

# Recommendations from São Paulo

The questions chosen by the groups to discuss were:

- What recommendations do you have for G20 heads of state in order to achieve the goal of both fostering growth while simultaneously meeting social and ecological needs?
- How can we take advantage of stronger international cooperation while respecting cultural and regional identity and diversity?

## Recommendations:

1. Consumption as a sustainable growth vector: Governments could guide the own consumption and from the society in accordance with certain incentives, i.e. awards or economic incentives for individuals that consume goods from sustainable companies and as an example governments should only consume products provided by companies that fulfil certain standards of sustainability.
2. Gender equality and women's economic empowerment: In the work environment, create public incentives, for the gender equal treatment, e.g. maternity and paternity leave, salary equalization and quotas in board of directors, including also economic incentives for companies that adopt such measures. In the school environment, include gender discussions in the curriculum in order to raise children awareness of gender equality.
3. New forms of collaboration: Creation of an exchange platform of good practices for the integration of migrants in the society, with the participation of international organizations (i.e. UN) and the society. One of the good practices already identified is the guarantee of access to work as a fundamental right at the moment of entry of a migrant in another country together with affirmative policies to incentive the hiring and integration of migrants in companies and the creation of development poles in less populated areas to be enjoyed not only by migrants but also by nationals.
4. Coexistence of people with different cultures and traditions: Each country should have a host guide explaining how migrants can have access to basic services (e.g. work permit, health system and school). For those migrants coming from nations that have very different cultures, specific courses explaining the differences between the hosting country culture and the country of origin culture is necessary. On the other hand, government should incentive the dissemination and valorization of the culture of coming migrants (food markets, dances, presentations, etc.), creating an environment of cultural exchange in order to raise people awareness of mutual respect and acceptance of other cultures.
5. Overcome linguistic barriers as part of integration: Mechanisms to overcome linguistic barriers, including the participation of universities, schools and NGOs to disseminate the integration of migrants through the language. The role of the governments should be to articulate existing initiatives and other players to help migrants learn the language of the hosting country.