General question (for all candidates)

1. Read the report from the European Environment Agency:

The observed changes in climate are already having wide-ranging impacts on ecosystems, the economy and on human health and well-being in Europe, according to the report 'Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2016'.

'Climate change will continue for many decades to come. The scale of future climate change and its impacts will depend on the effectiveness of implementing our global agreements to cut greenhouse gas emissions, but also ensuring that we have the right adaptation strategies and policies in place to reduce the risks from current and projected climate extremes,' said Hans Bruyninckx, EEA Executive Director.

<u>Climate change hotspots</u>

All European regions are vulnerable to climate change, but some regions will experience more negative impacts than others. Southern and south-eastern Europe is projected to be a climate change hotspot, as it is expected to face the highest number of adverse impacts. This region is already experiencing large increases in heat extremes and decreases in precipitation and river flows, which have heightened the risk of more severe droughts, lower crop yields, biodiversity loss and forest fires. More frequent heat waves and changes in the distribution of climate-sensitive infectious diseases are expected to increase risks to human health and well-being.

The main health effects of climate change are linked to extreme weather events, changes in the distribution of climate-sensitive diseases, and changes in environmental and social conditions. River and coastal flooding has affected millions of people in Europe in the last decade. The health effects include injuries, infections, exposure to chemical hazards and mental health consequences. Heatwaves have become more frequent and intense, leading to tens of thousands of premature deaths in Europe. This trend is projected to increase and to intensify, unless appropriate adaptation measures are taken. The spread of tick species, the Asian tiger mosquito and other disease carriers increases the risk of Lyme disease, tick-borne encephalitis, West Nile fever, dengue, chikungunya and leishmaniasis.

The economic costs of climate change can be very high. Climate-related extreme events in EEA member countries account for more than EUR 400 billion of economic losses since 1980. Available estimates of the future costs of climate change in Europe consider only some sectors and show considerable uncertainty. Still, the projected damage costs from climate change are highest in the Mediterranean region. Europe is also affected by climate change impacts occurring outside Europe through trade effects, infrastructure, geopolitical and security risks, and migration.

Enhancing adaptation and knowledge

Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into other policies is progressing but can be further enhanced. Other possible further actions include improving policy coherence across different policy areas and governance levels (EU, transnational, national and subnational), more flexible adaptive management approaches, and the combination of technological solutions, ecosystem-based approaches and 'soft' measures.

The development and use of climate and adaptation services are increasing in Europe. Improved knowledge would be useful in various areas, for example, on vulnerability and risk assessments at various scales and on monitoring, reporting and evaluation of adaptation actions, their costs and benefits, and synergies and trade-offs with other policies.

Building, sharing knowledge key to improving cooperation

Regional adaptation-related projects have focused on improving knowledge, including awareness raising, capacity building and creating networks to exchange information. But this knowledge is not always well exploited, the briefing says. Web-based adaptation platforms, knowledge centres and networks are also active in most of these transnational regions.

Based on the reference readings and the text above, answer the questions:

1.1 Identify an indirect government tool mentioned in the text. Indicate the tool and describe its application in the case. (1pt)

Public information Campaigns: Regional adaptation-related projects have focused on improving knowledge, including awareness raising, capacity building and creating networks to exchange information (or ecosystem-based approaches and 'soft' measures) Salamon, 2002, p. 25).

1.2. According to Salamon (2002), what would be the reasons for adopting direct government involvement in solving this public problem?

a) Where the exercise of legitimate force is involved;

b) Where performance cannot easily be left to chance;

c) Where equity considerations are especially important;

d) Where no effective market exists to supply a good or service or is likely to in the foreseeable future;

e) Where the maintenance of some governmental capability is essential (Salamon, 2002, p.61-62).

