

UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2023–2027



UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2023–2027





TABLE OF CONTENTS

07	Joint Message
09	Executive Summary
10	Results Matrix
12	Country Context Figures
15	Mapping of the SDGs
20	Actions of the UN System
21	Guiding Principles
21	Leave No One Behind
22	Human Rights-Based Approach
22	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
23	Resilience
23	Sustainability
23	Accountability
24	The Preparation Process
27	Axis 1 . Economic Transformation for Sustainable Development
32	Axis 2 . Social Inclusion for Sustainable Development
39	Axis 3 . Environment and Climate Change for Sustainable Development
45	Axis 4 . Governance and Institutional Capacities
51	Axis 5 . Relation Between Humanitarian and Sustainable Development Actions
54	Theory of Change
61	Financing for Sustainable Development
62	Implementation Plan
63	UN Country Team Configuration
64	Cooperation Modalities
64	Management structure and Implementation Mechanisms
77	Annex 1 . 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework: Results Matrix
83	Annex 2 . Normative Framework
84	Annex 3. Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)
84	Annex 4. Consultation Process for the Cooperation Framework
96	Annex 5 . Institutions that took part in the Cooperation Framework focus groups



JOINT MESSAGE

The 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework represents the shared vision of the United Nations, the Brazilian Government, and the organisations and actors with which we work in the country.

On the one hand, the Cooperation Framework was prepared under the United Nations' corporate methodological guidelines to ensure its alignment with UN values and principles and strengthen the exchange of experiences between Member States at the multilateral level. On the other hand, the alignment with national priorities occurred throughout the development of this document. The leading national strategic instruments, such as the Multiannual Plans (Plano Plurianual - PPA) and the 2020-2031 Federal Development Strategy (Estratégia Federal de Desenvolvimento – EFD), were used as a reference throughout the process. Furthermore, the work of the Transition Team, the elected administration's government program, and the initial dialogues on the new PPA served as a guide for the preparation of the Cooperation Framework final narrative to emphasize the added value of the UN System in contributing to the implementation of strategic guidelines for sustainable development in Brazil.

The United Nations System in Brazil is committed to supporting the Rule of Law advocated in the Federal Constitution, which is "intended to ensure the exercise of social and individual rights, freedom, security, well-being, development, equality, and justice as supreme values of a fraternal, pluralistic, and unprejudiced society based on social harmony and committed, internally and internationally, to a peaceful resolution of disputes".

It is vital to stress that the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is fully aligned with the fundamental goals of the Federative Republic of Brazil expressed in Article 3 of the Federal Constitution, which are to build a free, just, and solidary society; guarantee national development; eradicate poverty and substandard living conditions and reduce social and regional inequalities; and promote the well-being of all, without prejudice as to origin, race, sex, color, age, religious belief, and any other forms of discrimination.

The Federal Constitution and the 2030 Agenda do more than just list rights and duties. Therefore, they must serve as inspiring elements that drive the country's sustainable development, encompassing its economic, social, and environmental spheres and driven by revitalized partnerships and strengthened solidarity, filled with the spirit of promoting a peaceful, fair, and inclusive society free from fear, discrimination, and violence.

In this sense, this Cooperation Framework aims to serve as a guide to the cooperation efforts of the United Nations System, the Brazilian Government institutions, and other relevant partners and stakeholders at the national level. The goal is to contribute efficiently and significantly to expand opportunities, improve life, and guarantee the dignity of all Brazilians, paying particular attention to people and groups who are most subject to having their human rights violated and who suffer discrimination, thus honoring the 2030 Agenda collective commitment of "leaving no one behind."

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES



For the Brazilian Government

For the United Nations System



 Mauro Vieira

Minister of Foreign Affairs



 Silvia Rucks Del Bo

Resident Coordinator

ACNUDH
Jan Jarab
Representante para América do Sul
Alto Comissariado das Nações Unidas
para os Direitos Humanos

CEPAL
Carlos Mussi
Diretor no Brasil
Comissão Econômica para América Latina e o Caribe

FIDA
Claus Reiner
Diretor de País no Brasil
Fundo Internacional de Desenvolvimento Agrícola

OIT
Vinicius Pinheiro
Diretor no Brasil
Organização Internacional do Trabalho

ONU-Habitat
Elkin Velasquez
Programa das Nações Unidas
para os Assentamentos Humanos

PNUD
Katyna Argueta
Representante Residente no Brasil
Programa das Nações Unidas
para o Desenvolvimento

ONU Mulheres
Anastasia Divinskaya
Representante no Brasil
Entidade das Nações Unidas para a Igualdade de Gênero e
Empoderamento das Mulheres

OPAS/OMS
Jarbas Barbosa da Silva Jr.
Diretor
Organização Pan-Americana da Saúde
Diretor Regional
Organização Mundial da Saúde para as Américas

PNUMA
Gustau Mániz Gomis
Representante no Brasil
Programa das Nações Unidas
para o Meio Ambiente

ACNUR
Davide Torzille
Representante no Brasil
Alto Comissariado das Nações Unidas
para os Refugiados

FAO
Rafael Zavala
Representante no Brasil
Organização das Nações Unidas
para Agricultura e Alimentação

OIM
Stéphanie Rostaux
Chefe de Missão no Brasil
Organização Internacional para as Migrações

UIT
Bruno Ramos
Diretor Regional para as Américas
União Internacional de Telecomunicações

UNDRR
Nahuel Arenas Garcia
Chefe do Escritório Regional para as Américas e o Caribe
Escritório das Nações Unidas para a Redução de Risco e Desastres

UNFPA
Florbela Fernandes
Representante no Brasil
Fundo de População das Nações Unidas

UNIDO
Clovis Zapata
Organização das Nações Unidas
para o Desenvolvimento Industrial

UNOPS
Cláudia Valenzuela
Representante no Brasil
Escritório das Nações Unidas
para Serviços de Projetos

UNAIDS
Claudia Velasquez
Diretora de País e Representante no Brasil
Programa Conjunto das Nações Unidas sobre HIV/AIDS

UNESCO
Marlova Jovchelovitch Noletto
Diretora e Representante no Brasil
Organização das Nações Unidas
para a Educação, a Ciência e a Cultura

UNICEF
Youssouf Abdel-Jelil
Representante no Brasil
Fundo das Nações Unidas para a Infância

UNODC
Elena Abbati
Diretora de País no Brasil
Organização das Nações Unidas
sobre Drogas e Crime

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework, prepared by the Brazilian Government with the United Nations System in Brazil, is, above all, an exercise to reflect and define priorities for the country's development. As such, it is the main instrument for planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating UN activities to support Brazil within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development implementation framework.

The Cooperation Framework is a document that reflects the contributions made by the United Nations System in Brazil to organize the activities of specialized agencies, funds, and programs concerning national guidelines for sustainable development and expected results.

The Cooperation Framework in Brazil resulted from a dialogue between the United Nations Country Team and representatives of the three Powers, the three government spheres, civil society, academia, and the private sector. This process was organized by a Joint Steering Committee, co-led by the UN Coordination Office and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (Agência Brasileira de Cooperação - ABC) of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The analysis of the main challenges to Brazilian sustainable development was based on the Common Country Analysis (CCA), the 2020-2031 Federal Development Strategy, and the 2020-2023 Multiannual Plan. Moreover, it was guided by consultation processes in 2021 and 2022 that reached almost 2,700 people and around 300 institutions nationwide.

The Framework is structured around five critical axes for sustainable development:

1. ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
2. SOCIAL INCLUSION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
3. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
4. GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES
5. RELATION BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS










These priority areas should not be considered separately but rather as being transversal to a model of integrated and harmonized interventions that produce significant changes in human development.

The key commitments of the 2030 Agenda are to *leave no one behind*, as well as gender and racial equality, and attention to the different needs of children, young people, adults, and the elderly, and the transformative ambition of securing human rights for all people, should be stressed. A perspective towards sustainable development is concerned with future generations and the governance mechanisms responsible for strengthening institutional capacities. This Cooperation Framework represents a plurality of world views that consider regional diversities and a concern for the poorest and most vulnerable people who suffer the consequences of living in a country exposed to various types of inequality.

More specifically, as a consequence of this dialogue between the United Nations and the Brazilian Government and a participatory and broad public consultation process, a set of nine outcomes and 36 outputs were defined for the five strategic axes described below:



RESULTS MATRIX

<p>AXIS 1 Economic Transformation for Sustainable Development</p> 		<p>OUTCOME 1</p> <p>In 2027, Brazil will have made progress in achieving a sustainable economic transformation that is inclusive and responsive to issues relating to age, gender, race, and ethnicity, with the insertion of the socio-environmental dimension into production chains and improved productivity, and will have become part of the current technological and digital transformation, expanding the country's competitiveness and the development of human capacities.</p> <p>OUTCOME 2</p> <p>In 2027, Brazil will have made progress in economic inclusion that contributes to reducing poverty, hunger, vulnerabilities, inequalities, and discrimination based on age, gender, race, and ethnicity, and that safeguard the right to transformative education for the full development of the individual and access to decent work, to income-generating opportunities, to social and economic protection and care policies, and to resilient infrastructures, ensuring equal opportunities and their sustainability.</p>
<p>AXIS 2 Social Inclusion for Sustainable Development</p> 		<p>OUTCOME 1</p> <p>By 2027, Brazil will have expanded and strengthened social protection and other public policies to be more interdisciplinary, inclusive, participatory, and evidence-based, to be attentive to groups and individuals in vulnerable situations, and oriented, at all levels of government, towards respecting human rights and reducing poverty, hunger, and inequalities for groups and individuals in vulnerable situations, as well as promoting age, gender, race, and ethnic equality and environmentally and socially sustainable development.</p> <p>OUTCOME 2</p> <p>By 2027, Brazil will have expanded and strengthened its rights guarantee systems to be even more effective in the cross-cutting integration of human rights and age, gender, race, and ethnic equality, in addressing violations of those rights and multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including gender-based violence, and to promote the coordinated action among different government bodies at all levels, as well as the participation of civil society..</p>
<p>AXIS 3 Environment and Climate Change for Sustainable Development</p> 		<p>OUTCOME 1</p> <p>By 2027, Brazil will have made even further progress in preserving and restoring the environment, in pollution reduction, and in sustainable production, consumption, and disposal, based on knowledge, technology, training, investment and financing, while valuing regional and local specificities and knowledge and promoting food, nutritional, health, water, basic sanitation, and energy sovereignty and security, within the context of sustainable development from the perspective of age, gender, race, and ethnicity.</p> <p>OUTCOME 2</p> <p>By 2027, Brazil will have made progress in implementing actions to mitigate climate change and adapt to its effects, reduce deforestation and disaster risks, considering groups and people in vulnerable situations, including forcibly displaced people, from the perspective of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, and to protect the territories of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and rural, forest, and water populations in general, to promote a resilient and decarbonized economy based on national legal and regulatory frameworks and in alignment with current international commitments.</p>
<p>AXIS 4 Governance and Institutional Capacities</p> 		<p>OUTCOME 1</p> <p>By 2027, within the framework of the democratic rule of law, Brazil will have strengthened its governance, legislation, institutional capacities, and coordination, with an expanded popular participation to develop and implement evidence-based public policies grounded in human rights and equality of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, aiming at preventing and fighting corruption, crimes and multiple forms of violence, and focusing on the territory specificities and on transparency, with innovation, national and international cooperation, and broad participation of society.</p> <p>OUTCOME 2</p> <p>By 2027, Brazilian society - especially groups and people in vulnerable situations - will have greater access to quality public goods and services, digital inclusion and new technologies, greater capacity to exercise their rights and contribute to the decision-making processes, free from violence and discrimination, aiming at reducing inequalities and promoting equality of age, gender, race and ethnicity.</p>
<p>AXIS 5 Relation Between Humanitarian and Sustainable Development Actions</p> 		<p>OUTCOME 1</p> <p>By 2027, Brazil will have strengthened and enhanced its strategies, public policies, and institutional capacity, -at all government levels and together with the private sector and civil society, -to prevent, mitigate and respond to humanitarian crises and disasters, based on evidence, with special attention to affected populations, refugees, migrants and stateless people, and other groups and people in vulnerable situations, considering all their diversity, tackling xenophobia and intolerance and promoting respect for human rights, equality of age, gender, race and ethnicity, and sustainable development.</p>

The Cooperation Framework is a medium-term document that adapts to the political and social contexts during the time it is valid. In the case of Brazil, special attention was paid to dialogue with the Government, involving actors from civil society, the private sector, inspection agencies, and representatives of the Legislative and Judiciary, in addition to public consultations. The global methodology of the United Nations System was applied too, ensuring that the process has technical robustness. Furthermore, a Joint Steering Committee that monitored the entire drafting process provided alignment between the strategic vision and tactical actions.

As a result of a context change, adjustments were proposed to the content. The implementation context of the new Cooperation Framework was changed with the new administration in January 2023, placing more emphasis on themes central to the Framework, such as environmental and climate issues, overcoming hunger, poverty, and inequalities, especially those relating to gender, race, and age, and greater social participation. Therefore, more significant synergies were generated between the themes proposed for each of the five axes of action of the UN's 24 specialized agencies, funds, and programs in Brazil and national priorities. The new Cooperation Framework saw that an implementation model with more significant coordination efforts between federal powers and levels and between UN entities operating in the country was necessary.

COUNTRY CONTEXT FIGURES

TABLE 1 . COUNTRY CONTEXT FIGURES

INDICATORS	Value	Year	Source
GENERAL DATA			
Population	203 million	2021	IBGE
Land area	8,510,417.774 km ²	2022	IBGE
HDI	0.754	2021	UNDP
Gender Inequality Index	0.39	2021	UNDP
GDP (BRL)	9.9 trillion	2022	IBGE
POVERTY AND INEQUALITY			
Proportion of people with a daily per capita household income of less than USD 1.90 - white men (%)	4.7	2021	IBGE
Proportion of people with daily per capita household income of less than USD 1.90 - Black or Brown women (%)	11.6	2021	IBGE
FOOD SECURITY			
Proportion of people with food security	41.3%	2022	VIGISAN
POLITICAL REPRESENTATION			
Proportion of seats occupied by women in the House of Representatives (%)	18	2022	TSE
Proportion of seats occupied by women in the Senate (%)	14	2022	TSE
Women elected to state governments	2	2022	TSE

HEALTH

Life expectancy at birth - men	73.6	2021	IBGE
Life expectancy at birth - women	80.5	2021	IBGE
Maternal mortality rate (number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)	74.7	2020	SVS
HIV-associated mortality coefficient (per 100,000 inhabitants)	4.2	2021	SVS
Infant mortality rate for children under 1 year of age (number of deaths per 1,000 live births)	12.2	2020	SVS
Probability of death from chronic non-communicable diseases for people aged 30 to 69 years	14.5%	2020	IBGE

VIOLENCE

Women attacked physically with slaps, punches, or kicks	4.3 million	2020	Brazilian Forum of Public Security
Records of sexual violence against children	18,681	2021	Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights

URBAN MOBILITY

Refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, and other populations in need of international protection residing in the country (total number)	642,553	2022	Ministry of Justice and Public Security
---	---------	------	---

ENVIRONMENT

Municipalities with an Environment Council (%)	78.5	2020	IBGE
Fire outbreaks detected	200,763	2022	INPE
Deforestation of the Legal Amazon (km ²)	11.6	2022	INPE
Air pollution - Concentration of inhalable particles PM2.5	10.94	2019	WHO
Record of Pesticides in Brazil	562	2021	Ministry of Agriculture
Gross greenhouse gas emissions (million tons CO2 eq)	1,675.76	2020	MCTI

ENERGY

Participation of renewable energies in the general domestic supply	48.4%	2020	Ministry of Mines and Energy
--	-------	------	------------------------------

WATER AND SANITATION

Population served with water supply (%)	84.2%	2019	MDR
Population served with sanitary sewers (%)	55.8%	2019	MDR
Household solid waste collection	89.9%	2019	MDR
Sewage treatment ratio	50.8%	2021	SNIS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP per capita (BRL)	35,935.74	2020	IBGE
----------------------	-----------	------	------

INFLATION

12-month accumulated IPCA	4.65%	Mar 23	IBGE
---------------------------	-------	--------	------

EMPLOYMENT

Unemployed people (thousands of people)	9224	Dec-Jan-Feb 2023	PNADC
Underutilized labour (%)	18.8	Dec-Jan-Feb 2023	PNADC

EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER

Employed men (%)	57.1	4th quarter 2022	PNADC
Employed women (%)	42.9	4th quarter 2022	PNADC

INCOME

Average monthly income of people aged 14 years and over (BRL)	2,808	4th quarter 2022	PNADC
---	-------	------------------	-------

DECENT WORK

Workers in slavery-like conditions found by labour inspections	2,575	2022	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
--	-------	------	--

EDUCATION

Illiteracy rate of people aged 15 years and over - men	6.4	2019	PNADC
Illiteracy rate of people aged 15 years and over - women	5.8	2019	PNADC
Completion rate of the initial years of primary education for people aged 13 to 15 years	96.3	2020	PNADC
Elementary school completion rate for people aged 17 to 19 years	89.3	2020	PNADC
High school completion rate of people aged 20 to 22 years	74.3	2020	PNADC
School attendance rate of 5-year-olds	93.5%	2020	PNADC

Source: Author's compilation



MAPPING OF THE SDGS

the 2030 Agenda is composed of 17 objectives and is structured based on 169 goals and 231 indicators to monitor them¹. Considering the sovereignty of the states, in addition to the holistic and ambitious characteristics of the Agenda, the United Nations Members were responsible for establishing national strategies for implementing and monitoring the SDGs. In the case of Brazil, a National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS) was established in 2016² as a governance agency to internalize, disseminate, and provide accountability for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil. However, the Commission was extinguished in 2019 through Decree No. 9759, dated April 11, which extinguished and established limitations to Federal Government bodies. Therefore, the participatory and democratic trait of decisions relating to public policies on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil was significantly harmed from then on, as national governance on the matter was no longer built on pluralism and no longer had the participation of the organized civil society; instead, the decisions were made exclusively by the Government Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic (SEGOV-PR) through Decree No. 9980, also in 2019.

Other elements that illustrate this loss in recent years, especially during the previous administration, can be seen when we realize that:

- Brazil submitted its Voluntary National Review on the SDGs in 2017³ (during the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development - HLPF), thus complying with this requirement from the UN Member States for implementing the 2030 Agenda; however, the country submitted no further reports;
- even while CNODS was valid, the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) proposed national goals, adjusted the 169 goals of the 2030 Agenda to the Brazilian reality (IPEA, 2018)⁴, and presented it to the III Forum on Sustainable Development, held at the headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in Santiago in 2019, but the country failed to define its national goals formally;
- the Multiannual Plan that is about to expire was approved with no indication that the 2030 Agenda was used as a guideline due to a veto by the Presidency of the Republic; and
- The Federal Government launched the Agenda for a More Sustainable Brazil in 2022⁵, prepared by SEGOV/PR, with a list of priorities among the 169 goals of the 2030 Agenda for implementation in Brazil and, at the same time, disregarded the others, which it did not consider a priority.

¹ United Nations Statistics Division. Available at: <<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/>>.

² National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals in Brazil (2017). 2017-2019 Action Plan. Brasília. Available at: <<http://www4.planalto.gov.br/ods/publicacoes/plano-de-acao-da-cnods-2017-2019/view>>.

³ Voluntary National Review on the Sustainable Development Goals: Brazil, 2017. Government Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, Ministry of Planning, Development, and Management. - Brasília: Presidency of the Republic, 2017.

⁴ IPEA (2018). 2030 Agenda. SDG - National Targets of Sustainable Development Goals. IPEA: Brasília. Available at: <https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/8855/1/Agenda_2030_ods_metas_nac_dos_obj_de_desenv_susten_propos_de_adequa.pdf>.

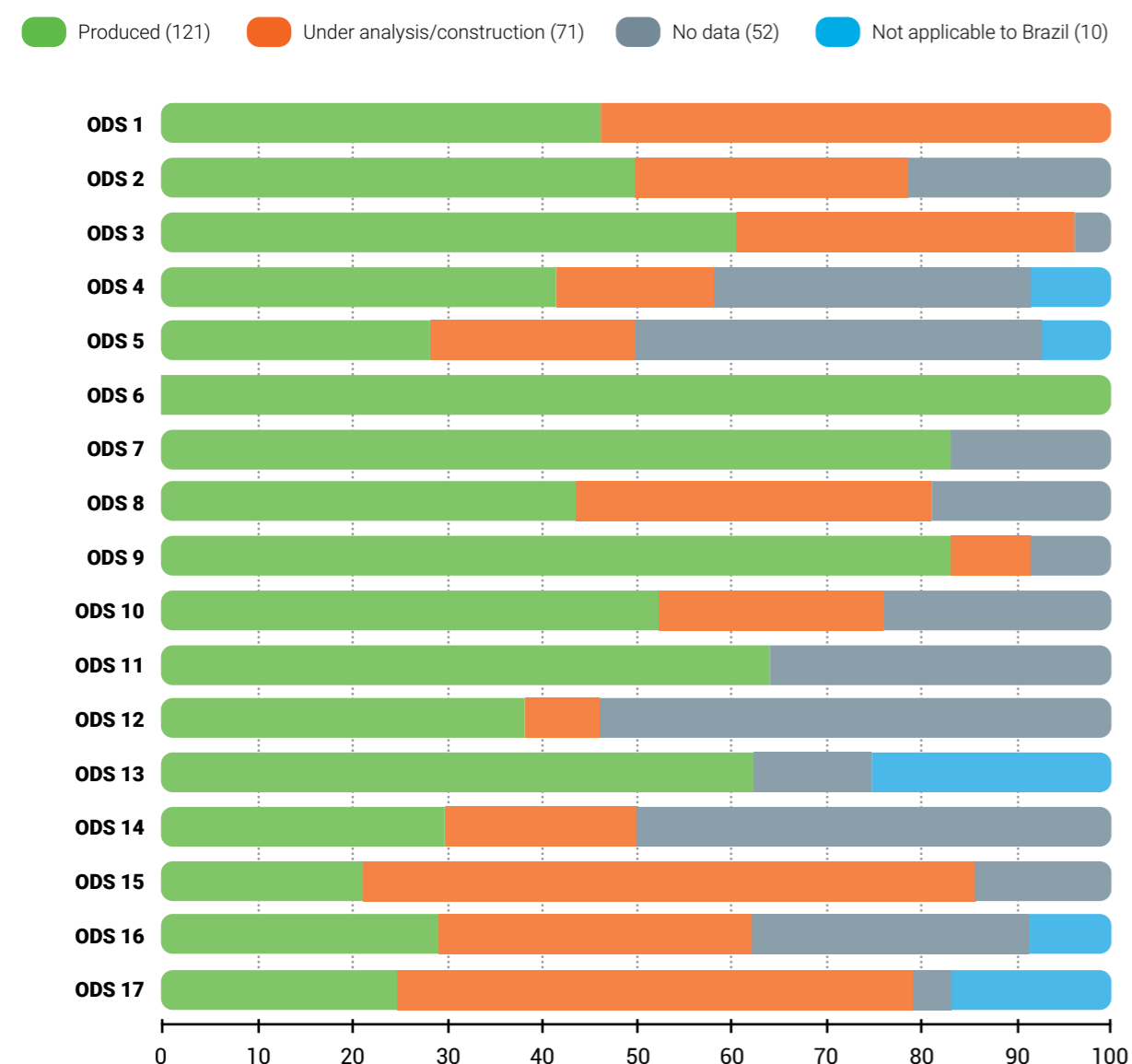
⁵ More information at: <<https://www.gov.br/secretariadegoverno/pt-br/articulacao-social/agenda-brasil-mais-sustentavel>>. See also Brazil. Government Secretariat and UNDP (2022). Map of Innovative Financing Solutions for projects and policies aimed at achieving sustainable development. Brasília. Available at: <<https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-11/Mapeamento%20de%20solucoes%20inovadoras%20de%20financiamento%20para%20projetos%20e%20pol%C3%ADticas%20voltados%20ao%20desenvolvimento%20sustentavel-V4%20%281%29.pdf>>.

The absence of national targets prevents proper monitoring of the 2030 Agenda implementation, by hindering progress in establishing national indicators. Nonetheless, SDG indicators in Brazil can be monitored through the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) platform at <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/>, where indicators that are the same or similar to international ones can be found based

on official data sources. The work is constantly updated, although most of the historical series presented are two to five years outdated. Of 254 indicators recognized as SDG indicators by IBGE, 121 are produced, 71 are under analysis/construction, 52 contain no data at all, and 10 do not apply to Brazil, as shown in the graph below⁶.

SUMMARY OF GLOBAL INDICATORS PRODUCTION BY BRAZIL

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDICATORS: 254
LAST UPDATE: 05/31/2023



Source: The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics.
Available at: <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/relatorio/sintese>

6 This information is available at: <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/relatorio/sintese>.

Although unofficial, other sources can be consulted to map the evolution of the SDGs in the country, such as the Civil Society Spotlight Report of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Brazil⁷, published annually, and the Sustainable Development Report, led by North American economist Jeffrey Sachs, which makes a comparison between 163 countries⁸.

In January 2023, with the new federal administration, a new National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals was announced in the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, where it appears as one of the collegiate bodies. Although its members have not yet been publicly assigned, the fact that the Commission was established shows the current government's commitment to restoring that participatory and democratic dimension relating to public policy decisions on the 2030 Agenda implementation and monitoring that had disappeared in 2019.

In this context, the implementation and monitoring of the first two SDGs must be given special, priority - although not exclusive - attention: 01 - No Poverty and 02 - Zero Hunger.

In fact, the human right to adequate food is an essential right established in international human rights treaties ratified and recognized by the Brazilian Government, such as the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights⁹. In Brazil, food - as well as education, health, employment, housing, leisure, security, social security, motherhood and childhood protection, and social assistance - is a social right guaranteed by the Federal Constitution in its Article 6 and regulated in Brazilian laws and other standards¹⁰.

In this context, it is vital to remember that Brazil left the United Nations Hunger Map in 2014. However, the country has witnessed an accelerated increase in people suffering from extreme poverty and hunger since 2016, resulting in a major humanitarian crisis. Brazil returned to the Hunger Map in 2019¹¹.

Hunger is mainly associated with extreme poverty but also results from inequalities, its most severe and perverse consequence. Inequalities in income, region, gender, race, and social origin, sometimes aggravated by environmental and health crises, converge into hunger. Black women, impoverished farmers, Indigenous peoples, poor workers from the outskirts, traditional communities, and people experiencing homelessness are some vulnerable populations most exposed to food insecurity and hunger. These inequalities are measured by the available statistics that have recorded the growth of food insecurity in the country in recent years.

The 2018 Consumer Expenditure Survey (POF)¹², the third produced by IBGE, showed not only that the path to overcoming food insecurity sustained until 2013 had been interrupted, but also that food security indicators had declined to levels lower to those in 2004: food-insecure households in 2018 accounted for 37% of the total (35% in urban areas and 44% in rural areas), whereas households in this situation represented 35% of the total (33% in the city and 44% in the countryside) in 2004. However, these indicators were much lower than in 2013, when the total proportion of food-secure households reached 77% (79% in urban areas and 65% in rural areas).

7 The Report is available at: <https://gtagenda2030.org.br/relatorio-luz/relatorio-luz-2022/>.

8 The report is available at: <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/>. Sachs et al. (2022): From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond. Sustainable Development Report 2022. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

9 Available at: <https://www.oas.org/dil/port/1966%20Pacto%20Internacional%20sobre%20os%20Direitos%20Econ%20micos,%20Sociais%20e%20Culturais.pdf>.

10 The article can be checked at: <https://www.jusbrasil.com.br/topicos/10641309/artigo-6-da-constituicao-federal-de-1988>.

11 For more information, please see "The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World," produced in several years by FAO, UNICEF, IFAD, WFP, and WHO. For the 2022 Report: <https://www.fao.org/3/cc0639en/cc0639en.pdf>. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO. 2022. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022. Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable*. Rome, FAO. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0639en>.

12 Available at: <https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101670.pdf>



Thus, the decline in food security indicators between 2013 and 2018 was quite pronounced. The 2018 POF also showed that food insecurity was more prominent in households in the North Region (where 57% were facing food insecurity, 10% facing severe insecurity), in the Northeast Region (50% and 7%, respectively), in the poorest households (the average income of food-secure households was more than triple that of severely-insecure households), in households headed by women (52% of severely-insecure households had women as reference persons), in households headed by Black people (74% of households experiencing severe insecurity had Brown or Black people as reference persons), and, finally, in households with children and adolescents (severe or moderate food insecurity affected one in every five households with residents aged 5 to 17 years).

