



AGENDA

# Brasil Sustentável

*Agenda for a More  
Sustainable Brazil*



PÁTRIA AMADA  
**BRASIL**  
BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

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# FOREWORD FROM THE MINISTER

I am very pleased to present the **Agenda for a More Sustainable Brazil** (Agenda Brasil +Sustentável). This publication outlines actions and initiatives of the Federal Government to overcome the challenges in the fight against poverty and social inequalities. We are fully confident that the continued strive for improvements in education, health, sanitation, job creation and generation of income is the most effective means to improve the living conditions of the Brazilian people.

Since its inception, the **Auxílio Brasil** program has benefited over 21 million families in extreme poverty. The **Green and Yellow House Program** (Casa Verde e Amarela, in Portuguese) provided access to decent housing for over 731,000 low-income families. Regarding water security, over BRL 14 billion (approximately US\$ 2.6 billion) were invested in the **transposition of the São Francisco River** initiative, benefiting five states in the northeast of Brazil and improving the quality of life of 12 million Brazilians in 390 municipalities.

It is also worth mentioning, in regard to humanitarian aid, that the Federal Government welcomed over 115,000 families, assisting 224,000 immigrants from different countries through the Auxílio Brasil program. In total, BRL 842 million were directly invested, in addition to the provision of shelter and food.

The Brazilian Government is fully aware of the importance of the convergence of economic growth and environmental protection for the purpose of eradicating poverty.

The Agenda for a More Sustainable Brazil enshrines the Brazilian commitment towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and consolidates a plan of concrete actions towards this objective, with a view to reducing inequalities and improving the well-being of Brazilians.

On September 30th, 2022, the synergy between public governance policies and international best practices was reinforced by Brazil's submission of the initial memorandum, which formally inaugurated the direct dialogue phase with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as part of the process of accession to the organization.

We consolidate, in this publication, the national priorities and governmental actions at the federal level that contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The strengthening of relations with the private sector and civil society as well as the prioritization of sustainability in public governance, based on federative integration, are strategies of the Agenda for a More Sustainable Brazil that we believe are essential to promote sustainable development.

Thus, this publication expresses the Federal Government's efforts to promote sustainable development. This is a matter of the utmost importance for Jair Messias Bolsonaro, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil. In this regard, I would like to express my gratitude to him for establishing the sustainable development as a priority and for his guidance.

Also, I would like to thank the Ministries, the Secretariat of Government officials and other collaborators for their work in the preparation of the Agenda for a More Sustainable Brazil.

**Célio Faria Júnior**

Chief Minister of State of the Secretariat of Government  
of the Presidency of the Republic

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# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

**AAAA** – Addis Ababa Action Agenda  
**BCB** – Central Bank of Brazil  
**BNDES** – National Bank for Economic and Social Development  
**CC** – Civil House  
**CGU** – Office of the Comptroller General  
**CPLP** – Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries  
**DNIT** – National Transport Infrastructure Department  
**EFD** – Federal Development Strategy  
**ENAP** – National School of Public Administration  
**ESG** – Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance  
**ETF** – Exchange Traded Fund  
**HDI** – Human Development Index  
**IAEG-SDG** – Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators  
**IBGE** – Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics  
**IUU** – Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated  
**MAPA** – Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply  
**MC** – Ministry of Citizenship  
**MCOM** – Ministry of Communications  
**MD** – Ministry of Defense  
**MDR** – Ministry of Regional Development  
**MEC** – Ministry of Education  
**MINFRA** – Ministry of Infrastructure  
**MMFDH** – Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights  
**MLA** – More Light for the Amazon Program  
**MMA** – Ministry of the Environment  
**MS** – Ministry of Health  
**OCDE** – Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development  
**ODA/GNI** – Gross National Income for Official Development Assistance  
**PPDs** – Stop and Rest Areas  
**Proex** – Export Financing Program  
**PSA** – Payment for Environmental Services  
**SDGs** – Sustainable Development Goals  
**SEGOV** – Secretariat of Government of the Presidency of the Republic  
**SINE** – National Employment System  
**SIOP** – Integrated Planning and Budgeting System  
**SNPM** – National Secretariat of Policies for Women  
**SUS** – Unified Health System  
**UN** – United Nations Organization  
**UNFCCC** – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
**TRIPS** – Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This publication describes the national priorities and actions of the Brazilian government to promote sustainable development, within the scope of the Agenda for a More Sustainable Brazil (Agenda Brasil +Sustentável). The Agenda is a communication strategy based on the universal language of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which makes it possible to guide and coordinate the actions of the stakeholders involved and to attract investment, sovereignly reaffirming Brazilian leadership in issues related to sustainable development.

The Agenda consists of two parts. In its initial chapter, Part I gives a broad overview of Sustainable Development in Brazil and the Federal Development Strategy (EFD, in the Portuguese acronym), the history of the debate in Brazil and in the world, citing relevant legal frameworks and regulations. It also highlights the interpretation supported by national legislation and national political guidelines, listed in the EFD.

The second chapter describes the Agenda for a More Sustainable Brazil (Agenda Brasil +Sustentável), the benefits of this communication strategy, the premises considered and the four lines of action for its formulation and implementation. The chapter includes an explanation of the SDG Targets Project (Projeto Metas ODS), the result of a partnership between the Secretariat of Government of the Presidency of the Republic (SEGOV) and the National School of Public Administration (ENAP), a fundamental process in the selection of national priorities.

The consolidation of the Portfolio of Initiatives is described in the third chapter, which exemplifies some of the over 800 initiatives of the Federal Government contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The fourth chapter highlights the importance of Financing for Sustainable Development, takes stock of the international context and assesses the benefits of the SDGs for the business environment. Also, it presents the results of the initiative undertaken to identify sources of financing available to support sustainable development projects.

Part II of the Agenda, beginning with the fifth chapter, presents the Prioritization of the SDG Targets. The chapter contains an explanation of the nine targets partially applicable to the Brazilian reality, and those prioritized for each of the 17 SDGs, with examples of related public policies already implemented by the Federal Government, followed by a brief conclusion.

Finally, the first Annex presents the methodology used in prioritizing the targets, and the second one lists the Federal Government agencies that participated in the initiative.







# PART I

# 1 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL AND THE FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The concept of sustainable development, recognized by all United Nations member countries, was defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development, through the report “Our Common Future”, in 1987<sup>1</sup>, as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

The document summarizes decades of debates, many of which were led by Brazilian diplomats, to reinforce the understanding that environment protection must take into account not only economic but also social development issues, especially in developing countries.

In this regard, since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 92<sup>2</sup>, the documents adopted within the scope of the UN have reinforced the concept and the three dimensions that inextricably integrate it: the economic, social and environmental pillars. Furthermore, institutional aspects are highlighted as essential in leading a country towards a development that considers economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability.

Brazil’s Federal Constitution of 1988 promptly incorporated sustainable development among its guiding principles. Article 225 explicitly mandates that the Government and the community should defend and preserve an ecologically balanced environment for present

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1 Also known as the “Brundtland Report”, in reference to the then Prime Minister of Norway, Gro Harlem Brundtland, who chaired that Commission.

2 In reference to the city and year in which it was held.

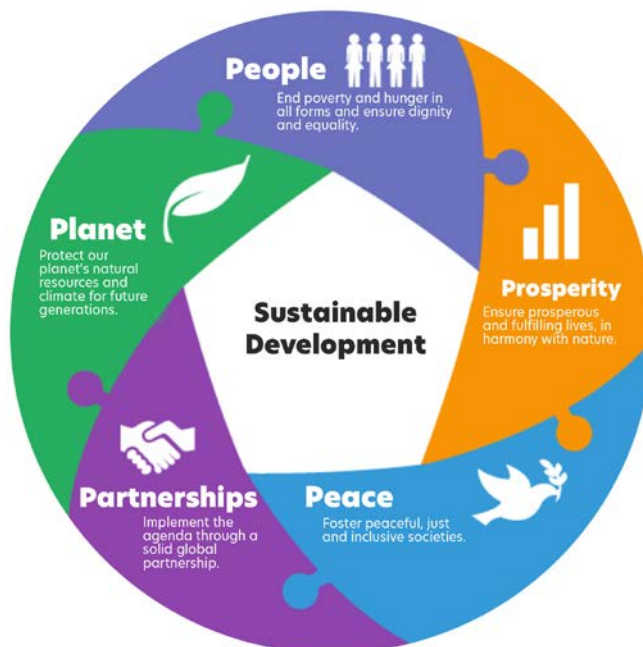
and future generations. Also, the constitutional right to national development, established by article 1, item II, is interpreted along with the other social and economic precepts established by the Constitution.