1.3. Complete the sentence: "Instead of a sharp division between the public and private spheres, they blend the two together. This is not to say that sectoral differences are blurred, as is often suggested. A central precept of network theory, after all, is that the participants in a network retain important elements of their individuality. However, _____ replaces competition as the defining feature of sectoral relationships. (1pt)

Collaboration (Salamon, 2002, p. 14)

1.4. Specify the nature of the public issue discussed in the text and elaborate on its characteristics.

Climate change (problema social global). "Causas e efeitos extrapolam as fronteiras dos Estados nacionais. Esses problemas não são somente internacionais, no sentido governamental, mas transnacionais, no sentido de envolver todos os setores dos Estados (público, social e privado). A resolução dos problemas sociais globais passa pela institucionalização de complexos arranjos de governança global (público e privada, transnacional) que passam a ressignificar o conceito de soberania estatal e a voltar-se para a criação de valor público em escala global." (VIEIRA, 2023, p.170).

1.5. Does the public problem addressed in the text relate to human rights? What would be the freedom or right involved? Would this be a negative or positive right?

Sim porque "os Direitos Humanos são aqueles direitos inerentes a todo ser humano. O conceito de Direitos Humanos reconhece que cada indivíduo pode desfrutar de seus direitos sem distinção de raça, cor, sexo, língua, religião, opinião política ou de outro tipo, origem social ou nacional ou condição de nascimento ou riqueza.". "[..] Os Direitos Humanos e Fundamentais não são idênticos em todos os tratados e Constituições, porém é possível observar uma convergência ao redor de seis categorias amplas de liberdades e garantias: [...] garantias de bem-estar que visam reduzir a pobreza e melhorar as condições de vida (alimentação, saúde, educação, habitação, emprego, segurança social). [..] Os direitos positivos, por outro lado, impõem um dever de fazer algo, neste caso exigindo que o governo adote uma política pública ou que uma corporação ou indivíduo atue de determinada forma. Por exemplo, o direito a um meio ambiente saudável exige a adoção de uma série de políticas de preservação e proteção ambiental que impõem deveres ao governo, às organizações e aos cidadãos. Esses direitos também implicam deveres de respeitar, proteger ou realizar. (VIEIRA, 2023, p.152-153).

Group 1 (Public Policies & International Cooperation candidates only)

2. Specific question (only for group 1 candidates)

The inequality epidemic in Brazil (OXFAM, 2024)

The Covid-19 pandemic accelerated the worsening of the social and economic crisis in Brazil. From April 2020 to April 2021, an estimate of 377 Brazilians lost their jobs per hour; during the worst moment of the crisis, almost 1,400 Brazilians were fired per hour and Brazil registered a record of 14.4 million unemployed in April 2021. Almost 600,000 companies bankrupted, hindering employment in the country. Programs designed to secure employment were poorly implemented and promoted precarious working conditions for young people and vulnerable groups.

Hunger skyrocketed during the pandemic. In December 2020, 55% of the Brazilian population was in a situation of food insecurity (116.8 million, equivalent to the joint population of Germany and Canada) and 9% were hungry (19.1 million, higher to the population of the Netherlands). After the existence of an exceptional budget model – allowing the approval of Emergency Aid program in 2020 – the pro-austerity discourse returned at full steam in 2021 and several budget cuts were approved in key areas to address the covid-19 pandemic, such as science and technology, health and education. Austerity policies are being enforced despite of international consensus on post-pandemic recovery, under the false narrative that the Brazilian fiscal scenario demands austerity.

Elaborate on Esping-Andersen's typology of welfare states (Esping-Andersen 1990 apud SEFTON, 2006). How would different welfare state regimes respond to the Brazilian crisis?

This sets redistributive policy into an institutional context, helping to explain the political and economic values that underlie different welfare states. In the context of this chapter, the focus is on the notion of equity that underlies these welfare regimes and how this is reflected in different approaches to redistributive policy.