Furthermore, a 2022 study by the Brazilian Research Network on Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security¹³ revealed that 33 million people experienced severe food insecurity, without regular access to adequate and sufficient food to meet their basic needs. Furthermore, tens of millions more had reduced the quantity of their food intake or lived in

fear of starvation. The rise in hunger and other forms of malnutrition results from several factors. Still, the lack of political commitment and actions to prioritize tackling the fundamental problems of hunger and poverty have certainly worsened the setback faced by the Country in fighting food insecurity.

In recent years, a series of programs that had made Brazil an international reference in public policies for promoting food and nutrition security were dismantled. The persistence of hunger in Brazil is incompatible with its stage of development, given that it has become one of the leading global food producers. However, overcoming hunger involves an articulated set of public policies, consistent investments, and coordinated efforts between the government and society¹⁴.

In this context, overcoming hunger is closely related to overcoming poverty, as income inequalities are also expressed in food security indicators. In the Unified Registry¹⁵, 72% of households facing extreme poverty are headed by women, and 75% of people facing extreme poverty are Black (Black + Brown). Income inequality, intersecting with gender and race, is accentuated in the labour market as well: the average labour income of Black and Brown people was equivalent to 60% of white people's average income, while women's average labour income corresponded to just over ¾ of employed men's income. Food security indicators reflect these inequalities. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in 2020, dramatically worsened this scenario of disruption, precariousness, and more significant inequalities¹⁶. The impact of this health crisis on the job market was more intense. The sharp drop in employment levels caused not only alarming spikes in unemployment rates (which reached 14.9% in the third quarter of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021) but also a massive exit of people from the workforce: the proportion of people of working age outside the labour force rose from 39% in the first quarter of 2020 to 44.9% in the

third quarter of the same year. Economic uncertainties and the measures implemented to increase the freedom of companies in regulating work resulted in a recovery in this market, albeit on a very fragile basis, from mid-2021 onwards, with a sharp increase in informal occupations (in the last quarter of 2021, informality rates reached 40.7%) and low wages (in the last quarter of 2021, the average labour income reached the lowest value since in 2012 at BRL 2,642), strongly flattened by inflation and weaker trade-unions.

Thus, the relationship between hunger and poverty is crystal clear in Brazil. Therefore, SDGs 1 and 2 should be given special attention in the activities of the Brazilian Government, the UN System, and civil society to implement the 2030 Agenda. However, this does not mean paying less attention and dedicating less effort to implementing the other 15 SDGs, including SDG 13; quite the opposite, considering that climate change affects - and will continue to affect - hunger and poverty in Brazil. It must be stressed that the 17 SDGs make up an integrated, indivisible, and mutually reinforcing unit.



13 Available at: <https://pesquisassan.net.br/>

14 Public policies to combat hunger [ebook]/organisation Margarida Maria Krohling Kunsch, Maria Aparecida de Andrade Moreira Machado. - São Paulo: Dean of Culture and University Extension, 2021.

15 Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/carta-de-servicos/avaliacao-e-gestao-da-informacao-e-cadastro-unico/cadastro-unico>

16 UNDP (2022). 2021/2022 Human Development Report. *Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: shaping our future in a transforming world*. Available at: <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22ptpdf.pdf>.

ACTIONS OF THE UN SYSTEM

the 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework, prepared jointly by the Brazilian Government and the United Nations System in Brazil, reflects the country's development priorities and how the United Nations System can contribute to this. As such, it is the main instrument for planning, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating UN activities to support Brazil in the implementation framework of the 2030 Agenda.

The Cooperation Framework resulted from a dialogue between the United Nations Country Team and representatives of the three Government Powers, the three government spheres, civil society, academia, and the private sector. This process was organized and conducted by a Joint Steering Committee, co-led by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the UN Coordination Office. The analysis of the main challenges to Brazilian sustainable development was based on the Common Country Analysis, the 2020-2031 Federal Development Strategy, and the 2020-2023 Multiannual Plan. Moreover, it was guided by consultation processes in 2021 and 2022 that reached almost 2,700 people and around 300 institutions across the Country.

The Framework is structured around five critical axes for sustainable development:



1. ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



2. SOCIAL INCLUSION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



3. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



4. GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES



5. RELATION BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS

These priority areas should not be considered separately but rather as being transversal to a model of integrated and harmonized interventions that produce significant changes in the human development of all people.

The key commitments of the 2030 Agenda are to leave no one behind, as well as gender and racial equality, and attention to the different needs of children, young people, adults, and the elderly because it relates to consideration and respect for the fundamental human rights of all people. A perspective towards sustainable development is concerned with future generations and the governance mechanisms responsible for strengthening institutional capacities. In this way, this Cooperation Framework represents a plurality of world views that consider regional diversities and concern for groups and people in vulnerable situations who suffer the consequences of living in a Country exposed to various types of inequality.



GUIDING PRINCIPLES

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Based on the recognized fact that the poorest, most vulnerable people and those who suffer discrimination are often excluded from development processes, the "leave no one behind" (LNOB) principle of the 2030 Agenda is a commitment to transformation that includes ethical principles of equal opportunities, equity, and non-discrimination¹⁷. LNOB is highly related to the other guiding principles, which is visible in some examples of the LNOB application in each axis:

In **economic transformation**, LNOB defends an inclusive and sustainable economic model to fight social inequalities and discrimination suffered by groups and people in vulnerable situations.

In **social inclusion**, LNOB addresses the country's structural inequalities, including issues that affect the dignity of groups and people in vulnerable situations, such as hunger, food insecurity, violence, and lack of access to health, education, and social protection.

In the **environment and climate change** axis, LNOB prioritizes community solutions that enable the protagonism of local populations - especially those in vulnerable situations - to allow them to continue their traditional ways of life, as in the case of Indigenous peoples.

In the **governance and institutional capacities** axis, the LNOB establishes criteria for the Brazilian Government to correct inequalities in favor of groups and people in vulnerable situations, encouraging citizen participation, promoting civil liberties and greater social control, ensuring that rights achieved are translated into public policies, as well as working to reduce violence that kills and imprisons the young Black population living in the outskirts.

In the **relation between humanitarian and sustainable development actions** axis, LNOB is present, among other acts, in assisting groups and people in

vulnerable situations during humanitarian crises and disasters, including migrants and refugees, populations at risk of or affected by disasters, victims of human trafficking and related crimes, and people affected by discrimination, racism, xenophobia, and multiple forms of violence.

The people "left behind" suffer so many hardships that the only way to understand the seriousness of their situation is through an intersectional perspective that thoroughly approaches the structures that make people suffer from exclusion, discrimination, vulnerability, or marginality. People may be "left behind," for instance, due to geographic factors, social and economic status, race, gender identity, sexual orientation, vulnerability to shocks, governance failures (laws, policies, and institutions that abandon them), or because of discrimination, racism, or xenophobia¹⁸. The 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework also understands that the LNOB principle has an important territorial dimension that impacts aspects such as how data is generated and used by different government entities. Therefore, institutional capacities must be enhanced to create disaggregated data and improve monitoring, evaluation, and implementation of evidence-based policies.

Among the groups that are often "left behind," we can mention¹⁹: women, people with disabilities, people or groups who face racial discrimination, ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities, quilombola peoples, riverside dwellers, LGBTQIA+ people, people with informal jobs or work that is precarious and/or degrading, people suffering from extreme poverty, people deprived of liberty, young people, children, adolescents, the elderly, undocumented people, people living with HIV/AIDS or other pre-existing medical conditions, migrants and refugees, people living in informal urban settlements, homeless people, Indigenous populations, landless farmers, human rights and/or environmental defenders, and others.

¹⁷ UN (2017). *Leaving No One Behind: equality and non-discrimination at the heart of sustainable development*. Available at: <https://unsceb.org/sites/default/files/imported_files/CEB%20equality%20framework-A4-web-rev3.pdf>.

¹⁸ UNSDG (2022). *Operationalizing Leaving No One Behind: good practice note for UN Country Teams*. Available at: <<https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-04/Operationalizing%20LNOB%20-%20final%20with%20Annexes%20090422.pdf>>.

¹⁹ UNDP (2018). *What does it mean to leave no one behind? A UNDP discussion paper and framework for implementation*. Available at: <<https://www.undp.org/publications/what-does-it-mean-leave-no-one-behind>>.

HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH

Human rights mean the recognition of the inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family and the basis for worldwide freedom, justice, and peace. Based on this premise, the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) is a vital concept for sustainable development built on international human rights standards and principles, and its operations are aimed at promoting and protecting human rights²⁰. According to the HRBA, development plans, policies, and processes are attached to a system of corresponding rights and obligations established by international commitments undertaken by States, including all civil, cultural, economic, political, and social rights and the right to development²¹. Therefore, the HRBA is critical for preparing the

Cooperation Framework, as it discloses the cooperation efforts between Brazil and the United Nations to honor the international commitments taken on by the Country within the scope of the Brazilian Government's firm commitment to human rights and the progress it has made so far. Consequently, this Cooperation Framework is prepared based on the HRBA principles (equality and non-discrimination, participation, responsibility). It focuses on developing the capacity of "duty bearers" to meet their obligations and of "right holders" to demand the enforcement of their rights. The HRBA is not reflected in one specific pillar but all five axes of the Cooperation Framework outcomes²².

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Gender equality and women's empowerment are essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda and all SDGs. As a way of integrating the focus on these issues throughout the Cooperation Framework in Brazil, UN development entities have placed gender equality and equity at the center of the program by encouraging active and significant participation by women and men and reinforcing the protagonism of women and girls, following the minimum requirements agreed by the United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) in the Country Team Action Plan for Gender Equality (UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard)²³. In the case of Brazil, this Action Plan is based on the logic of intersectionality and a racial perspective²⁴.



20 Several UN System documents address this, such as 2003 UNGD, "The Human Rights based approach to development cooperation towards a common understanding among UN agencies". Available at: <<https://unsdg.un.org/resources/human-rights-based-approach-development-cooperation-towards-common-understanding-among-un>>.

21 A good example of use of the approach can be found in: UNICEF (2015). *Introduction to the Human Rights Based Approach*. Available at: <https://unicef.studio.crasman.fi/pub/public/pdf/HRBA_manuaali_FINAL_pdf_small2.pdf>.

22 UNSDG (2019). *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework*. Available at: <<https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/UN%20Cooperation%20Framework%20Internal%20Guidance%20-%201%20June%202022.pdf>>.

23 UNSDG (2018). UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard. *Framework and Technical Guidance*. Available at: <https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/UNCT-SWAP_Gender-report_Web.pdf>.

24 See, for example, the 2022 United Nations Annual Report in Brazil. Available at: <https://brasil.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/ONU_Brasil_Relatorio_Anuar_2022.pdf>.

RESILIENCE

Resilience is another guiding principle that - in an increasingly uncertain and volatile environment - steers the design of integrated and effective approaches to reducing risks and preventing disasters and crises²⁵. Therefore, using a multidimensional approach, the main risks that may affect the implementation of the Cooperation Framework are identified and analyzed based on their potential effects, probability of occurrence, and actions that can be taken to mitigate them.

SUSTAINABILITY

Although the principle of sustainability has been present for many years in the UN's works worldwide, the worrying evolution of the state of the environmental conditions (in a broad perspective) and the alarming consequences of climate change in recent decades have turned the principle of sustainability into an absolute necessity in all initiatives seeking the advancement of societies. Thus, not only has sustainability become a vital addition to the 2030 Agenda concerning previous efforts, such as the Millennium Development Goals, but the current environmental situation in Brazil, its evolution, and all its deep connections with other sectors have made sustainability an inevitable and core principle in the development of this Cooperation Framework.



25 United Nations. (2020) *United Nations Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies*. New York. Available at: <<https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/UN-Resilience-Guidance-Final-Sept.pdf>>.

ACCOUNTABILITY

The Cooperation Framework strengthens the United Nations System's responsibility because of its support to countries in achieving the 2030 Agenda²⁶. In Brazil, in particular, this is seen in (a) alignment with national priorities and national accountability mechanisms; (b) the strengthening of national and local mechanisms, institutions and processes to produce concrete outcomes, monitor and report on the implementation of the SDGs, including by supporting the participation in the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) and the preparation of Voluntary National and Local Reviews; (c) measures aimed at developing and expanding transparency and better measurement of outcomes; (d) an active and inclusive engagement and participation of all partners, including civil society and the private sector, through initiatives such as the Global Compact, in decision-making processes throughout the Cooperation Framework cycle; (e) the support to the development and use of quality, accessible, timely, and reliable disaggregated data for policy formulation, program monitoring and evaluation, and risk management for development outcomes, and (f) the dissemination of outcomes through effective communication.

26 As previously quoted: UNSDG (2019). *United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework*.



THE PREPARATION PROCESS

The inclusion and participation of people, institutions, and State, civil society, and private sector organisations in preparing the Cooperation Framework was fundamental to ensure that it represented the priority themes for Brazil. The Joint Steering Committee conducted different consultation and negotiation stages. A relevant input was the approximately 20 thousand responses from Brazilians to an online survey in 2020 on the 75th anniversary of the United Nations, which asked the respondents' opinions on priority themes for UN action in the country. In 2021, the UN consulted partner institutions and civil society organisations focused on LNOB population to prepare a Common Country Analysis (CCA). The survey counted on the participation of over 1,200 people and around 200 institutions from across the country. An online public consultation was held in 2022 through a questionnaire released by the UN and the Brazilian Government. The questionnaire asked people from all over the country what they thought the priorities should be for the UN's action in Brazil over the next five years to ensure a plurality of voices and views on the main development challenges. More than 1,400 people answered the public consultation.

Finally, nine focus group consultations were held with representatives from the private and productive sectors, refugees and migrants, municipal representative associations, state government departments, and civil society. The focus groups had the participation of 82 people and representatives of 68 institutions. All this information was systematized and used to support discussions about the expectations of the UN's activities in Brazil from 2023 to 2027 in two rounds of Thematic Roundtables, held respectively in August and October 2022. In the first round of Thematic Roundtables, more than 150 representatives from the federal Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary branches and the UN focused on the priorities that should guide the UN's actions in Brazil for the next five years. The groups discussed proposals for expected outcomes for each of the five Cooperation Framework thematic axes. The Joint Steering Committee polished the proposal and submitted it to a second round of Thematic Roundtables, during which the expected outputs for each of the nine proposed outcomes were discussed. Based on this structure of thematic axes, results matrix, and expected outputs, the Cooperation Framework entered the refinement and final drafting phase.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WHILE PREPARING THE 2023-2027 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK



165

Brazilian Government representatives in the dialogue rounds



27

focus groups held



21.400

answers in two online consultations

POPULATION GROUPS QUERIED FOR THE CCA



Civil society

194 organisations representing LNOB population groups were interviewed in focus groups



Populations

Women and girls; Youth; Victims of human rights violations; Refugees and migrants; People living with HIV/AIDS; People with disabilities; Indigenous peoples; LGBTQIA+ people; Persons deprived of liberty; People of African descent

PARTNERS CONSULTED FOR THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK



Federal Government

18 Federal Executive entities participated in the dialogue roundtables



Powers

4 entities from the Judiciary, Legislative, and control bodies participated in the dialogue roundtables



States and municipalities

14 entities were heard in focus groups



Civil society

35 entities were heard in focus groups



Production sector

19 entities were heard in focus groups



A COMPREHENSIVE AND AMBITIOUS FRAMEWORK



AXIS 1 . ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THE CHALLENGES

The Economic Transformation axis focuses on long-term perspectives for the Brazilian economy and its implications on the 2030 Agenda. As such, it goes beyond cyclical economic aspects to focus on structural traits that define an economic model specializing in less complex patterns, especially commodities and products that heavily rely on natural resources and with low added value. Despite being the world's 12th largest economy²⁷, Brazil faces structural bottlenecks due to informality, the predominance of jobs in low-productivity sectors, precarious labour relations, and other structural inequalities that affect the Black population and women more severely.

Internally, the country faces problems related to tax management and the need to promote a better development infrastructure. In fact, Brazil's physical infrastructure is smaller than that of most countries with comparable income levels. To reduce bottlenecks in infrastructure core to the 2030 Agenda, such as quality access to energy and basic sanitation, the investments in infrastructure would have to almost double over the next ten years (ABDIB data, 2021). This situation is severe due to the challenges of restricted fiscal space and structural development gaps, mainly due to the worsening deindustrialization trend in the Brazilian economy.

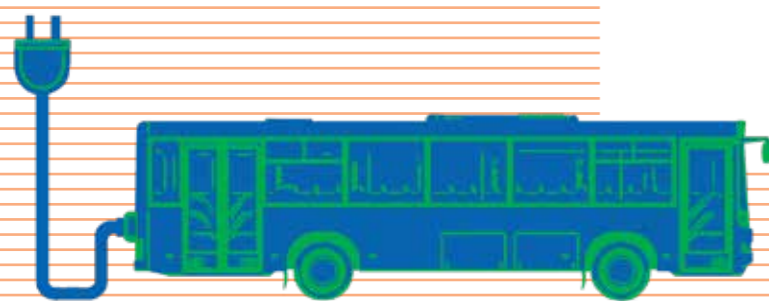
²⁷ Source: IMF. Available at: <<https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDPD@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD>>.

Externally, Brazil has been increasing its dependence on foreign goods and services with greater technological intensity, such as capital goods, oil refining, elaborate chemical and pharmaceutical products, and electronic materials and components. On the other hand, the economy has been undergoing a reprimarization process²⁸ with increased exports based on commodities concentrated in a small group of business partners. Not only does this restrict long-term economic growth, but it also crystallizes productivity asymmetries that create coordination gaps among productive segments that consolidate economic structural heterogeneities in the country.

A clear outcome of this exclusionary growth model is more profound gaps in the labour market and an increase in low-paying jobs and precarious employment conditions, especially in sectors with low labour productivity²⁹. These asymmetries are based on gender, color, class, race, and region. Consequently, inequality of opportunities in a scenario where other social inequalities and discrimination exist imposes violence suffered by people in vulnerable situations that, ultimately, acts as an obstacle for them to exercise their most basic human rights. The increased food insecurity and poverty in Brazil will be further examined below. Still, we must stress that these are phenomena derived from low economic dynamism and resulting from structural inequalities intrinsic to the Brazilian economy.

The change in the Brazilian demographic pyramid, the end of the demographic bonus, and the lack of investments in educating the younger population mean that the country is generating workers with low human capital who may not be able to find a place in an increasingly complex and competitive job market and may become dependent on future compensation policies. This is not to mention a future need to expand services and equipment related to caring for the elderly and severe pressure on the social security and pension system. At this moment, Brazil has the largest youth population in its history³⁰, which should be reduced by half in the coming decades. In 2022, 26% of young people aged 18 to 24 were not studying or working. People of African descent represented 73% of the unemployed, and the unemployment rate for women was 54%, which is higher compared to the rate for men. In 2019, around 2.1 million children aged 5 to 17 years were subjected to some form of child labour³¹. The country's economic transformation depends on an articulated investment strategy that fights these core challenges.

The actions to overcome the challenges related to economic transformation for sustainable development in Brazil cannot be dissociated from changing the economic model, improving productivity, and technological and digital transformations to reduce poverty, hunger, inequalities - especially in gender and race - and promoting economic and social inclusion to contribute to eliminating discriminatory obstacles. The outcomes of this Cooperation Framework are focused precisely on these challenges and elaborate a strategy including integrated interventions associated with the principles of the 2030 Agenda.



28 See Lamoso, L. (2020) *Reprimarização no Território Brasileiro. Espaço e Economia*, year IX, No. 19. Available at <<http://doi.org/10.4000/espacoeconomia.15957>>.

29 Veloso, F., Matos, S., Barbosa Filho, F. and Peruchetti, P. (2023). *Produtividade do trabalho no Brasil: uma análise dos resultados setoriais desde 1995*. Available at: <https://ibre.fgv.br/sites/ibre.fgv.br/files/arquivos/u65/produtividade_do_trabalho_no_brasil_uma_analise_dos_resultados_setoriais_desde_1995.pdf>.

30 Available at: <<https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/BR>>.

31 UNICEF, *As Multiple Poverty Dimensions* (2019). Available at: <<https://www.unicef.org/brazil/media/22676/file/multiplas-dimensoes-da-pobreza-na-infancia-e-na-adolescencia-no-brasil.pdf>>.

TABLE 2 . DATA

	VALUE	YEAR	SOURCE
Brazil's Gross Value Added (GVA)	BRL 6,594,937.00	2020	IBGE
(%) GVA Agriculture Sector	6.6%	2020	IBGE
(%) GVA Industry Sector	22.5%	2020	IBGE
(%) GVA Industry Sector - Extractive industries	2.9%	2020	IBGE
(%) GVA Industry Sector - Processing industries	12.3%	2020	IBGE
(%) GVA Services Sector	55.6%	2020	IBGE
Productivity per Hour Worked (BRL in 2020)	36.35	2022	FGV
Productivity per Person Employed (BRL in 2020)	72,679.34	2022	FGV
Percentage of people contributing to a social security institute in any job among the population aged 14 and over (%)	64.2%	2021	IBGE
GINI Index	0.544	2021	IBGE
Share of national income of the poorest 50%	9.2%	2021	WID
Share of national income of the wealthiest 1%	22.2%	2021	WID
Proportion of people living in extreme poverty	8.4	2021	IBGE
Proportion of people living in poverty	29.4	2021	IBGE
Unemployment rate	11.7	2019	IBGE
Discouraged workers	4 million	2022/4th quarter	IBGE
Underutilization rate	18.5	2022/4th quarter	IBGE
Infrastructure investment rate	1.3%	2019	Ipea
Number of companies that implemented product and/or process innovations	39.329	2017	IBGE
Number of companies that implemented product and/or process innovations (%)	32.8%	2017	IBGE
Proportion of the population with access to energy	99.8%	2019	IBGE

Source: Author's compilation

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

OUTCOME 1

In 2027, Brazil will have made progress in achieving a sustainable economic transformation that is inclusive and responsive to issues relating to age, gender, race, and ethnicity, with the insertion of the socio-environmental dimension into production chains and improved productivity, and will have become part of the current technological and digital transformation, expanding the country's competitiveness and the development of human capacities.

Output 1

Micro and small enterprises and entrepreneurs with increased capacity to conduct digital transformation processes and develop innovative technologies based on human rights and responsive to issues of age, gender, race, and ethnicity for the production sectors, such as industry, services, and agriculture, to foster formalization and sustainable production and consumption, both environmentally and socially.

Output 2

Institutional capacities strengthened to improve public policies and regulatory models for a sustainable economy that favors decarbonization and reindustrialization, intending to add value using innovative, sustainable, resilient investments responsive to issues of age, gender, race and ethnicity, and new technologies, in the public and private sectors, especially in the renewable energy, agroindustry, and infrastructure sectors, thus promoting sustainable consumption, production, and disposal standards.

Output 3

Public and private institutional capacities strengthened to increase productivity and competitiveness, with a view to productive inclusion, value aggregation, and greater sustainability, especially for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in a possible export and international expansion context, including insertion in global value chains and training Brazilian institutions to participate in international economic forums.

Output 4

Institutional capacities strengthened for the adoption of macroeconomic policies, including fiscal, monetary and exchange rate, as well as structural and sectoral policies that promote sustainable economic growth and productive transformation with full employment, financial stability, and social and environmental justice.

Agencies, funds, and programs that contribute to this: ECLAC, FAO, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNEP, ITU, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIDO, and UNOPS

OUTCOME 2

In 2027, Brazil will have made progress in economic inclusion that contributes to reducing poverty, hunger, vulnerabilities, inequalities, and discrimination based on age, gender, race, and ethnicity, and that safeguard the right to transformative education for the full development of the individual and access to decent work, to income-generating opportunities, to social and economic protection and care policies, and to resilient infrastructures, ensuring equal opportunities and their sustainability.

Output 1

National and subnational governments, public institutions, and the private sector with strengthened capacities to design and implement policies and initiatives to promote local economic development, income generation, increased employability, and guaranteed decent work, focusing on equal opportunities, on reducing discrimination in economic and labour relations, on pay gaps due to age, gender, race, ethnicity, or nationality, on strengthening the rights of workers, users, and communities affected by economic activities, and on promoting inclusion in equal conditions for women, young people, people with disabilities, migrants, and refugees to protect the rights of populations in vulnerable situations.

Output 2

Institutional capacities strengthened to improve policies aimed at a positive transition from school to work, focusing on the life projects of children, adolescents, and young people from the perspective of gender, race and ethnicity, with their increased participation in decision-making, for better integration into the labour market to increase opportunities for professional and socio-cultural training and productivity and to encourage environmentally-based entrepreneurship and cooperativism.

Output 3

Institutional capacities related to infrastructure for the provision of public services and universal social protection systems strengthened, expanding access to health and care policies and income transfers for everyone, from a perspective of generation, gender, race, and ethnicity, with a focus on territories, groups, and individuals in vulnerable situations.

Output 4

Indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, rural, forest and water populations in general with strengthened capacities to access innovative income alternatives, preserving and applying local traditions and generational knowledge for sustainable use of socio-biodiversity, promoting local products, agroecology, food systems, sustainable natural resource management, and sustainable fishery.

Agencies, funds, and programs that contribute to this: UNHCR, ECLAC, FAO, IOM, ILO, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNOPS

Essential criteria that could guide this policy-building and investment coordination effort include: a) promoting dynamic, inclusive sectors with low environmental impacts to create opportunities for capacity development, sustainability and productive diversification, increased productivity and job creation; b) social and environmental justice, with a preventive approach to strengthen physical, economic, and social resilience, paying particular attention to women and Black and Indigenous populations; c) coordinated and coherent action between actors to reduce inequality, and prioritizing protection and improvement of people's living conditions, taking into account: class, race, gender, ethnicity, disability, and sexual orientation, among others; d) protecting the environment and people against environmental degradation by taking measures that lead to an economic reactivation to reduce poverty and inequality; and e) green funding and supervision and payments for ecosystem services, a result of nature-based solutions and mechanisms to protect the ways of life of Indigenous peoples and quilombola communities.

Economic transformation to be compatible with the 2030 Agenda must include the following aspects, all of which encompass gender and race:

1. Promoting quality work and employment, with productive inclusion that addresses strengthening spaces and mechanisms for social dialogue between the government, employers, and workers.
2. Industrial and technological development, recovering strategic sectors, production chains, and services, plus supporting medium, small, and micro enterprises.
3. A progressive fiscal policy with greater harmonization among different Government spheres.
4. Internalizing negative environmental externalities, gradually eliminating tax incentives and perverse subsidies.
5. Transforming sustainable agri-food systems and including family farming produce.
6. Renewing regional integration and multilateralism, promoting a broader development financing agenda.
7. Promoting a new welfare and social protection regime, focusing on the most vulnerable populations.

Therefore, for the intended economic transformation to lead to sustainable development, it must be inclusive and offer technological and productivity gains that respect the environment, but that primarily address financial inclusion, the reduction of poverty and inequalities while providing greater social protection, the guarantee of the human right to adequate food, and the creation of opportunities for groups left behind in contemporary economies. This main guideline encompasses transversal elements associated with better governance, including interventions to improve institutional capacities, medium- and long-term planning, and inter-institutional coordination for preparing strategies and public policy instruments coherent with a perspective towards sustainable development. Undeniably, the COVID-19 pandemic affected Brazil's economy and its sustainable development trajectory; however, many of the bottlenecks to Brazilian economic transformation are long-term and structural.



AXIS 2 . SOCIAL INCLUSION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THE CHALLENGES

Brazil has a history of successful social protection policies to fight poverty, reduce inequalities, protect the rights of groups in vulnerable situations, and adjust the minimum wage. Social rights in Brazil are safeguarded by advances in the 1988 Federal Constitution, which established an important set of norms, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter³². The fight against gender inequality, racism, and multiple forms of discrimination stands out, as well as progress made in guaranteeing the rights of the LGBTQIA+ population and important laws such as the Law on Femicide, the Maria da Penha Law, the Child and Adolescent Rights Act, the Youth Statute, the Racial Equality Statute, the Refugee Law, the Migration Law, the Brazilian Law on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, and the Statute of the Elderly, among others.

However, despite the evolution of all these national legal standards and frameworks, several factors affect their implementation and effectiveness, ranging from the most direct - related to the Government - to the most indirect - related to the structural inequalities that exist in the country. In terms of evidence-based policies, despite the solidity of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and the Brazilian Government's commitment to producing statistics, there are still significant gaps in data disaggregation³³, especially concerning populations such as LGBTQIA+ people, children and adolescents, homeless people, rural women, Indigenous peoples, quilombola and other traditional communities, and migrants and refugees, among others, all of which can affect the design and monitoring of social inclusion policies. Similarly, factors relating to structuring inequalities promote and reinforce stigmas, stereotypes, and forms of discrimination that often

hinder the implementation of public policies, making the situation of those people "left behind" even worse as their existence becomes invisible in terms of data.