The Brazilian commitment to this subject is reflected in several international agreements and national normative instruments. At the international level, one of the main documents that provide guidance to nations on actions in this matter is the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/70/1. The document “**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**” was unanimously adopted by the 193 UN member countries. The document has four sections:

- political declaration;
- 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets;
- means of implementation; and
- framework for continuity and agenda review.

It is a “plan of action for people, planet and prosperity”, with a view to strengthening universal peace with increased freedom. It recognizes the eradication of poverty in all its dimensions as the greatest challenge. The establishment of partnerships for its implementation is fundamental, in order not to leave anyone behind. The diagram below shows the elements that form the 5 “Ps” of sustainability:

**FIGURE 1 – DIAGRAM OF THE 5 PS OF SUSTAINABILITY**



**Source:** United Nations (UN).

The 2030 Agenda is universal and applicable to all countries, regardless of their level of development. It has 169 specific targets distributed throughout 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which translate the Agenda into concrete and measurable results. Based on the SDGs and their targets, the international community has been working to establish indicators for monitoring achievement and advances towards the goals. Currently, there are 247 indicators, 12 of which are applicable to more than one target<sup>3</sup>

At the national level, the Federal Development Strategy (EFD) (2020-2031) can be highlighted as an important document among the legal instruments that reassert the country's commitment to the 2030 Agenda. Established by Decree nº 10,531 of October 26, 2020, it is a government plan that defines the future vision and intends to foster all dimensions of sustainable development, conceived as a path to prosperity for Brazil. It provides guidance on the actions to be taken by agencies and entities of the Federal Public Administration.

The EFD's main guideline is to increase the income and quality of life of the Brazilian while reducing social and regional inequalities. As a key index, the EFD makes use of the Human Development Index (HDI), adopted by the United Nations (UN) as a summary measure of

<sup>3</sup> Indicators can be found at: <https://odsbrasil.gov.br>

average achievement in key dimensions of human development. It considers a country’s achievements in three basic aspects: health, knowledge and standard of living. In addition to the three pillars of sustainable development, EFD considers infrastructure and institutional governance issues to define its five key guidelines. Each of them had its challenges, strategies, key indices and target goals assigned.

**FIGURE 2 – EFD 2020 -2031 AXES AND GUIDELINES**

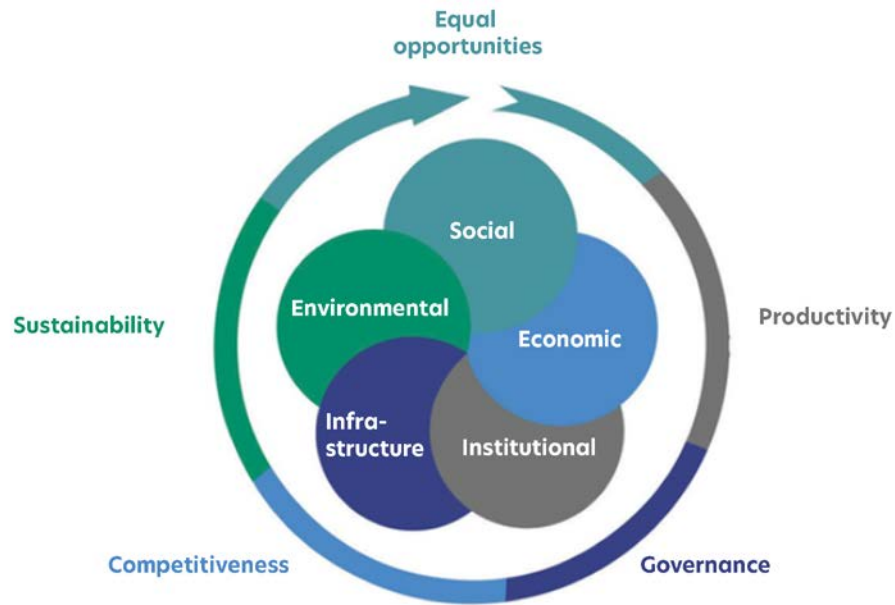


**Source:** Ministry of the Economy, 2022<sup>4</sup>.

EFD axes and guidelines should not be considered separately. On the contrary, the Strategy emphasizes their interrelationship, transversality and synergistic potential. By disclosing this vision of the future, the Federal Government once again reaffirms its fundamental commitment to the reform agenda.

<sup>4</sup> Image available at: <https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/gestao/estrategia-federal-de-desenvolvimento>. Accessed on: 13 October 2022.

**FIGURE 3** – EFD 2020-2031 AXES AND TOPICS



**Source:** Ministry of the Economy, 2022<sup>5</sup>.

The EFD presents itself as the long-term national planning strategy, providing guidance on government action in a multisectoral and multilevel manner as well as paving the way to the 2030 Agenda. Accordingly, the Secretariat of Government, national focal point for the 2030 Agenda<sup>6</sup>, established the present communication strategy to fulfill its responsibility to collaborate with the implementation of international agreements to which Brazil is committed to.

<sup>5</sup> Image available at: <https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/gestao/estrategia-federal-de-desenvolvimento>. Accessed on October 13, 2022.

<sup>6</sup> According to Art. 19, item III, of Decree nº 11,209/2022.



# 2 THE AGENDA FOR A MORE SUSTAINABLE BRAZIL (*AGENDA BRASIL +SUSTENTÁVEL*)

The Agenda for a More Sustainable Brazil (Agenda Brasil +Sustentável) is a communication strategy that uses the 2030 Agenda platform and its universal language to more efficiently convey national priorities as well as Federal Government initiatives that contribute to sustainable development.

The Agenda has, therefore, been devised to guide and coordinate the actions of the stakeholders involved in this process as well as to attract investment, reaffirming Brazilian leadership on sustainable development issues.

Furthermore, the Agenda is characterized as an opportunity to catalyze efforts to promote sustainable development by the Federal Government and by society as a whole. On the government side, it can be described as an opportunity for improvement and integration of public policies and contributes to the innovation and governmental transformation effort. Some of the strategy's benefits are listed below:

- use of common language enshrined in the SDGs to communicate the impact of public policies at national and international levels, contributing to the dissemination of Brazilian best practices in order build a positive country image;
- promotion of greater synergy among public policies, based on an understanding of the interconnections between mapped challenges;
- strengthening government relations with the private sector and civil society for greater effectiveness of public policies; and
- valuing sustainability in public governance, considering opportunities for federative integration.



The construction of the Brazil + Sustainable Agenda was based on the following premises:

- long-term national planning – the EFD;
- national and international SDGs comparability;
- avoid disaggregation for better monitoring and use of international indicator methodologies; and
- flexibility to respect and adapt to changes of a democratic environment.

To achieve the objectives proposed for the Brazil + Sustainable Agenda, four lines of action were established:

- prioritization of SDG targets, in order to reflect currently established national policies and priorities (national solutions);
- identification and compilation of the Federal Government's actions in favor of sustainable development into a portfolio of initiatives;
- identification of lines of funding to promote investment in sustainable development projects and initiatives; and
- continuous follow-up as a means of monitoring and publicizing actions.

The SDGs targets were prioritized in line with initiatives sovereignly defined by the Federal Government as priorities. By identifying converging actions and programs, it is possible to select relevant initiatives and recognize policies that require special attention. In addition, that strategy is important to stimulate new SDG indicators development as well as to support the work already carried out by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE in the Portuguese acronym).

The coordination of this activity by the Center of Government observes the guiding principle that each country shall decide on how the SDGs will be incorporated nationally, with full and permanent sovereignty over all wealth, natural resources and economic activity.



