

PANEL III –
**What kind of international/global engagement and cooperation the development
Countries intend to develop among each other?**

Dr. Jorge Antonio Pérez Pineda
Universidad Anáhuac México

Brasilia May 31st 2017

Sectors of Interest (Special programme on production and consumption sustainable 2014-2018)

- Energy
- Agriculture and Food
- Livelihood and construction
- Transport /movility
- Turism
- Waste
- Water

Some Products (coffe, Bananas, Sugar, Cocoa, vegetables and flowers)

Relevant areas	Sectoral Programmes
Water	Environment and Natural Resources
Climate Change	
Education	
Production and consumption	
Waste	
Sustainable Tourism	
Energy	Energy
Housing and construction	Urban and Rural Development
Otros	Innovative Development, Development on fisheries and food.

Cooperation with International, multilateral and bilateral actors



Red México



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



WORLD
RESOURCES
INSTITUTE



Cooperation tools and Voluntary initiatives

Four Tools:

1. Volunteer programmes
2. Learning Networks
3. Public-Private-Social Partnerships
4. Voluntary initiatives linked to Sustainable P&C

Learning Networks

REMEXMAR

Waste management

Red GIRE SOL

Prevention and waste management



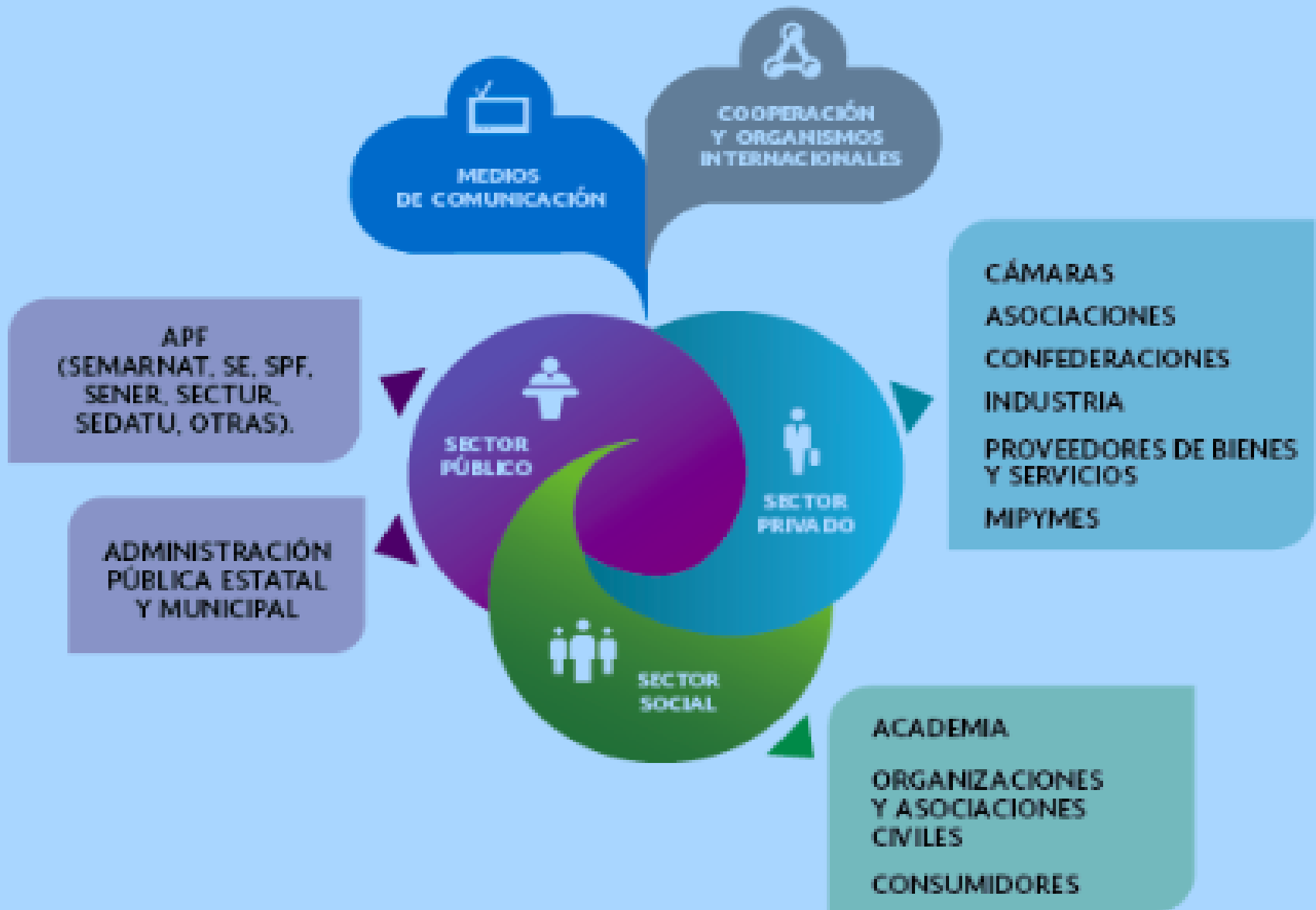
**Organización
Panamericana
de la Salud**