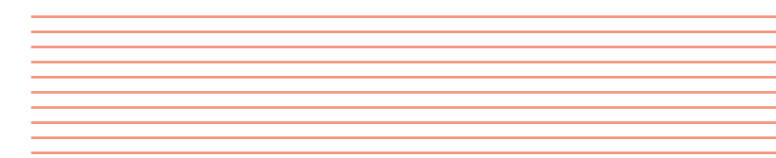
The roots of Brazilian inequalities are historical and systemic. As a whole and from an intersectionality perspective, they help perpetuate discrimination, inequality, and exclude specific population groups, consequently violating human rights³⁴. The multidimensional exclusion matrix in the Brazilian society can be socially shaped as a model of precarious work built on salary inequalities due to race and gender, educational indicators that exclude the most vulnerable populations, thus perpetrating stigmas associated with sexual orientation and gender identity. Furthermore, children and adolescents who are Indigenous or quilombola, who live in rural areas or have disabilities also suffer specific impacts on access to and quality of education, with high dropout and abandonment rates.

Brazil has returned to the hunger map; today, 33.1 million Brazilians suffer from hunger, and 125.2 million people live with some degree of food insecurity (Final Government Transition Office Report, 2022³⁵). Hunger is one of Brazil's most visible faces of its multidimensional poverty and takes on racial, color, gender, age, and regional aspects, among others. Most poor people are Black women, and the households for which they are responsible, usually structured as having children and no spouse, concentrate the highest poverty rates. The rural population in general has less access to infrastructure, services, and public utilities, including water, sanitation, education, and health. Ultimately, the worsening of these vulnerabilities resulted in an increased homeless population in Brazil in the last decade. Regarding age, we must mention that children and adolescents, aged 0 to 14 years, are the population most affected by poverty and extreme poverty.

But even when we consider cities only, especially large urban centers, we see that people live in highly segregated regions where infrastructure, housing conditions, and urban accessibility are unequal between the areas and the outskirts. In all age groups, the Black population, especially Black female heads of families, is usually more affected by inadequate housing conditions. In particular, insufficient access to water and sanitation affects children, adolescents, and women the most. This is all even worse regarding the realities of the North and Northeast regions³⁶.

Structuring inequalities are also evident in asymmetric access to health services, whether in the number of appointments, interventions, or the resulting differences in mortality rates (including infant and maternal mortality) among different groups³⁷. The alarming rates of violence in the country worsen several of these inequalities. This problem is not restricted to urban areas but also increasingly affects traditional peoples and communities living on Indigenous lands and rural regions as a whole. In fact, Indigenous people, quilombolas, and other traditional peoples and communities, who are at the forefront of defending the environment and its ecosystems, have faced specific forms of attacks, threats, and violence for defending human rights. Indigenous and quilombola peoples are currently the most affected by conflicts in the countryside relating to natural resources, especially land and water. Violence mainly affects the Black population, particularly young men, and specifically Black women, and LGBTQIA+ people, who are often killed and at a greater risk of violence in various social spaces.

In recent decades, Brazil has made significant progress in fighting poverty; however, poverty and extreme poverty rates have increased among the Brazilian population. In 2021, 62.5 million people (29.4% of Brazil's population) faced poverty. Among them, 17.9 million (8.4% of the population) faced extreme poverty³⁸.



32 World Bank and UNDP (2022). *Social Protection for the Brazil of the Future: preparing for change with inclusion and resilience*. Available at: <<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099041823131515558/pdf/P174836048a93f0940806c0a29c9cd9cd9e.pdf>>.

33 Jannuzzi, P. (2018) *A Importância da informação estatística para as políticas sociais no Brasil: breve reflexão sobre a experiência do passado para considerar o presente*. Brazilian Journal of Population Studies, vol. 35, No. 1, Available at: <<https://doi.org/10.20947/S0102-3098a0055>>.

34 Souza, P. (2018) *Uma história da desigualdade: a concentração de renda entre os ricos no Brasil, 1926-2013*. Hucitec.

35 This report is available at: <<https://gabinetedatransicao.com.br/noticias/relatorio-final-do-gabinete-de-transicao-governamental/>>.

36 See ABRELPE - Brazilian Association of Public Cleaning and Waste Management Companies. *Panorama of Solid Waste in Brazil, 2020*. ABRELPE, São Paulo, Dec. 2020. Available at: <<https://abrelpe.org.br/panorama-2020/>>.

37 PAHO (2022). *Quinquennial Report 2018-2022 of the Director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau: championing health equity for sustainable development*. Available at: <https://www.paho.org/sites/default/files/od366-p-relatorio-quinquenal-diretor-opas-2018-2022_0.pdf>.

38 IBGE, Summary of Social Indicators, 2021.

TABLE 3 . DATA

	VALUE	YEAR	SOURCE
HDI position	87	2021	UNDP
Inequality-adjusted HDI	0.576	2021	UNDP
Multidimensional Poverty Index	0.016	2021	UNDP
Illiteracy rate of people aged 15 years and over - men	6.4	2019	PNADC
Illiteracy rate of people aged 15 years and over - women	5.8	2019	PNADC
Completion rate of the initial years of primary education for people aged 13 to 15 years	95.1	2019	PNADC
Elementary school completion rate for people aged 17 to 19 years	87.0	2019	PNADC
High school completion rate of people aged 20 to 22 years	69.0	2019	PNADC
Average years of schooling - white people aged 15 years and over	10.7	2019	PNADC
Average years of schooling - Black or Brown race people aged 15 years and over	9.1	2019	PNADC
Percentage of students who do not master any of the skills of the first set of tests in the 2nd year of Elementary School in Portuguese - urban area	13.48	2021	Inep
Percentage of students who do not master any of the skills of the first set of tests in the 2nd year of Elementary School in Portuguese - rural area	23.68	2021	Inep
Percentage of students who do not master any of the skills of the first set of tests in the 2nd year of Elementary School in Mathematics - urban area	3.84	2021	Inep
Percentage of students who do not master any of the skills of the first set of tests in the 2nd year of Elementary School in Mathematics - rural area	9.67	2021	Inep
IDEA Initial Years - Brazil	5.8	2021	Inep
IDEA Final Years - Brazil	5.1	2021	Inep
IDEA Secondary Education - Brazil	4.2	2021	Inep
Number of marriages between male and female spouses - women under 15	120	2021	IBGE
Number of marriages between male and female spouses - women aged 15 to 19 years	64,969	2021	IBGE
Proportion of daily hours dedicated to caring for people and/or household chores, people aged 14 years and over - men	5.3	2019	IBGE

	VALUE	YEAR	SOURCE
Proportion of daily hours dedicated to caring for people and/or household chores, people aged 14 years and over - women	11.8	2019	IBGE
Maternal mortality rate (number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)	74.7	2020	SVS
Infant mortality rate for children under 1 year of age (number of deaths per 1,000 live births)	12.2	2020	SVS
Proportion of people with a daily per capita household income of less than USD 5.50 - white men (%)	28.62	2021	IBGE
Proportion of people with a daily per capita household income of less than USD 5.50 - Black or Brown women (%)	30.17	2021	IBGE
Proportion of people with a daily per capita household income of less than USD 5.50 - white men (%)	18.07	2021	IBGE
Proportion of people with a daily per capita household income of less than USD 5.50 - Black or Brown men (%)	36.48	2021	IBGE
Percentage of people aged 15 to 29 years who do not study and are unemployed - Total (%)	22.06	2019	IBGE
Percentage of people aged 15 to 29 years who do not study and are unemployed - men (%)	16.64	2019	IBGE
Percentage of people aged 15 to 29 years who do not study and are unemployed - women (%)	27.51	2019	IBGE
Households with no internet access	11.1%	2021	IBGE
Households with a computer or tablet	42.6%	2021	IBGE
People who own a cell phone	84.4%	2021	IBGE
Proportion of seats occupied by women in the House of Representatives (%)	17.7%	2022	TSE
Percentage of people feeling unsafe in the neighborhood - white people	24.8	2021	IBGE
Percentage of people feeling unsafe in the neighborhood - Black or Brown people	30.2	2021	IBGE
Percentage of children under 13 years who visited some type of Primary Medical Health Care in the last 12 months - white people	39.4	2021	IBGE
Percentage of children under 13 years who visited some type of Primary Medical Health Care in the last 12 months - Black or Brown people	59.7	2021	IBGE

	VALUE	YEAR	SOURCE
Sewage Treatment (%) - North Region	14	2021	SNIS
Sewage Treatment (%) - Northeast Region	30.2	2021	SNIS
Sewage Treatment (%) - Southeast Region	81.7	2021	SNIS
Sewage Treatment (%) - South Region	48.4	2021	SNIS
Sewage Treatment (%) - Central-West Region	61.9	2021	SNIS
Percentage of people with mild food insecurity	28	2022	PENSSAN Network
Percentage of people with moderate food insecurity	15.2	2022	PENSSAN Network
Percentage of people with severe food insecurity	15.5	2022	PENSSAN Network
Percentage of people with severe food insecurity - rural areas	18.6	2022	PENSSAN Network
Percentage of people with food insecurity in households headed by Black and Brown people	65	2022	PENSSAN Network
Increase in the homeless population between 2019 and 2022	38%	2022	Ipea
Proportion of women aged 50 to 69 who underwent mammography examinations less than 2 years before the date of the interview earning more than 5 minimum wages	83.7	2019	PNS
Proportion of women aged 50 to 69 who underwent mammography examinations less than 2 years before the date of the interview earning no income and earning up to ¼ of the minimum wage	42.9	2019	PNS
Neonatal Mortality Rate (0 to 27 days)	8.8	2020	SVS

Source: Author's compilation

The challenges to social inclusion in Brazil cannot be dissociated from the structural inequalities that produce them. Therefore, we must think not only of the norms and frameworks that the country has in place to fight them but also about implementing social and economic policies to articulate interventions addressing the population groups being left behind.



OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

OUTCOME 1

By 2027, Brazil will have expanded and strengthened social protection and other public policies to be more interdisciplinary, inclusive, participatory, and evidence-based, to be attentive to groups and individuals in vulnerable situations, and oriented, at all levels of government, towards respecting human rights and reducing poverty, hunger, and inequalities for groups and individuals in vulnerable situations, as well as promoting age, gender, race, and ethnic equality and environmentally and socially sustainable development.

Output 1

Management capacities in public policies aimed at social protection, poverty eradication, hunger alleviation, and economic empowerment strengthened, considering regional demographic and social aspects, focusing on territories, groups and people in vulnerable situations, especially the youth and women who suffer multiple discrimination, prioritizing the development of social and economic inclusion

strategies, including reduced inequalities in the labour market, stimulating equal levels of qualification, employability, and income between men and women, including for domestic, rural and application workers, and in the care sector. rural.

Output 2

National and subnational institutional capacities strengthened aimed to produce disaggregated data, indicators, studies, and analyses based on age, gender, race and ethnicity, and other criteria relevant to tackling the multiple dimensions of poverty.

Output 3

Strengthened capacities to manage public policies on quality education, access, retention, and learning, providing equal protection and inclusion of groups and people in vulnerable situations, and lifelong learning opportunities from the perspective of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, and respecting human rights.

Output 4

Strengthened capacities to manage public policies for health and for food and nutrition security and sovereignty, focusing on environmentally-adequate production, equal access, quality, and intersectoral action to include and protect all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, including from the perspective of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, plus respecting human rights.

Agencies, funds, and programs that contribute to this: OHCHR, UNHCR, FAO, IOM, ILO, UN Women, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS

OUTCOME 2

By 2027, Brazil will have expanded and strengthened its rights guarantee systems to be even more effective in the cross-cutting integration of human rights and age, gender, race, and ethnic equality, in addressing violations of those rights and multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including gender-based violence, and to promote the coordinated action among different government bodies at all levels, as well as the participation of civil society.

Output 1

Women, young people, Black people, refugees, migrants and stateless people, people with disabilities, other discriminated groups and civil society organisations have their capacities strengthened and equal opportunities for social mobilization and participation in designing laws, policies, plans and budgets, to promote social justice, and equality based on age, gender, race, and ethnicity, with respect for human rights.

Output 2

National and subnational institutional capacities strengthened to prevent and fight address multiple forms of violence against groups and people in vulnerable situations, especially violence based on gender, racism, and territory, and people who suffer multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, with coordinated action among government branches, federation entities, and civil society.

Output 3

Institutional capacities strengthened to develop policies and programs to promote responsible, inclusive, and socially fair investments and that aim to reduce inequalities and discrimination based on age, gender, race and ethnicity, with respect for human rights.

Output 4

Intersectoral and cross-cutting nature of public policies aimed at addressing all forms of discrimination and inequalities, especially those based on age, gender, race and ethnicity, and those affecting women and groups and people in vulnerable situations.

Agencies, funds, and programs that contribute to this: OHCHR, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS

The outcomes described above and their respective outputs promote a strategy of social inclusion through a systematic and transversal approach to structural inequalities, including their intersectionalities and their most extreme expressions - such as hunger - within a contemporary vision of more centered and harmonious public management in evidence analysis and different instances and levels of government. The focus is sustainable human development, overcoming structural barriers, and promoting respect for human rights.

Social inclusion to be compatible with the 2030 Agenda must include the following:

1. Consolidating national engagement with a human rights agenda not only in terms of norms and laws but also processes and guarantees for implementing recommendations from international treaties and mechanisms and national regulatory frameworks.
2. Improving and expanding instances, mechanisms, and public political and social participation measures, particularly regarding the groups most exposed to discrimination.
3. Strengthening and developing institutions responsible for ensuring the rights of populations in vulnerable situations, with a particular focus on promoting equality and eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence.

4. Designing evidence-based policies and laws, focusing on disaggregated data to identify the people "left behind," as established in the 2030 Agenda, thus contemplating them in interventions that are able to assess intersectionality of the multiple forms of limitations they are subject to.
5. Strengthening policies, legal frameworks, and institutions that address the limitations to and discrimination of specific groups, including securing women's and girls' rights, supporting early childhood, children, adolescents, and young people, and promoting ethnic and racial equality.
6. Implementing universal access to health, especially for the populations that depend exclusively on the Unified Health System.
7. Similarly, promoting inclusive access to quality education, prioritizing groups that suffer discrimination at all levels of education and throughout Brazil.

The social inclusion and economic transformation agendas contain elements interconnected to the other axes. This is because several of the challenges to be faced by the 2030 Agenda have a structural, long-term nature, shaped by historical processes that often make the designed and implemented policies and interventions ineffective. To overcome these restrictions, this Cooperation Framework focuses specifically on these structuring inequalities and their forms of reproduction that generate intersectionalities and multiple limitations and discriminations. Therefore, social inclusion is an outcome of sustainable development and a long-term driver for the necessary transformations. We must also stress that the COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated several social inequalities and affected the country's path toward sustainable development. Educational, public health, social protection, and other liabilities resulting from the pandemic have made this one of the most urgent axes in the entire cooperation framework³⁹.



AXIS 3 . ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THE CHALLENGES

Two fundamental principles guide the sustainable development model proposed in this Cooperation Framework for Sustainable Development. The first is that the environment cannot be considered a type of fungible capital, which other forms of capital can replace. The second is that the environment is not merely instrumental, to serve, for example, only the interests of economic growth. This means that not only does the environment have an intrinsic value, but – even when it has an instrumental value – it must be understood from a broader perspective associated with improving the human development of populations⁴⁰.

Given this context, we must note that Brazil is a rich country in terms of environment. This is not only due to its immense climate diversity, vegetation, the extension of its fertile lands, abundance of water, forest and mineral resources, and oil and natural gas reserves, but also because of its national legislative

framework, such as the Paris Agreement, approved by the National Congress through Legislative Decree No. 140 of 2016, enacted by Decree No. 9073, dated June 5, 2017, the National Policy for Climate Change (PNMC), the 2020 National Council of the Legal Amazon (CNAL), the National Solid Waste Policy (PNRS, Federal Law No. 12305 of 2010), the National Plan to Combat Marine Litter (MMA, 2019), the 2001 City Statute, the Project for and Monitoring Deforestation, to name just a few. However, all this richness does not guarantee the path to sustainable development.

Brazil is the world's fifth-largest country in terms of territory. Still, its high regional concentration and the urbanization model of its cities have resulted in a disorderly, accelerated expansion characterized by fragile urban planning, guided by strong social inequalities in which vulnerable populations live in areas prone to flooding and landslides.

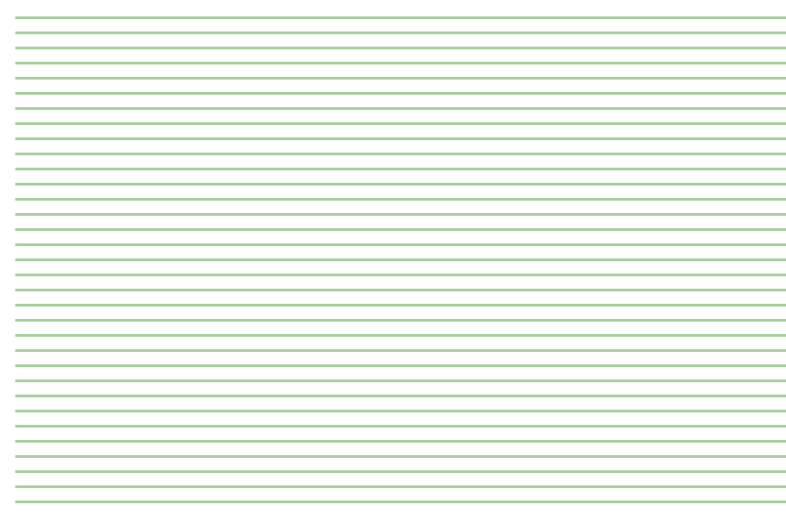
39 Final Government Transition Office Report, 2022: <https://gabinetedatransicao.com.br/noticias/relatorio-final-do-gabinete-de-transicao-governamental/> and Agenda for a More Sustainable Brazil, 2022. Available at: https://www.gov.br/pt-br/campanhas/brasil-na-cop/copy4_of_absptwebv2.pdf.

40 World Bank. (2023) *Country Climate and Development Report*. Washington. Available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/af026935-5f2d-4edd-b19e-d8fb66f6e9da/content>.

scarcity of data to allow for a deeper analysis of the implementation level of environmental policies and of the impacts on specific population groups.

Only 51% of the Brazilian population has access to safely managed sewage systems, and 35 million still do not have access to safe, clean water services. Two-thirds of Brazilian municipalities do not have a municipal sanitation plan, particularly in the North and Northeast regions⁴³. Indigenous people and quilombola and riverside communities are the most vulnerable: only 45% of Indigenous people have access to public clean water supply services,⁴⁴ and almost half of the public schools (43%) do not have access to public sanitation services.

The themes above are illustrative only. A more complete picture of Brazil's environmental challenges should include: the fragility of urban planning and the disorderly expansion of cities; pressure on water resources due to the need for clean water and the release of wastewater; pollution related to the generation and management of urban solid waste; air pollution; deforestation and pressure on ecosystems; fires as a tool for managing or expanding arable areas; pressure on ecosystems and Indigenous lands resulting from mining; inadequate or intense use of pesticides and fertilizers; and increased environmental risks resulting from a drop in investment in public environmental policies, institutional management infrastructure, and environmental inspection.



It is also one of the countries with the most freshwater reserves. Although abundant compared to other countries, water availability in Brazil is concentrated in regions with lower population density, causing pressure and conflicts in managing water resources in urban spaces, especially in the metropolitan areas. A long-term water crisis scenario exists, strongly associated with water distribution, basic sanitation problems, and the Brazilian production model, which consumes a lot of water for irrigation and livestock⁴¹.

Furthermore, it is internationally known for its forests, covering almost 60% of its territory, and its protected areas, including entire conservation areas and approved Indigenous and quilombola lands, accounting for nearly 25% of the Brazilian territory⁴². However, it faces increasing deforestation rates, resulting from, among other causes, increased pressure for agricultural and livestock production, and the criminal exploitation of law-protected wood and minerals. Additionally, inspection actions have been reduced, and programs to encourage sustainable production have been discontinued. Thus, the changes in land use, including the felling of forests, which are the country's wealth, cause increased greenhouse gas emissions (SEEG), placing Brazil as the world's seventh largest emitter.

Brazil is one of the world's most biodiverse countries and has one of the planet's most extensive areas of primary tropical forests. However, it still faces several challenges in structuring biodiversity value chains. Similarly, the Country has robust environmental legislation, strategies, and policies on various topics, but many face significant implementation problems. It also has excellence centers generating top-quality ecological data, such as the Observatory of Climate and Health, developed by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) and the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), in partnership with the Health Surveillance Secretariat of the Ministry of Health (SVS/MS). However, its weakness is the general

41 ANA - National Water and Sanitation Agency. *Handbook of Consumptive Water Use in Brazil*. National Water and Sanitation Agency (Brazil), Brasília: ANA, 2019. Available at: <http://www.snirh.gov.br/portal/snirh/centrais-de-conteudos/central-de-publicacoes/ana_manual_de_usos_consuntivos_da_agua_no_brasil.pdf>.

42 INPE - National Institute for Space Research; *Deforestation Rates - Legal Amazon - States*. Terra Brasilis/PRODES, interactive digital map. Available at: <http://terra-brasilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/legal_amazon/rates>.

43 Ministry of Regional Development, SNIS, 2022. Available at: <https://arquivos-snis.mdr.gov.br/REPUBLICACAO_DIAGNOSTICO_TEMATICO_VISAO_GERAL_AE_SNIS_2022.pdf>.

44 Ministry of Health, PNATI. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/sesai/deamb/pnati>>.

TABLE 4 . DATA

	VALUE	YEAR	SOURCE
Municipalities affected by drought in the last 4 years	2,916	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with a contingency and/or drought prevention plan in place	1,230	2020	IBGE
Municipalities affected by floods in the last 4 years	1,958	2020	IBGE
Municipalities affected by erosion in the last 4 years	1,465	2020	IBGE
Number of people in risk areas	3,988,285	2023	Ministry of Mines and Energy
Municipalities that have an exclusive drainage system (%)	43.5%	2021	SNIS
Clean water not accounted for or lost in distribution (%)	40.3%	2021	SNIS
Treated sewage generated (%)	51.2%	2021	SNIS
Households at risk of flooding (%)	4.0%	2021	SNIS
Municipalities that have a water reservoir (%)	4.6%	2021	SNIS
Use of water for irrigation	53.7%	2021	ANA
Population served with water supply (%)	84.2%	2019	MDR
Population served with sanitary sewers (%)	55.8%	2019	MDR
Treated sewage (%)	51.2%	2019	MDR
Public schools with treated water (%)	71.0%	2022	Inep
Schools without treated water	3,208	2022	Inep
Household solid waste collection	89.9%	2019	MDR
Solid waste disposed of in landfills (%)	73.3%	2021	SNIS
Municipalities with selective waste collection	32.0%	2021	SNIS
Estimated collected mass of urban solid waste (millions of tons)	66	2021	SNIS
Municipal solid waste collected (kg/inhabitant day)	0.99	2021	SNIS
Air pollution - Concentration of inhalable particles PM2.5	10.94	2019	WHO
Air pollution - Concentration of inhalable PM2.5 particles - urban areas	11.26	2019	WHO
Gross CO2 emissions (billions of tons)	2.42	2021	Climate Observatory
Gross CO2 emissions (billions of tons) from land and forest use changes	1.19	2021	Climate Observatory
Fire outbreaks detected	200.763	2022	INPE
Deforestation of the Legal Amazon (thousand km ²)	4.10	2022	INPE

	VALUE	YEAR	SOURCE
Estimate of tons of pesticides used	377,176	2020	FAO
Estimate of kg/ha of pesticides used	5.94	2020	FAO
Estimate of kg of pesticides used per capita	1.77	2020	FAO
Municipalities with slums, mocambos (settlements), stilt houses, or the like	1,049	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with tenements or rooming houses	865	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with irregular and/or illegal subdivisions	3,709	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with occupation of land or buildings by housing movements	859	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with regular transport services	5,073	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with bike lanes	1,163	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with public bicycle parking	381	2020	IBGE

Source: Author's compilation

However, it would be a mistake to think that isolated solutions exist for each environmental health problem. A consensus exists that solutions must be thought of holistically and as being integrated into an ecosystemic perspective that considers the opinions of local populations.

ecosystems, with greater participation, throughout the territory, of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and rural, forest and water populations in general, respecting traditional knowledge and valuing and compensating for the environmental services they provide, as appropriate.

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

OUTCOME 1

By 2027, Brazil will have made even further progress in preserving and restoring the environment, in pollution reduction, and in sustainable production, consumption, and disposal, based on knowledge, technology, training, investment and financing, while valuing regional and local specificities and knowledge and promoting food, nutritional, health, water, basic sanitation, and energy sovereignty and security, within the context of sustainable development from the perspective of age, gender, race, and ethnicity.

Output 1

Strengthened management and governance capacities for policies and programs for restoring degraded areas, preserving biodiversity, and sustainable use of terrestrial, aquatic, and coastal

Output 2

Strengthened management and governance capacities for policies and programs aimed at stimulating a popular, solidary, sustainable, and resilient economy, sustainable production, consumption, and disposal, bioeconomy, innovation, environmentally-appropriate research and development, the generation of decent and inclusive green jobs, valuing the knowledge and ways of life of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and rural, forest, and water populations in general, and considering groups and people in vulnerable situations.

Output 3

Consolidated management and governance capacities for policies and programs aimed at integrated, sustainable, inclusive, and participatory urban planning to create efficient, resilient, and socially inclusive cities and territories adapted to climate change, providing enhanced integration among people, against pollution, and reducing the use of plastics, and promoting recycling.

Output 4

Strengthened management and governance capacities for policies and programs on food and nutritional sovereignty and security, on health, water, basic sanitation, energy and climate safety, on reducing pollution, and on adequate, sustainable reduction and treatment of waste, to respond to challenges of urban and rural areas and their outskirts, from a perspective of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, plus with respect for the knowledge and ways of life of the people who live in those territories, and focusing on groups and people in vulnerable situations.

Agencies, funds, and programs that contribute to this: FAO, IFAD, IOM, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNEP, UNDRR, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNOPS

OUTCOME 2

By 2027, Brazil will have made progress in implementing actions to mitigate climate change and adapt to its effects, reduce deforestation and disaster risks, considering groups and people in vulnerable situations, including forcibly displaced people, from the perspective of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, and to protect the territories of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and rural, forest, and water populations in general, to promote a resilient and decarbonized economy based on national legal and regulatory frameworks and in alignment with current international commitments.

Output 1

Public and private institutional capacities strengthened to expand and improve the provision of essential services, including social protection networks and the integration of ecosystem services, in a way that they are adapted and more resilient to the effects of climate change, pollution, and disaster risks, paying particular attention to those caused by predatory economic activities.

Output 2

Strengthened local management capacities, focusing on prevention, preparation, mitigation, and establishment of rapid and lasting responses to protect communities and groups vulnerable to climate change and environmental disasters, responsive to the needs and specificities of biomes and with an emphasis on their natural and cultural heritage, respecting the affected populations' right to life, physical integrity, and health.

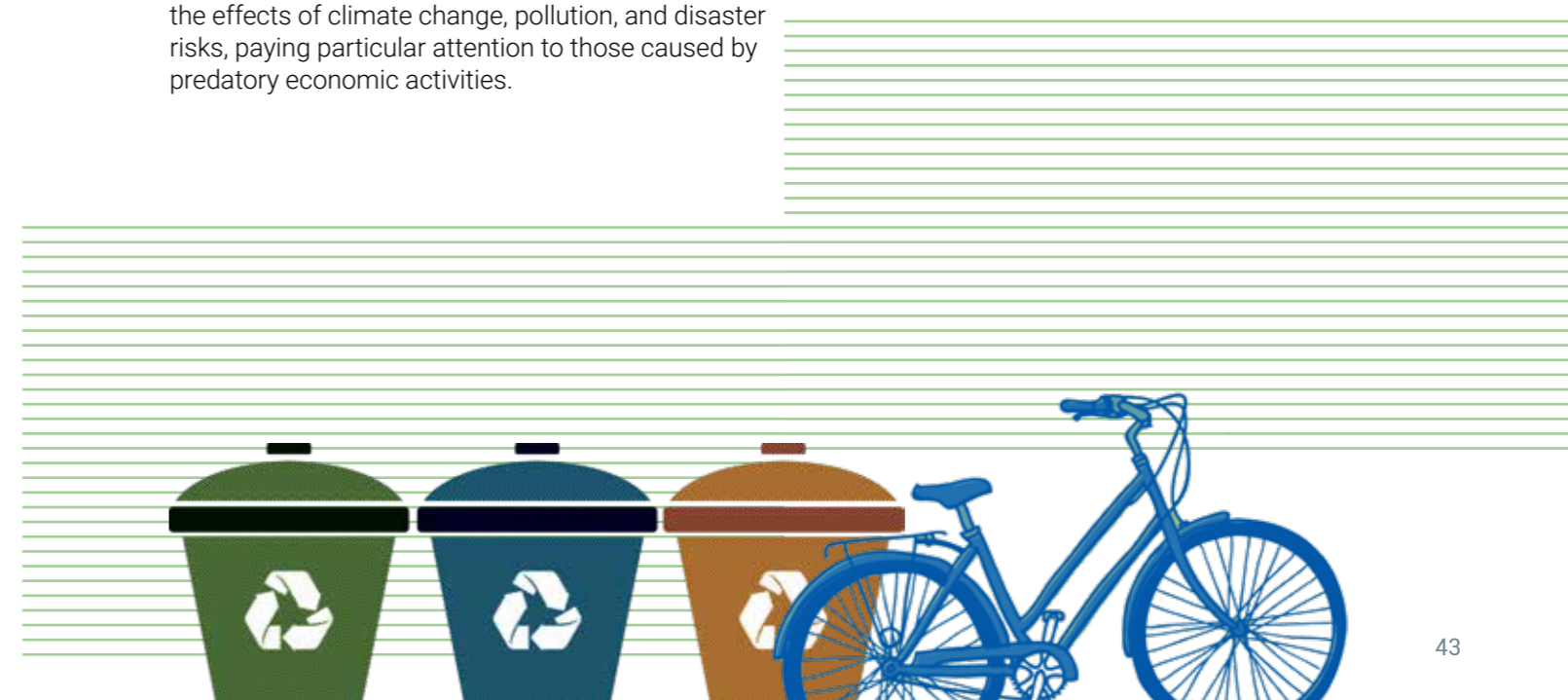
Output 3

Institutional capacities and the capacities of communities and groups exposed to the risks of climate change strengthened, with focus on continuous improvement across various socio-economic sectors in Brazil, including harmonization with sustainability standards and best practices, resilience building, decarbonization, and incentives for sustainable production, consumption, and disposal.