## 2.1 SDG Targets Project (*Projeto Metas ODS*)

The Secretariat of Government coordinated, in 2021, with the support of the National School of Public Administration (ENAP), the SDG Targets Project (*Projeto Metas ODS*). The initiative brought together representatives of the Federal Government to discuss the targets of the SDGs and their implementation in Brazil; identify priorities, based on established criteria; and identify initiatives that contribute to the achievement of the SDGs.

The project was conceived with the premise of involving representatives from various agencies and entities of the federal public administration in collaborative workshops, carried out remotely. For each SDG, two workshops took place, in which representatives of government agencies related to that objective considered the available evidence, defined priority targets for the Federal Government and established the portfolio of relevant initiatives for the achievement of the targets. In addition, they contributed to fostering cooperation on the development of indicators for the SDG Brazil Platform, coordinated by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

A total of 41 workshops were held, bringing together 427 public servants from 53 Federal Government agencies. They shared information on initiatives<sup>7</sup> related to the SDGs, which were analyzed and prioritized in the workshops, in order to support monitoring of actions related to sustainable development.

It is noteworthy that both the prioritization of targets and the construction of the portfolio is a constant task and does not end with this publication. In the case of targets, there is always the possibility of adjustments regarding the established classifications. The Covid-19 pandemic served as a reminder to the public manager of the imperative to be flexible and focus on the most pressing issues that have arisen over the years. The portfolio depicts current actions, but other initiatives will certainly emerge by 2030. In this regard, the document shall incorporate them in the future.

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<sup>7</sup> It is worth mentioning that initiatives include policies, programs, projects, actions, tools, and other instruments that support the implementation of public policies.

# 3 PORTFOLIO OF INITIATIVES


The identification of ongoing SDGs initiatives is essential to foster awareness of government actions. Despite the numerous initiatives being pursued, information related to such actions is dispersed in government agencies or restricted to a small group of interested actors. Awareness also contributes to the improvement of public management, since it facilitates a better identification of policies, complementarities and needs to be met. In this regard, it is possible to monitor activities and produce reports, disseminating the country's progress towards sustainable development.

In this sense, the SDG Targets Project identified more than 800 initiatives that contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>8</sup>.

Some initiatives are exemplified below, each linked to one or more SDGs and undertaken by different public institutions. They encompass an array of policies, programs, tools, national or regional in scope, providing evidence that the commitment to sustainable development is diverse and multisectoral.


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<sup>8</sup>The initiatives are available at: <https://www.gov.br/secretariadegoverno/pt-br/articulacao-social/agenda-brasil-mais-sustentavel/brasil-mais-sustentavel>.




*Brazil Aid Program*

Access the QR Code for more information:




Program  
MC




Brazil Aid integrates several public policies in the areas of social assistance, health, education, employment and income into a single program. The social program of direct and indirect income transfer is aimed at families in poverty and extreme poverty throughout the country. In addition to guaranteeing a basic income for these families, the program seeks to simplify the basket of benefits and encourage the empowerment of these families so that they achieve autonomy and overcome situations of social vulnerability.

**Brazil Aid Program also benefits immigrants from 20 countries that searched refuge in Brazil. More than 224 thousand foreigners are benefited in a total amount of R\$ 842 million until October 2022.**




*Brazilian Waters Program*


Access the QR Code for more information:



Program  
MDR




The program increases water access for consumption and the productive sector, with a view to encouraging regional development and ensuring better quality of life for the population. It provides the *Aliança pelas Águas Brasileiras Seal*, which symbolizes the actions of partners in protecting the country's waters.



*Instantaneous Payments*


Access the QR Code for more information:





Tool



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BCB










PIX is the means of payment created by the Central Bank (BC) in which funds are transferred between accounts in a few seconds, at any time or day. Pix promotes market competitiveness and efficiency; lowers cost, increases security and improves customer experience; encourages innovation in the retail payments market; promotes financial inclusion; and fills existing gaps for payments.

**Programa Nacional de Pagamento por Serviços Ambientais**

**FLORESTA+**

*National Program for Payment for Environmental Services - Forest+*


Access the QR Code for more information:





Program


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MMA









The program aims to create, promote and consolidate the market for environmental services, recognizing and valuing environmental activities and encouraging their monetary and non-monetary retribution in all Brazilian biomes. It focuses on areas of native vegetation and encompasses all land tenure categories.




**Policy**  
CGU



The Plan structures actions and promotes the implementation of mechanisms for the prevention, detection and accountability of acts of corruption, advancing in compliance and improvement of anti-corruption legislation and in compliance with international recommendations.





**Program**  
MCOM




The program expands the communications infrastructure in the Amazon Region, through the deployment of fiber optics. It also expands internet access in the region, enabling integration with neighboring countries.

**Programa de Modernização de Rodovias Federais**  
**inov@BR**  
*Federal Highway Modernization Program*


Access the QR Code for more information: 







The program encourages the modernization of the main public federal and privately operated highways, with a focus on road safety, fluidity and technology, in line with the National Transport Policy and the Land Transport Sector Plan, whose purpose is to promote more safety, logistical efficiency and connectivity for federal highways and their users.


**PLANO SAFRA**  
*Harvest Plan*

Access the QR Code for more information: 







Every year, the Plan allocates resources for funding and investment to support national agricultural production. It comprises several modernization, innovation and sustainability programs focused on small and medium rural producers. In the 2022/2023 harvest, more than BRL 340 billion were made available.




**PROGRAMA  
CASA VERDE  
E AMARELA**  
*Green and Yellow  
House Program*

Access the  
QR Code for more  
information:






**Program  
MDR**





It facilitates the access of the population, especially low-income families, to their own home. In addition to the construction of subsidized housing and financing offer, the initiative is also based on land regulation, housing improvement and social leasing actions.




**criança  
feliz**  
*Happy Child Program*

Access the  
QR Code for more  
information:






**Program  
MC**




As part of the Program, home visits are conducted to monitor and provide guidelines for strengthening family and community ties, in addition to encouraging child development. It serves families with children up to 6 years old, with a view to promoting their integral development.







*Time to Learn*


Access the QR Code for more information:








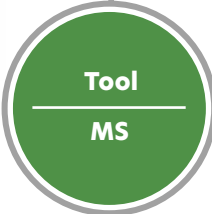
It aims at improving the quality of literacy in all Brazilian public schools. In order to achieve this goal, the program carries out actions that work to improve the pedagogical and managerial training of teachers and managers; make materials and resources based on scientific evidence available to students, teachers and educational managers; improve the monitoring of student learning, through individualized attention; and value literacy teachers and managers.




*Connect SUS*


Access the QR Code for more information:









The program provides citizens with their history in the Unified Health System (SUS). It also provides information on which vaccines they took, care and exams performed, hospitalizations, medications used, among other benefits. Health care professionals and managers also have access to information that can be used to provide better service to citizens and improve decision-making.



*Operation Welcome*


Access the QR Code for more information:






1	2	3	4
5	8	10	11
16	17		


Strategy for providing emergency assistance to Venezuelan refugees and immigrants. A total of 11 ministries take part in the initiative. In order to promote social and economic integration, the initiative is supported by UN agencies and more than 100 civil society organizations.



*Brazilian Antarctic Program*

Access the QR Code for more information:





3	4	9	13
14	15	16	17

For four decades, it has promoted diversified and high-quality scientific research in the Antarctic region on relevant local issues, especially those with global repercussions and those that affect or may affect the Brazilian population and territory.

# 4 FINANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The international commitment to the SDGs, with a view to promoting actions and encouraging more sustainable practices, implies the challenge of financing such activities. The scarcity of resources, especially human and budgetary, is part of the reality of all nations, especially for developing countries. The advent of Covid-19 has made this work even more challenging. There is a consensus among the United Nations member states, including Brazil, that more resources are needed to overcome the social and economic crisis, aggravated by the pandemic.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), adopted by the United Nations member countries in 2015, is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The AAAA was later endorsed by the UN General Assembly in its Resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015. It provides an international financing framework by aligning financing flows and policies with the economic, social and environmental priorities of each country. In addition, it outlines 100 concrete efforts to support the achievement of the SDGs.

