

2030 AGENDA



1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

SDG – National Targets of Sustainable Development Goals

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



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Federal Government of Brazil

Ministry of Economy

Minister Paulo Guedes



A public foundation affiliated to the Ministry of Economy, Ipea provides technical and institutional support to government actions – enabling the formulation of numerous public policies and programs for Brazilian development – and makes research and studies conducted by its staff available to society.

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Brasília, 2019



This document was elaborated under the coordination of Enid Rocha Andrade da Silva, Assistant Director of the Department of Social Studies and Policies (Disoc).

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2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

FOREWORD



In this report, Ipea presents its proposal to adapt the global targets of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* to the Brazilian reality, in compliance with the assignment given by the National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS) and in tune with its mission of providing technical and institutional support to government initiatives in order to formulate and reshape public policies and national development programs.

In 2018, the institute had been committed to coordinate the governmental process of adapting the goals set by the United Nations (UN) to the Brazilian priorities, taking into account national strategies, plans and programs, and the challenges faced by the country to ensure sustainable development along the next decade.

The proposal hereby presented is the outcome of a collective effort involving, in its first stage, 75 government agencies and hundreds of federal managers and technical staff members, who took part in the discussions and offered suggestions to be incorporated into the national targets. The proposal was then submitted to public consultation, and Ipea strived to include, whenever possible, the suggestions presented. In order to accomplish a task of such magnitude, the institute counted with the important support of the Government Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic (Segov/PR) and the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MP).

It is worth mentioning that, with this initiative, Brazil becomes one of the few countries in the world to possess a document that guides the ascription of the SDGs to the national reality, while keeping the original project's scope and ambition.

It has been a great pleasure contributing to the making up of this document, and Ipea would like to thank all of those who have collaborated in it - in particular, the technical staff members dedicated to evaluate and present the requested suggestions and who therefore became part of the history of the *2030 Agenda's* implementation in the country.

It is our hope that the results presented here will give rise to new reflections on the subject and promote the formulation and strengthening of national policies for sustainable development.

Ernesto Lozardo
President of the Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

INTRODUCTION



Why does Brazil need to adapt the global targets of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*? While the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) constitute the *2030 Agenda*'s core axis, guiding initiatives across the three areas of sustainable development - economic, social and environmental, - their targets indicate paths to be taken and measures to be adopted in order to achieve them. On a global scale, SDGs and their targets are monitored and reviewed according to a set of indicators developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators – IAEG-SDG). The indicators were evaluated and validated by the United Nations Statistical Commission. Global targets and indicators are fundamental to ensure that the United Nations can coordinate, compare and monitor each country's progress in achieving the SDGs. This monitoring allows the UN to identify the countries and thematic areas that need greater assistance from international organizations and more cooperation to develop.

In order to carry out this global monitoring, the UN annually holds the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development Goals (HLPF), where countries present their voluntary progress reports, making it possible to compare them on a global scale. Therefore, the HLPF is the main platform for monitoring and reviewing the *2030 Agenda*'s implementation, and it highlights, among its goals, stimuli for initiatives that aim to adapt the SDGs to national contexts.¹

In many of its documents, the UN encourages countries to focus on their national realities and priorities when defining strategies to achieve the *Agenda*'s goals. However, it points out that a reduction in the magnitude and scope of the global agenda should not be allowed in that process.

It is within this context that Brazil is undertaking efforts to adapt the globally established goals to its reality. The characteristics and specificities of the Brazilian nation are so vast that they are often underrepresented in global agreements. In some cases, Brazil has already achieved the established targets; in others, the targets refer to problems that are not observed on a national level or do not address issues of great relevance to the country. In addition, the commitment with the SDGs and with implementing the public policies required to achieve them must be assumed and carried out within the three spheres of the Brazilian federation: Union, states and municipalities. It is therefore necessary to adapt the targets in a way that incorporates the federative entities into the national priorities.

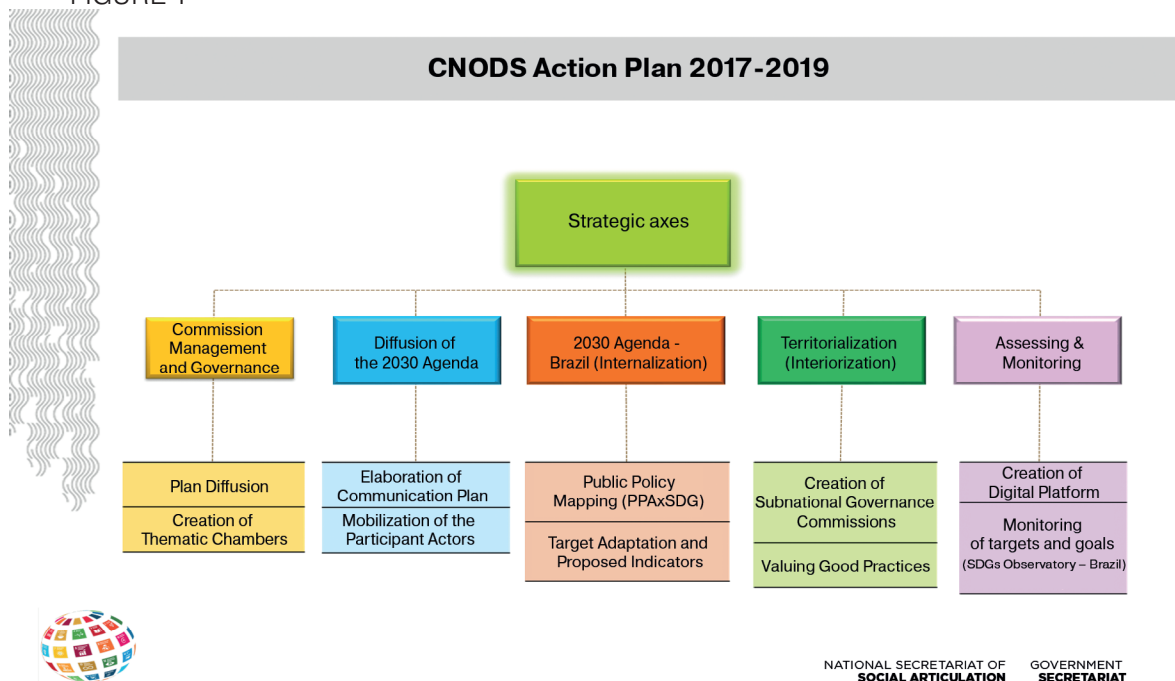
The 2000 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provided several examples of how Brazil had already successfully adapted global targets to its national priorities. On that occasion, Brazil included seven new targets (of a total of eighteen targets) and more than sixty new indicators (added to about fifty pre-existing ones), which made it possible to more accurately observe the challenges imposed on the country within the eight strategic areas of the MDGs. This previous experience provides important inputs to conquer the new challenge, which nonetheless requires a more comprehensive and complex work due to the much greater number of goals and targets and the broader scope and universality of the SDGs.

Considering the importance of this endeavour, the National Commission of SDGs (CNODS) incorporated into its *2017-2019 Action Plan* the task of adapting the global targets to the Brazilian reality and defining indicators to monitor their implementation (figure 1).

To this end, the commission assigned Ipea - as the Institution for Permanent Technical Assistance to the CNODS - to coordinate the making up of an adaptation proposal for the SDGs' global targets, to be submitted to the assessment of that collegiate.

1 . See: <<https://goo.gl/Z3Up6V>>.

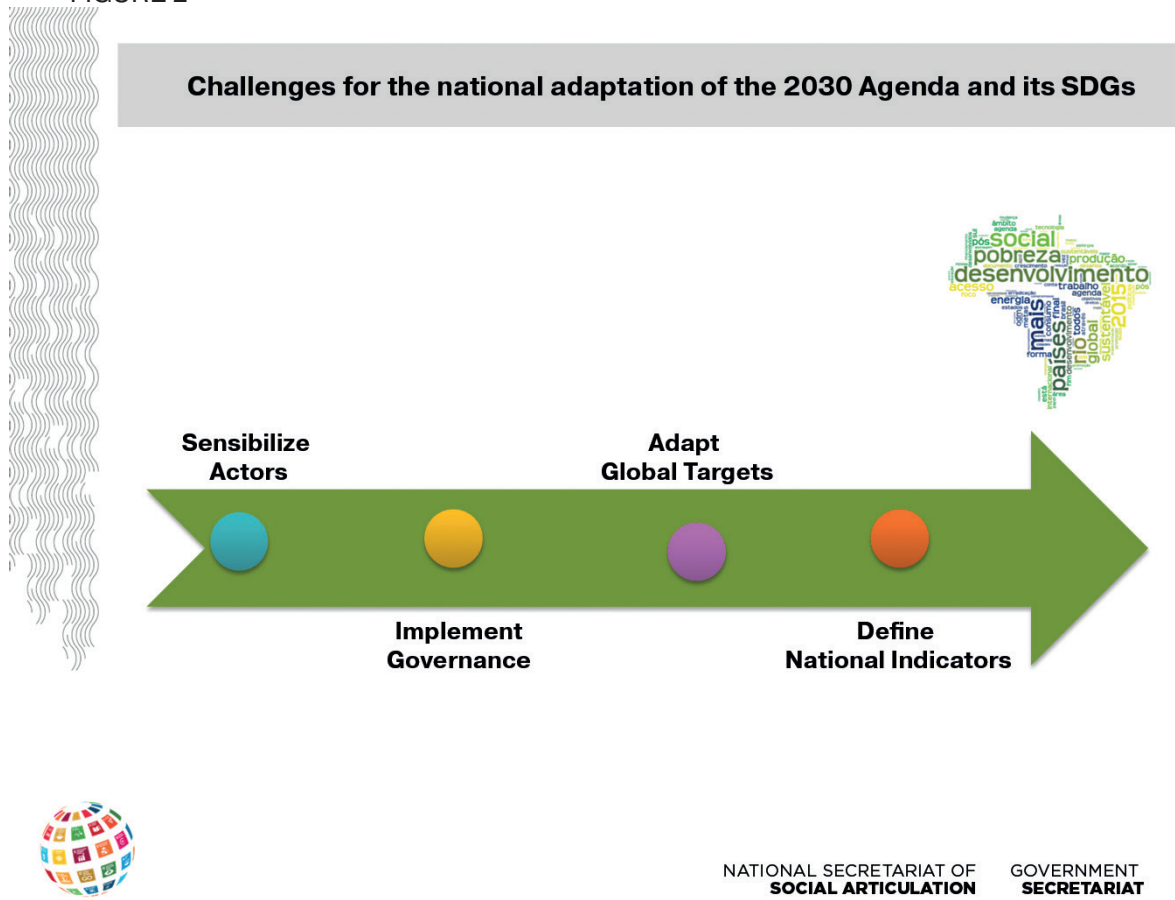
FIGURE 1



The outcomes of the work developed for that purpose are presented in this document. The first part describes the procedures adopted to elaborate the national targets, within the scope of the federal government. Next, national targets are listed within a set of technical datasheets, followed by complementary information such as: classification according to target type; justification - or the lack of it - for global target adaptation; definition of the terms used with each target; list of government agencies in charge of actions that might contribute to target achievement; demonstration of the interconnections between goals and global targets. A list with the names of technical staff members and agencies that took part in developing this proposal is presented within each datasheet, and it is illustrative of the vast representativeness of the Working Groups in relation to the federal institutions.

