making progress in SDG16, justice institutions, to address SDG13, and whole LAC countries rated red on that. This connects with fatalism, problem of implementation capacities, and weakness of environmental SDGs.

Group 4: Natural resources

Moderator: Ivonne Lobos Alva

Note taker: Christian von Haldenwang

Participants: Agustina Carpio – Analia Marsella – Salvadora Morales – Camila Oliveira – Philipp Schönrock

- Related SDGs 1, 2, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17

1. Trade-offs, conflicts regarding natural resources

→ SDGs 16 & 17:

- Institutions, quality of democracy: Some countries are federal (Argentina, Venezuela, Mexico, Brazil), and thus might have diverse legislation with regard, for instance, to real estate, land use (land grabbing). There is a need for more standardized procedures.
- Adequate constitutions, adequate legislation? For instance, some constitutions place natural resources in the hands of the state, others in the hands of people or in the hands of the public. Which is best for sustainable use of natural resources?
- Besides from legislative and regulative issues, there are political issues. Political incentive structures, lack of transparency (for instance, campaign financing), corruption leads to conflicts or inefficient use of natural resources, even if we have “modern” constitutions and laws. Example: Nicaragua, lack of congruence between politics, legislation and application of the law.
- Micro perspectives (land use conflicts, environmental degradation, local elite capture, conflict between Multinational Corporations and local economy) vs. macro perspectives (generation of rents, volatility of income, finance for SDGs, Dutch disease - causal relationship between the increase in the economic development of a specific sector (for example natural resources) and a decline in other sectors (like the manufacturing sector or agriculture), leading to a currency strengthening and hence an increase in imports and a decrease of exports. Connection between natural resource use and poverty / inequality.
- Enforcement of laws and regulations is often deficient. Transboundary issues can be important (for instance, security, fishing rights). Armed Forces are a factor here, at least in some countries.
- We note a generalized lack of sustainability of innovative projects and practices! Short political cycles and discount rates. Generalized pattern!

- Who benefits from the use of natural resources? In some cases, the private sector companies reap huge benefits, for instance, from using genetics, but do not pay their fair share. Some countries have established funds for the management and distribution of rents from natural resources. There is also the issue of harmful subsidies (for fuel, in particular)
- How can the use of natural resources be made sustainable and at the same time pro-poor? Why not pay a fee for the use of (any) natural resource like water, for instance? (link to SDG 8)
- Different cultural and legal approaches to nature might be in conflict to each other (Western / neoliberal vs. indigenous views).

2. Synergies, interlinkages, good examples

- Food and nutritional security, promotion of native species, diversified domestic rural economy. Economic incentives for sustainable production of domestic crops. Protection of biodiversity, plus better nutrition, better health ("social biodiversity", involving several ministries, example in Brazil) (link to SDG 14 & 15)
- Direct contribution by natural resources as well as indirect contribution (financing and growth, for instance). We have a long list of positive and negative examples for the use of natural resources, Public Private Partnerships, payments for ecosystem services.
- LAC positive experience: Inter-American Court of Human Rights has been innovative in several issues (collective property rights).
- Issue of land tenure and indigenous rights. Community based management (example: Guatemala) might work better than public management of protected areas. The market might work in favour of sustainable production (for instance: export of shrimps to Europe from Ecuador, phyto-sanitarian standards). Sustainable production and consumption patterns - consumers want to know where products come from and how they are produced.
- AILAC (LAC negotiation group in climate negotiations), advisor group for LAC governments. After Germany ends its support, who is going to take up this initiative?
- Bigger picture: For instance, with regard to renewable energy & energy efficiency, we have legislative and regulatory progress (more mandatory standards) in many LAC countries over the last several years. Also, we are getting better data now (compared to previous years). Result of energy crisis and support from the international community.

3. Knowledge gap (data, information, knowledge)

- Who has the knowledge (the government, the local producers)? Is access to information the issue? In many cases it clearly is. Knowledge-sharing within government is often an issue.
- We need to build on what we have already.

4. Summary, open questions

- What can LAC bring to the report? Different sub-regions in LAC (South America, Central America, Caribbean.) with different ways to approach the subject of natural resources, based on different patterns of world market integration and socio-political development.
- LAC tends to think and act in silos.
- Countries need an enabling environment for the sustainable use of natural resources both from national legislation (and enforcement) and international markets and their regulation. Macro and Micro dimension. Sustainable management of natural resources is a local, national, international and global issue.
- Are there lessons of transformation to be learned from LAC? Yes, some negative ones (back to commodity-based export portfolios), but also some positive ones (for instance, national policies on renewable energy and energy efficiency or "social biodiversity", participatory approaches to specific extractive projects at the local level). Those countries with interesting national policies are at the same time countries with a strong tradition in policy planning & monitoring. Other positive factors: national / local interest, local participation.

- Is LAC important for the international community? For instance, mega-biodiversity makes it relevant.
- What does the report bring to LAC?

Appendix 3: Workshop programme

15 September 2018	
19h	**Welcome drinks and networking dinner**
16 September 2018	
8:30 – 9:00h	***Registration***
9:00 – 9:30h	**Welcome and introduction of workshop objectives** Sven Grimm, German Development Institute (DIE), Germany **Content and process of creating the GSDR** David Smith, University of the West Indies (UWI), Jamaica; author of the GSDR
9:30 to 10:15h	**Keynote speech** Francisco Gaetani, National School of Public Administration (ENAP), Brazil Discussant: Imme Scholz, German Development Institute (DIE)
10:15 – 13:00h	**Working Groups** (incl. coffee break) *4 parallel working groups on inequalities, urban-rural nexus, climate change, and resources management*
13:00 – 14:00h	***Lunch***
14:00 – 15:30h	**Reporting from Working Groups** Moderator: Ivonne Lobos Alva, Stockholm Environment Institute, Colombia
15:30 – 15:45h	***Tea and coffee break***
15:45 – 16:30h	**Discussion of missing issues in the GSDR in the plenary** Moderators: Carmen Lacambra, Grupo Laera, Colombia and Henri Rueff, University of Bern, Switzerland
16:30 – 17:00h	**Reaction by representatives of the GSDR authors' team Discussion of next steps and follow up** Eeva Furman, Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), Finland DavidSmith, UniversityoftheWestIndies(UWI),Jamaica
17:00h	**Closing remarks and end of workshop** Sven Grimm, German Development Institute (DIE), Germany
18:30h	***Optional: Welcome reception of the T20 Summit***