A significant increase in financial flows from the international financial system to actions regarded as sustainable has been observed. This trend correlates with the term ESG<sup>9</sup>, which refers to corporate practices that reflect social, environmental and governance aspects.

Regarding the SDGs, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) identified an increase in investment in six areas: transport infrastructure, telecommunications, food and agriculture, health, climate change mitigation, ecosystems and biodiversity. In a recent study, the UN agency reported a rise in the issuance of green bonds from US\$50 billion to more than US\$ 250 billion in 2019. Also, from 2009 to 2019, total assets of ESG Funds-ETFs increased from US\$ 6 billion to US\$ 58 billion, showing a positive growth rate from 2015 onwards<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> Acronym for "Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance".

<sup>10</sup> UNCTAD, World Investment Report 2021: investing in sustainable recovery. UN Publishing, Geneva, 2021. Available at: <<https://unctad.org/webflyer/world-investment-report-2021>>. Accessed on 13 October 2022.

According to a study conducted by the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD<sup>11</sup>), the SDGs have the potential to generate US\$12 trillion in investment opportunities in the private sector annually, potentially creating up to 380 million jobs. Some areas highlighted by the organization are food and agriculture, cities, energy, materials, health and well-being. Additionally, the study recommended that governments invest in areas such as health, sustainable infrastructure, tourism and digitalization.

Also, the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), identified five benefits of the SDGs for the business environment:

- identify future business opportunities: use the challenges represented by the SDGs to deliver innovative solutions and transformative change;
- value corporate sustainability: use resources efficiently and find more sustainable alternatives, taking into account the externalities and impacts projected by the SDGs;
- strengthen stakeholder relationships: reduce legal and reputational risks by aligning priorities with stakeholder expectations, reflected by the SDGs;
- investing in an enabling business environment: one that seeks to achieve the SDGs, such as regulated markets, transparent financial systems, and efficiently managed and sound economies; and
- use a common language: report company impact and performance consistently and effectively, using a common framework.

In this regard, the communication of actions and initiatives using the SDGs as a framework presents itself as an opportunity to catalyze investments for the promotion of sustainable development. It is noteworthy, however, the difficulty of access to sources of financing, which are dispersed throughout the market.

As an integral part of the strategy of the Agenda, the Brazilian government sought to identify sources of financing available to support activities that will contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. Accordingly, there is a greater likelihood of finding support from public managers, companies and civil society for the achievement of their policies and projects<sup>12</sup>.

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11 OECD. Global Outlook on Financing for Sustainable Development 2021: A New Way to Invest for People and Planet, OECD Publishing, Paris, 2020. Available at: <<https://doi.org/10.1787/e3c30a9a-en>>. Accessed on 13 October 2022.

12 The list, which is frequently updated, can be found at: <<https://www.gov.br/secretariadegoverno/pt-br>>.





# PART II

# 5 PRIORITIZATION OF THE SDG TARGETS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations recognizes, in article 18, that “each State has, and freely exercises, full and permanent sovereignty over all its wealth, its natural resources and its economic activity”. It also states in article 55 that each government must decide the best way to implement it.

The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and **respecting national policies and priorities**. The targets are defined as aspirational and global, **with each Government setting its own national targets** guided by the global level of ambition but **taking into account national circumstances**. **Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies**. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields. (emphasis added).

In this regard, each government sets its own national targets and how they will be incorporated into national policies. Once established, they provide guidance on the actions of all stakeholders interested in contributing to the achievement of the SDGs. Monitoring of indicators is carried out based on these priorities. In light of the arrival of the UN “Decade of Action”, the initiatives that enable the achievement of goals must be guided by pragmatism and efficiency, due to the urgency of eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, leaving no one behind. The challenge becomes even more pressing, given the need for post-pandemic economic recovery.

It can be stated that the list of 169 targets makes the process of achieving the SDGs excessively complex, which may result in a dispersion of focus, with the risk of generating low-impact results. It is therefore necessary to concentrate efforts on guidelines established according to the most pressing needs and specificities of the country, with a view to maximizing the impact of actions associated with their implementation. This effort was undertaken by several countries to channel available resources to initiatives capable of leveraging the greatest number of targets.

It is worth mentioning that prioritizing targets does not imply discarding those that are lower ranked. Essentially, it is a recognition that there are targets more relevant to the national context, with greater potential to generate positive effects as well as to contribute to the achievement of other targets. Additionally, it is essential to identify those that are not particularly relevant to the local reality and those that are partially applicable to the country.

## 5.1 Keeping Global Targets

Following the guidance that each government must set its national targets, Brazil decided to keep their wording as internationally negotiated by the 193 signatory countries of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In addition to support the efforts of nations to reach a consensus regarding the text of the targets, keeping the wording of the global targets is important due to the following reasons:

**National commitment to long-term goals:** the 2030 Agenda has a 15-year implementation horizon. Therefore, it should not be based on policies restricted to a single government platform. Adjustments must reflect the local reality, based on the values held by society and in respect of national sovereignty. In this regard, associating national conduct to specific policies of a given government is clearly inconsistent with the dynamics of democratic states under the rule of law. Essentially, those states are entitled to revisit the course of their development, through periodic elections. Also, it is important to emphasize the existence of short- and medium-term planning. These must be flexible and adaptable to the political, economic, and social realities, without losing sight of long-term objectives.

**Comparability:** the SDGs were devised to realize the international “plan of action for people, planet and prosperity”. Adopting global targets allows for comparability between countries and, therefore, monitoring of the global implementation of the Goals. Accordingly, Brazil can better communicate, nationally, regionally, and internationally, actions taken in support of the SDGs as well as the evolution of their impacts.

**Building indicators:** the international community has mobilized efforts to develop monitoring indicators and methods of data collection ensuring the established targets have technical quality, political impartiality, and a degree of comparability between countries. Since 2016, the IBGE has been part of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SGDs) and has made efforts to correlate global indicators with national data. The internalization of global targets avoids the duplication of efforts in the definition of measures, in addition to guaranteeing the comparability described in the item above, leading to improved celerity, pragmatism, and economy in actions taken by the government. As a result, the latter can focus on the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in the country. Furthermore, the adoption of a new group of targets entails rework in the development of indicators and compromises international comparability.



According to a recent report (Nº 005.335/2018-3) by the Federal Court of Accounts (TCU), substantial changes in the text of the targets could increase “the distance between what the target intends to measure and what its indicators are able to inform”. It argues that this situation increases the likelihood that the SDGs may become just an intention, increasing the difficulty of monitoring and evaluating goals. Additionally, the opportunity to quantify the anticipated impacts of sustainable development would be lost.

**Simplicity and ease of communication:** in the report mentioned previously, the TCU recalls that “a complexification of the target renders its quantification much more costly and difficult”. Broadening the scope of the targets is also restricted by financial, human, and technological resources limitations faced by all nations. Although governments play a leading role in their implementation, civil society, private sector, federative entities, and academia also contribute significantly to the achievement of the targets. Therefore, the adoption of global targets provides a clear understanding of the process to all parties involved.

After taking stock of the national and international developments on the topic, the Federal Government promoted a participatory process of target prioritization. The methodology for implementing the initiative (Annex 1) was developed in collaboration with ENAP, as part of the SDG Targets Project (Projeto Metas ODS).

## 5.2 Interpretation of the targets

The prioritized targets must be interpreted based on the guidelines of the National Development Strategy (EFD). In this regard, the document stresses the need:

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**“To raise the income and quality of life of the Brazilian population with the reduction of social and regional inequalities”.**

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The following list illustrates the correlation between the SDGs and the fundamentals of the EFD. It is worth mentioning that they are transversal in nature and can, on a case-by-case basis, contribute directly to actions aimed at other fundamentals and objectives.

- social axis: SDG 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5;
- environmental axis: SDG 6, 13, 14 and 15;
- economic axis: SDG 8, 10, 11 and 12;
- institutional axis: SDG 16 and 17; and
- infrastructure axis: SDG 7 and 9.

