The integrated approach to sustainable development: the Brazilian experience

Pedro Tiê

Millennium Declaration (2000)

MDGs Review Conference (2010)

Monterrey Consensus (2002)

2030 AGENDA
Rio +20 (2012)

• United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

• Two main themes:
  – Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
  – Institutional framework for sustainable development
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<th><strong>Rio-92</strong></th>
<th><strong>Rio+20</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>• Context: end of the Cold War and shift to global liberalism</td>
<td>• Context: 2008 financial crisis and disbelief in multilateralism (e.g.: COP-15, Copenhagen, 2009)</td>
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<td>• Arrival point of mature multilateral processes</td>
<td>• Conceptual and political starting point for the global agenda on sustainable development</td>
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<td>• Concluded/adopted processes</td>
<td>• Launched processes</td>
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WHICH PROCESSES WERE LAUNCHED?

“The Future We Want”

• Intergovernmental negotiations for the SDGs (Post-2015 Development Agenda)
• Intergovernmental process on financing for development
• High Level Political Forum – HLPF (CSD)
• Strengthening of UNEP
WHY POST-2015 AGENDA?

To replace the Millenium Development Goals (2000-2015)
MDGs STRUCTURE

Goal

Targets

Indicators

**Goal**

**Target 1**

- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1.25 a day
- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

**Indicators**

- Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty]
- Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
- Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
248. We resolve to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on sustainable development goals that is open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly. An open working group shall be constituted no later than at the opening of the sixty-seventh session of the Assembly and shall comprise 30 representatives, nominated by Member States from the five United Nations regional groups, with the aim of achieving fair, equitable and balanced geographic representation. At the outset, this open working group will decide on its methods of work, including developing modalities to ensure the full involvement of relevant stakeholders and expertise from civil society, the scientific community and the United Nations system in its work, in order to provide a diversity of perspectives and experience. It will submit a report, to the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly, containing a proposal for sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action.
UNGA OPEN WORKING GROUP

• 70 countries; 30 seats (Brasil & Nicaragua)
• 2 co-chairs: Hungary and Kenya
• March/2013 to July/2014: 13 sessions
• Result: 17 SDGs, with 169 targets
  – 231 indicators, proposed by the Statistics Commission
NATIONAL COORDINATION

INTERMINISTERIAL WORKING GROUP (IWG)

• Focal points from 27 Ministries

• “(...) promote the dialogue between federal/local bodies and entitities and civil society with the aim of articulating the guiding elements of the Brazilian position in the negotiations of the Post-2015 Development Agenda”.

• 8 meetings were held, including civil society

• Result: “Document of guiding elements of the Brazilian position”
ARTICULAÇÃO DA POSIÇÃO BRASILEIRA

FINAL DOCUMENT

G77-China
Like-minded
Guiding elements document

NATIONAL COORDINATION (IWG)
Sept/2015: High Level Summit for the Adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda
2015

Was a crucial year for sustainable development, with the adoption of 3 important instruments:

• 2030 Agenda
• Addis Ababa Action Agenda
• Paris Agreement
WHAT DO THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGs REPRESENT?

Action plan that defines the global strategy for sustainable development in the next 15 years, both for Member States and for the UN System.
MAIN ASPECTS OF THE SDGs

• Priority: poverty eradication
• “Leave no one behind” (vulnerabilities)
• Universality with differentiation
• Interdependence between the 3 dimensions
• Indivisibility and synergies among the SDGs (integrated approach!)
CRITICAL ASPECTS FOR BRAZIL:

• Poverty at the centre of the Agenda
• Avoid an imbalance between the 3 dimensions
• Staunch defence of the focus on inequality reduction
• Avoid the “securitisation” of the development agenda
• Avoid the 4th dimension of sustainable development
• No reducing the number of Goals in favour of the “communicability” of the Agenda
• Ensure Mol that are adequate to the ambition of the Agenda
**MDGs (2000-2015)**

- “Top-down”
- Oriented to developing countries
- Little focus on Mol

**SDGs (2016-2030)**

- “Bottom-up”
- Agenda from all and for all
- Robust Mol
- More ambition

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SDGs IMPLEMENTATION IN BRAZIL

NEGOTIATION PHASE

INTERNALISATION PHASE

LOCALISATION PHASE
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE SDGs

• Established in October/2016
• Consultative body
• Equal representation (gov. & soc.)
• “Elaborate an action plan for the SDGs implementation in Brazil and propose strategies, instruments, actions and programs”
• Action Plan (2017-2019) approved in December
OTHER DOMESTIC INITIATIVES:

- Matchmaking PPA (2016-2019) and SDGs
- “Plataforma Agenda 2030” (UNDP and IPEA)
- “ODS Brasil” Award
- IBGE: national indicators
PPA - SDGs

SDG TARGETS

86% CORRESPONDENCE

- 24 SDG Targets without correspondence in PPA
- 169 SDG Targets with correspondence in PPA
- 145 Total SDG Targets

SDG INDICATORS

78% CORRESPONDENCE

- 52 SDG Targets without correspondence in PPA
- 241 SDG Targets with correspondence in PPA
- 189 Total SDG Targets

Source: SEPLAN / Ministry of Planning, Development and Management, 2016
Plataforma Agenda 2030
Acelerando as transformações para a Agenda 2030 no Brasil.

Qual é o seu ODS?

1. Erradicação da Pobreza
2. Alimentação Zero e Agricultura Sustentável
3. Saúde e Bem-Estar
4. Educação de Qualidade
5. Igualdade de Gênero
6. Água Potável e Saneamento
7. Energia Acessível e Sustentável
8. Trabalho Decent e Crescimento Econômico
9. Indústria, Inovação e Infraestrutura
“ODS Brasil” Award
INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

• G-20

• CELAC and UNASUR: special declaration

• ECLAC: Regional Forum on SD

• CPLP:
  – SDGs are the theme of the Brazilian presidency (2016-2019)
  – Network of Focal Points for the SDGs

• ABC: alingment of cooperation projects to the priorities of the SDGs
FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW: HLPF

• HLPF: central role in overseeing follow-up and review at the global level.

• Modalities: groups of SDGs each year + SDG 17

• HLPF – 2017: “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”.
  – Brazil presented its first VNR
  – SDGs under review:
“NEXUS” – water, food, energy

• Does not imply an intrinsic trade-off (use of water resources X energy production X food security)
• There is no “one size fits all” formula
• Focus has to be on synergies and complexities
• Positive examples from Brazil:
  – Biofuels policy
  – Water management in the sugarcane sector
  – Comitês de Bacias Hidrográficas (CBH)
17 is a prime number

Other possible connections within the SDGs:
CONCLUSIONS

• Brazil is an indispensable actor in SD

• Central role in the negotiation phase of the 2030 Agenda

• High adherence between the Brazilian position and the final outcome document

• Prominence also in the implementation phase, especially with the SDGs National Commission

• In Brazil, SDGs are a framework both for domestic public policies and international cooperation efforts

• Need for MoI that are commensurate to the ambition of the agenda

• Integrated approach: no more silos
Thank you!

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