



**Green Economy and Sustainable Development:
Bringing Back the Social Dimension
CONFERENCE**

**Sustainable Development Through Policy
Integration in Latin America: A Comparative
Approach**

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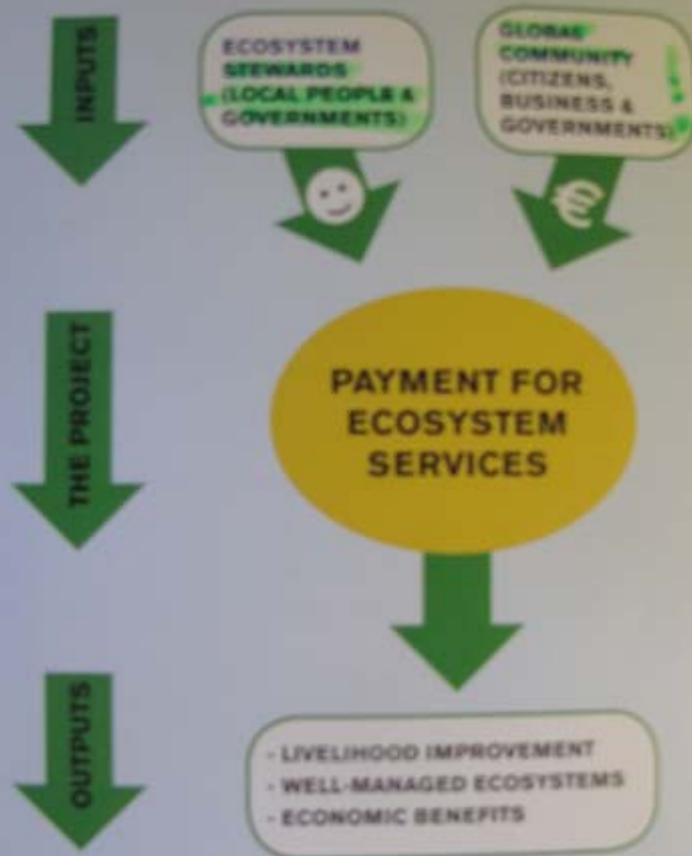
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Is it possible to replace older trade-offs between development and conservation with new hopes of 'developing while conserving' in the Latin American context?

**'A biodiversity superpower':
To what extent does long-term
economic growth in Latin America
depend on ecosystem services?**

GSI IN SHORT



The image above briefly shows the regional mechanism

An anthropological, comparative approach

- **Bolsa Floresta (State of Amazonas, Brazil)**
- **The Yasuní-ITT Initiative (Amazon region of Ecuador)**
- **Araçuaí Sustentável (State of Minas Geiras, Brazil)**



	Project size	Beneficiaries	ES provided	Funding mechanism
BF	14 conservation units over 10 million hectares	6,500 families directly involved	Carbon storage Added value	Mixed private/public (PINC/REDD) US\$ 28 million
Y-ITT	3 oil fields 1 billion barrels equivalent ? how many hectares (prevents pollution and generates funding for the whole of the protected area system) Up to 9.8 million	Potentially the whole nation and global impact	Avoided emissions Climate regulation Biodiversity Benefits other than ES (parks, cultural diversity)	International trust fund US\$3.6billion (same amount to be covered by Ecuador itself) over 13 years
AS	Town and surrounding region 2235,70 km2	6,000 families directly involved	Water, soil Benefits other than ES (Human development, local economy)	Mixed private/public (big share PetroBras) Cost estimation in progress

These institutional experiments thus offer a unique opportunity to study how coordinated, cooperative and integrated policy design works in practice.

Bolsa Floresta

Paying for avoided deforestation

= a REDD/PES forest conservation scheme conceptualized, planned and implemented by Fundação Amazonas Sustentável (FAS) in the state of Amazonas, Brazil

BF: 'The Forest Conservation Allowance Programme' 2006-2016

- A project involving six thousand families over an extension twice the size of Costa Rica
- Incentives to avoid deforestation include a combination of conditional direct payments to families; grants to community associations; social development programmes; and the promotion of income-generating activities
- The project is planned to run until 2050, by which time it is expected to have generated around 171 million tonnes of CO₂ credits

FAS in the communities



Laws passed by the state of Amazonas

- 1st state in Brazil to have created state-level conservation units (30 in total).
- The 'Law on Climatic Change, Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development' was published in June 2007.
- It was followed by the promulgation of the complementary Law 53, which established the state's system of conservation units.
- The state's climate change policy was formalized by the Law 3.244 of 4 April 2008, which created CECLIMA, a new government unit that coordinates and executes the state's climate change policy.