The following aspects should be considered for a better understanding of this document:

- prioritizing a target does not imply rejection of the remaining targets;
- the global targets should be interpreted based on national legislation, guidelines and policies;
- indicators are based on national data;
- numerical targets are characterized as goal-oriented, in other words, they are directly related to the goal;
- targets with letters are interpreted as implementation-based, in other words, they focus on resources (human, financial, technological and governance) that are necessary for the achievement of the goal; and
- there are targets considered as partially applicable to Brazil.

### **5.3 Partially applicable targets**

Nine targets were identified as partially applicable to Brazil. In most cases, they refer to international agreements to which Brazil is not a party or to non-binding international commitments; it also includes targets diverging from national policy goals.

In spite of this fact, it should be noted that Brazil does take actions to achieve most of those targets at a global level. This is the example of target 4.b on expanding scholarships for developing countries. Over the past decades, Brazil has offered undergraduate, graduate, postdoctoral and research scholarships to foreign students, primarily from developing

countries in Africa and Latin America. Also, Brazil develops professional training programs for the benefit of other developing countries.

A further example is target 13.a, which refers to the commitment by developed countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to jointly mobilize US\$ 100 billion per year starting in 2020. Brazil does not regard this target as binding. However, numerous developing countries have benefited from experience exchange and international cooperation projects provided by the country. The targets identified as partially applicable are:

GOAL	DESCRIPTION	NOTE
<b>3.7</b>	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information, and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.	Access to sexual and reproductive health services is made available through the National Health Service (SUS), on a universal basis, to every citizen who requests them.
<b>4.b</b>	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular, least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.	Over the past decades, Brazil has offered undergraduate, graduate, postdoctoral and research scholarships to foreign students, primarily from developing countries in Africa and Latin America.
<b>5.6</b>	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.	Brazil implements comprehensive policies in the area of sexual and reproductive health based on national legislation. The Beijing Platform for Action expresses that "sexual and reproductive rights" are guided by national and regional particularities, as well as various historical, cultural and religious specificities. However, the documents resulting from the review conferences, explicitly mentioned in the formulation of this target, do not mention such guidance. As a result, Brazil faces several challenges in endorsing such documents.
<b>8.a</b>	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least-developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.	Although the target is not directly applicable to developing countries, Brazil undertakes technical cooperation initiatives that contribute to strengthen the productive capacity of developing countries.

to be continued...

...continuation

GOAL	DESCRIPTION	NOTE
<b>8.b</b>	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.	Policies aligned with the target are implemented within the scope of Brazil's social protection framework, such as unemployment insurance, public labor intermediation services (SINE), social security and protection against undue dismissals, among others.
<b>10.a</b>	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.	In 2019, the country announced that it would begin to forego special and differential treatment (SDT) in World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations. The announcement does not constitute any change or reduction in existing flexibility with respect to some provisions of current WTO agreements. This flexibility, which resulted from extensive negotiations in the past, changes according to the agreements and level of development of different groups of countries.
<b>13.a</b>	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly US\$ 100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.	This target is not applicable to developing countries. However, in spite of the fact that there is no binding commitment on the part of the country, Brazil has contributed to several developing countries through international cooperation projects and experience exchange.
<b>14.7</b>	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.	Brazil has already provided technical cooperation to several developing countries, including Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries. In addition, the country is engaged in negotiating an instrument for the creation of a cooperation platform aimed at promoting sustainable fishing and combating illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, within the scope of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP).
<b>17.2</b>	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.	The implementation of the commitment is, in fact, applicable exclusively to developed countries. The financial cooperation provided by Brazil cannot be characterized as development assistance. In this regard, negotiations have been conducted with developing countries regarding debt restructuring. Such initiatives are carried out in line with the guidelines established by the Paris Club. Brazil also carries out operations on a concessional basis, such as those within the scope of the program "Proex Mais Alimentos/Projeto Mais Alimentos Internacional".

## 5.4 Targets prioritized by SDG



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

### Nationally prioritized targets:

- 1.1** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US\$ 1.25 a day.
- 1.2** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
- 1.4** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- 1.5** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

### Other targets:

- 1.3** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

- 1.a** Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.
- 1.b** Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.



*Brazil Aid Program*<sup>13</sup>

Brazil Aid integrates several public policies in the areas of social assistance, health, education, employment and income into a single program. The social program of direct and indirect income transfer is aimed at families in poverty and extreme poverty throughout the country.

<https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/auxilio-brasil>

Accessed on October 28, 2022.



<sup>13</sup> [https://www.gov.br/en/government-of-brazil/latest-news/2022/copy\\_of\\_with-the-inclusion-of-more-than-three-million-brazilians-the-federal-government-zeroes-out-the-auxilio-brasil-queue](https://www.gov.br/en/government-of-brazil/latest-news/2022/copy_of_with-the-inclusion-of-more-than-three-million-brazilians-the-federal-government-zeroes-out-the-auxilio-brasil-queue)



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

### Nationally prioritized targets:

- 2.1** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- 2.2** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
- 2.3** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
- 2.4** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

### Other targets:


- 2.5** By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.



- 2.a** Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.
- 2.b** Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.
- 2.c** Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

## PLANO SAFRA

### *Harvest Plan*



Every year, the Plan allocates resources for funding and investment to support national agricultural production. It comprises several modernization, innovation and sustainability programs focused on small and medium rural producers.

<https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/politica-agricola/plano-safra>

Accessed on October 28, 2022.





Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

**Nationally prioritized targets:**

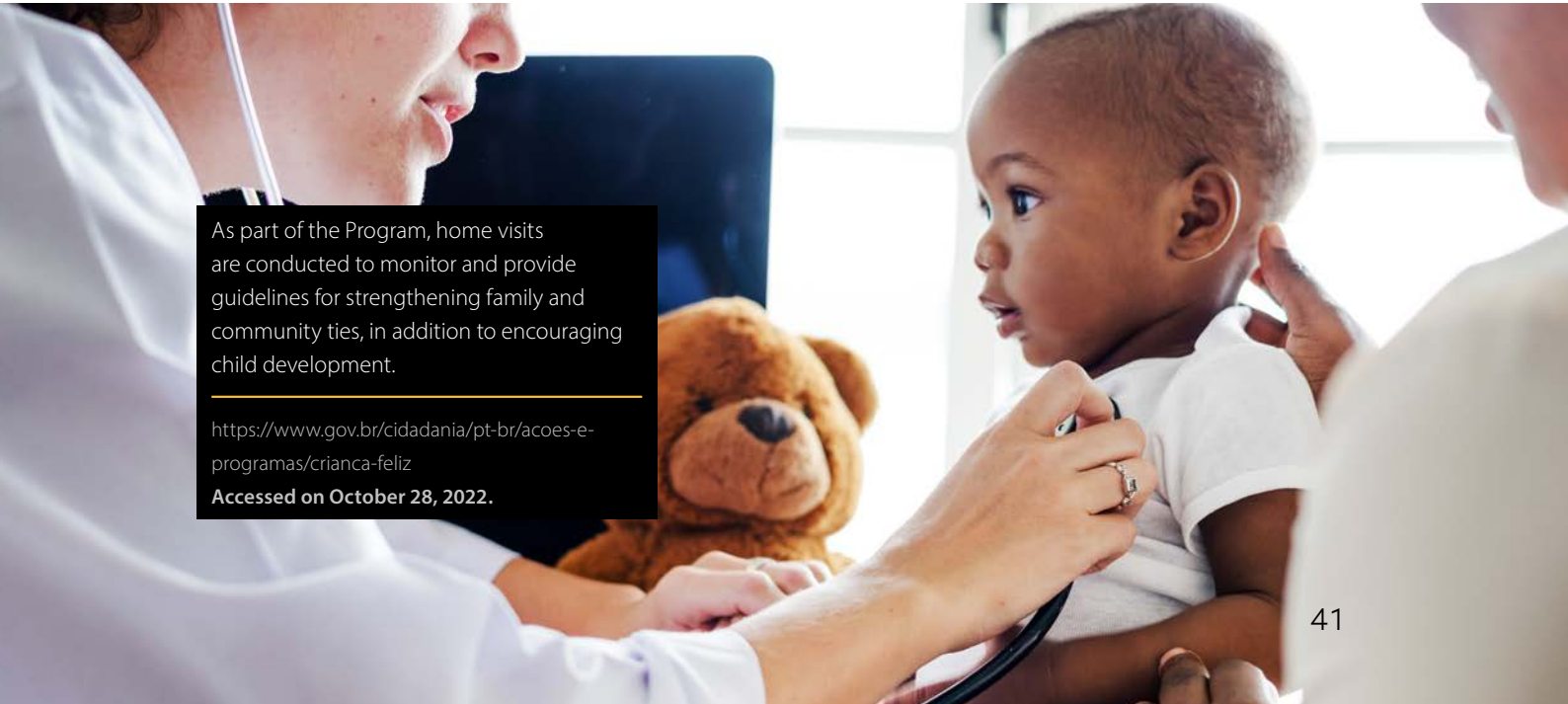
- 3.1** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
- 3.3** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- 3.4** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.
- 3.8** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- 3.b** Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.
- 3.c** Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