In addition to the technical datasheets, Ipea presents a set of indicators and data needed to monitor several national targets, which will be complemented and improved by a process of assessment, discussion and validation to be carried out during 2019, according to the work schedule proposed by the Secretariat of Government of the Presidency of the Republic (Segov / PR). Figure 2 illustrates every stage of the ongoing process.

FIGURE 2



2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

PROCEDURES ADOPTED FOR TARGET ADAPTATION



In order to provide technical advisement to the National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals (CNOODS) and to elaborate the adaptation proposal for the global targets, Ipea has established internal working groups to adjust each of the seventeen SDGs. These groups were composed of technical staff members from all of the institute's departments, so as to uphold the principle of intersectoriality when accomplishing the assignment, in accordance with the guidelines of the *2030 Agenda*.

The first task of the working groups was to assess and internally discuss the 169 global targets and to lay out the results in technical datasheets containing the following information: *i)* target type (end-oriented or implementation);¹ *ii)* applicability to the national context; *iii)* text accuracy level; *iv)* rationale for adaptation; *v)* conditions for monitoring; *vi)* identification of public agencies that implement initiatives that contribute to target achievement; and *vii)* selection of other targets that correlate to the specific target.

The carrying out of this task took as reference the adaptability of the global targets to the national reality; the adherence to Brazilian problems and priorities; and the possibility of measuring or reshaping the original targets. Whenever the need for adaptation was identified, the Working Groups prepared an adaptation proposal, followed by the rationale for adaptation and a description of the used terms. It is worth mentioning that the general principle that has guided the national target adaptation proposal was to preserve the scope and reach of the global targets. That is, this proposal is based on the understanding that the process of adapting targets to Brazil must be guided by the relevance and size of the global targets, with no reductions. Moreover, in this adaptation, caution was taken to ensure that the targets met the following requirements.

- 1) Adherence to global targets, in order to preserve their reach and magnitude.
- 2) Objectivity, by means of a quantitative measurement, when there is available information for it.
- 3) Respect to national and international commitments previously assumed by the Brazilian government.
- 4) Consistency with national plans approved by the National Congress (Pluriannual Plan and others).
- 5) Observation of regional inequalities.
- 6) Observation of inequalities of gender, race, ethnicity, generation, economic conditions, among others.

At this stage of the process, the Working Groups also identified a set of indicators that may be used to monitor national targets. Many of those indicators still need to be further detailed, and most of them prioritize data contained in the administrative records of the official agencies responsible for implementing public policies and programs. As previously mentioned, the set of proposed indicators will then be evaluated and reviewed, according to the metadata guidelines of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) and with inputs by Ipea and other information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies.

.....
 1. Targets classified as "end-oriented" are those that seek to specify or estimate the expected results; targets classified as "implementation" are those that refer to the human, financial, technological and governmental resources needed to achieve the expected results.

After the first stage was completed, Ipea, with the support of the Secretariat of Government of the Presidency of the Republic (SEGOV) and the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG), held the first Government Workshop on Target Adaptation for the SDGs, on April 12th and 13th. The event brought together more than six hundred technical staff members and managers; its main purpose was to increase participation in the process of adapting the SDGs to the Brazilian context, including representatives of the 75 government agencies involved in the *2030 Agenda*'s implementation.

On the occasion, seventeen thematic sessions and seventeen interministerial groups were organized to evaluate the draft proposal elaborated by Ipea, and to then suggest pertinent improvements. In the wake of the discussions initiated at the workshops, these groups worked collectively, by means of intense internet communication and face-to-face meetings, to define the target adaptation proposal. Thus, the outcome stemmed from a collective effort of evaluating and pondering that demanded special attention in order to harmonize different visions and perspectives. The suggestions and recommendations made by the representatives of the participant agencies were then accepted and consolidated by Ipea.

To summarize, out of a total of 169 global targets devised by the United Nations, 167 were deemed relevant to Brazil, even though many of them required textual changes so as to suit national specificities. Tables 1 and 2 show the characteristics of the targets assessed by the interministerial groups, that will then be submitted to the CNODS appreciation. On both tables, for example, 128 targets were altered due to the need to adjust them to the Brazilian reality; to provide more clarity to the original content; or to measure them more accurately. It should also be noted that 8 new targets were created, totaling 175 national targets; out of those, 99 were classified as end-oriented and 76 as implementation targets.

TABLE 1
SDG: result synthesis of the process of target adaptation proposed for Brazil

Result synthesis	Absolute number	Relative (%)
Global targets that were maintained (The global target's contents were deemed adequate for Brazil, even when requiring alterations)	167	98.8
Targets considered not applicable to Brazil (The global target's contents were deemed inadequate for Brazil)	2	1.2
Subtotal - global targets	169	100%
Global targets that were kept in the original version (The target's wording proposed by the UN was deemed adequate for Brazil in its entirety)	39	22.3
Targets that were altered to suit the Brazilian context (The target's wording proposed by the UN was altered in order to adapt it to the Brazilian specificities and/or to allow for its measurement)	128	73.1
National targets created (New targets proposed by the interministerial groups to address national priorities)	8	4.6
Total national targets	175	100%

Procedures adopted for target adaptation

TABLE 2
SDGs: classification of national targets

Result synthesis	Absolute number	Relative (%)
End-oriented targets (Targets that aim to specify or measure the expected results)	99	56.6
Implementation targets (targets that refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources that are required to achieve the expected results)	76	43.4
Total national targets	175	100%
Targets classified in level 1 (Targets that are easy to monitor because it is possible to build indicators that directly measure them)	67	38.3
Targets classified in level 2 (Targets for which there are no indicators for direct measurement, but for which it is possible to build indirect indicators that function as proxy for monitoring)	90	51.4
Targets classified in level 3 (Targets for which there are currently no direct or indirect indicators to monitor their evolution)	18	10.3
Total national targets	175	100%

The elaboration of the proposal hereby presented is the outcome of a collective effort that involved, during its first stage, 75 government agencies and hundreds of suggestions that were incorporated into the national targets. At the second stage, which took place between November 13th and December 16th, the proposal was submitted to public consultation in order to receive contributions for its improvement.

TABLE 3
Public consultation: result synthesis

SDG	Additions, removals, and other commentary	Number of comments		
		Supportive	Non-supportive	Total
SDG 1	22	22	5	27
SDG 2	19	10	0	10
SDG 3	23	112	0	112
SDG 4	12	63	3	66
SDG 5	2	9	0	09
SDG 6	8	30	0	30
SDG 7	4	5	0	5
SDG 8	10	30	3	33
SDG 9	8	2	1	3

SDG	Additions, removals, and other commentary	Number of comments		
		Supportive	Non-supportive	Total
SDG 10	10	21	4	25
SDG 11	11	29	0	29
SDG 12	18	25	3	28
SDG 13	10	14	0	14
SDG 14	4	13	1	14
SDG 15	25	43	2	45
SDG 16	22	52	2	54
SDG 17	20	102	3	105
Total	228	582	27	609

As can be seen from table 3, 228 suggestions were received during the public consultation process, containing comments, additions or removals; eighteen alteration suggestions were accepted. Most of the suggestions from the public consultation were proposals to implement and/or improve public policies that may contribute to the SDGs achievement. For this reason, there was no need to alter the original texts received at the first stage of the process.

The National Target Adaptation Proposal also received 609 comments during the period it remained available for public consultation. Out of the 609, 582 were statements of support or agreement with the proposal and only 27 of disagreement.

In the annex, one may find all the suggestions in their original form, accompanied by information on the accepted contributions.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

1

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE



TABLE 1
Summary of the Target adaptation proposal for SDG 1

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets
7	7	6	5	2	0

TABLE 2
Working Group

Staff member	Agency
1 André Simões	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
2 Anna Maria Medeiros Peliano	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
3 Delviene D. S. Gurgel	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
4 Elaine Licio	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
5 Evelinny G. Pereira Lopes	Secretariat for Social Security/Ministry of Finance (SPrev/MF)
6 Fabio Monteiro Vaz	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
7 Frederico de M. A. Coutinho	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
8 Henrique Saule	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
9 Leonardo Santos de Oliveira	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
10 Letícia Bartholo	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
11 Luciana Félix Ferreira	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
12 Luiz Roberto R. Martins	Ministry of Education (MEC)
13 Marcos Maia Antunes	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
14 Mirian S. Queiroz	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
15 Pedro H. G. Ferreira de Souza	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
16 Rafael G. Osorio	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
17 Rejane R. de Carvalho	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
18 Roberto Gonzalez	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
19 Samantha Dotto Salve	United Nations Development Programme (PNUD)
20 Sandro Sacchet de Carvalho	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
21 Valéria S. Hammes	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)

TARGET 1.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 1.1 (United Nations)

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US\$1.25 a day.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) (Tier I).

3. Target 1.1 (Brazil)

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than PPP\$ 3.20 a day (Purchasing Power Parity).

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation had the following objectives:

- Replace the American dollar (US\$) with the international dollar (PPP\$) as reference currency – i. e., the dollar as the monetary unit expressed by purchasing power parity (PPP), whose latest available round is from 2011.
- Alter the poverty line value to indicate the level of development achieved by Brazil, taking as reference the intermediate line of PPP\$ 3.20 per capita per day, which is used internationally.

To illustrate this, table 1 shows the monthly values in Brazilian reais and the poverty rates in 2016, according to the most used international poverty lines.

With the adoption of the PPP\$ 3.20 per capita per day line, it should be noted that 12,55 per cent of Brazilians could have been considered extremely poor in 2016. Thus, extreme poverty eradication in Brazil will require a significant, though plausible, effort. It is worth mentioning that poverty incidence is already very limited at the lower lines and very elevated at the higher line.

TABLE 3

Monthly values in Brazilian reais and poverty rates in 2016, according to the most used international poverty lines

Poverty line in 2011 PPP\$	Monthly value in BRL\$ July/2016	Poverty rate in 2016 (%)
1.25	88.33	4.34
1.90	134.27	6.46
3.20	226.14	12.55
5.50	388.67	25.23

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Extreme poverty eradication

Poverty eradication must be set in relation to a residual value that is close but not equal to zero - similar to what happens to the definition of “full employment”, which does not literally mean the nonexistence of unemployed people. This is due to measurement errors, income volatility and other inevitable idiosyncrasies that make it virtually impossible to reduce the number of poor people to zero, whatever the poverty threshold might be.

Therefore, for the sake of transparency, the Working Group considers poverty eradication will be achieved when the percentage of people living under such conditions falls below 3 per cent.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Secretariat for Social Security (SPrev)

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of National Integration (MI)

Ministry of Culture

Ministry of Sports

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Finance (MF)

Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)

Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)

National Institute of Social Security (INSS)

Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)

Federal Savings Bank (Caixa)

Bank of Brazil (BB)

Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)

Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan)

National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea)

National Council for Social Assistance (CNAS)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

State and municipal secretariats

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 1.1

SDG 1 (Target 1.2)

SDG 2 (Targets 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5 and 2.c)

SDG 10 (Targets 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 Target 1.1

1. Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, color or race, employment status, macro-regions and geographical location (urban/rural).