A US\$ 40 million endowment fund

- **BRADESCO bank matched state's donation of 20 million Reales**
- **Coca Cola Foundation gave 20 million Reales as well.**
- **Additional donations were obtained from a range of national and international partners, including a large grant from the Amazon Fund, which is funded by Norway and managed by Brazil's development bank, BNDES.**

Implementation agency: FAS (Fundação Amazonas Sustentavel

- Legally founded in December 2007 by the two main grant donors, Bradesco Bank and the state of Amazonas.
- Officially registered and recognised in both federal and state law.
- Virgilio Viana, who acted as State Secretary for Environment and Sustainable Development (SDS in Portuguese) from 2003 to 2008, left the ministry to become FAS' Director

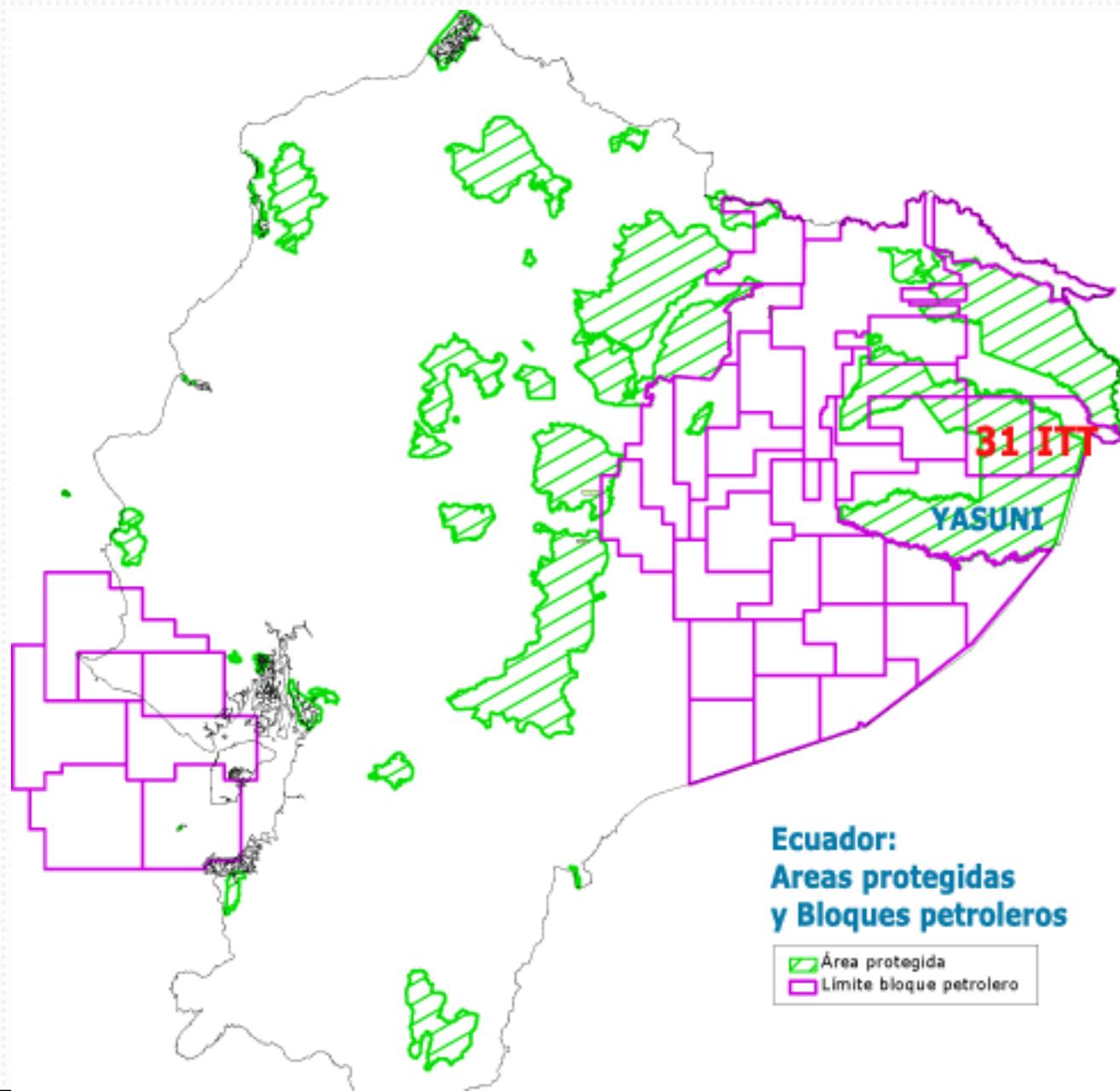
Yasuní-Itt

Paying for avoided emissions

= a unique example of government-led PES aimed at avoiding carbon dioxide emissions by keeping oil in the ground

An alternative to REDD

- the best way to mitigate climate change and develop sustainably is to keep fossil fuels underground, embrace renewable energies and promote forest conservation
- A non-governmental idea that has become a state project
- Leave indefinitely 846 million barrels of heavy crude underground beneath the Yasuní National Park. In exchange, Ecuador asks for a compensation of US\$ 3.6 billion - half the oil's market value - to be raised over thirteen years and deposited into a trust fund administered by UNDP.