**Other targets:**

- 3.2** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
- 3.5** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
- 3.6** By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- 3.9** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
- 3.a** Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
- 3.d** Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.



*Happy Child Program*



As part of the Program, home visits are conducted to monitor and provide guidelines for strengthening family and community ties, in addition to encouraging child development.

<https://www.gov.br/cidadania/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/crianca-feliz>  
Accessed on October 28, 2022.



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

#### **Nationally prioritized targets:**

- 4.1** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- 4.2** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
- 4.4** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- 4.5** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
- 4.6** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

#### **Other targets:**

- 4.3** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- 4.7** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

- 4.a** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.
  
- 4.c** By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.



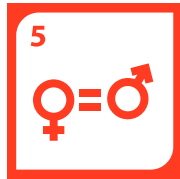
*Financing Fund for  
Higher Education  
Students (FIES)*

Ministry of Education's Financing Fund for Higher Education Students (FIES) is a program aimed at financing primarily undergraduate students. Applications from educational institutions to join the program as well as student enrollment process are both handled via the Internet, providing convenience and ease for participants as well as ensuring the integrity of the process.

<http://sisfiesportal.mec.gov.br/>

Accessed on October 28, 2022.





Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**Nationally prioritized targets:**

- 5.1** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 5.2** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.5** Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- 5.c** Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

**Other targets:**

- 5.3** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 5.4** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- 5.a** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- 5.b** Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.



*Maria Da Penha Goes to School Program*

The Maria Da Penha Goes to School Program is a partnership between the Federal Government and networks for addressing violence against women at the regional level, aiming to disseminate and promote the Maria da Penha Law (it established mechanisms to curb domestic and family violence against women) among education professionals as well as reaching children and teenagers in the school environment.

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<https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/politicas-para-mulheres/acoes-e-programas/maria-da-penha-vai-a-escola>  
Accessed on October 28, 2022.





Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

#### **Nationally prioritized targets:**

- 6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- 6.2** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- 6.4** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
- 6.6** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

#### **Other targets:**

- 6.3** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
- 6.5** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

- 6.a** By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.
- 6.b** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

*Basic Sanitation Legal Framework*<sup>14</sup>

## MARCO LEGAL DO SANEAMENTO BÁSICO

The Sanitation Legal Framework aims at providing dignity to millions of Brazilians without access to sewage collection or treated water. It is also an opportunity for companies of the sanitation industry through the establishment of partnerships with state agencies as well as taking part in the initiative as private sector participants.

<https://www.gov.br/ana/pt-br/assuntos/saneamento-basico/novo-marco-legal-do-saneamento>

Accessed on October 28, 2022.

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.gov.br/en/government-of-brazil/latest-news/2022/new-legislation-facilitates-private-investments-in-basic-sanitation-in-brazil#:~:text=The%20Basic%20Sanitation%20Legal%20Framework,to%20sewage%20treatment%20and%20collection.>





Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

**Nationally prioritized targets:**

- 7.2** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
- 7.3** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- 7.a** By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

**Other targets:**

- 7.1** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
- 7.3** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
- 7.b** By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.



# PROGRAMA MAIS LUZ PARA A AMAZÔNIA E PROGRAMA ELETRIFICAÇÃO RURAL

*More Light for the Amazon Program*

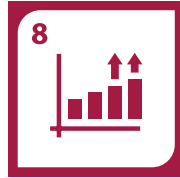
The More Light for the Amazon Program (Mais Luz para a Amazônia - MLA) promotes social and economic development, by means of providing access to electricity for the Brazilian population in remote areas of the Amazon region. It enables the promotion of activities aimed at increasing family income and the sustainable use of the region's natural resources, assisting in the integration of government actions as well as promoting the dignity of the populations in that area.

[https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/secretarias/energia-eletrica/copy2\\_of\\_programa-de-eletrificacao-rural](https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/secretarias/energia-eletrica/copy2_of_programa-de-eletrificacao-rural)

Accessed on October 28, 2022.







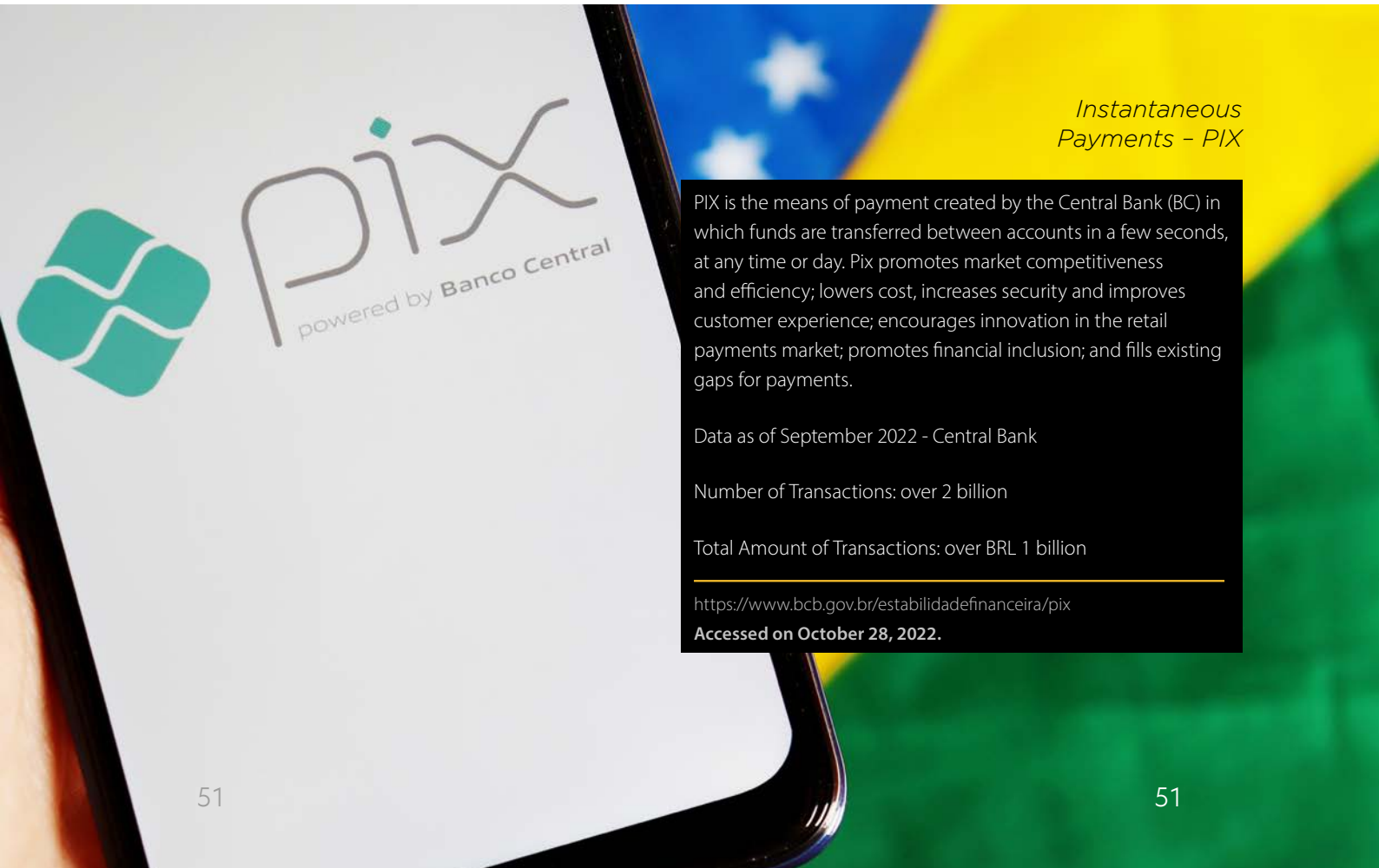
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

### **Nationally prioritized targets:**

- 8.1** Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
- 8.2** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.
- 8.3** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
- 8.5** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- 8.6** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
- 8.7** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

**Other targets:**

- 8.4** Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.
- 8.8** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- 8.9** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 8.10** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.