Observation: the original indicator was maintained, but with the addition of an indicator by color or race.

- Source: IBGE, Continuous PNAD.
- Availability: annual, last release for 2017.
- Disclosure: annual.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 1.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 1.2 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age (Tier I).

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (Tier II).

3. Target 1.2 (Brazil)

By 2030, reduce by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in monetary and non-monetary poverty, according to national definitions.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The purpose of altering this global target was to confer more specificity to it, given that the original text is too vague when it mentions poverty in “all its dimensions”.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the Target

Monetary poverty: since Target 1.1 sets the extreme poverty threshold as being PPP\$ 3,20 per capita per day, then, for the sake of consistency, the poverty threshold should be of a higher value. Therefore, the poverty threshold was set at PPP\$ 5,50, according to the higher line used in international comparisons.

Non-monetary poverty: all the other factors, apart from income, that characterize the situation of poverty. In the literature, such factors are often associated with lack of healthcare, poor access to basic services, inadequate housing conditions, violation of rights, etc.

Multidimensional poverty: since there is no official definition for it in Brazil, and because it is a very complex subject - regarding both the choice of factors and information-gathering techniques - the Working Group suggests the creation of a specific commission to discuss the elaboration of a multidimensional poverty threshold for Brazil.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Secretariat for Social Security (SPrev)

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of National Integration (MI)

Ministry of Culture

Ministry of Sports

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Finance (MF)

Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)

National Supply Company (Conab)

Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)

National Institute of Social Security (INSS)

Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)

Federal Savings Bank (Caixa)

Bank of Brazil (BB)

Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)

Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan)

National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea)

National Council for Social Assistance (CNAS)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

State and municipal secretariats

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 1.2

SDG 1 (Target 1.1)

SDG 2 (Targets 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5 and 2.c)

SDG 10 (Targets 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 Target 1.2

1. Proportion of population living below the 2011 poverty line of PPP\$ 5.50 per capita per day, according to sex, age, color or race and geographic location.

- Source: IBGE, Continuous PNAD
- Availability: annual, last release for 2017.
- Disclosure: annual.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and other information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 1.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 1.3 (United Nations)

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

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable (Tier II).

3. Target 1.3 (Brazil)

Ensure universal, nation-wide access to the social security system by 2030, securing complete coverage of poor people and persons in situations of vulnerability.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Adaptation justification

The new wording seeks to eliminate or redefine vague terms and/or terms that might have multiple interpretations: “social protection systems and measures”, “appropriate”, “substantial”, etc.

Brazil already possesses a comprehensive social security system; therefore, there is no need to set an implementation target, but rather to provide universal access to the existing system.

The new text raises the standards, when compared to the original target, by stating that coverage must be complete, not only “substantial”.

The term “vulnerable” was replaced by “people in situations of vulnerability”, as it refers to a transitory, context-related situation, and not a personal condition.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the Target

Social protection system: comprises the monetary benefits and in-kind services in healthcare, social security, social assistance, food and nutritional security, decent housing, public safety and the labor market.

The poor: people with an income per capita that is less than PPP\$ 5.50 per day, according to Target 1.2.

People in situations of vulnerability: all of those who suffer violations or restrictions to their rights, in particular due to race, gender, age, special needs, mobility conditions, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, territoriality, culture, deprivation of freedom and economic situation, not excluding other potential situations of vulnerability that might be empirically verified.

Complete coverage: meaning the *de facto*, and not only *de jure* universal access to each program by eligible citizens. For example, ensuring that all eligible families are being granted the benefits of the Bolsa Família program.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Secretariat for Social Security (SPrev)

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Public Security

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of National Integration (MI)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Finance (MF)

National Institute of Social Security (INSS)

Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)

Federal Savings Bank (Caixa)

Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)

Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan)

National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea)

National Council for Social Assistance (CNAS)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

State and municipal secretariats

8. Other SDGs and Global targets that correlate to Target 1.3

SDG 1 (targets 1.1 and 1.2)

SDG 2 (targets 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5 and 2.c)

SDG 3 (target 3.8)

SDG 5 (target 5.4)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 Target 1.3

1. Proportion of the population aged 65 or older who receive benefits from social security or from the Continuous Benefit Programme (Benefício de Prestação Continuada - BPC), by sex, color or race and region.

- Source: IBGE, Continuous PNAD.
- Availability: annual, last release for 2017.
- Disclosure: annual.

2. Proportion of the poor population (as defined in target 1.1) with special needs that are covered by the BPC, by age group.

- Source: IBGE, PNS.
- Availability: quinquennial, last release for 2013.
- Disclosure: quinquennial.

3. Proportion of occupied workforce that contributes to social security, by sex, color or race, age group, region and position in occupation.

- Source: IBGE, Continuous PNAD.
- Availability: annual, last release for 2017.
- Disclosure: annual.

4. Proportion of unoccupied workforce that receives unemployment insurance, by sex, age group, color or race and region.

- Source: IBGE, Continuous PNAD.
- Availability: annual, last release for 2017.
- Disclosure: annual.

5. Proportion of the poor population (as defined in target 1.1) that is covered by the Bolsa Família Program, by sex, color or race, age group and region.

- Source: IBGE, Continuous PNAD.
- Availability: annual, last release for 2017.
- Disclosure: annual.

6. Proportion of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years old) that contribute to social security or receive benefits from social security or from the Bolsa Família Program.

- Source: IBGE, Continuous PNAD.
- Availability: annual, last release for 2017.
- Disclosure: annual.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 1.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 1.4 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (Tier III).

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (Tier II).

3. Target 1.4 (Brazil)

By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and persons in situations of vulnerability, have access to social services, basic infrastructure, new technologies and means of production, information and communication technologies, financial services and secure and equitable access to land and natural resources.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Adaptation justification

The original wording covers a range of different concepts and factors, from the right of access to natural resources to financial services, inheritances and public services. In contrast, the description of the indicators is very limited, highlighting only the rights to land and of access to basic services.

In order to avoid this contradiction, the adaptation proposal simplifies the original text, giving emphasis to civil rights and the necessary elements to participate in the productive process.

In addition, the term “vulnerable” was replaced by “persons in situation of vulnerability”, as it refers to a transitory, context-related situation, and not a personal condition.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the Target

The poor: people with an income per capita that is less than PPP\$ 5.50 per day, according to Target 1.2.

People living in vulnerability: all of those who suffer violations or restrictions to their rights, in particular due to race, gender, age, special needs, mobility conditions, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, territoriality, culture, deprivation of freedom and economic situation, not excluding other potential situations of vulnerability that might be empirically verified.

Basic services: electricity, water, garbage collection and sewage network.

New production technologies: the opportunity to acquire the necessary knowledge to use new technologies in the productive process and to have real access to them.

Information and communication technologies: access to radio, television, computer with internet access, mobile (cellular) or fixed telephony.

Financial services: access to the banking system and other financial services, such as credit, insurance, etc.

Secure access to land: involves both the legal ownership of urban and rural properties and the legal guarantee of property, as well as the legal right of use, without any kind of external coercion, such as threats of removal, intimidation, among others.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Public Security

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of Transportation (MOT)

Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)

Federal Savings Bank (Caixa)

Bank of Brazil (BB)

Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)

National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra)

National Indian Foundation (Funai)

Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)

Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)

National Supply Company (Conab)
Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)
National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Anater)
National Telecommunications Agency (Anatel)
National Agency for Land Transports (ANTT)
National Water Agency (ANA)
Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan)
National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea)
State and municipal secretariats
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 1.4

SDG 1 (Targets 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3)
SDG 2 (Targets 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 2.c)
SDG 10 (Targets 10.1, 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 Target 1.4

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 1.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 1.5 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global Indicators (United Nations)

1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (Tier II).

1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) (Tier II).

1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Tier I).

1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (Tier II).

3. Target 1.5 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The original target is adequately defined and poses an important challenge to Brazil for the coming years.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the Target

Persons in situations of vulnerability: all of those who suffer violations or restrictions to their rights, in particular due to race, gender, age, special needs, mobility conditions, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, territoriality, culture, deprivation of freedom and economic situation, not excluding other potential situations of vulnerability that might be empirically verified.

Vulnerability: the chance of being negatively affected by an extreme event or disaster.

Exposition: to be, in fact, negatively affected by an extreme event or disaster.

Resilience: the ability to recover after being negatively affected by an extreme event or disaster.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Public Security

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of National Integration (MI)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Finance (MF)

Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)

National Indian Foundation (Funai)

Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)

Brazilian Forest Service (SFB)

Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)

National Supply Company (Conab)

Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)

National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Anater)

Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan)

National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea)

State and municipal secretariats

National Rural Apprenticeship Service (Senar)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Civil Defense

8. Other SDGs and Global targets that correlate to Target 1.5

SDG 2 (Targets 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5 and 2.c)

SDG 11 (Target 11.5)

SDG 13 (Target 13.1)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SGD 1 Target 1.5

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and other information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 1.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 1.A (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes (Tier III).

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) (Tier II).

1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP (Tier III).

3. Target 1.A (Brazil)

Ensure that resources are made available to implement programs and policies to eradicate extreme poverty and reduce poverty.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Adaptation justification

Given that the emphasis on international cooperation does not apply to the Brazilian target adaptation, the Working Group decided to focus on ensuring resources for the programs and policies that aim to fight poverty.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the Target

See the same definitions listed in targets 1.1 and 1.2.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Public Security

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of National Integration (MI)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Finance (MF)

Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)

National Indian Foundation (Funai)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 1.A

SDG 1 (targets 1.1 to 1.5)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 Target 1.A

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 1.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 1.B (United Nations)

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.

2. Global Indicators (United Nations)

1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups (Tier III).

3. Target 1.B (Brazil)

Strengthen political and institutional frameworks to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of poverty eradication initiatives.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target was altered, considering that:

- Brazil already has a set of initiatives and policies to reduce poverty and, therefore, the major challenge is not to create new political frameworks, but to strengthen the existing ones.
- Such poverty-reducing initiatives are already “pro-poor” by definition; on the other hand, since Targets 1.1 and 1.2 apply to everyone, including people belonging to the most diverse genders, the Working Group decided to eliminate the redundancy in the expression “gender-sensitive”.
- Mentioning development strategies is irrelevant to target definition, given that achieving this target does not depend on a specific development strategy.
- The target has been expanded to include not only the strengthening of policy frameworks, but also of institutions in charge of formulating, monitoring, evaluating, implementing and executing public policies.
- “Support accelerated investment” was replaced by “ensure effectiveness and sustainability of poverty eradication actions”, given that the expression “accelerated investment” conveys the notion of an effort concentrated in a certain period, with no guarantee of continuity or effectiveness.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the Target

Political and institutional frameworks: legal frameworks and management capability to develop and implement state programs and policies.