Output 4

Public and private institutional capacities strengthened to internalize financial, social, and environmental costs of actions necessary to reduce emissions and to support the development of investments and new financing mechanisms for a sustainable, decarbonized, and resilient economy, especially for indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and rural, forest, and water populations in general.

Agencies, funds, and programs that contribute to this: OHCHR, UNHCR, FAO, IFAD, IOM, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNEP, UNDRR, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS



The axis on the environment and policies to fight climate change is clearly transversal in relation to strengthening public, private, and community management and governance capacities. This is because private and market mechanisms are equally important for promoting the criteria necessary for a green economy, as well as community structures that prioritize solutions at the local level and are thus able to maintain their traditional ways of life, stimulating a popular, solidarity-based, circular, and sustainable economy. In turn, the federative nature of Brazil's government organisation demands more coordinated and effective actions.

Tackling climate issues involves strategies that prioritize problems in implementing policies to reduce deforestation, decarbonize the economy, promote conscious consumption, and produce goods that last longer and with high reusability potential, thus complying with the principle of recyclability and maximizing economic circularity. In summary, when considered together, these elements represent progress toward fulfilling the 2030 Agenda SDGs and overcoming the traditional economic development perspectives, usually dissociated from environmental conservation and management and centered on predatory and short-term consumption of natural resources.



AXIS 4 . GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES THE CHALLENGES

As seen above, strengthening governance mechanisms and institutional capacities comprises a highly transversal axis. More than strategically important, this axis establishes management and social relations patterns on how the Government acts to "leave no one behind." From a long-term perspective, the Brazilian Government has achieved plenty in implementing measures to strengthen the Government and promote greater accountability, social participation, security, and justice. These achievements are vital, as Brazil has robust legislation consistent with the leading international human rights instruments but faces challenges precisely when articulating and implementing concrete measures⁴⁵.

The country's governance and institutions strengthening mechanisms are permanently under scrutiny

when we consider political stability and the power and independence balance between the different State institutions. Some institutional challenges are associated with social dynamics, generating a process of increasing political polarization that affects citizens' trust in the Country's institutions⁴⁶. As a result, we see increased discrimination, intolerant actions or episodes, and political violence, especially against women and Black people. Furthermore, society's polarization has been a challenge to the electoral system, including practices of disinformation, discourses of discrimination, and political violence, particularly against women. It is also important to stress that the mechanisms of citizen participation have been facing a setback⁴⁷ due to challenges related to civil liberties, freedom of the press, and freedom of expression.

45 Civil House of the Presidency of the Republic (2018). *Public governance policy guide - Brasília: Civil House of the Presidency of the Republic*. Available at: <<https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/downloads/guia-da-politica-de-governanca-publica>>.

46 Meneguello, R. and Porto, F. (2021) *A confiança em um governo de crise e retrocesso*. USP Magazine. Available at: <<https://doi.org/10.11606/issn.2316-9036.i131p81-98>>.

47 Decree 9,759/2019. Available at: <https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/d9759.htm>.

It is also important to highlight the difficulties in coordinating public policies, which have been increasing in recent years. The federative pact poses natural challenges, considering the Country's size and regional diversity. However, these challenges are made worse if we consider that federal competences have been decentralized since the 1988 Federal Constitution, transmitting a significant portion of the Federal Government's responsibilities to the municipalities without accordingly strengthening local institutions. In other words, significant differences exist in institutional capabilities and resources between the Federal Government and the municipalities, thus producing territorial inequalities and relevant problems to achieving the 2030 Agenda in the country⁴⁸.

The governance and institutional capacities axis include accountability and social control, corruption, public security, justice, and the prison system. Each of these areas is interconnected and affects the country's governance conditions. Brazil has indeed made significant progress with initiatives such as the Access to Information Act (LAI). Still, municipalities face difficulties complying with this act's requirements⁴⁹, while states and capitals have greater capacity to implement the established criteria. Similarly, although the Country has one of the largest rights-based protection systems for children and adolescents, such as the Rights Guarantee System (SGD), violence against this population is disproportionately high. The same can be said about the 2018 National Plan Against Domestic Violence, which was established with no concrete measures or specific financing⁵⁰.

In general, when we consider public security as part of governance, we note that homicide numbers in Brazil remain excessively high. From the 2030 Agenda perspective, the unequal rates of violence toward certain social groups and regions are also a concern. In particular, the vulnerability to violence to which Black teenagers and young people are exposed is worrisome, as this population corresponds to more than half of all homicides against the Country's male population. And the picture is even worse when we consider that these cases are primarily located in the North and Northeast Regions. Sustainable progress cannot coexist with such high levels of insecurity.

It is thus natural that part of these challenges reflects on the judicial system, overburdening judges and clogging the courts. Similarly, litigation remains high, and the conciliation culture evolves slowly despite incentive policies and the work of Public Defenders. Not to mention that many lawsuits are not filed due to the low homicide resolution rate in Brazil. Thus, inadequate access and effectiveness of the Justice system impose obstacles to the realization of rights for all people⁵¹.

The prison population is rising rapidly, with significant overcrowding rates in the Brazilian penitentiary system, contributing to poor prison conditions and an environment filled with conflicts between competing criminal organisations within prisons, thus generating riots, rebellions, and killings of prisoners and corrections officers. Black or Brown people with a low level of education end up in jail the most. This also applies to a significant population of children and adolescents, who are often arrested for qualified theft and connections with drug trafficking.

TABLE 5 - DATA

	VALUE	YEAR	SOURCE
Municipalities with an organisational structure in the housing sector	3,796	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with an organisational structure in the transport sector	3,999	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with an organisational structure in the agricultural and livestock sector	5,012	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with an organisational structure in the environmental sector	5,180	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with an organisational structure in the housing sector (%)	68.2%	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with an organisational structure in the transport sector (%)	71.8%	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with an organisational structure in the agricultural and livestock sector (%)	90.0%	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with an organisational structure in the environmental sector (%)	93.0%	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with a Municipal Housing Plan	2,055	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with a Municipal Transport Plan	477	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with a Municipal Housing Council	3,018	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with a Municipal Transport Council	551	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with a Municipal Environmental Council	4,375	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with a Municipal Rural Development Council	3,961	2020	IBGE
Municipalities that pay for environmental services directly	837	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan	3,710	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with environmental management instruments or legislation	4,409	2020	IBGE
Municipalities with a risk and disaster management planning instrument in the municipality	2,645	2020	IBGE
Municipalities that monitor hydrological data (%)	28.3%	2021	SNIS
Municipalities that do not map risk areas (%)	66.2%	2021	SNIS
Municipalities that have a hydrological risk alert system in place (%)	17.2%	2021	SNIS
People who consider democracy to always be the best form of government (%)	73%	2023	Dataseado
People who believe that the country is now divided because of politics (%)	86%	2019	Dataseado
People ashamed of being Brazilian (%)	62%	2023	Dataseado
People who want to live permanently outside Brazil (%)	48%	2023	Dataseado
People who disagree that criminals should have the right to defense in court before being punished (%)	26%	2023	Dataseado

48 CCA Brazil (2021). Mimeo.

49 Souza Junior, P., Ceolin, A., Silva, T., Celestino, M., Almeida, N. and Carvalho, E. (2021) *Aplicabilidade da Lei de Acesso à Informação em municípios*. Revista Multidisciplinar e de Psicologia. Vol. 15, No. 54, pages 774-792.

50 Martins, J. and Teixeira, E. (2020) *Determinantes da Violência Doméstica contra a mulher no Brasil*. Available at: <<http://dx.doi.org/10.38116/ppe50n2art6>>.

51 Brazilian Forum of Public Security. (2022) *2022 Brazilian Public Security Yearbook*. Available at: <<https://forumseguranca.org.br/anuario-brasileiro-seguranca-publica/>>.

	VALUE	YEAR	SOURCE
Trust in the electronic voting machine (%)	67%	2023	Datasenado
People who stopped talking to a family member because of politics in the last elections (%)	15%	2023	Datasenado
People who were offended by strangers because of politics (%)	33%	2023	Datasenado
Global position in the press freedom ranking	111 (Note: 63.75)	2022	RSF
Representatives elected - women	91	2022	TSE
Representatives elected - men	422	2022	TSE
Representatives elected - white people	370	2022	TSE
Representatives elected - Black people	27	2022	TSE
Representatives elected - Asian people	3	2022	TSE
Representatives elected - Brown people	108	2022	TSE
Representatives elected - Indigenous people	5	2022	TSE
Amounts transferred through intragovernmental transfers to the states (billions of reais)	218	2022	Tesouro Nacional
Amounts transferred through intragovernmental transfers to the states (billions of reais) - Rio de Janeiro (largest transfer)	35	2022	Tesouro Nacional
Amounts transferred by parliament amendments to states and municipalities (billions of reais)	13.3	2022	Tesouro Nacional
Amounts transferred by parliament amendments to states and municipalities (billions of reais) - São Paulo - (largest transfer)	0.452	2022	Tesouro Nacional
Population incarcerated in physical cells	661,915	2022	Sisdepen
Population under home arrest	175,528	2022	Sisdepen
Number of states with an "excellent" rating in the accountability and public governance index	5	2022	Transparência Internacional
Number of states with a "bad" rating in the accountability and public governance index	3	2022	Transparência Internacional
Cases of personal injury against LGBTQI+ people	1,719	2021	Brazilian Public Security Yearbook
Number of homicides of LGBTQI+ people	179	2021	Brazilian Public Security Yearbook
Women victims of femicide	1,341	2021	Brazilian Public Security Yearbook
Rate of intentional violent deaths per 100 thousand inhabitants	22.3	2021	Brazilian Public Security Yearbook
Intentional homicide rate per 100 thousand inhabitants	18.7	2021	Brazilian Public Security Yearbook
Deaths resulting from police interventions	6,145	2021	Brazilian Public Security Yearbook
Proportion of violent deaths: men (%)	89.6	2021	Brazilian Public Security Yearbook
Proportion of violent deaths: people aged 20 to 25	20.0	2021	Brazilian Public Security Yearbook
Missing persons per 100 thousand inhabitants	30.6	2021	Brazilian Public Security Yearbook

	VALUE	YEAR	SOURCE
Number of weapons seized	110,019	2021	Brazilian Public Security Yearbook
Proportion of rapes: women (%)	85.1	2021	Brazilian Public Security Yearbook
Proportion of rapes: people up to 15 years (%)	69.1	2021	Brazilian Public Security Yearbook
Male homicide rate	40.13	2019	Ipea
Black men homicide rate	56.19	2019	Ipea
Female homicide rate	2.48	2019	Ipea
Black women homicide rate	4.17	2019	Ipea

Source: Author's compilation

The governance and institutional capacities axis is, therefore, more complex than one might initially imagine because it goes beyond examining management mechanisms and having the capacity to implement public policies and their respective attributes, such as accountability or anti-corruption measures, and as it encompasses several relevant themes that affect the capabilities of the country's public, private, and community institutions. As seen above, its relevance is transversal.

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

OUTCOME 1

By 2027, within the framework of the democratic rule of law, Brazil will have strengthened its governance, legislation, institutional capacities, and coordination, with an expanded popular participation to develop and implement evidence-based public policies grounded in human rights and equality of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, aiming at preventing and fighting corruption, crimes and multiple forms of violence, and focusing on the territory specificities and on transparency, with innovation, national and international cooperation, and broad participation of society.

Output 1

Public institution and civil society with strengthened capacities to control, develop, and enforce a legal framework of transparency, integrity, fighting corruption, and technological innovations in the public sector, expanding transparency and access to data and information about the supply and quality of services provided to the population, and developing solutions, based on human rights and equality of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, for national and local challenges.

Output 2

Public institutions and civil society with strengthened capacities to expand the right to participation, social control, and social dialogue, including women, children and adolescents, and groups and people in vulnerable situations, concerning inclusive governance, planning, budget, and service provision, focusing on the intersectionality of public policies.

Output 3

Institutional capacities strengthened for public policies and programs aimed at reducing multiple forms of crime and violence against the most affected and vulnerable populations, paying particular attention to gender-based violence and racial and youth discrimination, in addition to the provision of specialized social assistance and access to justice services for victims, their families, and their communities.

Output 4

Strengthened capacity of the public sector and civil society to implement successful experiences, both nationally and internationally, including through south-south and trilateral cooperation, to optimize the outcome of public policies.

Output 5

Strengthened government capacities to ensure a multidimensional approach to fight transnational crimes, particularly during humanitarian crises, and mitigating their impacts on groups and people in vulnerable situations, sharing information and improving evidence-driven policies to respect human rights based on equality of age, gender, race, and ethnicity.

Agencies, funds, and programs that contribute to this: OHCHR, UNHCR, FAO, IOM, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNOPS

OUTCOME 2

By 2027, Brazilian society - especially groups and people in vulnerable situations - will have greater access to quality public goods and services, digital inclusion and new technologies, greater capacity to exercise their rights and contribute to the decision-making processes, free from violence and discrimination, aiming at reducing inequalities and promoting equality of age, gender, race and ethnicity.

Output 1

Increased capacity of the public and private sectors and civil society to implement equity approaches based on age, gender, race, ethnicity, diversity, inclusion, and reduction of violence, respecting human rights and leaving no one behind.

Output 2

Strengthened and participatory public management, based on evidence and disaggregated data, establishing strategies for designing, executing, monitoring, and for participatory evaluation of public policies with special attention to groups and people in vulnerable situations.

Output 3

Public institution capacities strengthened for strategic, integrated, and participatory government planning with a view to the convergence of State actions and the integration of their structuring roles, focusing on improving access to quality public goods and services, especially for groups and people in vulnerable situations.

Agencies, funds, and programs that contribute to this: OHCHR, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNODC

The outcomes and their respective outputs focus on the ultimate goal of ensuring that institutions function and are inclusive, as established in the normative framework of the 2030 Agenda. This perspective goes beyond public institutions simply operating properly and as needed. It encompasses both popular participation from local civil society and the interaction resulting from mechanisms such as the south-south cooperation. In this context, inclusive institutions focus on improving access to quality public goods and services and worry about the people "left behind" by the development process, particularly those who face poverty, discrimination, and social vulnerability.

Of course, to achieve these goals, we must work to improve intersectoral, interinstitutional, and interfederative coordination and incorporate new technologies to increase the effectiveness, transparency, and responsiveness of the services offered by the Government to the population. A vital element of this effort is producing disaggregated data to support the designing, monitoring, and evaluation of evidence-based public policies. At the same time, we must not lose sight of the fact that this axis can only be consolidated if problems regarding security, justice, the prison system, accountability, and anti-corruption are addressed.



AXIS 5 . RELATION BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS



THE CHALLENGES

Brazil is considered to be at moderate risk for disasters and humanitarian crises and has faced significant challenges in recent years in these areas, with political, social, economic, and environmental consequences. This made it clear that it needed joint and coordinated action between the different sectors of the Brazilian Government, civil society, and the private sector to overcome these challenges, mainly to prevent and reduce risks and to respond to disasters and crises through coordinated, intersectoral actions⁵².

A significant challenge is the impact of population displacements across the country's borders. We must note that Brazil has been consolidating itself as a transit and destination country integrated into regional and global population movements. In the last decade, both immigration and emigration flows increased and became more diverse to include commuting and return movements across borders and the arrival of refugees. Flows of people from the Global South countries intensified as well. This is the case for people from Latin American, African, and Asian countries. Although still predominantly male, this population in Brazil now includes increasingly more women. It is important to note that all of these populations are in vulnerable situations when they

arrive in Brazil and that most of them have suffered humanitarian crises and emergencies in their countries of origin.

Brazil has had two cross-border displacement experiences in recent years with significant impacts on the country. The first was in 2010, with the arrival of Haitian nationals coming in through the state of Acre when that country's social, economic, and humanitarian crisis got worse. Then, from 2017 onward, with the arrival of refugees and migrants from Venezuela through the state of Roraima. In both cases, the Brazilian Government offered solutions to the humanitarian situation it was facing but encountered challenges in providing emergency assistance and ensuring that these populations had access to rights, services, and social and economic integration in the Country, including documentation, shelter, satisfaction of their basic needs, relocation to cities with greater capacity for offering public services, and others⁵³. It is crucial to consider the good practices and lessons learned from these experiences and note the Brazilian Government's international commitments. Thus, we must stress the importance of Brazil's return to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in January 2023⁵⁴.

52 Lima, J., Garcia, A. and Fachine, V. (2020) *Fluxos Migratórios no Brasil: Haitianos, Sírios e Venezuelanos*. In: Viana, A. (2020). *A Mídiação do refúgio no Brasil*. IPEA. Available at: <<https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/10192/1/FluxosMigratorioBrasil.pdf>>.

53 Cavalcanti, L.; Oliveira, T.; Macedo, M. Immigration and Refuge in Brazil. 2020 Annual Report. Migrations Series. International Migration Observatory; Ministry of Justice and Public Security/National Immigration Council and General Coordination of Labour Immigration. Brasília, DF: OBMigra, 2020.

54 Press Release No. 4, dated January 5, 2023. Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/retorno-do-brasil-ao-pacto-global-para-migracao-segura-ordenada-e-regular>.

In turn, regarding natural or human-made disasters, the country's capacity to respond has decreased, mainly given the greater degree of exposure to impacts associated with climate change. Due to its natural characteristics and social and economic dynamics, Brazil is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. When we add to that the effects of human activities, such as intentional fires for deforestation purposes, the direct consequences on biomes and populations are even more severe. This is also true regarding the impact of mining and other illegal extractive activities that destroy green areas, divert the course and silting of rivers, and contaminate soil, air, and water with heavy metals, not to mention the adverse effects on local populations, such as increased violence, human trafficking, sexual exploitation of women and girls, and forced

displacement. In this context, large development projects that do not consider social and environmental dimensions can also become disaster risk factors.

The problem of violence has been addressed before, and repeating the problematic scenario Brazil faces is unnecessary. It represents a transversal challenge because it affects social inclusion and governance capacity. However, we must stress the assassinations against human rights defenders, including Indigenous leaders, whether because their territories were invaded or due to threats, disputes over land, absence of the State, as well as the violence against migrants and refugees. In this case, violence is characterized by discrimination, racism, or xenophobia, and sometimes fueled by public hate speeches.

TABLE 6 . DATA

	VALUE	YEAR	SOURCE
People recognized as refugees	65,811	2022	CONARE (MJSP)
Refugees and migrants from Venezuela in Brazil from 2017 to 2022	495,759	2022	SISMIGRA, CONARE (MSJP)
Vulnerable migrants from Haiti in Brazil from 2010 to 2022	162,215	2022	SISMIGRA
People recognized as refugees	65,811	2022	UN
Refugees - Country of origin: Venezuela	53,485	2022	UN
Disaster and humanitarian crisis risk index	4.9 (medium risk)	2022	IASC
Number of people affected by disasters from 2013 to 2022	347, 441, 381	2022	CNM
Material damage and losses due to disasters from 2013 to 2022 (BRL)	341, 310, 707, 545	2022	CNM
Number of events declared as disasters from 2013 to 2022	53, 960	2022	CNM
State with the highest number of events declared as disasters: Minas Gerais	8,095	2022	CNM

Source: Author's compilation

It is important to note that the challenges faced in this axis are highly transversal, as they address other themes crucial to achieving the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, such as climate change or challenges related to the governance of small locations unable to receive considerable flows of refugees and migrants.

These issues have a national scope because several relate to matters that need broad mobilization and the involvement of all sectors of the Brazilian Government at different levels, in addition to the entire society.

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

OUTCOME 1

By 2027, Brazil will have strengthened and enhanced its strategies, public policies, and institutional capacity, -at all government levels and together with the private sector and civil society, -to prevent, mitigate and respond to humanitarian crises and disasters, based on evidence, with special attention to affected populations, refugees, migrants and stateless people, and other groups and people in vulnerable situations, considering all their diversity, tackling xenophobia and intolerance and promoting respect for human rights, equality of age, gender, race and ethnicity, and sustainable development.

Output 1

Institutional capacities strengthened to implement and reinforce policies, regulatory frameworks, and social protection and rights enforcement networks, -at all government levels and with civil society-, for emergency response, protection, and social and economic integration of populations affected by humanitarian crises and disasters, refugees, migrants and stateless people, women, children, adolescents, and other groups and people in vulnerable situations, in addition to providing support for host communities.

Output 2

Studies, collection of disaggregated data, diagnoses, and methodologies developed, and study centers and observatories promoted for designing and strengthening policies for prevention, mitigation, and response to humanitarian crises, disasters, crises generated by climate change and flows of refugees, migrants, and stateless people, focusing on children, adolescents, and women, and preventing multiple forms of violence in these contexts.

Output 3

Strengthened capacity of groups and people in vulnerable situations, from the perspective of age, gender, race and ethnicity, to participate effectively in dialogues and consensus-building on policies, plans, laws and budgets, especially on actions to prevent, mitigate, assist on and respond to humanitarian crises, disasters, and flows of refugees, migrants and stateless people, using mechanisms prepared and implemented at all government levels.

Output 4

Strengthened capacities of governments, civil society, and humanitarian organisations for developing public policies and risk reduction and disaster management strategies based on evidence and centered on respect for human rights and equality of age, gender, race, and ethnicity.

Agencies, funds, and programs that contribute to this: UNHCR, IOM, UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNDRR, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, UNOPS

There is no doubt that Operation Welcome (Operação Acolhida) represented a significant advance in Brazil's capacity to respond to massive cross-border displacements, just as the creation of the National Centre for Monitoring and Early Warnings of Natural Disasters (Cemaden) contributed to increasing the country's capacity to issue warnings to prevent environmental disasters. But given the complexities involved in tackling these risks and emergencies, it is vital to recognize that these outcomes are transversal and would include, more specifically:

1. strengthening the institutional capacities of national and subnational governments with coordinated and integrated actions, mainly for emergency measures (documentation and humanitarian aid);
2. adapting humanitarian response actions to specific population groups to "leave no one behind";
3. strengthening the interface between humanitarian planning and development actions;
4. increasing the generation and sharing of disaggregated data to bolster disaster planning, preparation, and response;
5. increasing investments in building a platform for multisectoral dialogue and action to reduce disaster risks;
6. strengthening strategies to prevent, fight, and protect against hate speech and disinformation; and
7. strengthening the approach to intersectoral policy and risk mitigation strategies.

THEORY OF CHANGE

In the context of the 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework, the Theory of Change (ToC) emphasis chosen was to explore changes in higher-level processes, focusing on the relationship between outputs and outcomes. In this way, the ToC maps the change processes resulting from several joint interventions from different specialized agencies, funds, and UN programs in Brazil, concentrating on the logical relationship between outputs and outcomes. Thus, it is a logical framework, as it presents the rationale behind the proposed interventions⁵⁵.

The following strengths of the ToC stand out. First, it was established through a collaborative process involving perspectives from multiple actors, particularly the Brazilian Government, in line with the 2020-2031 Federal Development Strategy (EFD). Second, throughout the process, the negotiating agents were supplied with evidence within what could be considered a problem tree for Brazil post-COVID-19 pandemic. Third, in designing the Cooperation Framework, intermediate outputs were created to guide negotiations using the most appropriate criteria for each process. We must also mention the discussion on the Evaluation of the Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2017-2022, conducted by an independent company, and the preparation of inputs based on the comparative advantage of the UN System for the thematic roundtables. Finally, it is important to mention that the ToC herein presented contains some hypotheses and risks to which different stages of the implementation of the Cooperation Framework are subject.

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil entails challenges. The main ones for the next five years were identified in five distinct axes: Axis 1 - Economic Transformation for Sustainable Development, Axis 2 - Social Inclusion for Sustainable Development, Axis 3 - Environment and Climate Change for Sustainable Development, Axis 4 - Governance and Institutional Capacities, and Axis 5 - Relation Between Humanitarian and Sustainable Development Actions.

Based on diverse inputs, such as the Common Country Analysis prepared by UN Brazil, national strategic instruments, such as the 2020-2031 Federal Development Strategy, the Multiannual Plans, the results of the participation process, and the new elements presented by the Brazilian Government starting in January 2023, the Brazilian Government and the UN Country Team built different problem trees relevant to these five axes to explore other interventions to which the UN System adds value and that could help the Country overcome those main development challenges, thus accelerating their progress toward achieving the SDGs. Each of the thematic axes simultaneously represents a unique area of activity and one piece of an entire scenario integrated organically through structural causes. Therefore, it is vital to consider that the different interventions described as outputs, despite being defined by area, are actually part of an integral nexus.

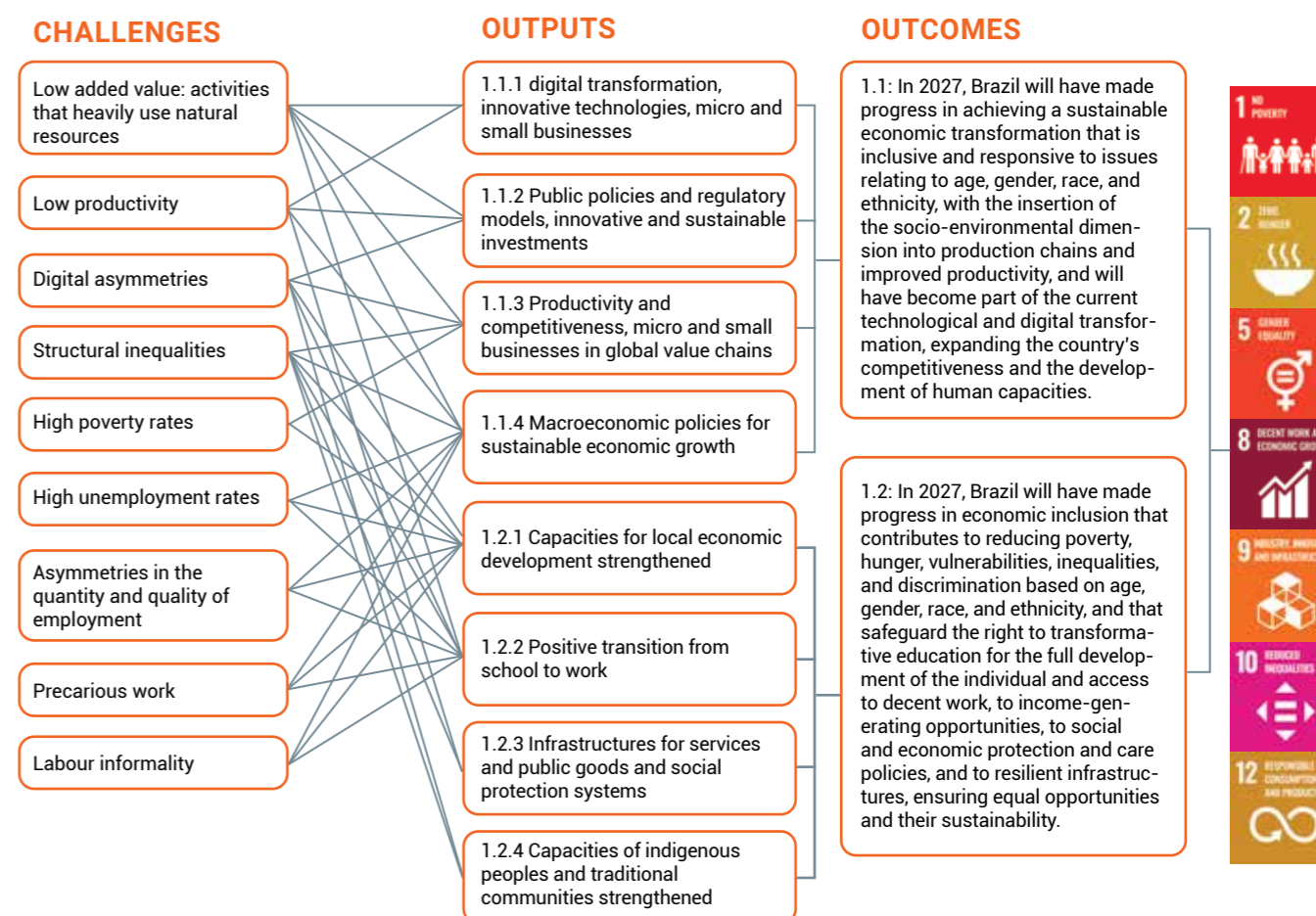
Some elements are clearly transversal, such as the emphasis on governance, social participation, promotion of gender, racial, ethnic and age equality, the need to implement evidence-based policies, the importance of using disaggregated data for designing and monitoring public policies, and others. The focus of problem trees built in preparation for the consultation meetings was on underlying, structural causes of longer-term effects.