*Instantaneous Payments - PIX*

PIX is the means of payment created by the Central Bank (BC) in which funds are transferred between accounts in a few seconds, at any time or day. Pix promotes market competitiveness and efficiency; lowers cost, increases security and improves customer experience; encourages innovation in the retail payments market; promotes financial inclusion; and fills existing gaps for payments.

Data as of September 2022 - Central Bank

Number of Transactions: over 2 billion

Total Amount of Transactions: over BRL 1 billion

<https://www.bcb.gov.br/estabilidadefinanceira/pix>

Accessed on October 28, 2022.



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

#### Nationally prioritized targets:

- 9.1** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- 9.2** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.
- 9.3** Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
- 9.5** Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

#### Other targets:

- 9.4** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

- 9.a** Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.
- 9.b** Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.
- 9.c** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

*Federal Highway  
Modernization Program*

**inov@BR**

The program encourages the modernization of the main public federal and privately operated highways, with a focus on road safety, fluidity and technology, in line with the National Transport Policy and the Land Transport Sector Plan, whose purpose is to promote more safety, logistical efficiency and connectivity for federal highways and their users.

<https://www.gov.br/infraestrutura/pt-br/assuntos/transporte-terrestre/inovabr>

Accessed on October 28, 2022.



Reduce inequality within and among countries

#### **Nationally prioritized targets:**

- 10.1** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- 10.2** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- 10.3** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
- 10.4** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
- 10.5** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

#### **Other targets:**

- 10.6** Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.
- 10.7** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.



- 10.b** Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.
- 10.c** By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.



*Operation Welcome*



Operation Welcome is a strategy for providing emergency assistance to Venezuelan refugees and immigrants. A total of 11 ministries take part in the initiative. In order to promote social and economic integration, the initiative is supported by UN agencies and more than 100 civil society organizations.

<https://www.gov.br/defesa/pt-br/assuntos/exercicios-e-operacoes/acoes-humanitarias/operacao-acolhida>  
Accessed on October 28, 2022.





Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

#### Nationally prioritized targets:

- 11.1** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
- 11.2** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- 11.5** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
- 11.6** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
- 11.b** By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

#### Other targets:

- 11.3** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
- 11.4** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

- 11.7** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
- 11.a** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.
- 11.c** Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

*Green and Yellow House Program<sup>15</sup>*



The program facilitates the access of the population, especially low-income families, to their own home. In addition to the construction of subsidized housing and financing offer, the initiative is also based on land regulation, housing improvement and social leasing actions.

<https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/habitacao/casa-verde-e-amarela>

Accessed on October 28, 2022.

**Credit:** Ministry of Planning, Development and Management

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.gov.br/en/government-of-brazil/latest-news/2022/casa-verde-e-amarela-1>



## Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

### Nationally prioritized targets:

- 12.1** Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
- 12.2** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- 12.3** By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
- 12.4** By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
- 12.5** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- 12.6** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

### Other targets:

- 12.7** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- 12.8** By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

- 12.a** Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- 12.b** Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 12.c** Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

*Legal Amazon without  
Waste Project*

## PROJETO AMAZÔNIA LEGAL SEM RESÍDUO

In this project, information will be provided to enable more efficient actions to minimize waste generation and to identify the best technological solutions for the disposal of waste in an environmentally responsible manner.

<http://www.amazonialegalsemresiduo.ibict.br/>

Accessed on October 28, 2022.



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

**Nationally prioritized targets:**

- 13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- 13.2** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

**Other targets:**

- 13.3** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
- 13.b** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.



*National Program for  
Payment for Environmental  
Services – Forest+<sup>16</sup>*

## **PROGRAMA NACIONAL DE PAGAMENTOS POR SERVIÇOS AMBIENTAIS**

# **FLORESTA+**

The program aims to create, promote and consolidate the market for environmental services, recognizing and valuing environmental activities and encouraging their monetary and non-monetary retribution in all Brazilian biomes. It focuses on areas of native vegetation and encompasses all land tenure categories.

<https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/servicosambientais/florestamais>

Accessed on October 28, 2022.

<sup>16</sup> <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/servicosambientais/florestamais/FlorestaProgramEnglishVersion.pdf>





Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development

**Nationally prioritized targets:**

- 14.1** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
- 14.2** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- 14.4** By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.
- 14.a** Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.
- 14.b** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

**Other targets:**

- 14.3** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
- 14.5** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

**14.6** By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.

**14.c** Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.



*Brazilian Antarctic Program<sup>17</sup>*

For four decades, it has promoted diversified and high-quality scientific research in the Antarctic region on relevant local issues, especially those with global repercussions and those that affect or may affect the Brazilian population and territory.

<https://www.marinha.mil.br/secirm/proantar>  
Accessed on October 28, 2022.

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.gov.br/en/government-of-brazil/latest-news/2022/the-brazilian-navys-antarctic-program>





Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

#### Nationally prioritized targets:

- 15.1** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.
- 15.2** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.
- 15.5** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.
- 15.6** Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.
- 15.9** By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
- 15.a** Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

#### Other targets:

- 15.3** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.
- 15.4** By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

- 15.7** Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.
- 15.8** By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.
- 15.b** Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.
- 15.c** Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

*Brazilian Waters Program<sup>18</sup>*



The Program aims at increasing water access for consumption and the productive sector, with a view to encouraging regional development and ensuring better quality of life for the population.

<https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/seguranca-hidrica/programa-aguas-brasileiras>  
Accessed on October 28, 2022.

<sup>18</sup> <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/en/geral/noticia/2021-03/govt-unveils-drainage-basin-restoration-program>



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

**Nationally prioritized targets:**

- 16.1** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- 16.2** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- 16.4** By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.
- 16.5** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
- 16.6** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- 16.10** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

**Other targets:**

- 16.3** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- 16.7** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
- 16.8** Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
- 16.9** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

- 16.a** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- 16.b** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.



## PLANO ANTICORRUPÇÃO

### *Anti-Corruption Plan*

The Plan structures actions and promotes the implementation of mechanisms for the prevention, detection and accountability of acts of corruption, advancing in compliance and improvement of anti-corruption legislation and in compliance with international recommendations.

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<https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/anticorruptcao>

Accessed on October 28, 2022.



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

**Nationally prioritized targets:**

- 17.1** Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
- 17.3** Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.
- 17.6** Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.
- 17.8** Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.
- 17.9** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
- 17.13** Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.
- 17.14** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

- 17.17** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.
- 17.19** By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

**Other targets:**

- 17.4** Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.
- 17.5** Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.
- 17.7** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
- 17.10** Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.
- 17.11** Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.
- 17.12** Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.



- 17.15** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- 17.16** Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.
- 17.18** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

## PROJETO SIRIUS *Sirius Project*



Sirius, the largest electron accelerator in the world, is an innovative Brazilian project that aims to investigate the composition of materials. A wide range of research is conducted in the areas of health, fuels, materials, energy, chemistry, physics, and in countless experiments by specialized teams that create study proposals utilizing cutting-edge technology.