**Ecuador:
Áreas protegidas
y Bloques petroleros**

- Área protegida
- Limite bloque petrolero



A trust fund to support a long term strategy to change Ecuador's model of development in the face of climate change.

This is how it will be used:

- **Protect 38% of the national territory by conserving and preventing deforestation in forty-three protected areas (representing a total of 4.8 million hectares) and administering five million hectares of remaining original ecosystems**
- **In the YNP, protection of indigenous communities living in voluntary isolation**
- **Promote social development in Y-ITT's buffer zone, with a range of health, education, training and technical assistance programmes, as well as income generation programmes linked to sustainable activities, such as ecotourism, agriculture and agro-forestry**
- **Reforest, afforest, and promote the natural regeneration of one million hectares of forest owned by small landholders and indigenous communities, thus promoting forest conservation in a country that has currently one of Latin America's highest rates of deforestation**
- **Increase national energy efficiency and savings**
- **Finance scientific research and development activities in a range of technologies facilitating Ecuador's transition to sustainable development**

The role of the state

- **The international dimension:** proposal specifically designed to address international climate change policy at meetings of the 'Conference of the Parties' (COP) in Bali and Copenhagen. But other government policies commit Ecuador to other agenda (ALBA, IIRSA, etc)
- **The national dimension:** follows guidelines of the National Development Plan (SENPLADES). But tension with national oil companies
- **The regional dimension:** although idea from NGOs, little local involvement yet, and political tensions between national and regional/ municipal government levels

REDD or not REDD?

- According to Ecuador-UNDP's international agreement, the total amount to be raised and administered by the Trust Fund is equivalent to **407 million tons of avoided CO₂** emissions, with a total economic value of **US\$ 8.067 billion** - according to the price of EUAs (European Union Allowances) in the Leipzig Carbon Market.
- Official negotiators stress that the amount of direct CO₂ emissions that would be prevented with Y- ITT surpasses the annual emissions of France (373 million tons) or Brazil (332 million tons).
- Is REDD a market mechanism??
- Y-ITT far more ambitious and encompassing than any REDD+ pilot project.

Araçuaí Sustentável

Restoring and relocalizing

= a ten-year grassroots project in the state of Minas Geiras, Brazil, which combats social exclusion with the dissemination of agroecological practices among poor small-scale farmers to restore soil fertility while increasing and diversifying their production, thus providing viable economic alternatives to out-migration

From popular education to agroecology

- poor semi-arid region, severe land degradation and water shortages
- people have had to migrate in order to survive
- 8,000 men work 9 months of the year as sugar cane cutters 800 kms away from their homes
- AS' objective is to reverse environmental degradation and boost the role of agriculture in the local economy, so that the poorest section of the population can live comfortable and independent lives without having to migrate to find a job.

Illiteracy and citizenship

- **96,7% children with 8 years schooling found to be deficient, of whom 50% declared to be ‘in a critical state.’**
- **‘the failure of formal schooling has created mass illiteracy in this place. It has created half-citizens who cannot fully develop their potential or fully participate in the life of the nation. These children are the victims of the system that failed them, yet they are treated as defective individuals, as if they were responsible for not knowing how to read, write and count.’**

Valuing, nurturing, growing human capital

- ‘To provide good education, you need good educators’
- ‘permanent education’ in ‘cities of learning’
- ‘if children need to play to learn the basics, adolescents need the challenge of fending for themselves. They have to learn how to make money and look after their families.’

From aid recipient to seller of one's own produce at the town market

- the 'solidarity market': changing the nature of some zero aid programme
- 'the place of wonder': 28 tons of food per month
- Composting and making 'wonderful plots'
- 56 AS members selling at the weekly market

Selling at the local market



A conservation programme in which human capital is key

- An ethics of care: ‘caring mothers’ (maes cuidadoras) and ‘water carers’ (cuidadores do agua) involved in ‘earth repair’
- Two axes: ‘my place is here’ (Meu lugar é aqui) and ‘caring for past and future generations’ (Cuidando dos tataranetos).

AS members at work



Working with the local government and other organisations

- **'state services lack quality'**
- **CPCD was so successful at getting children in difficulty to read and write that the municipality has asked the NGO to run the city's educational services for two years**
- **The agroecology programme at the new technical university is run in partnership with CPCD**

Conclusion

Three different ways of reaching sustainability

The three programmes result from the efforts of social actors who have sought to create innovative sustainability-enhancing institutions in order to achieve environmental and social policy integration.

Moving from BAU to SEM:

- **BF: avoid deforestation, make sure that trees are worth more live than dead**
- **Y-ITT: avoid CO₂ emissions, make petroleum be worth more under the ground than above it**
- **AS: avoid migration, ensure a good life for inhabitants of small towns and rural surroundings**

Contestations

- **GTA and ownership of BF as a process integrating conservation and social development**
- **Y-ITT. Trust in the national government, trust in the market: will the initiative become part of REDD?**
- **AS: A new mayor, a new policy. Lack of support for initiatives in small and medium-size towns**