The first axis (Figure 3) primarily reflects three strategic areas associated with Economic Transformation: prosperity, people, and the planet. The understanding is that the participation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises is necessary to help the Country progress in sustainable and inclusive economic transformation. The actions must concentrate on developing innovative technologies. To this end, those enterprises need to have increased digitalization capabilities. But this is not all. The understanding within the Cooperation Framework is that it is vital that these innovative technologies develop within a sustainability framework, such as in the renewable energy sectors and stimulating sustainable consumption and production patterns. For this transformation to be sustainable, it must be inserted into global production chains. These interventions are responses to low productivity and digital asymmetries that characterize the Brazilian production matrix.

However, the country also faces other problems, such as asymmetries in the quantity and quality of employment, structural economic inequalities, and high employment informality rates, including more recent trends of precarious labour relations, high unemployment, and poverty. Another set of interventions - more concerned with local economic development - is more appropriate for these matters. They include an emphasis on infrastructure and strengthening the capabilities of Indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and communities. One of Brazil's major structural problems is land inequality, which should be addressed by interventions designed to stimulate a positive transition from school to work.



FIGURE 3. ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AXIS



Source: Prepared by the author

55 UNDG (2011). *Results-Based Management Handbook: harmonizing RBM concepts and approaches for improved development results at country level*. Available at: <<https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/UNDG-RBM-Handbook-2012.pdf>>.

The second axis (Figure 4) addresses Social Inclusion for Sustainable Development. Its logic is centered on people and the principles of "leaving no one behind", human rights, and gender equality, as established in the 2030 Agenda. In this case, the most significant implementation mechanism is strengthening and expanding public social protection policies, including policies on health, education, and protection against violence, as well as systems to guarantee human rights protection and fight discrimination, particularly discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, and age. The desired outcomes rely on the participation of all Government levels, the acknowledgment of the local nexus relevance, and the involvement of civil society.

Nevertheless, the success of these territorialized public policies depends on exit strategies and strengthened institutional capacities for more successful implementation. A condition considered essential for the ToC in this axis is producing disaggregated data and analyses to guide evidence-based public policies based on microdata and improved monitoring and evaluation tools. The causal path identified in this understanding involves - but is not limited to - improving the country's provision of public goods in specific regions. This regionalization aspect clearly provides a decentralization perspective that can only be obtained with more explicit participation from the private sector and civil society.

The third axis (Figure 5) basically details the outcomes related to the strategic area of the planet and people, including Environment and Climate Change for Sustainable Development. Despite the cyclical elements that can affect the diagnosis of challenges and possible solutions in this axis, structural elements prevail, such as the loss of biodiversity, the ongoing vulnerability of populations who depend on natural resources, or bottlenecks in environmental monitoring, not to mention people without access to safely managed water and sanitation. This is, of course, only half the story. Other challenges exist related to the disorderly expansion of cities and a fragile urban planning tradition that needs to be tackled to preserve and restore national ecosystems better.

This axis can only be understood as more than solely environmental, as a concern with the vulnerability of people, particularities, and local knowledge is vital for implementing solutions toward sustainable development. In this axis' ToC, a symbiotic focus exists between the diversity of biomes and natural resources and the use that people and institutions make of them. The main outputs are based on an ecosystems sustainable use and management perspective and sustainable consumption and production patterns. Concern for people naturally leads to providing basic public services and the concept of food, health, water, energy, and climate security and sovereignty. In the latter, the ToC acknowledges that given the global nature of climate risks and the increase in extreme climate events, which are expected in a context of deep regional and social inequalities, local mechanisms must be available to respond to environmental disasters with increased action capabilities.

FIGURE 4 . SOCIAL INCLUSION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AXIS

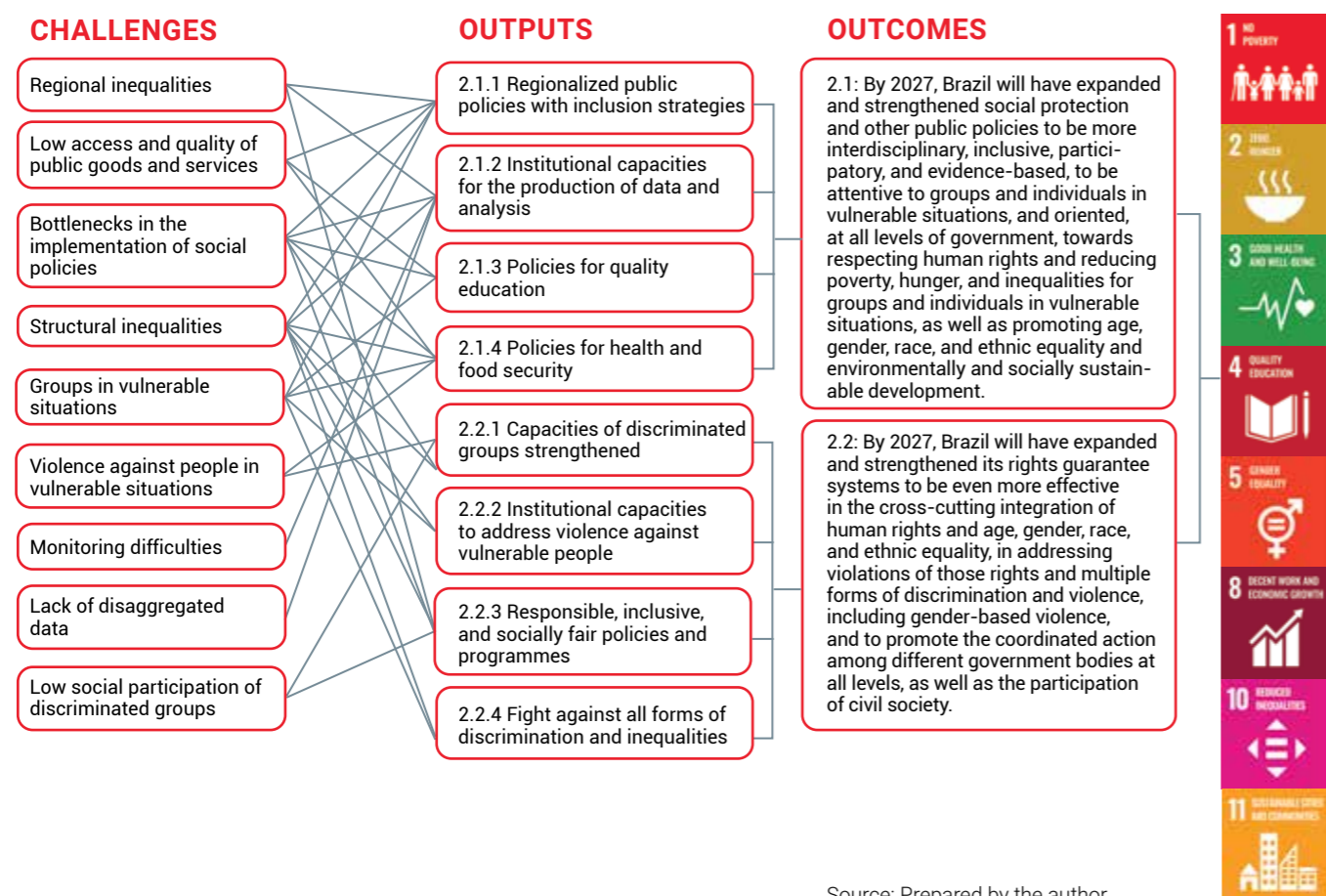
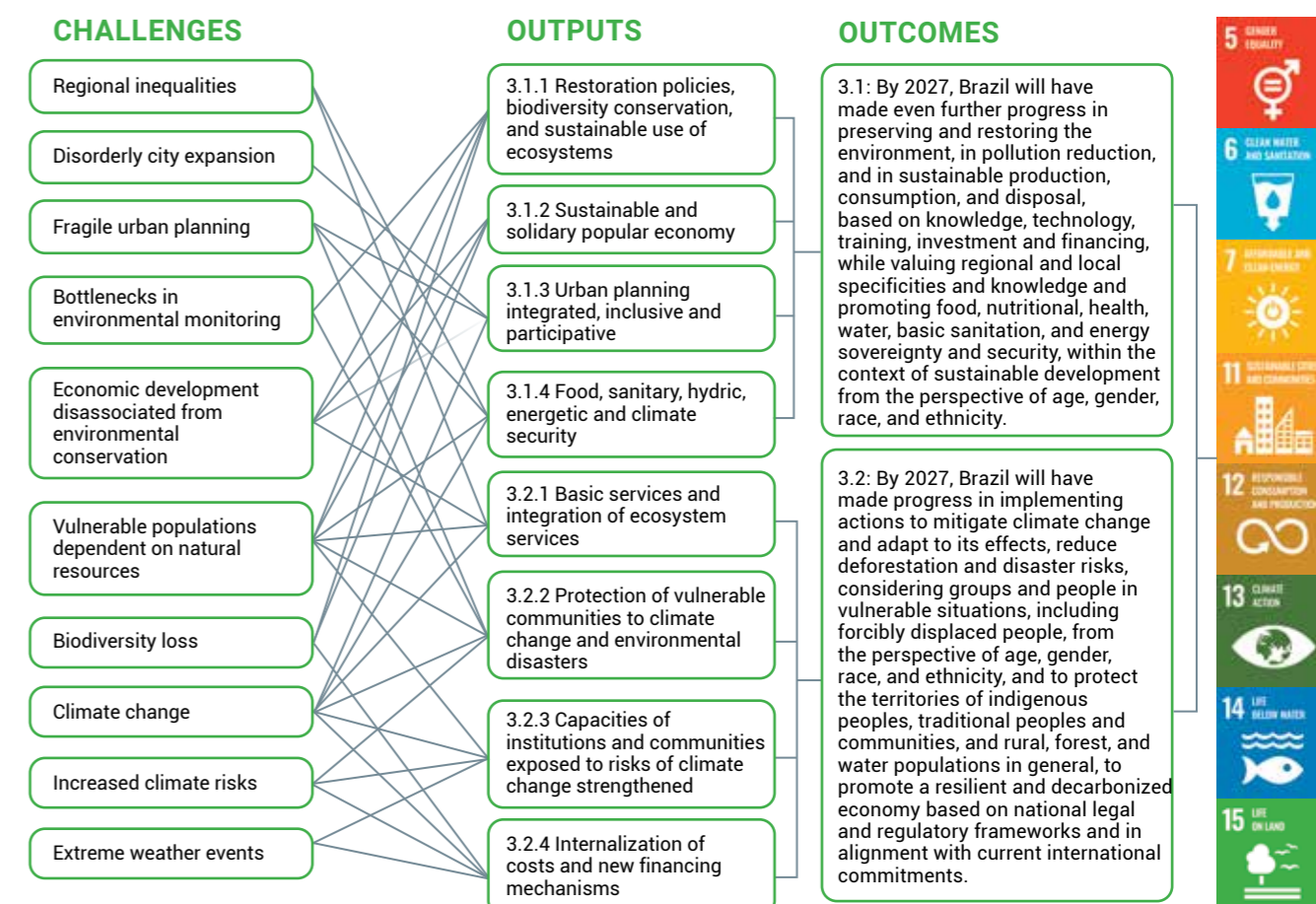


FIGURE 5 . ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AXIS

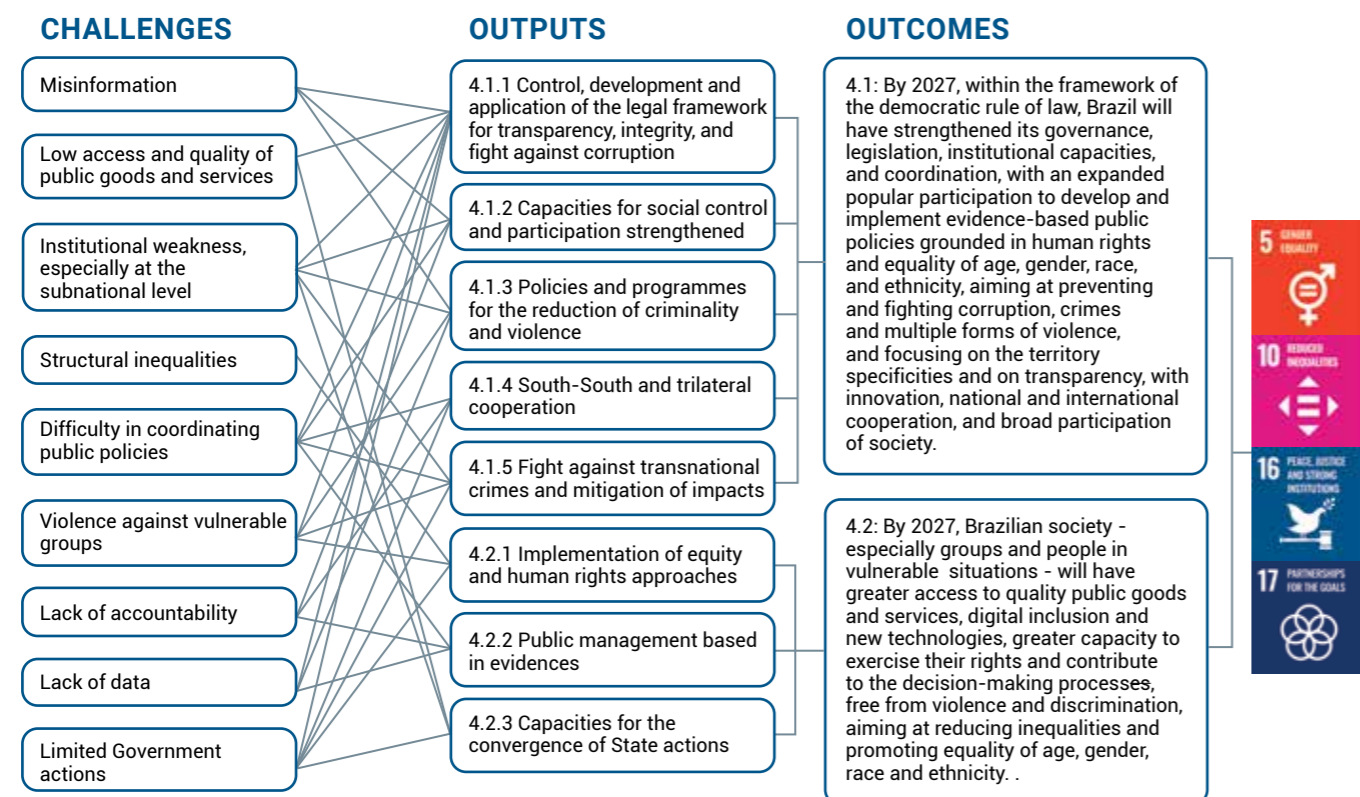


The Governance and Institutional Capacities area is one of the axes of this Cooperation Framework (Figure 6), but, in fact, its role is much more transversal, as it is present in all of the Framework's ToC. This is because it is essential not only for the proper functioning of the Brazilian Government but also for strengthening participation and social control capabilities. The logic behind this transversality is that governance is critical to the effectiveness, efficiency, and justice of public policies, which are essential to promoting sustainable development. Interestingly, the most prominent aspects of governance in this ToC are related to problems involving a lack of accountability, poor information, difficulties in coordinating public policies, and institutional weakness, especially at subnational levels⁵⁶.

A hard core is associated with factors mentioned in other axes, such as evidence-based public management or the articulation between different public spheres. However, important thematic elements exist, such as corruption, violence against groups in vulnerable situation, inequalities in guaranteeing human rights, and issues related to international cooperation. Within the 2030 Agenda framework, we can say that this axis includes not only partnerships, but also people. This theme is connected to digital inclusion and innovative technologies, very present in axis 1, and to institutional capacities for data production and analysis, emphasized by axis 2.



FIGURE 6. GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES



Source: Prepared by the author

56 See Transparency and Public Governance Index. Available at: <<https://indice.transparenciainternacional.org.br/>>.

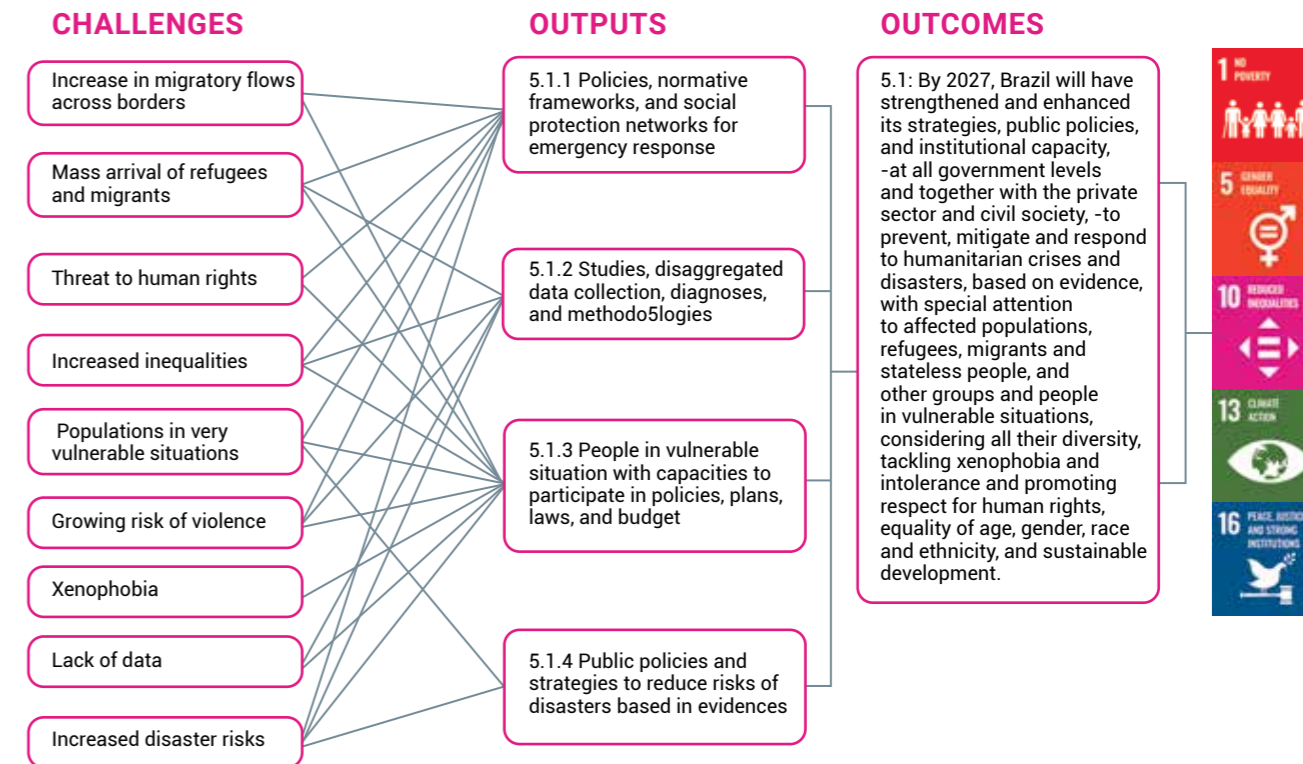
Finally, the last axis - Relation Between Humanitarian and Sustainable Development Actions - focuses on a single outcome centered on preventing, mitigating, and responding to humanitarian crises and disasters. Likewise, all causal factors that motivate this axis are more cyclical due to the increased flows of people crossing borders and/or the considerable arrival of refugees and migrants in recent years. This scenario is intensified by structural matters caused by increased economic and social inequalities. Some problems, however, such as the growing risk of violence against refugee and migrant populations, combined with the ever-increasing cases of xenophobia, mean that the nature of these ToC causal links is medium-term compared to all the other, predominantly long-term axes. This axis addresses a priority area relating to the "P" in "Peace"

within the 2030 Agenda. This allows us to view "peace" as a broader issue involving institutional capacity, social safety nets, and attention to human rights and the people left behind.

On the other hand, in the disaster aspect, a network of causal factors associated with natural phenomena, those arising from climate change, and those caused by human intervention (predatory practices, such as mining and illegal extractive activities), have roots that are more structural and cannot be considered from a long-term perspective only. This axis' high transversality with other axes is particularly clear, which means that only a more systemic approach - and more integrated with the SDGs - can effectively achieve the 2030 Agenda.



FIGURE 5. RELATION BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS



Source: Prepared by the author

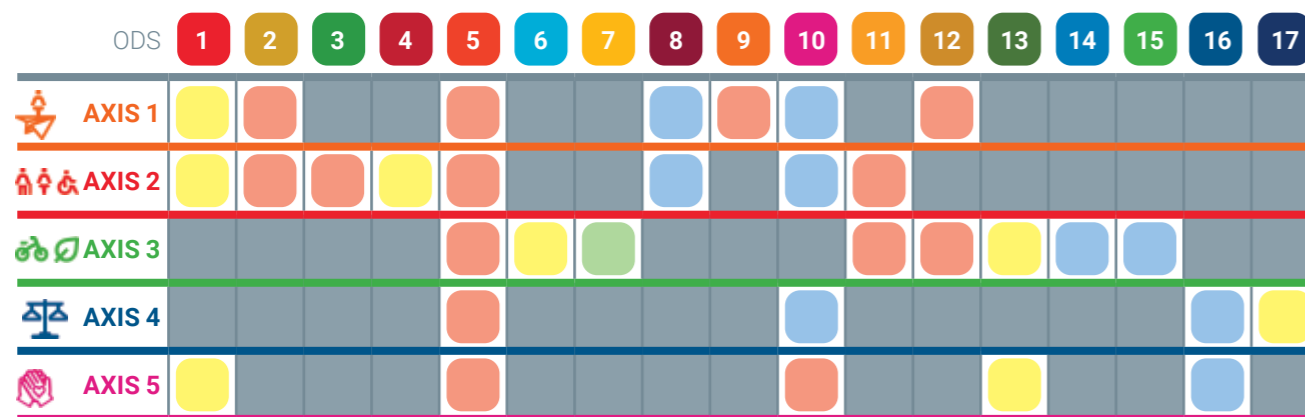


A joint vision of the Cooperation Framework that systematizes outputs and outcomes is possible, as shown in Figure 6. The main causal hypotheses employed by the underlying ToC refer to strengthening institutional capacities and its relationship with the effectiveness of public policies. These are hypotheses guided by the 5 Ps of the 2030 Agenda (people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships), which focus on the most vulnerable,

seeking to “leave no one behind,” respecting human rights, and gender equality, with transparency and accountability in the promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The underlying ToC depends on the UN System’s and the Brazilian Government institutions’ abilities to establish key alliances between different partners and areas of action. This governance dimension is both an essential means and end in this strategic framework, capable of setting the sustainability conditions of different interventions.

FIGURE 6 . COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS IN LIGHT OF THE SDGS



- SDG achieved
- Challenges still remain
- Significant challenges remain
- Main challenges remain

Source: Prepared by the author based on Sachs et al. (2022). Sustainable Development Report 2022. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available at: <https://www.sustainabledevelopment.report/reports/sustainable-development-report-2022/>.

FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Financing is one of the main challenges faced by all countries in achieving comprehensive outcomes in each SDG.

The UN Secretary-General’s SDG Financing Strategy⁵⁷ highlights the United Nations System’s key role in supporting and accelerating the mobilization of funds for sustainable development from national, international, public, and private sources. Additionally, the United Nations System can support countries in developing regulatory frameworks, integrating innovative financing mechanisms, improving domestic budgetary needs, leveraging resources better, and evaluating the potential advantages and disadvantages of financing options.

Thus, the UN System in Brazil must seek to support the transition from financing individual projects, which implies the mere transfer of resources from a financial contributor to a beneficiary, to funding transformative changes, that is, by aligning different financial flows to achieve a common outcome.

In recent decades, the Brazilian Government has made progress on several themes and has managed to implement measures with significant social and economic impacts. However, a reduction in fiscal space has occurred since 2015, mainly due to lower economic activities, which reflects on revenue. Furthermore, the irreducibility of mandatory expenses, such as salaries and social security payments, must be considered.

Thus, the fiscal space is reduced, and public financing is scarce to boost the implementation of projects aligned with the sustainability agenda in different sectors and segments of the Brazilian reality.

The 2030 Agenda recognizes that each country is primarily responsible for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies must be supported. Cohesive and nationally-appropriate sustainable development strategies must be at the center of efforts, supported by integrated financing frameworks. Thus, the United

Nations System in the country respects the space of policies and their leadership to implement policies to end poverty, fight discrimination and inequalities, and foster sustainable development, all in compliance with relevant international rules and commitments.

The activities of the United Nations are planned and implemented based on national priorities established in Government plans and their respective budgets, such as the Multiannual Plans.

Even so, compliance with the 2030 Agenda in Brazil involves the actions of financial institutions, and one of the biggest challenges is to develop a strategy for mobilizing resources and financing for complying with the SDGs that is in harmony with sustainable development in its entirety and encompasses economic, social, and environmental dimensions. It is critical that this alignment also occurs in all - including private - financial institutions.

In addition to the federal budget, development banks - such as the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) and public companies - contribute to achieving the 2030 Agenda and supplement the actions of government entities and the United Nations.

57. Available at: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sg-finance-strategy/>.

The UN System in Brazil participated in the preparation of the 2030 Development Plan of the Brazilian Development Association (ABDE), which brings together Development Financial Institutions (IFD) throughout the country and other institutions that make up the National Development System (SNF)⁵⁸. Together, these entities finance long-term projects for the production sector and support micro and small enterprises by providing over USD 300 billion in credit operations, or approximately 50% of the Brazilian market.

The Plan highlights the relevant role of the SNF and its enhancement as a driver of investments needed for the proposed missions to be achieved, as well as other essential agendas for the Country toward building a more sustainable and inclusive future. The document mentions five missions with transformative potential that can guide the design of development policies aimed at achieving the SDGs:

- 1) digital, intelligent, and inclusive future; 2) innovation ecosystem in bioeconomy and for the Amazon; 3) engaged agribusiness; 4) sustainable infrastructure and cities; and 5) health as a development driver.

The ABDE 2030 Plan uses the “policies focused on responding to major challenges” approach to guide the SNF in building a robust strategy for transformative development. The SNF is an essential ally in financing and mobilizing the necessary resources to enable the country’s achievement of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement goals on global climate change.

The United Nations System in Brazil continues its partnership with ABDE. It supports the Plan implementation to identify and articulate concrete social, economic, and environmental problems to change production, distribution, and consumption patterns to generate value, inclusion, and sustainability.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

In line with Resolution A/RES/72/279 of the United Nations General Assembly, the Cooperation Framework implementation strategy will enhance synergies and reduce the dispersion of efforts. It will be conducted closely with the Brazilian Government and the United Nations System, following results-based management and focusing on transparency and accountability.

The program will be nationally executed under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Government ministries, institutions associated with the ministries, subnational governments, national and international non-governmental organisations, and UN System entities will implement programme activities, all under common agreement with the Government.

The Cooperation Framework will be made operational through the development of Joint Work Plans (JWP) and agency-specific programme/project documents, which describe the specific results to be achieved and will form an agreement between UN System agencies and each implementing partner as necessary on the use of resources. To the extent possible, the United Nations System entities and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed Cooperation Framework and signed joint or agency-specific work plans and project documents to implement programmatic initiatives.

In the case of UN entities that apply the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), all disbursements to implementing partners will be based on a work plan agreed upon between the partner and the UN entities (see Annex 3).

58 ABDE (2022). *ABDE 2030 Sustainable Development Plan*. Available at: <<https://abde.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Plano-ABDE-2030-de-Desenvolvimento-Sustentavel.pdf>>.