<https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2020-03/projeto-sirius-se-prepara-para-inagurar-estacoes-de-pesquisa>  
Accessed on October 28, 2022.

**Credit:** Rovena Rosa/Agência Brasil

# CONCLUSION

The Agenda portrays the effort of the Brazilian government to incorporate and prioritize the global SDG targets, taking into account the Brazilian reality while safeguarding the country's sovereignty.

The aforementioned process, carried out in an intersectoral manner and in collaboration with different government agencies, reflects domestic policies and priorities, according to national legislation. Also, it reaffirms the plural commitment and cohesive action of the Brazilian government in support of sustainable development. Despite the relevance of the initiative, it does not necessarily mean that it has come to an end. On the contrary, it is expected that it will incite engagement and inspire synergy with other stakeholders and segments of society.

The intended cooperation and coherence also aim to improve public management in support of sustainable development, raising the visibility of ongoing actions as well as enabling the identification of gaps and possible complementarities.

The initiative is a work in progress, which must count on the support of numerous actors. It contributes to the Brazilian government's commitment of promoting democracy and freedom, pursuing the path of prosperity, and providing the country with the necessary tools to overcome challenges, leaving no one behind.





# ANNEXES

## ANNEX I

### TARGET PRIORITIZATION METHODOLOGY

The SDG Targets Project (Projeto Metas ODS) workshops were conducted based on the methods and tools of collaborative construction and moderation of conversational processes. In light of the available evidence and the indicators already developed by the IBGE, the participants presented sectorial points of view, exchanged experiences as well as deliberated on the priority targets and initiatives for each SDG.

The analysis of the targets considered specific criteria, namely, criticality, existing effort, convergence, and leverage, as explained below:

**TABLE 1 – CRITERIA FOR ANALYZING TARGETS**

1. CRITICALITY	2. EXISTING EFFORT	3. CONVERGENCE	4. LEVERAGE
Based on available indicators and data, what is the degree to which this target reflects an urgent or critical challenge to achieving the SDG? Also, consider indicators that are evolving at an unsatisfactory pace to achieve targets	Are existing initiatives sufficient to achieve the target?	(a) What is the degree to which this target is in line with national public policies? It is possible to specify the policy in the "Remarks" column (b) What is the degree to which this target is aligned with the guidelines provided for in the Federal Development Strategy (EFD), with the priorities of the Investment Partnership Program (PPI) or with the National Council for the Legal Amazon (CNAL)? It is possible to specify the guidelines in the "Remarks" column.	(a) What is the impact of achieving this target on progress towards other targets of this Sustainable Development Goal? It is possible to specify the targets in the "Remarks" column. (b) Does the achievement of this target contribute to leveraging advances in other Sustainable Development Goals? It is possible to specify the SDGs in the "Remarks" column.

Source: ENAP Study, 2021.

Afterwards, participants were invited to evaluate each target based on a scale of 1 to 5 for each criterion previously mentioned, where:

**1 – Low:** This criterion is hardly or not applicable to the target.

**5 – High:** This criterion is fully applicable to the target.

Finally, participants were invited to rank the targets of each SDG individually, resulting in a joint ranking. Also, different weights were assigned to the result:

**TABLE 2 – CRITERIA FOR THE TARGETS RANKING**

CRITERION	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT	FORMULA
<b>1 – Criticality</b>	Defined as the main criterion used by participants to rank the targets. The weight of this criterion is higher than the others.	2	= (criticality score) x 2
<b>2 – Existing effort</b>	The prioritization calculation is inversely proportional to the score assigned by the participants.	1	= 5 - (existing effort score) + 1
<b>3 – Convergence</b>	The prioritization calculation is directly proportional to the score assigned by the participant.	1	= (convergence score)
<b>4 – Leverage</b>	The prioritization calculation is directly proportional to the score assigned by the participants.	1	= (leverage score)
<b>5 – Individual ranking</b>	The prioritization calculation is inversely proportional to the result. As it reflects the views expressed by individuals, the weight of this criterion is lower than the others.	1 per quartile	Each quartile= (number of SDG targets) / 4

**Source:** ENAP Study, 2021.



Regarding the individual ranking (5), a score by quartile was established, based on the number of targets of each SDG. As a result, the following distribution was adopted:

**TABLE 3 – INDIVIDUAL RANKING COMPOSITION, BASED ON QUARTILE SCORE**

COLOR	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Green	Multiple of 4	Equal quartiles.
Red	Multiple of 4 + 1	2 <sup>nd</sup> quartile with one extra target.
Blue	Multiple of 4 + 2	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> quartile with one extra target.
Yellow	Multiple of 4 - 1	1 <sup>st</sup> quartile with one target less.

**Source:** ENAP study, 2021.

Example of weights for each quartile:

**TABLE 4 – EXAMPLE OF WEIGHTS FOR EACH QUARTILE:**

SDG	NUMBER OF GOALS	1 <sup>ST</sup> QUARTILE	2 <sup>ND</sup> QUARTILE (3 POINTS)	3 <sup>RD</sup> QUARTILE (2 POINTS)	4 <sup>TH</sup> QUARTILE (1 POINT)
1	7	1	2 and 3	4 and 5	6 and 7
2	8	1 and 2	3 and 4	5 and 6	7 and 8
3	13	1, 2 and 3	4, 5, 6 and 7	8, 9 and 10	11, 12 and 13
4	10	1 and 2	3, 4 and 5	6 and 7	8, 9 and 10

**Source:** ENAP study, 2021.

The process resulted in the prioritization of targets for each SDG, subsequently validated by the participant ministries. It should be noted that the decision on the number of prioritized goals considered: the need to rank them in face of scarce resources, as well as the complexity and the challenges of a developing country with a population of over 200 million. In other words, while setting an excessive number of targets would render their implementation and follow-up process too complex, limiting their number would not take into account all the challenges facing the country.

## ANNEX II

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE SDG TARGETS PROJECT (PROJETO METAS ODS) WORKSHOPS

Brazilian Space Agency - AEB  
 Office of the General Attorney - AGU  
 National Water and Sanitation Agency - ANA  
 National Archive - AN  
 Central Bank of Brazil - BCB  
 Civil House - CC/PR  
 National Center for Monitoring and Alerts for Natural Disasters - CEMADEN  
 Management and Operational Center of the Amazon Protection System - CENSIPAM  
 Center for Management and Strategic Studies - CGEE  
 Office of the Comptroller General - CGU  
 National Nuclear Energy Commission - CNEN  
 National Center for Research in Energy and Materials - CNPEM  
 National Council for Scientific and Technological Development - CNPq  
 National Supply Company - Conab  
 Center for Information Technology Renato Archer - CTI  
 Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation - Embrapa  
 National School of Public Administration - ENAP  
 Financier of Studies and Projects - Finep  
 National Indian Foundation - Funai  
 Institutional Security Office - GSI/PR  
 Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE  
 Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology - IBICT  
 National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira – Inep  
 National Institute of Amazonian Research - INPA  
 National Institute for Space Research - INPE  
 National Institute of the Semi-arid Region - INSA  
 National Institute of Technology - INT  
 National Laboratory of Scientific Computing - LNCC  
 Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply - MAPA  
 Ministry of Citizenship - MC  
 Ministry of Communications - MCOM  
 Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation - MCTI



Ministry of Defense - MD  
Ministry of Regional Development - MDR  
Ministry of Economy - ME  
Ministry of Education - MEC  
Ministry of Infrastructure - MINFRA  
Ministry of Justice and Public Security - MJSP  
Ministry of the Environment - MMA  
Ministry of Mines and Energy - MME  
Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights - MMFDH  
Ministry of External Relations - MRE  
Ministry of Health - MS  
Ministry of Tourism - Mtur  
Emílio Goeldi Museum of the State of Pará - MPEG  
Federal Police - PF  
Federal Highway Police - PRF  
National Education and Research Network - RNP  
Special Secretariat for Strategic Affairs - SAE/PR  
Secretariat of Government of the Presidency of the Republic - SEGOV/PR  
General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic - SG/PR  
National Treasury Secretariat - STN  
Superintendence for the Development of the Amazon - SUDAM

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