Effectiveness of initiatives: Programs and policies should be continuously monitored, evaluated and improved so that the goals are, in fact, achieved.

Sustainability of initiatives: Programs and policies should be continuous and integrated among themselves, with regular, sufficient and secure funding.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to Target achievement

Not applicable.

8. Other SDGs and Global targets that correlate to Target 1.B

SDG 1 (targets 1.1 to 1.5)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 Target 1.B

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and other information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

2

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



TABLE 1
Summary of the target adaptation proposal for SDG 2

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets ¹
9	9	8	6	3	1

Note: ¹ A new indicator was created on target 2.5.

TABLE 2
Working Group

Staff Member	Agency
1 Abdon Rocha Brandão	Executive Commission for the Cocoa Farming Plan (Ceplac)
2 Allan Milhomens	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
3 Ana Paula Moreira Da Silva	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
4 André Martins	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
5 Anna Maria Medeiros Peliano	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
6 Antônio Edgard G. S. Pinto	Advocacy-General of the Union (AGU)
7 Camila N. S. Oliveira	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
8 Carmem Priscila Bocchi	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
9 Ceres Belchior	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
10 Dejair Baiena Junior	Ministry of Justice (MJ)
11 Denise Oliveira E Silva	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)
12 Eduardo Cezar Gomes	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
13 Eduardo. A. F. Nilson	Ministry of Health (MS)
14 Eleneide Doff Sotta	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
15 Ervanda Timm	Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)
16 Ester Ferreira Santos	Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)
17 Flavio Tadeu Costa Silva	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
18 Guilherme Viana De Alencar	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
19 Heloína Sucena Fonseca	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
20 Iracema F. Moura	Ministry of Health (MS)
21 Iran P. Veiga	Ministry of Planning (MP)
22 Jacimara Machado	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
23 Jéssica Maiara Rodrigues Martins	Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)
24 João Daldegan	Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)

	Staff Member	Agency
25	Kelma C. M. S. Cruz	National Supply Company (Conab)
26	Kleber Santos	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
27	Leonardo N. Vince	Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)
28	Leonardo Santos De Oliveira	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
29	Luiz A. Bronzatto	International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG)
30	Luiz Belino F. Sales	Ministry of Health (MS)
31	Maria Emilia Borges Alves	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
32	Maria R. Silva	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
33	Matheus De A. Roberto	National Indian Foundation (Funai)
34	Micheline Cunegundes	Ministry of Health (MS)
35	Paula Gomes Moreira	Ministry of National Integration (MI)
36	Paulo Coutinho	Ministry of Planning (MP)
37	Paulo Ramon Mocelin	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
38	Priscila Feller	National Indian Foundation (Funai)
39	Regina Sambuichi	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
40	Regina Sylvia São Pedro	National Indian Foundation (Funai)
41	Rejane Rodrigues De Carvalho	Ministry of Planning (MP)
42	Rodrigo Augusto L. Medeiros	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
43	Samuel R. Paiva	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
44	Suiá Kafure Da Rocha	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
45	Terezinha Dias	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
46	Valdir Juswiak	Ministry of National Integration (MI)

TARGET 2.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 2.1 (United Nations)

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. Global indicators (United Nations)

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment (Tier I).

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (Tier I).

3. Target 2.1 (Brazil)

By 2030, eradicate hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in situations of vulnerability, including infants and elders, to safe, culturally adequate, healthy and sufficient food all year round.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Adaptation justification

The reformulated text sought to add the concepts of “adequate food” and “healthy food” to the original wording; those are definitions found in Brazil’s legal and institutional framework. The right to food was inscribed in the 6th article of the Federal Constitution by means of the Constitutional Amendment 64/2010.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the Target

Healthy food and adequate food: the human right to adequate food was devised in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); it was incorporated into the Brazilian legal system by Decree No. 591/1992 and it encompasses the idea of safe and healthy food.

The concept of healthy eating is reiterated in the “Promotion of Adequate and Healthy Food (PAAS)” initiative, which is part of the strategy for Health Promotion incorporated into the Unified Health System (SUS) in 2006 by the National Policy for Health Promotion (PNPS).

The concept of “adequate food” encompasses the notion of culturally appropriate food, as established by the 1996 World Food Summit. See FAO’s stance on it on: <<https://goo.gl/YA8HZx>>.

The concept of “poor” refers to the definition established in SDG 1: people with income per capita below PPC\$ 5.50 per day.

Persons in situations of vulnerability: all of those who suffer violations or restrictions to their rights, in particular due to race, gender, age, special needs, mobility conditions, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, territoriality, culture, deprivation of freedom and economic situation, not excluding other potential situations of vulnerability that might be empirically verified.

According to the definition of the Child and Adolescent Statute (ECA), a child is a person under 12 years of age.

An elder is defined as a person above 60 years of age, as established by the UN.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Culture

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Finance (MF)

National Indian Foundation (Funai)

Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)

National Supply Company (Conab)

Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)

Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan)

National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 2.1

SDG 1 (targets 1.1 to 1.5)

SDG 3 (targets 3.1, 3.2 and 3.9)

SDG 6 (targets 6.1, 6.3 and 6.4)

SDG 10 (targets 10.1 to 10.4)

SDG 12 (targets 12.1 to 12.5; 12.7 and 12.8)

SDG 15 (targets 15.1 to 15.6 and 15.9)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

Target 2.1

1. Number of cases of poisoning by pesticide in Sinan/DATASUS.

- Source: Information System of Notification Aggravations/Ministry of Health.
- Availability: 2017.
- Periodicity: annual.

2. Volume per capita of pesticide consumption per year.

- Source: Ibama: Agrochemicals Commercialization Reports/IBGE: Population Estimate.
- Availability: IBAMA: 2016 / IBGE: 2017.
- Periodicity: annual.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 2.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 2.2 (United Nations)

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. Global Indicators (United Nations)

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization [WHO] Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age (Tier I).

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) (Tier I).

3. Target 2.2 (Brazil)

By 2030, eradicate all forms of malnutrition associated with undernourishment, reduce malnutrition types associated with overweight and obesity, projecting the achievement, by 2025, of the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and ensuring food and nutritional security to adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, elders and traditional peoples and communities.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The alteration of the original text sought to expose the connections between malnutrition and undernourishment, overweight and obesity. Traditional peoples and communities were included as a priority group – for they are a social group faced with recurrent problems with food insecurity – without prejudice to the universal scope of the target.

It is worth noting that Brazil is internationally committed to three targets of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition: halt the growth of obesity in the adult population by means of policies on healthcare and food and nutritional security; reduce the regular consumption of soda and artificial juice in the adult population by at least 30 per cent; increase the proportion of adults who regularly consume fruit and vegetables by at least 17.8 per cent.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the Target

Malnutrition: in addition to the issue of undernourishment and food shortage, this concept covers the issue of inadequate nutrition related to overweight and obesity.

Stunting refers to low height-for-age scores; wasting refers to the low weight-for-age scores.

Traditional peoples and communities: “groups that are culturally differentiated and who recognize themselves as such, who have their own forms of social organization, occupy and use territories and natural resources as a condition for their cultural, social, religious, ancestral and economic continuity, using knowledge, innovations and practices generated and conveyed by tradition” (Decree No. 6040/2007, article 3, item I).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Finance (MF)

National Indian Foundation (Funai)

Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)

National Supply Company (Conab)

Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)

Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan)

National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 2.2

SDG 1 (targets 1.1 to 1.5)

SDG 3 (targets 3.1, 3.2 and 3.9)

SDG 6 (targets 6.1, 6.3 and 6.4)

SDG 10 (targets 10.1 to 10.4)

SDG 12 (targets 12.1 to 12.5, 12.7 and 12.8)

SDG 15 (targets 15.1 to 15.6 and 15.9)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

Target 2.2

1. Consumption per capita of ultra-processed foods.

- Source: IBGE: Consumer Expenditure Survey (POF) (according to classification used by the Ministry of Health's Dietary Guidelines for the Brazilian Population).
- Availability: 2008-2009.
- Periodicity: eight years.

2. Proportion of cities that make public purchases of products from family farming to supply for school meals and local welfare networks.

- Source: Administrative records from MEC and MDS.
- Availability: 2017.
- Periodicity: annual.

3. Incidence rate of type II diabetes in the population.

- Source: DATASUS – HIPERDIA (Hypertensives and Diabetics Registration and Monitoring System).
- Availability: April/2013.
- Periodicity: monthly.

4. Weight deficit in children from 0 to 5 years of age, monitored according to health conditionalities of the Bolsa Família Program (MDS/PPA 2016-2019) (Suggested by: Seplan/MP).

5. Weight deficit in indigenous children from 0 to 5 years of age, monitored according to health conditionalities of the Bolsa Família Program (MDS/PPA 2016-2019) (Suggested by: Seplan/MP).

6. Weight deficit in quilombola children from 0 to 5 years of age, monitored according to health conditionalities of the Bolsa Família Program (MDS/PPA 2016-2019) (Suggested by: Seplan/MP).

7. Proportion of adults with overweight (MS/PPA 2016-2019) (Suggested by: Seplan/MP).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 2.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 2.3 (United Nations)

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. Global Indicators (United Nations)

2.3.1 Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (Tier 3).

2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (Tier 3).

3. Target 2.3 (Brazil)

By 2030, increase productivity and income of small farmers, in particular of women, family farmers, traditional peoples and communities, in order to ensure subsistence production and social reproduction of those populations, as well as their socioeconomic development, by means of safe and equal access to: *i*) land and traditionally occupied territories; *ii*) technical assistance and rural extension, while respecting culturally conveyed practices and knowledge; *iii*) specific credit lines; *iv*) local and institutional markets, including public purchase policies; *v*) incentives to association and cooperativism; and *vi*) opportunities to add value and to enter non-farming jobs.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.

Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The target's main goal is to ensure food production in sufficient amounts, so the WG decided to expand its scope, applying the proper terminology to the concept of rural development, as defined in the report of the First National Conference on Sustainable Rural Development and Solidarity. The concept of equitable distribution and access to land was also maintained.

6. Important Concepts Mentioned in the Target

Family farmer: 3rd article of Law No. 11.326/2006.

Traditional peoples and communities: "groups that are culturally differentiated and who recognize themselves as such, who have their own forms of social organization, occupy and use territories and natural resources as a condition for their cultural, social, religious, ancestral and

economic continuity, using knowledge, innovations and practices generated and conveyed by tradition” (Decree No. 6040/2007, article 3, item I).