UN COUNTRY TEAM CONFIGURATION

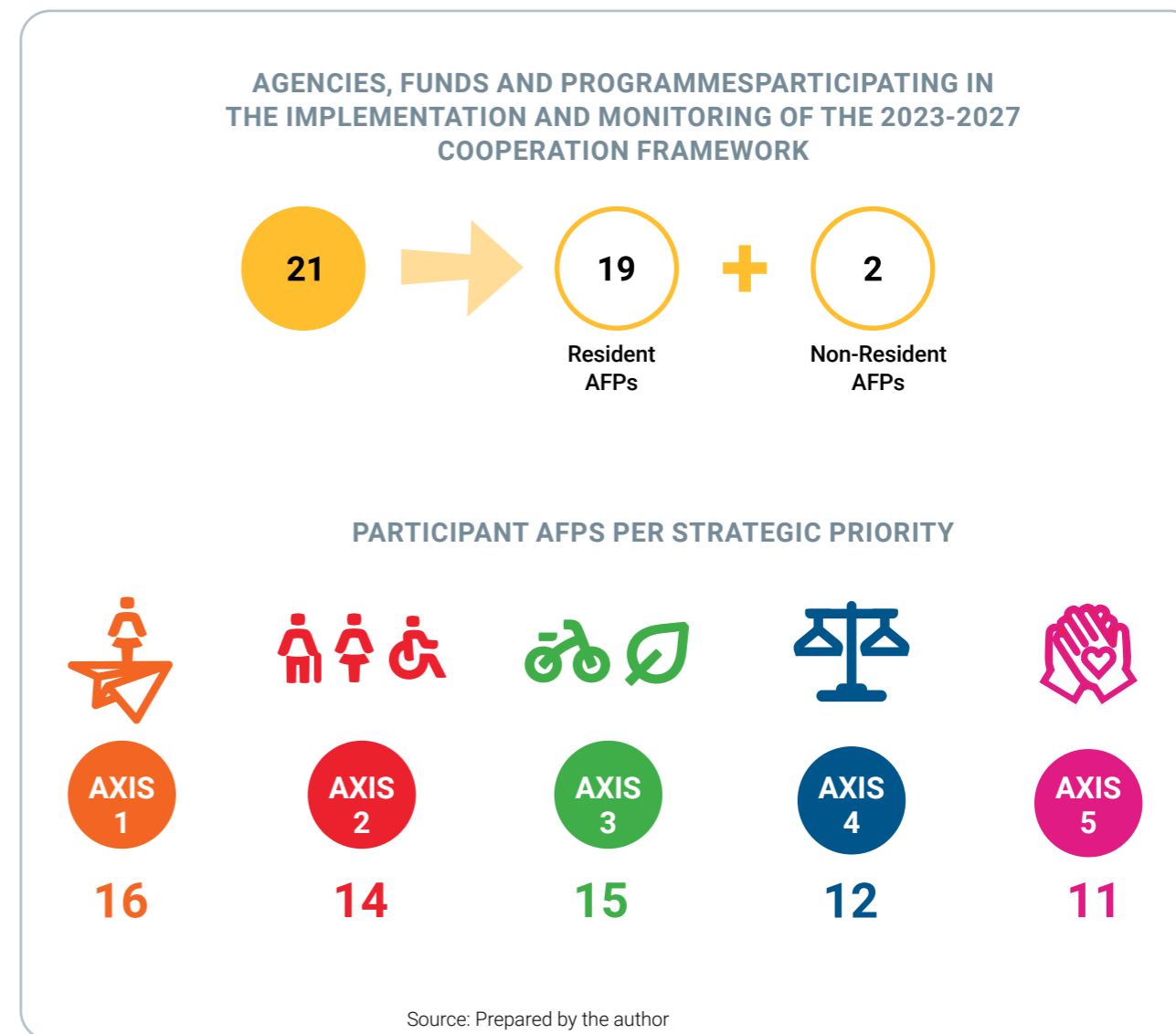
To ensure that the United Nations in Brazil has the appropriate capacity to respond to the challenges described in this Cooperation Framework, the Country Team examined its composition and internal structure, synergies, and possible gaps in the expected outcomes, as well as comparative advantages of each UN entity operating in the country.

For the 2023-2027 programme cycle, 21 specialized agencies, funds, and programmes will be directly involved in implementing and monitoring the Cooperation Framework, offering their capabilities,

enhancing their comparative advantages, and boosting their mandates to contribute to the transformations proposed based on an integral and systemic approach.

In this sense, they will offer traditional forms of cooperation and reinforce their innovative capacity to adjust to the current context, emphasizing the south-south and trilateral cooperation, given the constant transformations and the urgency of actions for compliance with the 2030 Agenda.

FIGURE 7. UN COUNTRY TEAM CONFIGURATION



COOPERATION MODALITIES

The United Nations System will enhance its added value to work with the Brazilian Government and other partners through the following types of cooperation, based on the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR):

NORMATIVE SUPPORT	Activities which assist Brazil to implement, monitor, and report on global norms, and standards, international treaties and agreements.
ADVICE AND LEADERSHIP ON INNOVATIVE POLICIES AND IDEAS	Activities based on solid empirical evidence and suggestions for integrating policies that help Brazil implement and report on the 2030 Agenda, particularly by incorporating the SDGs into national plans, policies, and budgets.
DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	Activities which help to strengthen statistical capacity to collect, analyze, and increase the availability of high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data to choose inclusive activities and policies that contribute to sustainable development.
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT/ TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	Activities which help the Brazilian Government or other actors to build, develop, and/or strengthen capabilities to achieve the 2030 Agenda, including planning, management and evaluation, could include training, learning focused workshops, and others.
CONVENTIONS/ PARTNERSHIPS/ KNOWLEDGE SHARING	Activities which help the Brazilian Government or other actors leverage partnerships, facilitate knowledge sharing; North-South, South-South and trilateral, regional and international cooperation for science, technology, or innovation; including one-off events, digital or in-person networks, working groups, consortia, etc..
DIRECT SUPPORT/ SERVICE DELIVERY	Activities that help the Brazilian Government or other actors to directly deliver or implement programmes, particularly in special situations, such as areas affected by conflict, displacement and disasters.
SUPPORT FUNCTIONS	Activities which include but are not limited to finance, procurement, human resources, legal, facilities, ICT, and other administrative services.
OTHER (INCLUDING COORDINATION)	Any function that doesn't fall into other categories, including coordination and support.

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

Implementing the 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework requires a governance structure that ensures: a) effectiveness and efficiency in the execution of programmes, projects, and activities; b) transparency and accountability in using resources; c) monitoring and evaluating progress toward the established goals. Furthermore, the structure must guarantee the participation of all actors involved in implementing the Cooperation Framework under the joint leadership of the Brazilian Government and the United Nations System.

This all includes the recommendations made during the evaluation process of the previous cooperation framework, called the United Nations Partnership Framework for Sustainable Development 2017-2022, including the importance of rethinking existing coordination mechanisms and the relevance of addressing racial discrimination, gender equality, actions for Indigenous and quilombolas peoples, and actions for people with disabilities as transversal themes in the implementation of the Cooperation Framework.

When preparing the Cooperation Framework, the implementation mechanisms of the UN System in Brazil were re-examined by the Country Team that stressed the importance of greater efficiency in inter-agency efforts, as well as greater monitoring of the outcomes achieved, to build an effective structure for planning, financing, operations, monitoring, learning, and communication of the outputs achieved and the outcomes obtained.

Thus, this document consolidates the new governance structure of the Cooperation Framework, which is comprised of one strategic and one tactical level.

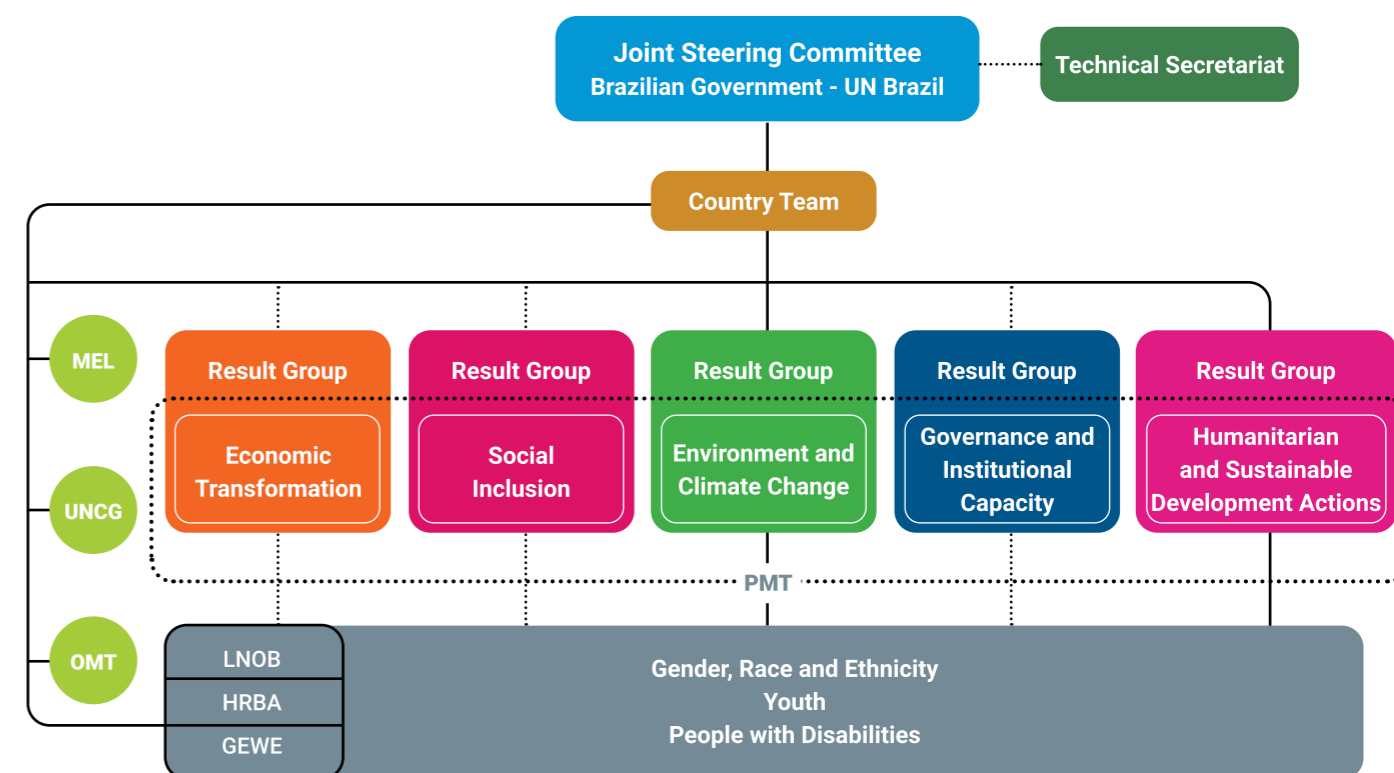
The first level entails the Joint Steering Committee, which brings together the Brazilian Government, the UN System, and the UN Brazil Country Team (UNCT), with representatives of the specialized agencies, funds, and programmes operating in the country.

The second level encompasses the UN System's internal implementation mechanisms, including Result Groups (GR) per Thematic Axis of the Cooperation Framework, gathered in the Programme Management Team (PMT), an Operations Management Team (OMT), a Communications Group (UNCG), and a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Group (MEL).

Transversally, we can find Inter-Agency Groups for Youth, Gender, Race and Ethnicity, and People with Disabilities, which seek to integrate the themes both at the programmatic level, acting in all Results Groups, and at the operational level, by advising the OMT, UNCG, and MEL groups.

The Brazilian Government may ask, through the Joint Steering Committee, to participate in the Results Groups' works on specific themes. Within these themes, it may have access to information and documents that support the groups' activities.

ORGANISATIONAL CHART 1. GOVERNANCE OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK



Source: Prepared by the author

Joint Steering Committee

The Joint Steering Committee is the highest-level political-strategic decision-making mechanism. The Committee is co-led by the Brazilian Government, represented by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the UN System, represented by the Coordination Office (RCO). It comprises the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic and the Ministry of Planning and Investment. Other government or UN entities may be invited to specific meetings per their mandates.

The Coordination Office and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency take on the role of a Technical Secretariat, facilitating the duties of the Steering Committee and providing technical support. The Joint Steering Committee has the following responsibilities:

- Review and endorse the process map to prepare the new Cooperation Framework.
- Monitor the final independent evaluation of the current programme cycle to assess progress and direct impacts and the efficiency, effectiveness, and relevance of the UN System in Brazil in its implementation, including significant achievements and limitations, lessons learned, and good practices.
- At the highest level, ensure alignment between national development priorities and the outcomes established during the Cooperation Framework design process.
- Recommend the approval of the final new Cooperation Framework document to the Brazilian Government and the United Nations System.
- Monitor the design of Strategies to enhance the Cooperation Framework (Monitoring & Evaluation, Financing & Partnerships and Communications), guide and support financing opportunities for the Cooperation Framework, and leverage financing for the country's 2030 Agenda.
- Monitor the creation of Joint Work Plans (JWP) and their outcomes throughout the cycle under the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan to be designed.
- Monitor the preparation of the Annual Progress Report and support its publication and dissemination, also in accordance with the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Plan.
- Review the progress, challenges, and opportunities for implementing the Cooperation Framework and recommend measures to strengthen the UN's ongoing cooperation and support for national priorities.
- Facilitate the resolution of external challenges that the UN country team may face in implementing the Cooperation Framework.

Country Team

The Country Team is the UN System's highest coordination and decision-making level in Brazil. It is led by the Resident Coordinator and comprises Representatives of resident and non-resident entities in the country. The relationship between the Resident Coordinator and the Representatives is governed by the Management and Accountability Framework (MAF), which considers and respects the regulations and mandates of all organisations.

The Coordination Office takes on the role of a Secretariat and provides technical support when necessary. The Country Team will meet at least once a month. In relation to the Cooperation Framework, it is responsible for:

- Monitoring the development of the Cooperation Framework, its Evaluation and the Strategies additional to the Cooperation Framework (Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning, Financing & Partnerships and Communications).
- Supervising the Results Groups and the PMT directly, including designing Joint Work Plans (JWP) at UN INFO, the OMT, the UNCG, and the Inter-Agency Groups, and monitoring their outcomes throughout the cycle
- Participating in annual performance reviews with the Brazilian Government, reviewing progress, challenges, and opportunities in the Cooperation Framework implementation.
- Reviewing and endorsing the United Nations Annual Report, supporting its publication and dissemination.

The Brazilian Government may request, through the UN Resident Coordinator in Brazil, a specific meeting with the UN Country Team regarding topics of special interest to the Cooperation Framework implementation.

Results Groups

The Results Groups (RG) are the most relevant technical space for the Cooperation Framework implementation. Five RGs will be created, one for each strategic axis. Each group will be co-led by two lead agencies, represented by the selected entities' Representatives for a two-year term. Each group will be comprised of the AFPs responsible for achieving the established outputs for the corresponding outcomes of each strategic axis, in addition to inter-agency groups' representatives, to ensure the transversality of perspectives relating to gender, race, ethnicity, people with disabilities, and young people. Representatives of the Brazilian Government and other UN System entities may be invited to participate from time to time.

The Lead Agency(s) take on the role of a Secretariat, and the RCO facilitates the Results Groups. Each Result Group will be responsible for setting up their work modalities and mechanisms based on the responsibilities below:

- Prepare the JWP, including budget and financing, related to its Strategic Axis, with methodological support from the RCO.
- Lead the implementation and monitoring of JWP and Cooperation Framework Strategies to achieve the expected outcomes and outputs.
- Promote constant reflection on its Strategic Axis, contributing to a joint analysis of the context, challenges, and opportunities for achieving the desired outcomes and the 2030 Agenda, integrating gender, race, ethnicity, youth, and disabilities, with support from inter-agency groups.
- Participate in a joint and/or coordinated resource mobilization.
- Identify synergies and opportunities to promote joint programmes.
- Support the design of UN Annual Reports, the Evaluation, and the Evaluation Response Plan, in addition to other accountability processes based on inputs provided by the MEL group based on the RCO's methodological guidelines.
- Promote the participation of civil society organisations, particularly organisations toward gender equality with a racial perspective, to implement the Cooperation framework.

Programme Management Team

The Programme Management Team (PMT) is the Results Groups' collegiate body. This means that it is comprised of representatives of the five Results Groups. The PMT will be a collaboration group focusing on creating synergies and reducing gaps. Therefore, it will be materially facilitated by the Coordination Office and composed of all AFPs participating in the Cooperation Framework.

The Coordination Office takes on the role of a Secretariat. The PMT must meet once a semester and will be responsible for:

- Ensuring the coherence, coordination, and supplementary nature of Joint Work Plans.
- Helping prepare and update the Common Country Analysis from time to time to disclose the United Nations' support for the Country's development, ensuring a systematic and comprehensive analysis of gender equality with a racial perspective, as well as updating an SDG 5 performance analysis and a gender analysis concerning the groups left behind.
- Identifying overlaps and gaps between Axes and looking for opportunities to promote joint programmes.



Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Group

The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Group (MEL) is a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the Cooperation Framework, following an outcome-based management logic. The group is responsible for promoting Learning opportunities and advancing the debate on joint generation and analysis of data. The group will be co-led by a Leading Agency to be determined, for a two-year term, and by the Coordination Office. The group will be composed of all AFPs participating in the Cooperation Framework.

The Coordination Office takes on the role of a Secretariat. The MEL Group will meet at least once every quarter and will be responsible for:

- Developing and implementing the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Strategy, refining the Results Matrix, and ensuring that data and indicators are disaggregated by sex and race/color simultaneously, whenever possible, and by other classifications.
- Keeping UN INFO - UN System's monitoring tool - updated.
- Helping prepare the Common Country Analysis by analyzing and collecting disaggregated data by sex, race/color (simultaneously, whenever possible), and other classifications.
- Monitoring outcome and output indicators and ensuring they are aligned with SDG indicators.
- Documenting good practices and learnings in the Cooperation Framework implementation.
- Preparing periodic reports for the Results Groups, highlighting areas where course corrections are necessary.
- Supporting the preparation of UN Annual Reports, the Evaluation, and the Evaluation Response Plan, Information Management System (IMS) management reports, and other accountability processes.
- Supporting the development of the Final Cooperation Framework Evaluation, providing the necessary information at the requested frequency.
- Supporting the Brazilian statistical system and preparing National Voluntary Reports, if requested.

Communications Group

The Communications Group (UNCG) is a mechanism established to lead the UN System's joint communications actions in Brazil. Its responsibilities include designing, implementing, and evaluating the Communications Strategy to guide the communication of the Cooperation Framework outcomes and other matters relevant to the United Nations System in the Country in a coordinated and coherent manner, focusing on the actual impacts of the UN System's actions on people's lives. The group is co-led by the United Nations Information Center (UNIC) and the Coordination Office, which also takes on the role of a Secretariat. The group comprises communicators from all AFPs participating in the Cooperation Framework.

The UNCG meets monthly and is responsible for:

- Developing, implementing, and evaluating the Communications Strategy.
- Coordinating the communication efforts of UN entities in disseminating the outcomes achieved.
- Positioning the United Nations as a key partner of national institutions in implementing the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs.
- Producing joint communication releases aligned with the United Nations' values and principles.
- Organizing public events and campaigns to disclose the Cooperation Framework outcomes and critical key issues for advancing the 2030 Agenda.
- Supporting inter-agency mechanisms in activities that require communication, mobilization, and awareness-raising actions.
- Ensuring that the UN System's communications is accessible and inclusive and contributes to reducing inequalities, promoting human rights, and mobilizing people toward acting for the environment without leaving anyone behind.
- Contributing to fighting hate speech and disinformation.

Operations Management Team

The Operations Management Team (OMT) provides support and advice to the Country Team on administrative, logistical, human resources, information technology, procurement, and finance topics. The group leads the implementation of the United Nations Efficiency Agenda in the country, including a Business Operations Strategy (BOS), an analysis of common premises, and the implementation of a Common Back Office (CBO). The OMT and its subgroups will be coordinated by Lead Agencies, represented by the Representative and/or Head of Operations, for a two-year term. They will comprise all AFPs participating in the Cooperation Framework.

The Lead Agency(ies) take(s) on the role of a Secretariat, and the RCO provides technical monitoring. The OMT will be responsible for organizing its work modalities and mechanisms and defining subgroups, considering the responsibilities described below:

- Help implement and monitor the Efficiency Agenda, including the effort of common premises, the Business Operations Strategy (BOS), and the Common Back Office (CBO).
- Develop and implement the Business Operations Strategy (BOS).
- Develop, implement, and monitor annual work plans based on the BOS.
- Oversee the implementation of existing operation harmonization initiatives to ensure that services are provided in alignment with the agreed performance indicators.
- Address normative issues relating to gender, race, young people, and people with disabilities in operational themes.
- Inform the Country Team on progress made and issues relating to the implementation of activities supporting each of the outcomes of the operations.
- Documenting good practices and learnings in the Cooperation Framework implementation.

Inter-Agency Groups

Inter-agency groups are thematic groups that provide technical advice to the Country Team on normative themes, such as gender, race and ethnicity, young people, and people with disabilities. Due to the themes' transversality from the programmatic and operational areas' points of view, the groups require integrated actions. These groups further aim to respond to three of the six Cooperation Framework guiding principles: Leave no one behind (LNOB), Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA), and Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE). Inter-agency groups will be led by Lead Agencies and will be comprised of AFPs responsible for the themes above.

The Lead Agencies take on the role of a Secretariat. The groups will be responsible for setting up their work modalities and mechanisms based on the responsibilities below:

- Advise the Country Team, the Results Groups, and the Communications, Operations, Monitoring, evaluation, and learning groups on normative themes.
- Monitor and implement UN strategies and performance indicators for the themes.
- Hold dialogues with civil society on normative issues.
- Provide technical support to implement positive actions for gender, race, ethnicity, young people, and people with disabilities in the UN System's internal and external actions.
- Enhance the transversality of the guiding principles LNOB, HRBA, and GEWE.

Financing Strategy and Partnerships

Financing is one of the main challenges faced by all countries in achieving comprehensive outcomes in each SDG. The UN Secretary-General's SDG Financing Strategy highlights the United Nations System's key role in supporting and accelerating the mobilization of funds for sustainable development from national, international, public, and private sources. Additionally, the United Nations System can support countries in developing regulatory frameworks, integrating innovative financing mechanisms, improving domestic budgetary needs, leveraging resources better, and evaluating the potential advantages and disadvantages of financing options.

As mentioned above, the UN System in Brazil must seek to support the transition from financing individual projects, which implies the mere transfer of resources from a financial contributor to a beneficiary, to financing transformative changes, that is, by aligning different financial flows to achieve a common outcome.

Once the Cooperation Framework is approved and published, we expect a "Joint Partnership and Resource Mobilization Strategy" (PRMS) to be developed and approved as an accessory instrument. This Strategy is vital for coherently coordinating the Country Team's efforts, avoiding overlapping and duplicate activities, and, at the same time, seeking resources effectively and efficiently.

The PRMS should also be used to mobilize partnerships and resources necessary for successfully implementing the Cooperation Framework and to establish and strengthen strategic alliances to catalyze actions toward achieving the SDGs. We must stress that this Strategy does not supersede other partnerships or resource mobilization initiatives of Specialized Agencies, Funds, and Programmes but supplements and supports them.

As part of the Strategy, having a dynamic mapping of actors and stakeholders is good practice, which should be maintained as a living document to be updated and improved throughout the Cooperation Framework implementation process. This mapping must be produced in close collaboration with the Country Team and be consistent with individual AFP partnership and resource mobilization plans to avoid overlaps and duplicate efforts.

Regarding inter-agency resource mobilization strategies, once the Cooperation Framework is adopted, a Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) will be adopted to provide an overview of the amount, type, source, duration, and sequencing of the necessary financial resources, both available and projected, during the term of the Cooperation Framework.

This exercise will identify the overall financial needs for achieving outcomes and goals, the available resources, and the resources expected to be mobilized that may have been identified in discussions with other partners. It will always bring the Cooperation Framework's gaps or financing deficits to light.

The strategy will prioritize common approaches to joint resource mobilization, including developing inter-agency projects and programmes to mobilize thematic or specific global funds - such as the SDG Fund and the Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Sustainable Development in the Legal Amazon - to leverage a collective response from the UN System in the country on issues prioritized in the Cooperation Framework.

The support that the Brazilian Government can offer in implementing the Cooperation Framework resource mobilization strategy will be fundamental, including: (i) incentives for potential (bilateral or multilateral) donors to finance the implementation of Cooperation Framework initiatives; (ii) support for United Nations System initiatives to leverage resources from the private sector and other sources; and (iii) facilitation of individual contributions from Brazilian companies and foundations in support of the Cooperation Framework.

Compliance with the 2030 Agenda in Brazil involves the actions of financial institutions. One of the biggest challenges is to develop a strategy for mobilizing resources and financing to comply with the SDGs that is in harmony with sustainable development and encompasses economic, social, and environmental dimensions. It is critical that this alignment also occurs in all - including private - financial institutions.

The PRMS should be updated in line with a joint annual performance review of the Cooperation Framework or as necessary to keep it relevant and timely. The PRMS should also contribute to a shift in the focus of the UN's work, going beyond the traditional fundraising approaches through the Organisation to seek a broader approach to financing development underpinned by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which calls for "nationally owned sustainable development strategies, supported by integrated financing frameworks" to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Strategy

In line with the guiding principle of accountability, the 2023-2027 Cooperation Framework will feature a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Strategy based on a computerized system for monitoring proposed outcomes and outputs. This strategy is called UN INFO (www.uninfo.org). It will focus on the need for flexibility to help the monitoring system be responsive to possible changes in the country's priorities in the case of natural, social, and/or political events.

The Strategy will be based on three axes:

- **Monitoring:** Monitoring will be based on an outcome-based management logic, using the Joint Work Plans as its main reference and having the UN INFO computerized system as its primary tool. To ensure the solidity and sustainability of the monitoring process following the Recommendations of the previous Partnership Framework Evaluation, monitoring indicators will be established for outcomes and outputs with their respective baselines, targets, and means of verification, including the responsible specialized agencies, funds, and programmes, metadata, and methodological notes. Outcome indicators will have the SDG indicators as a reference. Output indicators will have the UNSDG global indicator framework as a reference and other indicators relevant to the national context.
- **Evaluation:** The evaluation strategy will be based on the following three elements: a) monitoring of the Evaluation Response Plan to oversee the recommendations set out in the previous Framework Evaluation; b) an independent Final Evaluation scheduled for the penultimate year of the Cooperation Framework cycle, based on the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) criteria, to identify lessons learned and good practices for the following planning cycle, and c) joint programme evaluations, as well as programme and project audits, which will feed the analyses of the Results Groups. Audits will be commissioned by UN System organisations and carried out by private audit companies.



- **Learning:** The learning concept is an innovation of this Cooperation Framework and aims to strengthen internal capabilities from the joint training and knowledge management points of view, thus reinforcing the documentation of good practices and knowledge exchange.

Furthermore, concerning financial resource transfer monitoring, we stress that:

Implementing Partners agree to cooperate with the UN system agencies for monitoring all activities supported by cash transfers and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UN system agencies.

To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

1. Periodic on-site reviews and spot checks of their financial records by the UN system agencies or their representatives, as appropriate, and as described in specific clauses of their engagement documents/ contracts with the UN system agencies
2. Programmatic monitoring of activities following the UN system agencies' standards and guidance for site visits and field monitoring,
3. Special or scheduled audits. Each UN organisation, in collaboration with other UN system agencies (where so desired and in consultation with the respective coordinating Ministry) will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of Implementing Partners with large amounts of cash assistance provided by the UN system agencies, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening.

Through the Joint Steering Committee, the Brazilian Government may request reports and/or records on the receipt and disbursement of public funds from the United Nations System within the scope of the technical cooperation established in this Cooperation Framework.



Joint Work Plans

The Joint Work Plans (JWP) allow the Cooperation Framework and its theory of change to be implemented. Therefore, they bridge the Cooperation Framework planning and implementation actions. JWP are analysis, planning, budgeting, resource mobilization, implementation, monitoring, and learning tools through which we can promote synergies, fill in gaps, and reduce overlaps.

Thus, the Cooperation Framework will be implemented through annual or biannual Joint Work Plans prepared and implemented by the Results Groups. The other inter-agency groups will monitor its implementation to provide the necessary technical support, whether in operations, communications, or normative themes. Once they are prepared, the JWP will be presented to the Country Team and the Joint Steering Committee as a basis for the UN System's accountability to the Brazilian Government. The JWP may also reinforce links between the UN's and the Brazilian Government's planning documents using markers and certain technical elements, as appropriate.

The JWP will detail the individual contributions of each UN System entity to achieving the outcomes and translate the lines of action into sub-outputs. The JWP covers all the United Nations contributions to developing the Cooperation Framework, regardless of whether they are delivered jointly or individually by entities, including those not physically present in the country. The JWP will be added to the UN INFO online monitoring system and updated quarterly.