giz



Who and What?



-RESPONSABLES DE LA POLÍTICA PÚBLICA
-GRAN CONSUMIDOR
-PRINCIPAL PROMOTOR
-OTORGAR FINANCIAMIENTO

GOBIERNO



-GRAN CONSUMIDOR
-LAS ORGANIZACIONES CONSTITUYEN UN MOTOR DE CAMBIO IMPORTANTE

SOLEDAD CIVIL



-FORTALECIMIENTO DE CAPACIDADES
-TRANSFERENCIA DE TECNOLOGÍA
-FINANCIAMIENTO

COOPERACION Y ORGANISMOS INTERNACIONALES



NEGOCIOS, INDUSTRIA, MINORISTAS

-PROVEEDORES DE BIENES Y SERVICIOS
-GRANDES PRODUCTORES Y CONSUMIDORES
-FOMENTO DE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS
-INNOVACION Y DESARROLLO TECNOLÓGICO SUSTENTABLE

ACADEMIA

-FOMENTO DE BUENAS PRÁCTICAS
-DESARROLLO, INVESTIGACIÓN E INNOVACIÓN
-FORTALECIMIENTO DE CAPACIDADES
-INNOVACION Y DESARROLLO TECNOLÓGICO SUSTENTABLE

Government needed action on low emissions (environmental issues) CESPEDES point of view :

Economic tools:

- Eliminate subsidies to fossil fuels and go to low emission infrastructure
- Warranty mechanisms through development banks
- Bonds compatible with Carbon tax
- Competitive electric tariffs
- Elimination non-efficient products imported and highly polluted

Normative tools:

- Support the social management on project development
- Up to date energetic efficiency norms
- Clarity on national goals on renewables
- Land safety
- Improvement to simplify procedures

Public Infrastructure:

- Modernize and expand the electric network wire
- Secure availability of natural gas
- Modernise the rail network

Role of Governments

From the UNFSS point of view: Surveillance – Support – Facilitate through:

- 1- Governance/Standar setting
- 2- Overcomig capacity gaps
- 3- Devising flanking/support policies
- 4- Assuring Policy coherence
- 5- Facilitateting stakeholder dialogue

Conslussions and recommendations

- The common Dilemma: to regulate or to facilitate, suport and promote?
- The relevance of VSS as a Competitive advantage and firm survival
- One main problema with standards (in genral) is that they use to be: *Costly
*Time consuming and
*Not enoguh personal to apply
- In terms of ICD the support for the PSD and the Pro-poor growth approaches
- Do not forget that private interest cannot be above people interest
- The negotiation of new free trade agreements (trade barriers)
- Support Private sector – CSOs Partnerships
- Aling efforts of VSS to SDGs (Policy coherence)



THANK YOU

GRACIAS

OBRIGADO

Dr. Jorge A. Pérez Pineda:

japerpe@yahoo.com / Twitter: @JorgeAPerezP