Safe and equal access: secure access to the necessary amount of land so as to enable sustainable productive activity and to favor the social development of rural families, with land tenure legal guarantee.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Finance (MF)

National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra)

National Indian Foundation (Funai)

Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)

Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)

National Supply Company (Conab)

Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)

National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Anater)

Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan)

National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 2.3

SDG1 (targets 1.1 to 1.5)

SDG 3 (target 3.9)

SDG 5 (targets 5.1, 5.2, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.a)

SDG10 (targets 10.1 to 10.4)

SDG 12 (targets 12.1, to 12.8)

SDG 15 (targets 15.1 to 15.9)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

Target 2.3

1. Average income of the establishments by farming segment (family farming and other types).
 - Source: IBGE: Census of Agriculture.
 - Availability: 2006.
 - Periodicity: decennial.
2. Number of establishments by farming segment (family farming and other types).
 - Source: IBGE: Census of Agriculture.
 - Availability: 2006.
 - Periodicity: decennial.
3. Gross value of production/ha by farming segment (family farming and other types).
 - Source: IBGE: Census of Agriculture.
 - Availability: 2006.
 - Periodicity: decennial.
4. Proportion of area of diversified establishments in Brazil.
 - Source: IBGE: Census of Agriculture.
 - Availability: 2006.
 - Periodicity: decennial.
5. Proportion of area dedicated to organic food production.
 - Source: IBGE: Census of Agriculture.
 - Availability: 2006.
 - Periodicity: decennial.
6. Net imports of natural or minimally processed food products (SECEX).
7. Land Gini index.
 - Source: IBGE: Census of Agriculture/Incra: SNCR.
 - Availability: IBGE: 2006/Incra: 2018.
 - Periodicity: IBGE: decennial/Incra: continuous (administrative records).
8. Proportion of total area occupied by traditional peoples and communities, acknowledged and registered by the State.
 - Sources: Incra, Funai, ICMBio: administrative records.
 - Availability: 2018.
 - Periodicity: continuous.

9. Proportion of financial resources of the National School Feeding Programme (PNAE) invested in the purchase of food products from family farming to the provision of school meals (FNDE/MEC – PPA 2016-2019) (Suggested by: Seplan/MP).

10. Average monthly household income per capita from family farming (Seplan/MP – PPA 2016-2019) (Suggested by Seplan/MP).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 2.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 2.4 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global Indicators (United Nations)

2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (Tier III).

3. Target 2.4 (Brazil)

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems, by means of research policies, technical assistance and rural extensions, among others, aiming to implement resilient agricultural practices that may increase production and productivity and, at the same time, help protect, restore and conserve ecosystem services, strengthening the ability to adapt to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flood and other disasters, progressively improving land, soil, water and air quality.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Based on the national experience with recent public policies, the proposed textual alterations aim to better specify the target's objectives, suggesting the means ("research policies, technical assistance and rural extension, among others") to achieve the ends ("guarantee sustainable food production systems"). In addition, the proposed wording incorporates the more specific concept of "ecosystem services" (explained in the section below) and extends to "water" and "air" the commitment to strengthen the ability to adapt to climate change.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the Target

Sustainable production systems: low-carbon farming systems; low use of external inputs; environmentally sound and allowing for the maintenance of soil productivity for current and future generations. Examples of these systems are: agroforestry systems, crop-livestock-forest integration, organic and agroecological agriculture.

Resilient agricultural practice: practices that provide an agroecosystem with greater aptitude and ability to recover from the elements and the effects of climate change.

Ecosystem services: environmental benefits that may be obtained, directly or indirectly, by means of ecosystems that help preserving and regenerating life.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Finance (MF)

National Indian Foundation (Funai)

Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)

Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)

Brazilian Forest Service (SFB)

Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)

National Supply Company (Conab)

Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)

National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Anater)

Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan)

National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 2.4

SDG 1 (targets 1.4 and 1.5)

SDG 3 (target 3.9)

SDG 6 (targets 6.1 to 6.6, 6.a and 6.b)

SDG 8 (target 8.4)

SDG 12 (targets 12.1, 12.2 and 12.4)

SDG 15 (targets 15.1 a 15.9, 15.a, 15.b and 15.c)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 2 Target 2.4

1. Proportion of farmable land being used in productive and sustainable farming (areas destined to Agroforestry Systems and/or organic farming).

- Source: IBGE: Census of Agriculture.
- Availability: 2006.
- Periodicity: decennial.

2. Proportion of area of rural properties registered and monitored by the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR).

- Source: Brazilian Forest Service (SFB): CAR.
- Availability: 2018.
- Periodicity: continuous.

3. Proportion of families consulting with Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (ATER), guided by agroecological principles.

- Source: SEAD – PNATER.
- Availability: 2017.
- Periodicity: continuous (administrative records).

4. Number of new families settled in environmentally differentiated settlement projects.

- Source: Incra: Information System of Agrarian Reform Projects (SIPRA).
- Availability: 2017.
- Periodicity: annual.

5. Index of Technical Assistance Provision to the Agrarian Reform Settlements (Incra/PPA 2016-2019).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 2.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 2.5 (United Nations)

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. Global Indicators (United Nations)

2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long- term conservation facilities (Tier III).

2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction (Tier II).

3. Target 2.5 (Brazil)

2.5.1br By 2020, ensure conservation of the genetic diversity of native and domesticated species of plants, animals and microorganisms that are important for food and agriculture, adopting strategies for *ex situ*, *in situ* and on-farm conservation, including germplasm banks, community seed banks or houses, breeding facilities and other conservation methods appropriately managed at local, regional and international levels.

2.5.2br By 2020, ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that stem from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, according to international agreements, ensuring food sovereignty and food and nutritional security.

4. Target type (Brazil)

Target 2.5.1br

(X) End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

Target 2.5.2br

(X) End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The reason to alter this global target was to further detail the constituent elements of genetic diversity, as well as the tools to be used for this purpose. The principles of food sovereignty and food and nutritional security were also incorporated as target guidelines.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the Target

Genetic diversity: it is the measure of genetic variation within each species. Genetic diversity is of fundamental importance for biodiversity and agrobiodiversity; the latter includes the set of varieties and races selected by mankind since the very beginning of our existence.

***In situ* conservation:** refers to the maintenance and reconstitution of viable populations of species in their natural environments and, in the case of domesticated and cultivated species, in environments where they have developed their distinct features (See: <<https://goo.gl/zJKH5e>>).

On-farm conservation: it is the conservation carried out by farmers and breeders themselves, in their local farming and breeding systems. In the case of plant production, it refers to the conservation of genetic resources, especially with creole varieties – cultivated by farmers, particularly by small farmers, in addition to local communities, traditional or otherwise, and indigenous populations (See: <<https://goo.gl/jY7gdH>>).

On-farm conservation involves the preservation of native or naturalized species, carried out by traditional peoples and communities and family farmers, in the form of seeds (community seed banks or houses) and/or field plants (such as cassava). Species that are preserved on farm are important for the nourishment and farm production of these traditional peoples and family farmers, this being their main reason for conserving and using them (Source: <<https://goo.gl/6YomyT>>).

***Ex situ* conservation:** involves maintenance of genetic resources outside their natural habitat (See: <<https://goo.gl/fxdS82>>).

Food sovereignty: it refers to the right of peoples to define food policies, with autonomy over what to produce, for whom and in what conditions (See: <<https://goo.gl/iV235n>>).

Food and nutritional security: it consists in the concretion of the universal right to regular and permanent access to quality food in sufficient amounts, without prejudice to the access to other essential needs; it is based on eating practices that are health-promoting, respectful to cultural diversity and environmentally, culturally, economically and socially sustainable (Law No. 11.346 / 2006, article 3).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

National Indian Foundation (Funai)

Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)

Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)

National Supply Company (Conab)

Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)

National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Anater)

Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan)

National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 2.5

SDG 1 (targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5)

SDG 8 (targets 8.2 and 8.4)

SDG 12 (12.1, 12.2, 12.7 and 12.8)

SDG 15 (targets 15.1 to 15.9)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

Target 2.5

1. Proportion of local breeds and cultivars classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown risk of extinction.

- Source: National Centre for Plant Conservation (CNCFLORA): Red List/Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio): Threatened Species.
- Availability: 2014.
- Periodicity: quinquennial.

2. Proportion of the area destined to growing common seeds (creoles) (Census of Agriculture)

- Source: IBGE: Census of Agriculture.
- Availability: 2006.
- Periodicity: decennial.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 2.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 2.A (United Nations)

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. Global Indicators (United Nations)

2.A.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures (Tier 1).

2.A.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector (Tier 1).

3. Target 2.A (Brazil)

Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, research and technical assistance and extension; in technology development; and in stocking and making available the genetic resources of plants, animals and microorganisms, including creole varieties and their wild relatives, in order to increase environmentally sustainable agricultural production capacity, prioritizing traditional peoples and communities, family farmers, small and medium producers, adapting new technologies to traditional production systems and considering regional and socio-cultural differences.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The target was adapted to expand institutional measures and initiatives that enable and increase production capacity qualified as environmentally sustainable, therefore increasing cohesiveness between target 2.A and SDG 2. Social segments that may be prioritized by the policies described above were also mentioned, and emphasis was given to the principle of dialogue between scientific and technological knowledge and the traditional ones.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the Target

Family farmer: According to article 3 of Law 11.326/2006, this is the farmer who presents the following requirements: a rural area of up to four fiscal modules; workforce that comes predominantly from the family; income predominantly derived from activities of the rural establishment; family-managed establishment. Foresters, extractivists, fishermen, fish farmers, indigenous people and members of traditional communities are also considered family farmers.

Small farmer: One that owns a productive area of up to four fiscal modules (Law No. 8629, article 4, Inc. II).

Medium farmer: One that owns a productive area of more than four fiscal modules and up to 15 fiscal modules (Law No. 8629, article 4, Inc. II).

Genetic resources: Variability of species of plants, animals and microorganisms that are part of biodiversity, of current socioeconomic interest and potential use in genetic enhancement programs, biotechnology and other related sciences (Source: <<https://goo.gl/3PN4ZP>>).

Creole varieties: Varieties developed, adapted or produced by family farmers, agrarian reform settlers, quilombolas or indigenous peoples, with characteristics that are well-determined and recognized by the respective communities (Source: <<https://goo.gl/epq96q>>). The importance of local, traditional or creole cultivars, their genetic wealth and agroecological biodiversity conservation have been increasingly acknowledged after the establishment of the National Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production (PNAPO). Many cultivars also present characteristics of rusticity and adaptability that combine resistance to adverse agroclimatic events, low dependence on inputs, low production costs and good productive potential. The first steps to include the subject into federal legislation were taken with Law No. 10.711/2003, regulated by Decree No. 5.153/2004, which rules the National System of Seeds and Seedlings (SNSM), where some concepts and specific conditions for these cultivars were outlined. In compliance with provisions of this Law, normative rule (*Portaria*) MDA 51/2007 has created the National Registry of Local, Traditional and Creole Cultivars. The Registry offers tools to support public policies and initiatives for family farming within this field (See: <<https://goo.gl/YbBHWf>>).

Crop wild relatives: Wild species from which domesticated plants were selected, which are currently cultivated and still survive under natural conditions (Source: <<https://goo.gl/xz5UJ5>>).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of National Integration (MI)

Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)

National Supply Company (Conab)

National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra)

Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)

Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)

National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Anater)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 2.A

SDG 1 (targets 1.4 and 1.5)

SDG 8 (targets 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4)

SDG 9 (targets 9.1, 9.a and 9.b)

SDG 10 (targets 10.1 a 10.4 and 10.b)

SDG 12 (targets 12.1, 12.2. 12.3, 12.4, 12.a and 12.c)

SDG 17 (targets 17.1, 17.5 to 17.19)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

Target 2.A

1. Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government Expenditures, disaggregated by segment (family and non-family farming).