Communications Strategy

The Communications Strategy is key for implementing the Cooperation Framework. It aims to ensure that UN communication in Brazil is efficient, relevant, coherent, unified, and effective to support the Cooperation Framework implementation and disseminate the United Nations values and principles.

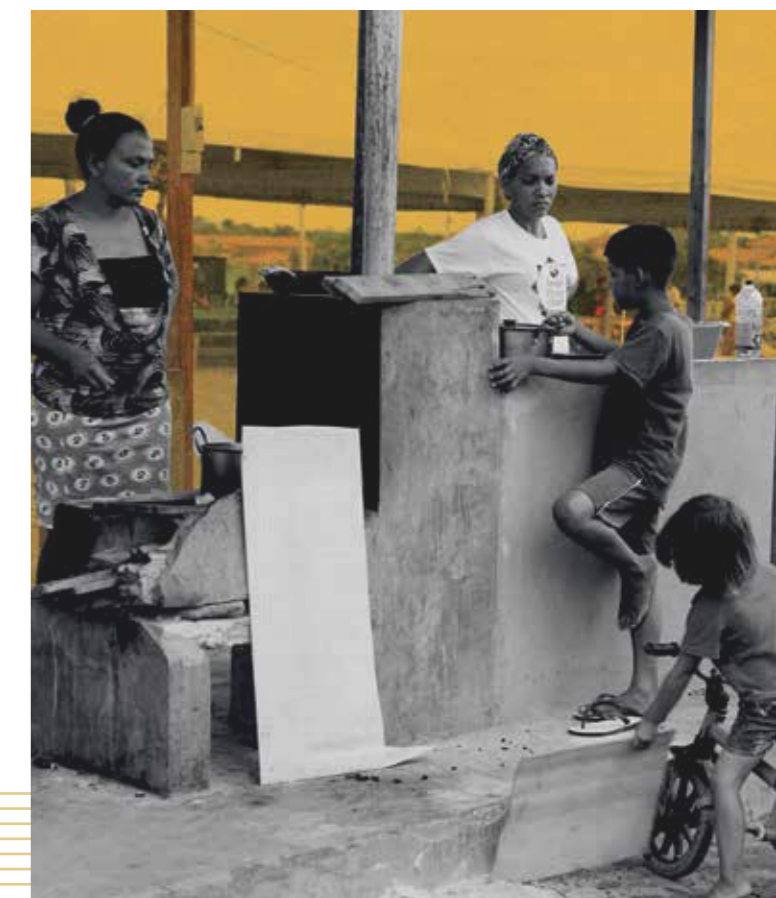
The United Nations communication must contribute to Brazil's development goals and the UN System's activities to support these goals, as established in the Cooperation Framework. To this end, the UN must leverage its convening and mobilization powers through communication actions and inspire individuals, public and private institutions, and civil society to implement the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Its communications strategy should be focused on:

1. successfully communicating the outcomes of the Cooperation Framework implementation, contributing to the achievement of the agreed goals;
2. strengthening the United Nations' capacity to foster institutional partnerships to implement the Cooperation Framework and positioning the UN as a relevant actor to offer subsidies to the Brazilian Government when establishing policies, programmes, and priorities of interest to the country;
3. strengthening inter-agency cooperation and ensuring consistent messages and transparency about the United Nations activities at the national level;
4. aligning the Organisation's image with its public discourse, positioning the UN as a relevant source of knowledge and qualified information on inclusive, sustainable development and all its ramifications;
5. supporting the dissemination of the Brazilian Government's efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and promote sustainable development in its three dimensions: social, environmental, and economic.

The Communications Strategy will be developed by the Communications Group through a consultation process with several different actors, including the Brazilian Government, and must be approved by the UN Country Team. The document will contain guidelines for relations with the press and other traditional media for holding public events and digital communications, including the UN's website and official social media channels in the country, to attract the largest audience in Portuguese across all UN channels in that language.

In addition to aligning with the UN's global communication priorities, the communications strategy must consider national priorities, opportunities, and challenges for sustainable development. It should also contribute to reducing inequalities, promoting human rights, building a healthy environment, and fighting misinformation and hate speech. Finally, the strategy must be flexible enough to respond to possible emergencies and crises and anticipate risks. It will be reviewed annually to allow the entities to prepare a work plan based on an analysis of the context and relevant national development priorities in coordination with the Brazilian Government.



Efficiency Agenda

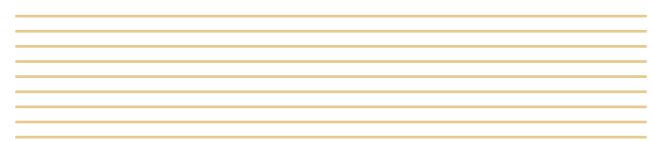
The Efficiency Agenda is part of the United Nations reform process. It aims to promote a culture of efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the Organisation's operations to maximize the use of resources and offer the best possible contribution to Member States. To achieve this goal, the Organisation has set out initiatives, including the establishment of a Business Operations Strategy (BOS), a Common Back Office (CBO), and Common Premises (CP).

The UN System in Brazil is a world pioneer in consolidating actions in these three pillars. The UN has been investing in strategies to improve the quality and efficiency of its operations and services since 2012. The UN House was the first step, followed by a Business Operations Strategy that resulted in the implementation of a Joint Operations Facility (JOF) in 2016.

The Business Operations Strategy (BOS) aims to improve joint operations profitability and quality by enhancing institutional operations at the country level, eliminating duplicate processes within operations, leveraging the benefits of collaborative procurement, and maximizing economies of scale. The strategy includes common services developed jointly, based on local needs and capabilities, and does not replace individual agencies' operational plans. Common services can be related to finance, administration, procurement, information technology, human resources, and logistics. The Business Operations Strategy must be reviewed annually to facilitate the implementation and monitoring management of the Cooperation Framework through common operations.

The Common Back Office (CBO) is a consolidation platform for some shared services developed based on the UN System's needs in the Business Operations Strategy (BOS). Thus, its primary goal is to provide services at a national level to allow UN agencies, funds, and programmes to reduce operational costs and time to increase the quality of services rendered to implement their respective programmes. This initiative has a dedicated team under an inter-agency governance mechanism to avoid duplicate operational functions, create specialized capacity for operational support for the UN System, and promote the sustainability of allocated resources. In Brazil, still in 2016, a common shared service office was launched as the Joint Operations Facility (JOF), which has been offering services to UN projects in the country in procurement and travel areas. It is currently being reviewed and seeking to increase the number of participating entities and shared services.

The UN in Brazil has a consolidated approach to common premises (CP), with a UN House for nine entities in Brasília and five shared offices (Amazonas, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Roraima, and Pará). In addition to seeking new opportunities for premise-sharing, the UN has invested in the sustainability of its activities and workspaces. At the UN House, located in Brasília, for example, resident entities invest significantly in reducing their carbon footprint. Thus, all energy consumed in the facilities is produced by photovoltaic panels, clean water is reused through cisterns, and waste is disposed of properly.



Risk Analysis

Various risks could majorly influence the UN Cooperation Framework in Brazil between 2023 and 2027. These risks could have possible effects at the country's internal and external levels (other countries in the region or even globally) and affect priorities (some of the axes could become even more important depending on the context) and activity implementation. The five main risks found are detailed below, including their estimated probability (from low to very high), potential effects, and the actions that actors (especially the Joint Steering Committee) can take to mitigate them.

Brazilian Government's Priorities: As a medium-term document, changes in the Brazilian Government's scenario and priorities are expected during the implementation of the Cooperation Framework. Significant priority changes may represent a risk for the Cooperation Framework because they could result, for example, in dialogue gaps between the Brazilian Government and the United Nations System in Brazil, slow decision-making processes, or a structural review of outcomes and outputs. However, the probability of this risk occurring is low due to the Brazilian electoral cycle and the construction of the Cooperation Framework, based on dialogue with the three Powers of the Republic, and Government planning instruments. The most significant mitigation action would be continuing fluid and close communications and coordination and having a productive and outcome-oriented working relationship, especially through the Joint Steering Committee, in monitoring the Cooperation Framework throughout its planning and development cycle.

Financial Resources: Besides political priorities, a second risk may involve a significant shortage of financial resources for implementing the Framework. This risk has strong potential effects and medium probability given the current situation of the Country's public finances with limited fiscal space. Two types of action can be taken to mitigate this risk: Mobilize additional resources and increase the efficiency of available resources. In the former, many of the government's current actions (such as the tax reform or the mobilization of international funds to protect the Amazon) aim to mitigate this risk. In the latter, the intersectorality of intervention activities could be encouraged (such as focusing on joint programmes), or implementing the Efficiency Agenda could be followed, as it has room for growth and will be encouraged continually.

Disaster risk: The third risk is a further acceleration of the extreme effects associated with climate change. The potential impacts of this are already enormous, and the probability is also high, as evidenced in recent years by the frequency and intensity of environmental phenomena such as droughts, torrential rains, and others. More than implementing the Framework, this would translate into a need for even greater efforts to achieve the SDGs, especially considering all intersectoral synergies (such as droughts and hunger, poverty and school dropout, and others).

External Risks: A fourth risk, which may also involve climate, is unexpected crises in other countries in the region (or even globally) that could affect Brazil. This would increase the needs and challenges the UN intends to address in Brazil. Here, too, depending on the causes (a new pandemic, macroeconomic instability, and wars, among others), the transmission effects could vary significantly (flow of migrants, human trafficking, and inflation, among others). To mitigate this risk, the current early warning systems or processes (including regular interactions with actors involved in interventions) must continue to be used successfully.

Perception of the 2030 Agenda: The fifth risk relates to the understanding of strategic national actors regarding the meaning and importance of the 2030 Agenda (especially concerning its commitment to an agenda of respect for human rights), leading to the disengagement of relevant public and private actors. The potential effects of this risk could vary greatly depending on the number and relative importance of these actors and their level of engagement. Still, the probability of a large-scale lack of participation in the country is considered low due to a federal Government strategy in the opposite direction. In any case, mitigation actions must continue to focus on the participatory and inclusive involvement of the most diverse actors in Brazil.



ANNEX 1 - 2023-2027 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK: RESULTS MATRIX

AXIS 1 . ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OUTCOME 1

In 2027, Brazil will have made progress in achieving a sustainable economic transformation that is inclusive and responsive to issues relating to age, gender, race, and ethnicity, with the insertion of the socio-environmental dimension into production chains and improved productivity, and will have become part of the current technological and digital transformation, expanding the country's competitiveness and the development of human capacities.

OUTPUT 1 Micro and small enterprises and entrepreneurs with increased capacity to conduct digital transformation processes and develop innovative technologies based on human rights and responsive to issues of age, gender, race, and ethnicity for the production sectors, such as industry, services, and agriculture, to foster formalization and sustainable production and consumption, both environmentally and socially.

OUTPUT 2 Institutional capacities strengthened to improve public policies and regulatory models for a sustainable economy that favors decarbonization and reindustrialization, intending to add value using innovative, sustainable, resilient investments responsive to issues of age, gender, race and ethnicity, and new technologies, in the public and private sectors, especially in the renewable energy, agroindustry, and infrastructure sectors, thus promoting sustainable consumption, production, and disposal standards.

OUTPUT 3 Public and private institutional capacities strengthened to increase productivity and competitiveness, with a view to productive inclusion, value aggregation, and greater sustainability, especially for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in a possible export and international expansion context, including insertion in global value chains and training Brazilian institutions to participate in international economic forums.

OUTPUT 4 Institutional capacities strengthened for the adoption of macroeconomic policies, including fiscal, monetary and exchange rate, as well as structural and sectoral policies that promote sustainable economic growth and productive transformation with full employment, financial stability, and social and environmental justice.



OUTCOME 2

In 2027, Brazil will have made progress in economic inclusion that contributes to reducing poverty, hunger, vulnerabilities, inequalities, and discrimination based on age, gender, race, and ethnicity, and that safeguard the right to transformative education for the full development of the individual and access to decent work, to income-generating opportunities, to social and economic protection and care policies, and to resilient infrastructures, ensuring equal opportunities and their sustainability.

OUTPUT 1 National and subnational governments, public institutions, and the private sector with strengthened capacities to design and implement policies and initiatives to promote local economic development, income generation, increased employability, and guaranteed decent work, focusing on equal opportunities, on reducing discrimination in economic and labour relations, on pay gaps due to age, gender, race, ethnicity, or nationality, on strengthening the rights of workers, users, and communities affected by economic activities, and on promoting inclusion in equal conditions for women, young people, people with disabilities, migrants, and refugees to protect the rights of populations in vulnerable situations.

OUTPUT 2 Institutional capacities strengthened to improve policies aimed at a positive transition from school to work, focusing on the life projects of children, adolescents, and young people from the perspective of gender, race and ethnicity, with their increased participation in decision-making, for better integration into the labour market to increase opportunities for professional and socio-cultural training and productivity and to encourage environmentally-based entrepreneurship and cooperativism.

OUTPUT 3 Institutional capacities related to infrastructure for the provision of public services and universal social protection systems strengthened, expanding access to health and care policies and income transfers for everyone, from a perspective of generation, gender, race, and ethnicity, with a focus on territories, groups, and individuals in vulnerable situations.

OUTPUT 4 Indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, rural, forest and water populations in general with strengthened capacities to access innovative income alternatives, preserving and applying local traditions and generational knowledge for sustainable use of socio-biodiversity, promoting local products, agroecology, food systems, sustainable natural resource management, and sustainable fishery.

AXIS 2 . SOCIAL INCLUSION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OUTCOME 1

By 2027, Brazil will have expanded and strengthened social protection and other public policies to be more interdisciplinary, inclusive, participatory, and evidence-based, to be attentive to groups and individuals in vulnerable situations, and oriented, at all levels of government, towards respecting human rights and reducing poverty, hunger, and inequalities for groups and individuals in vulnerable situations, as well as promoting age, gender, race, and ethnic equality and environmentally and socially sustainable development.

OUTPUT 1 Management capacities in public policies aimed at social protection, poverty eradication, hunger alleviation, and economic empowerment strengthened, considering regional demographic and social aspects, focusing on territories, groups and people in vulnerable situations, especially the youth and women who suffer multiple discrimination, prioritizing the development of social and economic inclusion strategies, including reduced inequalities in the labour market, stimulating equal levels of qualification, employability, and income between men and women, including for domestic, rural and application workers, and in the care sector. rural.

OUTPUT 2 National and subnational institutional capacities strengthened aimed to produce disaggregated data, indicators, studies, and analyses based on age, gender, race and ethnicity, and other criteria relevant to tackling the multiple dimensions of poverty.

OUTPUT 3 Strengthened capacities to manage public policies on quality education, access, retention, and learning, providing equal protection and inclusion of groups and people in vulnerable situations, and lifelong learning opportunities from the perspective of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, and respecting human rights.

OUTPUT 4 Strengthened capacities to manage public policies for health and for food and nutrition security and sovereignty, focusing on environmentally-adequate production, equal access, quality, and intersectoral action to include and protect all people, especially those in vulnerable situations, including from the perspective of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, plus respecting human rights.

OUTCOME 2

By 2027, Brazil will have expanded and strengthened its rights guarantee systems to be even more effective in the cross-cutting integration of human rights and age, gender, race, and ethnic equality, in addressing violations of those rights and multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including gender-based violence, and to promote the coordinated action among different government bodies at all levels, as well as the participation of civil society.

OUTPUT 1 Women, young people, Black people, refugees, migrants and stateless people, people with disabilities, other discriminated groups and civil society organisations have their capacities strengthened and equal opportunities for social mobilization and participation in designing laws, policies, plans and budgets, to promote social justice, and equality based on age, gender, race, and ethnicity, with respect for human rights.

OUTPUT 2 National and subnational institutional capacities strengthened to prevent and fight address multiple forms of violence against groups and people in vulnerable situations, especially violence based on gender, racism, and territory, and people who suffer multiple and aggravated forms of discrimination, with coordinated action among government branches, federation entities, and civil society.

OUTPUT 3 Institutional capacities strengthened to develop policies and programs to promote responsible, inclusive, and socially fair investments and that aim to reduce inequalities and discrimination based on age, gender, race and ethnicity, with respect for human rights.

OUTPUT 4 intersectoral and cross-cutting nature of public policies aimed at addressing all forms of discrimination and inequalities, especially those based on age, gender, race and ethnicity, and those affecting women and groups and people in vulnerable situations.

AXIS 3 . ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

OUTCOME 1

By 2027, Brazil will have made even further progress in preserving and restoring the environment, in pollution reduction, and in sustainable production, consumption, and disposal, based on knowledge, technology, training, investment and financing, while valuing regional and local specificities and knowledge and promoting food, nutritional, health, water, basic sanitation, and energy sovereignty and security, within the context of sustainable development from the perspective of age, gender, race, and ethnicity.

OUTPUT 1 Strengthened management and governance capacities for policies and programs for restoring degraded areas, preserving biodiversity, and sustainable use of terrestrial, aquatic, and coastal ecosystems, with greater participation, throughout the territory, of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and rural, forest and water populations in general, respecting traditional knowledge and valuing and compensating for the environmental services they provide, as appropriate.

OUTPUT 2 Strengthened management and governance capacities for policies and programs aimed at stimulating a popular, solidary, sustainable, and resilient economy, sustainable production, consumption, and disposal, bioeconomy, innovation, environmentally-appropriate research and development, the generation of decent and inclusive green jobs, valuing the knowledge and ways of life of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and rural, forest, and water populations in general, and considering groups and people in vulnerable situations.

OUTPUT 3 Consolidated management and governance capacities for policies and programs aimed at integrated, sustainable, inclusive, and participatory urban planning to create efficient, resilient, and socially inclusive cities and territories adapted to climate change, providing enhanced integration among people, against pollution, and reducing the use of plastics, and promoting recycling.

OUTPUT 4 Strengthened management and governance capacities for policies and programs on food and nutritional sovereignty and security, on health, water, basic sanitation, energy and climate safety, on reducing pollution, and on adequate, sustainable reduction and treatment of waste, to respond to challenges of urban and rural areas and their outskirts, from a perspective of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, plus with respect for the knowledge and ways of life of the people who live in those territories, and focusing on groups and people in vulnerable situations.

OUTCOME 2

By 2027, Brazil will have made progress in implementing actions to mitigate climate change and adapt to its effects, reduce deforestation and disaster risks, considering groups and people in vulnerable situations, including forcibly displaced people, from the perspective of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, and to protect the territories of indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and rural, forest, and water populations in general, to promote a resilient and decarbonized economy based on national legal and regulatory frameworks and in alignment with current international commitments.

OUTPUT 1 Public and private institutional capacities strengthened to expand and improve the provision of essential services, including social protection networks and the integration of ecosystem services, in a way that they are adapted and more resilient to the effects of climate change, pollution, and disaster risks, paying particular attention to those caused by predatory economic activities.

OUTPUT 2 Strengthened local management capacities, focusing on prevention, preparation, mitigation, and establishment of rapid and lasting responses to protect communities and groups vulnerable to climate change and environmental disasters, responsive to the needs and specificities of biomes and with an emphasis on their natural and cultural heritage, respecting the affected populations' right to life, physical integrity, and health.

OUTPUT 3 Institutional capacities and the capacities of communities and groups exposed to the risks of climate change strengthened, with focus on continuous improvement across various socio-economic sectors in Brazil, including harmonization with sustainability standards and best practices, resilience building, decarbonization, and incentives for sustainable production, consumption, and disposal.

OUTPUT 4 Public and private institutional capacities strengthened to internalize financial, social, and environmental costs of actions necessary to reduce emissions and to support the development of investments and new financing mechanisms for a sustainable, decarbonized, and resilient economy, especially for indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and rural, forest, and water populations in general.

AXIS 4 . GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES

OUTCOME 1

By 2027, within the framework of the democratic rule of law, Brazil will have strengthened its governance, legislation, institutional capacities, and coordination, with an expanded popular participation to develop and implement evidence-based public policies grounded in human rights and equality of age, gender, race, and ethnicity, aiming at preventing and fighting corruption, crimes and multiple forms of violence, and focusing on the territory specificities and on transparency, with innovation, national and international cooperation, and broad participation of society.

OUTPUT 1 Public institution and civil society with strengthened capacities to control, develop, and enforce a legal framework of transparency, integrity, fighting corruption, and technological innovations in the public sector, expanding transparency and access to data and information about the supply and quality of services provided to the population, and developing solutions, based on human rights and equality of ge, gender, race, and ethnicity, for national and local challenges.

OUTPUT 2 Public institutions and civil society with strengthened capacities to expand the right to participation, social control, and social dialogue, including women, children and adolescents, and groups and people in vulnerable situations, concerning inclusive governance, planning, budget, and service provision, focusing on the intersectionality of public policies.

OUTPUT 3 Institutional capacities strengthened for public policies and programs aimed at reducing multiple forms of crime and violence against the most affected and vulnerable populations, paying particular attention to gender-based violence and racial and youth discrimination, in addition to the provision of specialized social assistance and access to justice services for victims, their families, and their communities.

OUTPUT 4 Strengthened capacity of the public sector and civil society to implement successful experiences, both nationally and internationally, including through south-south and trilateral cooperation, to optimize the outcome of public policies.

OUTPUT 5 Strengthened government capacities to ensure a multidimensional approach to fight transnational crimes, particularly during humanitarian crises, and mitigating their impacts on groups and people in vulnerable situations, sharing information and improving evidence-driven policies to respect human rights based on equality of age, gender, race, and ethnicity.

OUTCOME 2

By 2027, Brazilian society - especially groups and people in vulnerable situations - will have greater access to quality public goods and services, digital inclusion and new technologies, greater capacity to exercise their rights and contribute to the decision-making processes, free from violence and discrimination, aiming at reducing inequalities and promoting equality of age, gender, race and ethnicity.

OUTPUT 1 Increased capacity of the public and private sectors and civil society to implement equity approaches based on age, gender, race, ethnicity, diversity, inclusion, and reduction of violence, respecting human rights and leaving no one behind.

OUTPUT 2 Strengthened and participatory public management, based on evidence and disaggregated data, establishing strategies for designing, executing, monitoring, and for participatory evaluation of public policies with special attention to groups and people in vulnerable situations.

OUTPUT 3 Public institution capacities strengthened for strategic, integrated, and participatory government planning with a view to the convergence of State actions and the integration of their structuring roles, focusing on improving access to quality public goods and services, especially for groups and people in vulnerable situations.

AXIS 5 . RELATION BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS

OUTCOME 1

By 2027, Brazil will have strengthened and enhanced its strategies, public policies, and institutional capacity, -at all government levels and together with the private sector and civil society, -to prevent, mitigate and respond to humanitarian crises and disasters, based on evidence, with special attention to affected populations, refugees, migrants and stateless people, and other groups and people in vulnerable situations, considering all their diversity, tackling xenophobia and intolerance and promoting respect for human rights, equality of age, gender, race and ethnicity, and sustainable development.

OUTPUT 1 Institutional capacities strengthened to implement and reinforce policies, regulatory frameworks, and social protection and rights enforcement networks, -at all government levels and with civil society-, for emergency response, protection, and social and economic integration of populations affected by humanitarian crises and disasters, refugees, migrants and stateless people, women, children, adolescents, and other groups and people in vulnerable situations, in addition to providing support for host communities.

OUTPUT 2 Studies, collection of disaggregated data, diagnoses, and methodologies developed, and study centers and observatories promoted for designing and strengthening policies for prevention, mitigation, and response to humanitarian crises, disasters, crises generated by climate change and flows of refugees, migrants, and stateless people, focusing on children, adolescents, and women, and preventing multiple forms of violence in these contexts.

OUTPUT 3 Strengthened capacity of groups and people in vulnerable situations, from the perspective of age, gender, race and ethnicity, to participate effectively in dialogues and consensus-building on policies, plans, laws and budgets, especially on actions to prevent, mitigate, assist on and respond to humanitarian crises, disasters, and flows of refugees, migrants and stateless people, using mechanisms prepared and implemented at all government levels.

OUTPUT 4 Strengthened capacities of governments, civil society, and humanitarian organisations for developing public policies and risk reduction and disaster management strategies based on evidence and centered on respect for human rights and equality of age, gender, race, and ethnicity.

ANNEX 2 . NORMATIVE FRAMEWORK

STANDARDS IN FORCE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES, FUNDS, AND PROGRAMMES APPLICABLE TO THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IN BRAZIL

The standards governing the activities of United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Programmes within the scope of the 2023-2027 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Brazil are based, including concerning privileges and immunities, on international instruments agreed upon and in force in the Federative Republic of Brazil and each of the United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Programmes established in the Country.

The international instruments agreed upon and in force in the Federative Republic of Brazil and each of the United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Programmes established in the Country, which is known as the UN System, comprise one or more of the treaties below, as applicable:

- a) Basic Agreement on Technical Assistance between the United States of Brazil and the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency, signed on December 29, 1964 (called "Basic Agreement on Technical Assistance" and enacted by Decree No. 59308, of September 23, 1966);
- b) Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, dated November 21, 1947 (the so-called "Specialized Agencies Convention" - Decree No. 52288, of July 24, 1963); and
- c) Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, dated February 13, 1946 (the so-called "General Convention" - Decree No. 27784, of February 16, 1950).

The Federative Republic of Brazil applies these standards to the activities of the United Nations Agencies, Funds, and Programmes established in the Country in relation to the 2023-2027 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Brazil.

ANNEX 3 . HARMONIZED APPROACH TO CASH TRANSFERS (HACT)

The operations of the Cooperation Framework will be based on the development of Joint Work Plans (JWP) and Specific Programme/Project Documents, which describe the results to be achieved and represent an agreement between UN System agencies and each implementing partner on the use of the corresponding financial resources and their transfer.

Transfers of financial resources and the use thereof will be the subject of a specific instrument, subject to the terms and limitations of the relevant standards (a) contained in Brazilian legislation, (b) concerning UN policies and procedures, and (c) of international law.

ANNEX 4: CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

REPORT ON PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS FOR FORMULATING THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IN BRAZIL

This document presents a systematization of data from four public consultation instruments used to support the preparation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework in Brazil (2023-2027):

The survey was conducted to mark the **75th anniversary of the United Nations** and made available on the UN's social networks in 2020⁵⁹. Around 20,000 people responded to this survey;

Focus groups were created to prepare the Common Country Analysis (CCA), a broad consultation with entities representing the most vulnerable groups, in which over 1,200⁶⁰ people participated between 2020 and 2021;

The **survey on priority themes for Brazil**, present on the UN's social networks and the government platform Participa+ Brasil in 2022, was responded to by around 1,400⁶¹ people;

Focus groups on priority themes for Brazil were held in 2022 with public and private entities - Third Sector, associations representing municipalities, states, and civil society and had the participation of 82 people⁶².

The consultation data were systematized, anonymized, and presented according to the Sustainable Development priority themes: economic transformation; social inclusion; environment and climate change; governance and institutional capacities; and relation between humanitarian and sustainable development actions. Each is divided into problem diagnosis or mapping; suggestions for changes; and recommendations to the United Nations. None of them is an exclusive reflection of the Government's opinion.

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Economic transformation was associated with some sub-topics in the survey: In the context of conducting the survey to mark the 75th anniversary of the UN at the time of the Covid-19 pandemic in Brazil, rethinking the global economy was mentioned in 21% of responses about what the priority of international cooperation should be in recovering from the health crisis (it was the 6th item chosen out of 12). In the 2022 survey on sustainable development priority themes, the ones mentioned most frequently were: Professional training and improvement of the educational system (22%); Employment, defending decent work, and tackling informality (21%); and Inequality and discrimination in the job market (18%). The themes stood out in the focus groups as well.

According to focus group respondents, **professional training and education** could reduce social inequalities and contribute to a future economy that incorporates (digital) innovation, human rights, and climate change. For that, it must be present at

different production chain levels, in industry and agriculture. Furthermore, they are seen as impacting workers' productivity and income, both currently seen as decreasing.

The importance of professional training and education is a result of a job **market transformation scenario in Brazil**, marked by the Labour Reform (deemed ineffective both by those who see it as restrictive and those who see it as essential to make contracts more flexible), an economic austerity agenda (the Spending Cap), and a decrease in income. The latter refers to new forms of contracting and employment, which are both precarious and informal (online platforms and "*pejotização*" (an independent-contractor-only hiring policy) were mentioned). Despite these changes, manual, domestic, and care work are still undervalued.

In the context of economic transformation, respondents often mentioned: **inequalities and asymmetries** in the labour market, such as the gender pay gap; regional differences; racial discrimination or discrimination against vulnerable migrants. The challenges faced by young and LGBTQIA+ people who are often prevented from accessing the formal job market and, therefore, need to resort to marginalized activities were also mentioned. Regarding young people, respondents see a decrease in affirmative actions in companies. Some groups further suggested a need to discuss the construction of supports to prevent unjustified mass layoffs.