Liberal welfare regimes look to the market as their primary source of "welfare". The main role of the state is to ensure the smooth operation of the market, implying a minimalist role for redistributive policy. The state assumes responsibility only when the family or the market fails and seeks to limit its commitments to providing a safety net for marginal and deserving groups. Entitlement rules should be strict, and benefit levels modest and time limited so as not to crowd out private provision or charity, whilst guarding against the danger of cultivating a dependency culture.

Social democratic welfare regimes give a much more prominent role to redistributive policy. Unlike the liberal regime, the underlying assumption is that the outcomes of unfettered capitalism are unfair and, therefore, social democrats are much more prepared to manipulate the market economy to social ends (e.g. via strong employment protection and minimum wage legislation) even at some cost to overall productivity. Redistribution is also to be achieved by taking certain goods and

services, such as health, education, and housing out of the capitalist realm and ensuring they are distributed more equally than income or wealth (''decommodification''). Entitlement to certain state benefits is seen as part of the "rights of citizenship'' and insurance systems are usually broad and universal. Benefits are typically graduated in proportion to accustomed earnings in order to ensure high replacement rates, even for relatively high earners. Since state services and benefits are tailored to the expectations of middle-income groups, the market is largely crowded out of the welfare sector.

Corporatist welfare regimes seek to preserve the existing order and the patterns of distribution within it, in contrast to the social democratic state's explicit attempt to alter the distribution between rich and poor. The corporatist approach to welfare relies on mutual aid to take care of those who fall upon hard times. Social programs are generous, but are funded largely by contributions made over recipients' own working lives. Social entitlements derive principally from employment rather than citizenship (as in the social democratic model) or proven need (as in the classic liberal model). The primary role of the state is to underwrite and facilitate group-based schemes of insurance and arrange residual insurance pools for those who are not part of an established occupational group. The state's emphasis on upholding status differentials dampens its distributional impact (over complete lifetimes, at least), though most corporatist systems contain some weakly redistributive elements (SEFTON, 2006, p.611).

Group 2 (Governmental & Social Management)

2. Specific question (only for group 2 candidates)

Historically, electronic government (e-gov) has been discussed as a tool and action for implementing state modernization projects, under the aspect of promising the outcome of better government, including improved quality of services, cost savings, wider political participation, or more effective policies and programs (Bourquard, 2003; Garson, 2004 and Gartner, 2000) apud Helbig, Gil-García and Ferro (2009).

Helbig, Gil-García and Ferro (2009) they say there is no clear consensus about the definition of e-government or the definition of the digital divide. E-government definitions, for example, range from descriptive to value-laden. Several terms are synonymous with e-government, such as e-democracy, digital government, and e-governance.

The authors lead us to think about e-gov through the lens of the digital divide literature, regarded as having two forms: (a) inequality among those who have access to technology and (b) inequality in the ability to use the technology among those who have access.

So, tell us about the approaches to e-government and the digital divide.

1. Introdutoriamente, o candidato deve abordar as três abordagens para e-gov: Tranformacional, contigencial e emergente. Bem como demonstrar as perspectivas de e-gov. (1 pt)

2. Depois citar, pelo menos, dois aspectos (2,5pts):

2.1. Technology deterministic arguments. Do ponto de vista do e-gov, a tecnologia é uma solução para uma variedade de problemas governamentais, incluindo a eficiência, bem como traz benefícios democráticos (1,25pt).

2.2. Multi-dimensional arguments. Demonstrar a variabilidade dos enfoques, para uma abordagem multidimensional. Esse olhar advém dos pressupostos relativos ao papel dos fatores ambientais, sociais, políticos e organizacionais na tecnologia (1,25pt).

3. Por fim, citar "Enactment arguments" (1,5pt). Os argumentos emergentes dão conta das iniciativas de olhares múltiplos e se debruçam sobre o problema diante de sua complexidade. A investigação recente sobre o governo eletrônico (e-gov) descreveu o sucesso e o fracasso de projetos como uma relação recorrente entre fatores sociais, organizacionais, políticos e técnicos.