- Source: General Union Budget.
- Availability: 2017.
- Periodicity: annual.

2. Orientation Index for Government Expenditures on Environmental Protection Policies.

- Source: General Union Budget.
- Availability: 2017.
- Periodicity: annual.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 2.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 2.B (United Nations)

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. Global Indicators (United Nations)

2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies (Tier I).

3. Target 2.B (Brazil)

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 and, at the national level, to the principle of food sovereignty and food and nutritional security.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

It was agreed within the Working Group that the regulation of agricultural markets should comply with the principles of food sovereignty and food and nutritional security.

Note: Brazil's compliance with this target depends on the concurrent compliance of other countries, otherwise Brazil will risk being in an unfavorable position on the international market.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the Target

The Doha Development Round involves negotiations conducted by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in order to reduce trade barriers.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Finance (MF)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 2.B

SDG: 8 (target 8.a)

SDG 10 (targets 10.1 to 10.6, 10.a)

SDG 17 (targets 17.1, 17.10, 17.11, 17.12, 17.15)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

TARGET 2.C

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 2.C (United Nations)

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.

2. Global Indicators (United Nations)

2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies (Tier 2).

3. Target 2.C (Brazil)

Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food markets and their derivatives, facilitate timely access to market information, promote the strengthening of public policies for food stock and supply management, including investment in logistics and distribution, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility and ensure, at the national level, food sovereignty and food and nutritional security.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The proposed alteration seeks to clearly establish that preventing food insecurity must be the guiding principle of food market regulation.

6. Important Concepts Mentioned in the Target

Adequate functioning of the food market: regulation of the dynamics of the agricultural commodities trade, with the main purpose of avoiding speculation, scarcity and food shortages, and ensuring adequate remuneration for rural producers.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
Ministry of Finance (MF)
National Indian Foundation (Funai)
Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
National Supply Company (Conab)
Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)
National Agency for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension (Anater)
Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan)
National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea)
State and municipal secretariats
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
National Supply Company (Conab)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 2.C

SDG 1 (targets 1.1 to 1.5)
SDG 8 (target 8.4)
SDG 10 (targets 10.1 to 10.5)
SDG 12 (targets 12.1 to 12.8)
SDG 17 (targets 17.10, 17.11, 17.12, 17.15 and 17.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

3

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES



TABLE 1
Summary of the Target Adaptation Proposal for SDG 3

Total number of targets	Number of targets that apply to Brazil	Number of targets adapted to the national context	Number of end-oriented targets	Number of implementation targets	Number of proposed new targets
13	13	12	7	6	0

TABLE 2
Working Group

	Staff member	Agency
1	Adailton A. B. Leite	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
2	Alexandre F. Ono	Ministry of Culture (MinC)
3	Ana Grazielle de Mendonça	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
4	Ana Laura Lobato	Ministry of Health (MS)
5	Andréa da Silva	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
6	André Fenner	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)
7	André Martins	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
8	Ângela Montefusco	Ministry of Health (MS)
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10	Bruna B. da Costa	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
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12	Camila Bastos Pottker	Ministry of Health (MS)
13	Carolina T. Matsui	Ministry of Health (MS)
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18	Edvaldo B. de Sá	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
19	Élem C. C. Sampaio	Ministry of Health (MS)
20	Fabiano Brandão	Ministry of Justice (MJ)
21	Fabiola Sulpino Vieira	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
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23	Fernanda M. Torres	Ministry of Health (MS)
24	Flávia R. de Andrade	Ministry of Health (MS)
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27	Hélder R. S. Ferreira	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
28	Henrique Beltrão	Ministry of Health (MS)
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30	Jacimara G. Machado	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)

	Staff member	Agency
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32	José Rivaldo Melo de França	Ministry of Health (MS)
33	Juliane M. Moraes	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
34	Júnia Quiroga	Ministry of Health (MS)
35	Karine Generoso Hohl	Ministry of Health (MS)
36	Karla B. dos Santos	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
37	Karla Wanderley	Ministry of Health (MS)
38	Keite Gomes Nery	Ministry of Health (MS)
39	Leila Posenato Garcia	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
40	Liliane C. R. Augusto	Ministry of Health (MS)
41	Luis Cláudio Kubota	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
42	Luiz Belino F. Sales	Ministry of Health (MS)
43	Luiz Miguel Veloso Freire	Ministry of Justice (MJ)
44	Maila K. M. de Brito Schilling	Ministry of Health (MS)
45	Marco A. R. Andreazzi	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
46	Maria Aline S. Santos	Ministry of Health (MS)
47	Maria Eridan Pimenta Neta	Ministry of Health (MS)
48	Maria Gerlúvia de Melo Maia Angelim	Ministry of Health (MS)
49	Mariana J. de Queiroz	Ministry of Health (MS)
50	Marina Miranda	Ministry of Health (MS)
51	Marli de M. S. Montenegro	Ministry of Health (MS)
52	Marta Roberta Santana Coelho	Ministry of Health (MS)
53	Mauro T. de Figueiredo	Ministry of Health (MS)
54	Michele Dantas McCarthy	Ministry of Health (MS)
55	Micheline Chaves do N. Cunegundes	Ministry of Health (MS)
56	Milena Lins	Ministry of Education (MEC)
57	Mirza Rachel Cintra e Silva	National Health Foundation (Funasa)
58	Musa Denaise de Sousa Morais de Melo	Ministry of Health (MS)
59	Patrícia Bartholomay	Ministry of Health (MS)
60	Paulo Henrique de Souza	Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)
61	Poliana de Brito R. Reis	Ministry of Health (MS)
62	Rafaela Mendes Medeiros	Ministry of Health (MS)
63	Rafael Dall Alba	Ministry of Health (MS)
64	Rafael L. Correa de Melo	Federal Highway Police
65	Raquel de A. S. Batista	Ministry of Health (MS)
66	Renata Sakai de Barros Correia	Ministry of Health (MS)
67	Rizoneide Gomes de Oliveira	Ministry of Health (MS)
68	Roberta G. Carvalho	Ministry of Health (MS)
69	Rodrigo Correa Ramiro	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
70	Rosana Leite de Melo	Ministry of Education (MEC)
71	Silvânia Suely A. Andrade	Ministry of Health (MS)
72	Sueli Moreira Rodrigues	Ministry of Health (MS)

	Staff member	Agency
73	Taia Duarte Mota	Ministry of Health (MS)
74	Tânia Arantes	Ministry of Health (MS)
75	Tatiana M. F. Ázara	Ministry of Health (MS)
76	Terezinha Dias	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
77	Thereza de Lamare	Ministry of Health (MS)
78	Vaneide Daciane Pedi	Ministry of Health (MS)
79	Vanessa Pereira	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
80	Vinicius O. de Moura Pereira	Ministry of Health (MS)
81	Walter Ataalpa de Freitas Neto	Ministry of Health (MS)
82	Washington Bonini	Ministry of Justice (MJ)

TARGET 3.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.1 (United Nations)

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio (Tier II).

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (Tier I).

3. Target 3.1 (Brazil)

By 2030, reduce the maternal mortality ratio to less than 30 per 100,000 live births.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation took into account that Brazil already registers values below the global target. In 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was estimated in 62 deaths per 100,000 live births. On May 28th, 2018, at a meeting of the National Commission Against Maternal Mortality and in the launch of the National Mobilization Week for Women's Health, the Ministry of Health assumed the commitment of reducing MMR by 51.7 per cent by 2030, which equates to 30 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Maternal Mortality Ratio: number of maternal deaths in a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same period.
- Maternity Mortality Rate: number of maternal deaths in a given time period per 100,000 women of reproductive age during the same period.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

- Ministry of Health (MS)
- National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 3.1.

SDG 5 (target 5.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.1

1. Maternal Mortality Ratio.
2. Proportion of births occurred in health facilities.

Source: Ministry of Health (MS). Mortality Information System (SIM) and Live Birth Information System – Sinasc (available annually).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 3.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.2 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (Tier I).

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (Tier I).

3. Target 3.2 (Brazil)

By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 5 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 8 per 1,000 live births.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target was expanded because Brazil has already reached the values set by the UN.

Target proposal was elaborated by the Ministry of Health. Estimates were based on a historical series from 2000 to 2015, with reduction (%) projected to 2030. Estimates were set according to data from the areas of Women's and Children's Health, which assess scenarios according to the policies and resources available, and with the addition of new resources deemed as viable.

For the Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths occurred during the first 28 days of life), a reduction of 43.7 per cent was estimated, which indicates a mortality rate of 5.3 per 1,000 live births (annual reduction of 3.8 per cent); in the case of Infant Mortality Rate (under 5 years of age), a reduction of 47.4 per cent was estimated, which indicates a mortality rate of 8.3 per 1,000 live births (annual reduction of 4.2 per cent).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Avoidable deaths: Those that can be totally or partially prevented by accessible and effective health services.

Neonatal mortality: mortality of children who are less than 28 days of age.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 3.2

SDG 2 (target 2.1 and 2.2)

SDG 6 (targets 6.1 and 6.2)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.2

1. General neonatal mortality rate, of indigenous and quilombola children.
2. General precocious neonatal mortality rate, of indigenous and quilombola children.
3. General late neonatal mortality rate, of indigenous and quilombola children.
4. General infant mortality rate (below 5 years of age), of indigenous and quilombola children.
5. Proportion of exclusive breastfeeding up until 6 months of age.
 - Source: Ministry of Health (MS). Mortality Information System (SIM), except for indicator 5, which was taken from the National Demographic and Health Survey (PNDS).
 - Note: In addition to general mortality rates, the Working Group suggests that the specific mortality rates of indigenous and quilombola children are surveyed during target monitoring.

*Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 3.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.3 (United Nations)

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 100,000 uninfected inhabitants, by sex, age and key populations (Tier I).

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 inhabitants (Tier I).

3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 inhabitants (Tier I).

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 inhabitants (Tier II).

3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (Tier I).

3. Target 3.3 (Brazil)

By 2030, end public health problems such as the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, viral hepatitis, neglected diseases, water-borne diseases, arboviral diseases transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito and other communicable diseases.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target's wording was adjusted to place emphasis on the diseases that are most pertinent to the Brazilian reality. Thus, the Working Group decided to focus on viral hepatitis and to include arboviral diseases transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which are recurrent in the country. In addition, it was argued that the word "end" cannot be associated with such diseases. For example, "ending" dengue would require the eradication of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which is an infeasible task. It is possible, though, to control the spreading of the virus with routine work and the collaboration of all society and public powers. Therefore, the Working Group suggests the inclusion of the term "public health problems", to clearly demonstrate that the main goal is to reduce and control the occurrence of those diseases.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Public health problem: The term “public health” refers to initiatives aimed at reducing the occurrence of diseases among the population, disabilities caused by said diseases, premature deaths and discomfort. When assessing whether a particular disease is a public health problem, one should consider the toll of mortality, morbidity and suffering caused by it.