Vulnerable migrants and refugees face more difficulties accessing work and, therefore, accept precarious and undignified work. A lack of documentation and challenges in validating diplomas lead them to work in jobs they were not trained in. Alongside vulnerable people, migrants and refugees are victims of **slavery-like work** and **child labour**. The former grows as inspections decrease (technical tax auditors are not renewed), and child labour, in turn, still exists in its most extreme forms. A crucial element is maintaining the List of Worst Forms of Child Labour (TIP) and the Dirty List on Slavery-like Labour.

The group also made **recommendations to the United Nations**. To help overcome challenges, the UN can:

1. Support public debates on the implementation of a macroeconomic policy to generate employment and income, based on sustainable development with the SDGs as a parameter, and improve conventions on decent work;
2. Promote productive inclusion through relationships with companies to promote professional training and education throughout the production chain and create online courses for young people (related to innovation, agriculture, or startups in small cities);
3. Help map the economy's future and understand new types of work that no longer bind people to minimum wages. Promote knowledge about new cooperatives, self-organized workers, and solid waste management;
4. Advise on innovation initiatives and reduce bureaucracy in businesses, attracting international investors who value the bioeconomy and technological development by creating an investment attraction agency and offering international expertise to establish partnerships;
5. Reflect on new economic metrics that are more interesting in terms of sustainable development than the GDP (which suggests that groups, such as Indigenous peoples, are undeveloped) and harmonize this understanding broadly;
6. Advocate for the human rights of the most vulnerable people in the job market: fight for non-disclosure of HIV status of people living with HIV/AIDS; protect traditional and Indigenous communities, trans people, women, and girls; prevent racial discrimination and act on regional inequalities through a platform to monitor municipal vocations;
7. Support national action to prevent slavery-like work and the worst forms of child labour;
8. Support initiatives to make Brazil's economy more competitive, investing in revitalizing the Brazilian industrial sector and producing beyond the supply of commodities;
9. Vocalize and take a stand (aligned with different agencies) on the country's economic condition and labour rights. Follow the same parameters in relationships with private sector business leaders to strengthen responsibility regarding inclusive, ethical, and integrated production; and ensure that partnerships with them and international banks conduct due diligence in human rights.

⁵⁹ ¹ In the UN75 survey, 42.5% of respondents were young people aged 16 to 30, 60.4% were women, and 68.9% had finished high school.

⁶⁰ ² 18 consultations were conducted with 1,218 people from civil society and the public sector that hold actions focused on vulnerable groups or data production.

⁶¹ ³ Around 1,400 responded the survey on priority themes (on both platforms): 54% were women, 46% of which were aged 30 to 45; 36% were self-declared Black and Brown people; 6% had some form of disability, and 51% had a postgraduate degree. UN Brazil's social networks used chatbot technology to capture responses even from users who did not complete the survey. Because of this, the number of responses varies for each question. The first question was responded 1,472 times. At the time of the survey, visits to the UN Instagram profile rose 28.8% (in August 2022), and Twitter and Instagram statistics increased compared to the previous month.

⁶² ⁴ Nine focus groups were held with 82 people. Among the respondents, 45.1% were aged 35 to 45, 47.6% were women, and 68.3% had postgraduate degrees.

SOCIAL INCLUSION

The **social inclusion** axis reflects the Brazilian context in recent years due to the pandemic and increased poverty rates. In the 2022 survey, Quality education was the most mentioned sub-topic at 22%, followed by Food and Nutrition Security (18%) and Quality health (13%).

In the 2020 survey's question about international cooperation priorities that could help the country recover from the pandemic, 34% of responses mentioned **access to health** (1st place), followed by the need to address **social inequalities** that have increased due to COVID-19 and **universal access to clean water and sanitation**. Health also emerged as the 2nd most frequent alternative (46%) for respondents when asked about the global trends that could affect the future the most. Better access to **education** was the biggest desire for the future (52% of responses).

The survey results relate to the sub-topics that emerged most frequently in the focus groups: education, health, food and nutrition security, and social exclusion. Regarding **education**, respondents perceived a decrease in budgets and monitoring of school dropout rates. Access to early childhood



education is not universal, especially among low-income Black families. Another limitation mentioned by respondents was digital exclusion (especially as it relates to trans and disabled people). Education is also seen as being associated with the economy, science, and technology (areas in which Brazil invests little).

Respondents see **food insecurity and increased hunger** as a result of impoverishment, more expensive products, and inflation. They are part of a context where formal employment is decreasing and essential social programmes are insufficient. Some respondents mentioned that food security has been neglected in recent years, and this negligence was reinforced by the extinction of the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA). They also mentioned disinvestment in family farming as opposed to investment in export agribusiness (which explains the paradox of high production against the levels of hunger in Brazil), neglect toward school meals policies, and the use of pesticides.

Health was another theme often mentioned by respondents. The focus groups also referred to the undervaluation of the Universal Healthcare System (SUS) and the setback in policies related to psychoactive substance use and mental health (they criticized the emphasis given to institutionalization and the valorization of private, proselytist establishments). Psychological suffering caused by **social exclusion** was also mentioned and was perceived as a **structural trait** of Brazilian society. Thus, many of the respondents noted that the rights of specific groups, such as people with disabilities, people living with mental disorders, people living with HIV/AIDS, homeless people, migrants and refugees, the elderly under social security benefits, the trans and *travesti* population facing violence and discrimination in public services and at work, are often not enforced. **Racism and gender inequality** are also structural. Emergency measures to fight exclusion include income transfer programmes and the Continuous Benefit Programme (Benefício de Prestação Continuada). Most respondents suggested the Tax Reform as a means to foster structural transformations.

In addition to the most mentioned themes, the groups **briefly mentioned** other themes. One of them refers to the fourth most mentioned topic in the 2022 survey, Basic sanitation and clean water (13%).

Although the Sanitation Framework is essential, many groups are still prevented from accessing this right. A lack of public safety, waste management, and efficient and inclusive public transport were also mentioned.

Parallel to the diagnosis, **suggestions were made for changes in Brazil**, such as the dissemination of information to reduce prejudice and stigma; the need for municipal programmes to combat slavery-like work; the promotion of income transfer policies based on affirmative policies (race, gender, and disability); an update to CADÚnico registrations; the inclusion of Food and Nutrition Security in curricula. Regarding education, preventing privatization and expanding human rights education and affirmative action policies in universities is necessary.

The following are also part of the solutions framework: resume the National Housing Policy (with affirmative action for trans people), housing financing, investments in basic sanitation, increase health financing, and fight against violence against women; tax unhealthy products and set limits on their advertising; expand inclusion through communications; reduce digital inequality through training in quality internet use; and give immigrants the right to vote.

In this context, the following **recommendations were made to the United Nations**:

1. Support the transversal confrontation of structural situations in the Global South: structural racism; structural homophobia; xenophobia; disinvestment and lobbying to weaken universal health, education, and social service systems;
2. Maintain and strengthen joint action to welcome and include refugees and migrants; improve cooperation with companies and government agencies on this topic;
3. Strengthen self-declaration rights of Indigenous populations and their autonomous participation; strengthen initiatives for women's financial autonomy;
4. Support the use of technologies to monitor violations of rights (such as the rights of the homeless population) and promote programmes around this theme, such as the creation of UN Law Promoters to disseminate quality information;
5. Strengthen the concept that we can leave no one behind regarding matters as essential as clean water, sanitation, and hunger. Still on this last theme, increase enforcement with public

authorities around public policies, promote sustainable agriculture, and help raise stakeholder awareness;

6. Make frameworks, such as human rights frameworks, a reference for companies and the public sector and ensure that they are enforced in all its processes (decent wages, inclusion, fair trade), and apply the best international practices in Brazil;
7. Vocalize and induce debates, seeking to raise awareness of Brazil's current setbacks in social inclusion and human rights agendas about various groups, such as the LGBTQIA+ population. The UN could also set goals, rules, and guidelines for the private and public sector on issues related to the SDGs;
8. Train municipal social protection employees to expand the distribution of the State's social services and provide technical and specialized support for social inclusion, especially for issues of slavery-like labour;
9. Advocate more firmly on strengthening and financing public and chronic health systems (HIV/AIDS, diabetes) and mental health;
10. Support and encourage the data production and monitoring of the different social inclusion sub-topics, seeking coordination with universities, research institutes, and civil society organisations by debating financing and access to funds.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The themes of **Environment and Climate Change** were also present in the consultations. In the UN75 survey, a protected environment came in 2nd place in the question about what else respondents want to see in 25 years (42%). More sustainable consumption and production was next (38%). These desires relate to the perception that climate change and environmental issues are the ones that impact people's futures the most (76%). In the 2022 survey, Biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources (17%) and Illegal deforestation (16%) were the most recurrent sub-topics, followed by Indigenous peoples and traditional communities (12%), Pollution and solid waste (11%), and Green economy, including green jobs (11%).

The focus group respondents also stressed the relevance of this theme for Brazil. They noticed that some processes, such as increased deforestation, fires, and illegal mining and extraction, **threaten biodiversity and forest life**. These threats are made worse due to the advancement of large ventures that affect original and traditional peoples (by threatening their territories); the rise of monoculture farming and a lack of investment in family farming; the illegal occupation of land; the increased use of pesticides; little resilience in the face of environmental disasters (floods and landslides) that most often affect more vulnerable groups.

An increase in **deaths and violence against environmentalists, human rights defenders, and Indigenous or rural leaders** was also noted. This type of violence and the illegal use of Indigenous lands or environmental reserves usually go unpunished in the country, and sanctions against companies that commit ecological crimes are minimal. A feeling of regression exists relating to environmental policies and less financing, the dismantling of public bodies (such as FUNAI and IBAMA), and a decrease in popular participation through the relevant channels.

Elements related to the environment also appeared in **urban settings**, as the outskirts are being perceived as growing because many families find it impossible to remain in the countryside. In the cities, the respondents highlight precarious housing located in risk areas, pollution, water contamination, and solid waste disposal. Excessive consumption and the inexistence of an awareness policy about it were also mentioned.

Some of the difficulties surrounding this theme are: biofuels are not always suitable for Brazilian fleets; a low-carbon economy is not widely disseminated, as

are measurement methodologies (on the resilience of the production system, irrigation system, and deforestation). Another problem found when diagnosing is the different levels of familiarity with this issue among municipalities, states, and the country as a whole (the municipalities feel distant from this theme). Something else that needs to be done to progress on this matter is to establish a critical view of "clean" energy impacting the regions where it is installed. The diversity of Brazilian biomes poses a conservation challenge, mainly as it relies on general and non-specific agendas only. Technical instruments and pressure on environmental licensing are fragile.

Despite these problems, Brazil has the **potential** to become a reference on this theme. Recognizing existing initiatives (such as participating in the Race to Zero) and encouraging the production of Brazilian technology and fair transition are important steps. Close attention should be paid to the oceans as well. Furthermore, **suggestions** were made concerning the need to accelerate regenerative agriculture and create sustainable development models that coexist with forests, to consider the environment associated with health, well-being, and food, to invest in a circular economy, afforestation, and urban forestry, and to increase energy sources (such as green hydrogen).

Respondents also mentioned the need to **resume** agreements, policies, and systems that have had positive effects in Brazil (the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon - PPCDAM and the Brazilian Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Lands - PNGATI, the National Environmental System - SISNAMA, and the National Environmental Policy) and to stimulate civil society's participation in formulating and monitoring public policies. At the State level, domestic and foreign companies should be inspected regarding social and environmental rights violations, due diligence and investigation in production chains should be strengthened, and an adequate budget for climate adaptation and resilience, risk management, prevention, and response to disasters should be allocated. To build a sustainable development model, traditional knowledge, the relationship between Indigenous and traditional peoples and the land, and support for agroecology should be considered.

Respondents perceived Brazil as a significant player in international forums and **recommended to the United Nations**:

1. Support the formulation of policies to protect Indigenous peoples and traditional communities, ensuring that they have a voice and space in governance structures;
2. Enhance the protection of human rights defenders and environmentalists, establishing partnerships with organisations operating in conflict areas;
3. Ensure spaces where children and adolescents can learn about the environment, supporting projects and programmes to build a more respectful relationship with nature and that encourage them to play sports;
4. Provide expertise for producing climate materials and data, understanding carbon credits, and adjusting climate plans to global levels. The UN is considered vital for translating metrics into local realities;
5. Make resources available through the Green Climate Fund for projects, public policies, and public-private partnerships, seek partnerships with large international funds, and raise funds for restoration, conservation, and social inclusion projects;
6. Encourage academic research to consider the oceans, including them in the national curriculum and promoting debates on blue carbon;
7. Support the circular economy and startups and accelerators in the sustainability area (watersheds, green hydrogen) by attracting foreign resources;
8. Require compliance with international goals and treaties, transform good intentions into effective actions, and reward public and private initiatives for conscious consumption and sustainability;
9. Promote debates on the setback in environmental policies, the need to maintain the current

regulatory framework, the participation of civil society, and the resumption of policies;

10. Assist in raising awareness about banks' sources of financial resources and create incentives for entrepreneurs, support the private sector in starting sustainable practices, and encourage economic conservation mechanisms (payment methods);
11. Seek connections between the local and international spheres, recognizing the role of mayors and governors, encouraging cooperation with states and municipalities, training public managers at subnational levels, and increasing their participation in COPs;
12. Strengthen Brazil's image abroad by displaying the country's positive initiatives; and
13. Seek ways to regulate the private sector to monitor and recognize important initiatives. Demonstrate, with evidence, the efficiency of the Global Compact.





GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES

The most mentions on **governance and institutional capacities** in the survey on priority themes was to Fight corruption (17%). Several alternatives followed with approximately the same percentage: Racism, racial discrimination, and gender inequality in places of power; Access to justice and the guarantee of the rule of law; Data production and evidence-based policies; Human Rights, Citizen Participation, Qualification of managers and public servants, and Government Accountability were mentioned 11% of times.

The focus groups see governance and institutional capacities as vital for economic transformation, social inclusion, and environmental preservation: **trust in institutions** must exist in all of these areas. When making a diagnosis about the country, some groups suggested that the governance model needs to be revised to produce greater social participation and equity, turning government companies into an example of ethics, improving legal security (through reforms seen as fundamental), and guaranteeing **democracy**.

The respondents noticed current situations that weaken the State, such as a **lack of popular participation** (due to the extinction or transformation of the structure of councils, commissions, and forums) and the dismantling of public agencies associated with specific agendas - which led them to suggest that some of them need to be protected, such as the Public Prosecution Office. Respondents also mentioned: the discredit and attacks on civil society organisations and the S-System; a lack of transparency (especially in the imposition of secrecy and the Secret Budget), and the weakening of access to information laws (such as the LAI Act).

Moving on from the federal level, **states and municipalities** mentioned the importance of strengthening representation associations (and suggested that a Framework may be necessary) and creating databases on holders of legislative positions to improve commitments to pacts and conventions and increase the federative dialogue.

Respondents mentioned some weaknesses around **State functions**, such as the setback concerning the Sustainable Development Goals and the failure to update the SDG Panel. Some items that will be discussed in more detail in the next section of this report, such as the high incarceration rates, difficulties in accessing the Justice System, and a lack of land regularization, were highlighted. In this scenario, the State is seen as violating human rights, such as in health and justice services (problems faced by LGBTQIA+ people, women, trans women, and *travestis*).

Another problem mentioned in all survey themes was the insufficiency of **data production** (and disaggregated data - considering race, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, etc.) to better understand the Brazilian reality and support public policies. This absence is perceived, for example, in a lack of official statistics on recorded deaths of trans people. Respondents noticed a decrease in investments in data production. In this context, the positive role of research institutes and foundations was emphasized.

Given this diagnosis, respondents made some **suggestions**, such as the need to recover public agencies' constitutional functions, protect institutions that defend human rights (such as the Public Prosecution Office), enforce the Federal Constitution, and invest in federal relationships and enhanced dialogues with different players (at all levels, including municipal levels). At the same time, consultation instruments, such as the Participatory Budget, should be encouraged. Some respondents mentioned the need to reestablish the National SDG Commission.

Some other suggestions included: the production and availability of public data on human rights and the expansion of investments in research; investment in agrarian reform and Indigenous territory management policies; the creation of a Climate Change Agency (to set goals, put pressure on institutions, and monitor them). The importance of establishing public policies that consider regional, financial, and cultural asymmetries and seek transparency in financing flows was also emphasized.

In the scope of governance and institutional capacities, respondents **recommended that the UN:**

1. Train public servants who work in client service to minimize conflicts and prejudice, sharing good practices, training people to understand the political system, helping civil servants understand international financing and bid notices, and creating Government Centers;
2. Help, using political and financial resources, public institutions to expand institutional capacities and guarantee the independence of agencies that monitor, inspect, and punish violations of human rights;
3. Encourage the resumption of social dialogues and inspection of public policies with the participation of civil society. Encourage the creation of observatories, commissions, and thematic chambers, like what happened at Rio+20;

4. Establish a partnership with the Government for a new baseline on SDG compliance and build alliances with the IBGE for remote advice;
5. Pay close attention to municipalities and states through their connection with international experiences; strengthen representation associations; support the creation of databases on the municipal Legislative and Executive powers; empower state governments to encourage subnational diplomacy; provide possibilities for public compliance and agree on agendas;
6. Develop tools to help managers have control over the use of public funds and instruments for monitoring/evaluating public policies;
7. Strengthen compliance with the LAI Act, ensuring access to public data; review and support the implementation of the Transparency Act;
8. Strengthen and recognize the country's research institutions (such as CNPq, IBGE, INPE, Butantã Institute, and Fiocruz);
9. Increase control and punishment for public companies on ethics and corruption. Strengthen reporting mechanisms and public mobilization proposals;
10. Create mechanisms for measuring the positive or negative impacts that companies generate to propose a governance standard; strengthen regulatory agencies;
11. Improve the alignment between UN System agencies; enhance consultations with civil society; establish an agency that will regulate the investments and actions; and
12. Expand the United Nations' communication possibilities with the public and private sectors by granting better access to the UN website and translating its documents into Portuguese.

RELATION BETWEEN HUMANITARIAN AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS

In the **Relationship between humanitarian and development actions**, respondents mentioned situations of conflict, violence, and human rights violations. In the UN75 survey, armed conflicts and politically motivated violence were the 3rd trend that could affect the future the most (at 33%). However, only 8% of respondents cited a need to increase efforts to prevent and reduce conflicts as a priority for recovering from the pandemic. In this year's survey, Violence against women and girls (20%), Violence, organized crime and drug trafficking (19%), Discrimination and misinformation (13%), and Democratic space (12%) were the most cited themes.

One of the most recurring sub-topics in the focus groups was **violence**. One of its forms is violence against women and girls (and especially against Black women), evidenced by the increase in **femicide** rates. The groups also noticed decreased financing for programmes related to this theme. Violence against peasants, traditional communities, and Indigenous peoples in rural areas was cited: many conflicts in this area concern land insecurity, illegal mining, and deforestation. The respondents reported ageism, disrespect for the elderly, and prejudice/violence toward the LGBTQIA+ population. In this context, the high death rates of trans and *travesti* people and the constant feeling of insecurity were mentioned.

Brazilian Black people in Brazil share this feeling and suffer from **racial discrimination** and **structural racism**: young Black people are the majority of victims of **violent death** and **deprivation of liberty**. Innumerable rights are violated in prisons in the form of overcrowding, poor facilities, inadequate food, and greater exposure to diseases. The legal system is slow. Respondents called attention to the increase in imprisoned women, the underreporting of deaths in the system during the pandemic, and the lack of incentives to work. The space that private prisons are now occupying in Brazil was negatively highlighted.

Still on this theme, respondents mentioned **police brutality**, especially in slums and outskirts communities, where the population is vastly Black and lower class. Many residents are affected by violent

actions allegedly against drug trafficking. On this last element, some groups see territorial disputes as a driver of violence but note that no qualified debate on psychoactive substance use exists in Brazil.

Vulnerable migrants and refugees were mentioned in this theme. Respondents perceived an increase in food insecurity and difficulties with documentation, which prevents this public from accessing formal work, signing up for social programmes, and putting children into the education system. Language barriers can hinder or delay access to services, as can xenophobia. In the UN75 survey, better management of international migration was barely present among what respondents would most like to see in 25 years (chosen only 4% of the time). Global trends that could impact people's lives in the future included forced migration and displacement (21%). Despite mentioning that important advances have been made in welcoming migrants and refugees, respondents noticed discourses encouraging competition between migrants, refugees, and Brazilian workers and cases of violence and homicides.

A shared feeling of **growing violence in Brazil** was noted. On the one hand, hate speech and fake news on social media increased. On the other hand, an increase in gun owners was seen as negative and part of a rising warmongering culture in the country. This scenario involves the criminalization of social battles, mobilizations (such as strikes), social movements, and the discredit of organisations such as trade unions. Political violence has increased, as have digital persecution and threats and deaths of human rights defenders, rural leaders, and journalists (including women journalists and transphobia and homophobia). Some respondents mentioned psychological suffering related to these forms of violence.

In some cases, the Brazilian Government has been found to be **omissive** or the source of human rights violations. In this sense, respondents mentioned the weakening of the Federal Labour Court and of the Public Prosecution Office, deaths from COVID-19, the discredit in the country's vaccination coverage, and reports of abuse surrounding Brazilian military personnel in peace-keeping and humanitarian action abroad. These issues have not received sufficient attention in the national justice system or international courts.

The focus groups made **suggestions and presented solutions** to some items in this diagnosis, referring to the need to increase social participation and strengthen forums, such as Public Security; the search for alternatives to reduce police brutality, such as installing cameras on uniforms; the creation of physical and digital security mechanisms for human rights defenders and the press (ensuring punishment for perpetrators and compensation for families). Respondents emphasized that digital platforms need to be held accountable to suspend content that violates freedom of expression and incites hatred, and perceived as highly positive the UN initiatives with the justice system, especially with the National Council of Justice.

Respondents made **recommendations to the United Nations** on this theme:

1. Strengthen its stand and constraints against attacks on democracy and Human Rights by i) creating mechanisms to make human rights a parameter for evaluating companies; ii) condemning violent practices against human rights defenders; iii) holding the State accountable in international courts in cases of violation; iv) inhibiting violent practices against journalists and the press (driving debates on the journalist protection act and offering training to legal agents on freedom of the press);
2. Make a priority of encouraging actions that fight violence against women and girls urgently;
3. Strengthen projects based on gender, race, and age groups, ensure the Government produces data to establish public policies;
4. Debate the decriminalization of drug use based on international examples; provide technical advice for the development of other approaches to the problem;
5. Assist in the establishment of service centers for migrants and refugees; train servers to provide services; come up with ways to present social benefits to this public; encourage new discussions on the framework for protecting migrants; promote education initiatives against hate and xenophobia;
6. Increase contact with different government spheres, especially with municipalities, to disseminate peace promotion initiatives;
7. Moderate reflections on gun ownership among the population and incarceration, holding new initiatives with the justice system; promote the Public Prosecution Office's roles; reflect on international experiences to promote debates;
8. Contribute to education aimed at peace and non-violent conflict resolution; and
9. Help disseminate access to other levels of support, such as the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, promoting the alternatives presented through these channels.



FINAL REMARKS

The surveys indicated a variety of challenges. Some emerged due to the **health crisis**, and the UN75 Campaign survey shows that respondents hope that international cooperation acts to support the countries and communities most affected by its effects. However, other problems are **structural**, such as **racial discrimination and gender inequalities**. Faced with these challenges, the consultations can help understand the demands of the Brazilian population. In the priority themes survey, Brazilians identified the most relevant Sustainable Development Goals to the activities of the United Nations. In this context, the following stood out: **No Poverty** (16%), **Quality Education** (16%), and **Zero Hunger** (15%).

In addition to these indications, the focus group respondents believe that the relationship between the SDGs is complex. A **systemic view** is vital to

understanding the connections between themes and overcoming the diagnoses' challenges. Thus, seeing the economic transformation, social inclusion, and the environment as isolated phenomena would only result in specific actions that do not correspond to the difficulties faced in project management and initiatives associated with these themes. A systemic way of understanding reality was seen as a **new approach** that recognizes the limits of the capitalist economic system and focuses on care and new ways of imagining future opportunities. The UN, considered a **visionary agency**, has a vital role in this matter and must, according to the respondents, improve the alignment between its agencies to tackle the problems found.

Some **partnerships** were mentioned and recommended to better face the problems listed by the focus group respondents:

1. Partnerships with funds, financing mechanisms, and (clean and inclusive) technologies to create open innovation or competition for financing;
2. Partnerships with national and international development banks;
3. Partnerships with the National Financial System to promote National Financial Citizenship and Green Financing;
4. Partnerships with the global financial market;
5. Partnership with the Brazilian Development Association (ABDE) and the Brazilian Banking Federation (FREBABAN);
6. Public-private partnerships with clear criteria that consider the SDGs;
7. Public-private and transversal partnerships to implement the carbon market;
8. Partnerships with the private sector, such as the Global Compact, on themes such as education, innovation, human rights, the environment, and fighting corruption;
9. Partnerships with research institutions and institutes;
10. Partnerships with universities in research and extension to become familiar with academic production on the 2030 Agenda;
11. Partnerships with the S-System to strengthen existing initiatives, use its capillarity, and support its existence;

12. Partnerships with civil society, non-governmental organisations, social movements, trade unions, entities, and foundations to reinforce their importance and maintain their activities and promote courses on the Brazilian political system;
13. Partnerships with Indigenous peoples and *quilombola* communities;
14. Partnerships between subnational entities, such as the National Front of Mayors and Municipal Representative Associations, such as ABRACAM;
15. Partnerships with councilmembers due to the impact they have on the daily lives of communities;
16. Partnerships with media outlets to promote UN actions;
17. Partnerships with the Public Prosecution Office and the Labour Prosecution Office.

The feeling that Brazil's challenges are diverse and have not been addressed appropriately is palpable in public consultations. In the UN75 questionnaire, 45% of respondents believed that people would be worse off in 2045, showing a pessimistic view of the future. Likewise, the focus groups mentioned feeling the setbacks in matters that are considered a priority for the country's sustainable development. Despite this, the country's **joint actions** were perceived as vital or highly important in 97% of responses to the 2020 questionnaire when considering trends for the future. In 2022, the **United Nations** was cited as relevant to Sustainable Development in 80% of responses and should act primarily in: Normative/legal support - assistance in implementing and monitoring global norms and standards, including international treaties and agreements (16%); Capabilities - development of capacities and technical assistance, including planning, management, evaluation, and training, among others (16%); and Implementation of the 2030 Agenda - Advising policies and public leaders to implement the 2030 Agenda (15%).



ANNEX 5 . INSTITUTIONS THAT TOOK PART IN THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK FOCUS GROUPS

- Brazilian Association of Municipal Chambers – ABRACAM
- Brazilian Association of Public Health – ABRASCO
- Citizenship Action
- Adventist Development and Relief Agency – ADRA Brazil
- AEGEA Saneamento
- Ambev
- Brazil Amnesty International
- Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil – APIB
- Brazilian Association of Investigative Journalism – ABRAJI
- Caatinga Association
- Association of Producers of the Semi-Arid Region of Piauí – APASPI
- Association for Volunteers in International Service – AVSI Brasil
- BRF
- Unified Workers’ Central – CUT
- Migrant Support and Pastoral Center
- Brazilian Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock - CNA
- National Confederation of Bank Workers – CNB
- National Confederation of Industry – CNI
- National Transport Confederation
- CPFL Energia S.A.
- Inter-union Department of Statistics and Socio-economic Studies – DIEESE
- Enel Brasil S.A.
- National Front of Mayors – FNP
- Brazilian Forum of Public Security
- National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour – FNPETI
- Abring Foundation
- Foundation for Amazon Sustainability
- Dom Cabral Foundation
- Earth Foundation
- GESTOS
- Government of the Federal District
- Government of the State of Paraíba
- Government of the State of Goiás
- Government of the State of Minas Gerais
- Government of the State of Rondônia
- Government of the State of Santa Catarina
- Government of the State of São Paulo
- Government of the State of Tocantins
- Government of the State of Acre
- Government of the State of Mato Grosso do Sul
- Government of the State of Rio Grande do Norte
- Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul
- Boticário Group
- Sustainable Cities Institute
- Institute for Social and Economic Studies – INESC
- Institute for Technology and Society – ITS Brazil
- Institute for Society, Population, and Nature – ISPN
- Mosaic Fertilizantes
- Natura Cosméticos
- Organization of Brazilian Cooperatives – OCB
- Global Compact
- Politize!
- RARE Brasil
- Women Entrepreneurs Network
- National Network for Early Childhood – RNPI
- SDG Brazil Network
- Repórter Brasil
- RNP+Brasil
- National Service For Commercial Education – SENAC
- National Rural Learning Service – SENAR
- National Service for Cooperative Learning – SESCOOP
- SOS Mata Atlântica
- Suzano
- Unilever
- Vale S.A and Vale Cultural Institute
- World Vision
- WWF Brazil



UNITED NATIONS
BRAZIL