According to experts, this toll is evident in two areas: *i)* the impact on the individual in terms of possible lost years of life, the extent of disability, pain and discomfort, the cost of treatment and the impact on the individual’s family; and *ii)* the impact on society - mortality, morbidity and treatment costs for society. Another criterion that should be adopted to define a public health problem is its epidemic potential. For instance, avian influenza has been treated as a public health problem due to its huge expansion potential, although it has reached only a small number of individuals.

Arboviral disease: viral disease that is essentially transmitted by arthropods, such as mosquitoes.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target3.3

SDG 6 (targets 6.1 and 6.2)

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.3

1. AIDS incidence rate per 100,000 inhabitants. (Available at: <<https://goo.gl/HcoK7Q>>).
2. Congenital syphilis incidence rate per 100,000 inhabitants (Available at: <<https://goo.gl/drU1NV>>).
3. Total tuberculosis incidence rate per 100,000 inhabitants (Available at: <<https://goo.gl/pCWGRb>>).
4. Incidence rate of bacilliferous tuberculosis per 100,000 inhabitants (Available at: <<https://goo.gl/TLU5cz>>).
5. Annual Parasite Index (IPA) – number of positive malaria tests per 1,000 inhabitants (Available at: <<https://goo.gl/LpxG8S>>).
6. Hepatitis B incidence rate per 100,000 inhabitants (Available at: <<https://goo.gl/i7PTBL>>).
7. Number of people with congenital Zika syndrome that require specialized care.

Source: Ministry of Health (MS). Health Surveillance Secretariat.

*Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 3.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.4 (United Nations)

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (Tier II).

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (Tier II).

3. Target 3.4 (Brazil)

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, promote mental health and well-being, promote workers' health and prevent suicide to significantly alter its rising tendency.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target's wording was altered to clearly demonstrate the need to face health problems that are caused by labor activities, which include mental health problems and the rising suicide rates in Brazil.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Precocious mortality: deaths that occur before an expected age. Many of these deaths can be prevented.

Non-communicable diseases: also known as chronic diseases, they are long-term and usually slow-onset diseases.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Justice (MJ)

Secretariat for Human Rights (SDH)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 3.4

SDG 3 (target 3.5)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.4

1. Mortality rate from neoplasms among adults from 30 to 69 years of age.
2. Mortality rate from diabetes mellitus among adults from 30 to 69 years of age.
3. Mortality rate from cardiovascular diseases among adults from 30 to 69 years of age.
4. Mortality rate from chronic respiratory diseases among adults from 30 to 69 years of age.
5. Mortality rate from other NCDs among adults from 30 to 69 years of age.
6. Mortality rate from self-inflicted injuries.

Source: Ministry of Health (MS). Mortality Information System (SIM).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 3.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.5 (United Nations)

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders (Tier III).

3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (Tier II).

3. Target 3.5 (Brazil)

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of problems deriving from substance use, including drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target's scope was expanded because it is not only substance abuse that brings consequences to the user. There are circumstances where the first experience with a particular substance, for example, entails serious health problems that might include more tragic outcomes such as death.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Substance: A chemical that mostly affects the central nervous system, where it alters brain function and temporarily changes perception, mood, behavior and consciousness.

Use: any type of substance consumption, frequent or not.

Abuse: Continued substance use, regardless of consequences.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Labor (MT)

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of Sports

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

National Youth Secretariat (SNJ)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 3.5

SDG 3 (Target 3.4)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.5

1. Proportion of women (over 18 years old) who had consumed four or more doses of alcoholic beverages on one single occasion, by Brazilian capitals and FD (Source: Vigitel).
2. Proportion of men (over 18 years old) who had consumed five or more doses of alcoholic beverages on one single occasion, by Brazilian capitals and FD (Source: Vigitel).
3. Proportion of women (over 18 years old) who had consumed four or more doses of alcoholic beverages on one single occasion, by Brazilian capitals and FD, by regions, Brazil and inland regions (Source: PNS).
4. Proportion of men (over 18 years old) who had consumed five or more doses of alcoholic beverages on one single occasion, by Brazilian capitals and FD, by regions, Brazil and inland regions (Source: PNS).
5. Proportion of 9th graders who had declared alcoholic beverages consumption in the previous 30 days, by sex, regions, capitals and FD (Source: PeNSE).
6. Proportion of 9th graders who had declared marijuana use in the previous 30 days, by sex, regions, capitals and FD (Source: PeNSE).

Source: Surveillance System for Risk and Protective Factors for Chronic Diseases by Telephone Survey - Vigitel of the Ministry of Health; National Health Survey (PNS) of the Ministry of Health (MS) in collaboration with IBGE; National Survey of School Health (PeNSE) of the Ministry of Health (MS) in collaboration with IBGE and with the support of the Ministry of Education (MEC).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 3.6

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.6 (United Nations)

By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries (Tier I).

3. Target 3.6 (Brazil)

By 2020, halve the number of deaths and injuries from traffic accidents.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The global target was considered infeasible, especially since it sets a deadline of only 5 years for target achievement (2015 is the base year to verify SDG compliance). The year 2020 was set as deadline due to another previous agreement (Decade of Action for Traffic Safety 2011-2020).

The target was altered due to the public hearing that took place in the Chamber of Deputies on May 23rd, 2018, to discuss the National Plan for Reduction of Traffic Deaths and Injuries in Road Accidents (PNATRANS), with the presence of the Ministry of Health, Federal Highway Police, Association of State Transit Departments - DETRAN - and the President of the National Forum of State Traffic Councils (FOCOTRAN). On the occasion, a target was set of reducing mortality and traffic injuries by 50 per cent (by half) by 2030.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Decade of Action for Traffic Safety 2011-2020: officially launched by the United Nations General Assembly in March 2010, its goal is to save millions of lives by developing traffic safety management capacity and improving road infrastructure safety; vehicle safety; road users behavior; and response to accidents.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)

Departamento Nacional de Infraestrutura de Transportes

Ministry of Justice (MJ)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
National Youth Secretariat (SNJ)
Federal Highway Police

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 3.6

SDG 11 (target 11.2)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.6

1. Mortality rate from traffic accidents.
2. Number of deaths from traffic accidents.

Source: Mortality Information System (SIM) of the Ministry of Health.

Note: The indicators recommended above must be harmonized with the global indicators of the Decade of Action for Traffic Safety 2011-2020 and the national indicators of Project Life in Traffic.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 3.7

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.7 (United Nations)

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (Tier I).

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group (Tier II).

3. Target 3.7 (Brazil)

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services and inputs, including for reproductive planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

In the adapted target, “family planning” was replaced with “reproductive planning”, considering that, in the current context, families take up different formations, not only that of a specific nuclear group composed of father, mother and children.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Reproductive planning: set of actions that help people who intend to have children to define the best moment to have them and interpregnancy intervals.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 3.7

SDG 5 (target 5.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.7

1. Adolescent fertility rate (10 to 14 years old, 15 to 19 years old).
2. Proportion of women using contraceptive methods – among the population from 18 to 49 years old – who had had sexual intercourse in the previous 12 months and still menstruate (Source: PNS).
3. Knowledge about contraceptive methods.

Extracted from the National Demographic and Health Survey (PNDS) 2018.

Source: National Health Survey (PNS) of the Ministry of Health in collaboration with IBGE; National Demographic and Health Survey (PNDS) of the Ministry of Health.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and other information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 3.8

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.8 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population (Tier III)).

3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income (Tier III)

3. Target 3.8 (Brazil)

Ensure, through the Unified Health System (SUS), universal health coverage, access to quality essential health services at all levels of care, and access to safe, effective and quality essential medicines and vaccines included in the list of products offered by SUS.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The global target's wording was adapted to the text of the Brazilian Constitution according to article 194: "Social security comprises an integrated set of initiatives from Public Powers and society, designed to ensure rights related to healthcare, welfare and social assistance." Thus, considering the universality of the Unified Health System (SUS), it is more appropriate to assume the commitment of "ensuring universal health coverage".

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

SUS: The Unified Health System (SUS) is a public health system of universal access and funded by general taxes. More than 70 per cent of the Brazilian population depend exclusively on SUS to have access to healthcare.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 3.8

SDG 10 (target 10.4)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.8

1. Waiting time for elective surgeries (indicator not yet available, but relevant to verify target compliance).
2. Proportion of people who have been able to obtain at least one of their prescribed medicines from the public health service.
3. Household catastrophic health expenditure.

Source: National Health Survey (PNS) of the Ministry of Health in collaboration with IBGE; Consumer Expenditure Survey (POF) by IBGE.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 3.9

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.9 (United Nations)

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (Tier I).

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (Tier II).

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning (Tier II).

3. Target 3.9 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The original target's wording was maintained, because there are no reference values in Brazil as of yet to stipulate which would be the recommended percentage reduction, for the period of 2015-2030, in mortality from the causes mentioned in the target.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Hazardous chemicals: substances or mixtures of substances found in nature or synthesized which, because of their chemical, physical and toxicological characteristics and properties, present a risk to human health, public safety or the environment. They are found in domestic ambients, for example, in the form of cleaning materials. However, it is at workplaces, especially in agriculture, industry and civil construction, that hazardous chemicals are intensively used, with risks to the safety and health of workers, if no care is taken in their usage. Examples of hazardous chemicals are pesticides, petroleum, gasoline, alcohol, solvents, etc.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 3.9

SDG 6 (target 6.3)

SDG 12 (target 12.4)

SDG 14 (TARGET 14.1)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.9

1. Deaths from pesticide poisoning – agricultural use.
2. Deaths from pesticide poisoning – domestic use.
3. Deaths from rodenticide poisoning.
4. Deaths from poisoning with industrial chemicals.

Source : National Poisoning Information System (Sinitox) from Fiocruz.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 3.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.a (United Nations)

Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older (Tier I).

3. Target 3.a (Brazil)

Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in Brazil.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Brazil is a signatory to the WHO Framework Convention, so the Working Group deemed necessary to just endorse the target for Brazil.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Framework Convention on Tobacco Control: aims to “protect present and future generations from the devastating health, social, environmental and economic consequences generated by the consumption and exposure to tobacco smoke” (Article 3). It came into force on February 27th, 2005, and Brazil had participated as a coordinator during the elaboration process. The WHO Framework Convention, considered to be a historical landmark for global public health, determines the adoption of intersectoral measures in the areas of advertising, publicity, sponsorship, health warnings, passive smoking, treatment of smokers, illegal trade and prices and taxes. Since the ratification of Brazil’s adherence to the Convention by the Federal Senate, its implementation have derived into the National Tobacco Control Policy.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Agriculture (Mapa)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 3.a

No correlated SDG was identified.

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.a

1. Proportion of adult smokers (≥ 18 years old) by sex, by Brazilian state capitals and the FD (Source: Vigitel).
2. Proportion of adult smokers (≥ 18 years old) by sex, by Brazilian state capitals and the FD, regions, Brazil and the interior (Source: PNS).
3. Proportion of 9th graders who had tried cigarettes once, by sex, great regions, capitals and the FD (Source: PeNSE).

Source: Surveillance System for Risk and Protective Factors for Chronic Diseases by Telephone Survey - Vigitel of the Ministry of Health; National Health Survey (PNS) of the Ministry of Health in collaboration with IBGE; National Survey of School Health (PeNSE) of the Ministry of Health in collaboration with IBGE and with the support of the Ministry of Education (MEC).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 3.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.b (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme (Tier III).

3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors (Tier I).

3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (Tier III).

3. Target 3.b (Brazil)

Support the research and development of technologies and innovations in healthcare for communicable and non-communicable diseases; provide the whole population with access to these technologies and innovations incorporated into SUS, including medicines and vaccines.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The term “vaccines and medicines” was replaced by “technologies and innovations in health-care” for greater comprehensiveness.

The expression “incorporated into SUS” was included because the Brazilian government ensures access only to technologies incorporated into SUS. It is important to note that the number of technologies incorporated into SUS is higher than the number of essential vaccines and medicines mentioned in the global target.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 3.b

SDG 9 (target 9.5)

SDG 17 (target 17.16)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.b

1. Federal expenditures with vaccine research and development.
2. Federal expenditures with medicine research and development.

Source: Integrated Financial Management System of the Federal Government (SIAFI) of the National Treasury Secretariat (STN); Covenants Management System (SICONV) of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 3.C

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.c (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution (Tier I).

3. Target 3.c (Brazil)

Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce, particularly in more vulnerable territories.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target's original wording was just adapted to the national context, with no change to its essence.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Financing: modality of monetary resources allocation to execute a specific expenditure, be it for realizing an investment or for obtaining a certain asset.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Education (MEC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 3.c

SDG 10 (target 10.4)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.c

1. Number of doctors per 1,000 inhabitants – by region.

2. Number of nurses per 1,000 inhabitants – by region.
3. Number of dentists per 1,000 inhabitants – by region.
4. Number of pharmacists per 1,000 inhabitants – by region.
5. Government expenditures with final consumption of health goods and services in GDP-proportion.

Source: National Registry of Health Facilities (CNES) of the Ministry of Health. In the case of indicator 5, source is IBGE's Health Satellite Account.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 3.D

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 3.d (United Nations)

Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

3.D.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness (Tier II).

3. Target 3.d (Brazil)

Strengthen the local capacity for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health emergencies and risks.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target's wording was adapted to the national context, with no change to its essence.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Health risk management: application of a set of knowledge to prevent or minimize the risk of harm to the population's health from an adverse effect caused by a certain agent (chemical, physical, biological and others), industrial processes, technology or a natural process.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Sports

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 3.d

SDG 9 (target 9.1)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 3 target 3.d

1. Federal Units with Centers for Strategic Information in Health Surveillance.
2. Health Information System Coverage.
3. Health Surveillance Financing Package.

Source: Ministry of Health (MS).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

4

ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL



TABLE 1
Summary of target adaptation proposal for SDG 4

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets (*)
10	10	9	7	3	0

TABLE 2
Working Group

	Staff Member	Agency
1	Alexander Moreira	Ministry of Education (MEC)
2	Ana Cláudia de Paula	Ministry of Defense (MD)
3	Ana Graziela Mendonça	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
4	Anderson Sant'Anna	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
5	André Brazil	Ministry of Education (MEC)
6	Antonio Carlos Lago	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
7	Betina Fresneda	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
8	Bruno Alves de Jesus	Ministry of Education (MEC)
9	Bruno T. Nunes	Ministry of Education (MEC)
10	Camillo Bassi	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
11	Carlos Teixeira	Ministry of Education (MEC)
12	Caroline Dias dos Reis	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
13	Delviene de S. S. Gurgel	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
14	Edward Borba	Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller-General of the Union (CGU)
15	Elaine Cristina Licio	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
16	Felícia Santos	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
17	Felipe Felisbino	Ministry of Education (MEC)
18	Filipe Girardi	Ministry of Education (MEC)
19	Flávio Fonte Boa	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
20	Henrique Chaves	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
21	Joquebede S.A. Silva	Ministry of Education (MEC)
22	Juliana Marques da Silva	Ministry of Education (MEC)
23	Jussara Maysa S. Campos	Ministry of Education (MEC)
24	Karla de Mello Monteiro	Ministry of Education (MEC)
25	Luiz Roberto R. Martins	Ministry of Education (MEC)
26	Manoela Araujo	Ministry of Education (MEC)
27	Maria Clara R. Avelino	Ministry of Education (MEC)
28	Maria Emanuele P. Costa	Ministry of Education (MEC)
29	Maria José B. Santos	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
30	Milena Lins	Ministry of Education (MEC)
31	Milko Matijascic	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
32	Paulo Corbucci	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
33	Paulo Parro	Ministry of Education (MEC)
34	Valéria S. Hammes	Ministry of Science, Technology, Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
35	Wallace Dias Freitas	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

TARGET 4.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 4.1 (United Nations)

By 2030, ensure to all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people *i*) in grades 2/3; *ii*) at the end of primary; and *iii*) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in *(i)* reading and *(ii)* mathematics, by sex.

3. Target 4.1 (Brazil)

By 2030, ensure to all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality fundamental education (comprising primary and lower secondary education) and upper secondary education at the appropriate age, ensuring free provision in the public network, leading to relevant and satisfactory learning outcomes.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation took into account that education is mandatory for the age group of 4 to 17 years, as established by the Federal Constitution through the Constitutional Amendment (EC) No. 59 from November 11th, 2009. Its implementation would have been progressively carried out up until 2016, but, according to the latest PNE 2014-2024 monitoring report, elaborated by Inep, this legal provision has not been fully executed yet.

Since the Brazilian legislation considers that the adequate age to attend fundamental school (primary and lower secondary education) is from 6 to 14 years old, and from 15 to 17 years old to attend upper secondary school, the expression “at the appropriate age” was included in the Brazilian target. In addition, the 2014-2024 National Education Plan (PNE) sets targets to ensure universal access to these two levels of education, as well as a target of 95 per cent completion of fundamental education at the recommended age.

Lastly, the expression “ensuring free provision in the public network “ was included in order to reiterate the constitutional provision that has expanded mandatory and, consequently, free education for the age group of 4 to 17 years old.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Satisfactory learning outcomes: they take as reference the proficiency scales of the Basic Education Assessment System (Saeb), adopted by the Ministry of Education (MEC).

Relevant learning outcomes: refers to the skills and abilities required for one's social and productive insertion.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

- Ministry of Education (MEC)
- Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 4.1

SDG 8 (target 8.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

1. Proportion of 16-year-olds who have completed fundamental education, by sex (Source: PNAD/IBGE).

2. Proportion of students who have reached proficiency level X in the Brazil Test (Prova Brasil), in math and Portuguese, by sex (Source: Prova Brasil/Inep/MEC. Periodicity: annual).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 4.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

Target 4.2 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex.

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.

3. Target 4.2 (Brazil)

By 2030, ensure to all girls and boys complete early childhood development and access to quality early childhood care and education, so that they are prepared for fundamental education.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target's wording was adapted to the specificities of early childhood care in Brazil. Formal care is initially provided in nurseries (0 to 3 years old) and then in preschools (4 and 5 years old). In addition, PNE 2014-2024 sets a nursery school attendance target of 50 per cent for the age group of 0-3 years old and a preschool attendance target of 100 per cent for children aged 4 and 5 years old.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Complete development: "[...] involves the understanding that education, as a formative process, must provide for the development of individuals in their multiple aspects: physical, intellectual, social, emotional and symbolic." (Retrieved from: <<https://goo.gl/TNGWy3>>).

Care: "It refers to a stable environment, created by parents and other caregivers, that secures good health and nutrition for children, protects them from threats and offers early learning opportunities through responsive interactions and emotional support" (Retrieved from: <<https://goo.gl/uTVnAu>>).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of Sports

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 4.2

SDG 1 (targets 1.1 and 1.2)

SDG 2 (targets 2.1 and 2.2)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 4 Target 4.2

1. Proportion of 5-year-old children with psychomotor and cognitive development that is adequate for school learning, by sex (Source: unavailable).

2. Attendance rates at nurseries (0 to 3 years of age) and preschools (4 to 5 years of age), by sex (Source: PNAD/IBGE. Periodicity: annual).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 4.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 4.3 (United Nations)

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex.

3. Target 4.3 (Brazil)

By 2030, ensure equitable (in terms of gender, race, income, nationality or ethnic origin and others) access and permanence in quality professional and tertiary education, for free or for affordable prices.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The target's wording was altered because, in Brazil, the provision of technical and tertiary education in the public network is free of charge. In addition, the term "University" refers to the types of institutions that offer higher education which, according to the 2016 Higher Education Census, accounted for 54 per cent of undergraduate enrollment. Therefore, all the other enrollments were found in non-university institutions.

Considering that the expression "affordable prices" was maintained, a consensus on its definition will be required to monitor the target.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Quality Education: "quality education, understood as a complex phenomenon, must be approached from several perspectives that cover a variety of common factors. According to the *Unesco Bulletin* (2003, p. 12), both OECD and Unesco consider the input-process-outcome model as a paradigm for achieving Quality Education. Thus, Quality Education is characterized by the combination between material and human resources and also within school and classroom relationships; it involves the learning-teaching process, curricula, learning expectations in relation to children's progress, etc. Moreover, quality can be assessed according to the educational results presented by student performance." (*A qualidade da educação: conceitos e definições* – Inep/MEC) (Retrieved from: <<https://goo.gl/tXLjZD>>).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Justice and Public Security

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 4.3

SDG 8 (target 8.6)

SDG 9 (target 9.5)

SDG 13 (target 13.3)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

1. Participation rate of men and women in technical/professional education enrollments.
2. Participation rate of men and women in tertiary education enrollments.
 - Source: School Census/Inep/MEC.
 - Periodicity: annual.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 4.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. TARGET 4.4 (UNITED NATIONS)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill.

3. Target 4.4 (Brazil)

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have the necessary competences, particularly technical and professional ones, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The term “relevant skills” was replaced by “necessary competences” for two main reasons. The notion of “skills” is associated with know-how: the physical or mental action that demonstrates an acquired ability. On the other hand, competences are a set of harmonically developed skills that characterize, for example, a specific function/profession. Therefore, the concept of competence is more comprehensive than that of skill, considering that the latter may become obsolete due to the evolution of technology. Secondly, the term “relevant” was deemed as more generic and difficult to measure than the term “necessary”.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Necessary competences: a set of harmonically developed skills that characterize, for example, a specific function/profession.

Decent work/dignified work: the term “dignified work” is used by the Ministry of Labor in official documents with the same meaning as the term “decent work” used by the Brazilian ILO office.

The concept of decent work summarizes the aspirations of human beings in the professional field, and covers several elements: opportunities for productive work with equitable remuneration; workplace safety and social protection for families; better prospects for personal development and social integration; freedom to express their concerns; organization and

participation in decisions that affect their lives; and equal opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

Entrepreneurship: the willingness or the ability to idealize, coordinate and carry out projects, services, business; the initiative to implement new business or changes in existing ones, usually with alterations that involve innovation and risks.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Defense

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 4.4

SDG 8 (targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.6)

SDG 9 (target 9.c)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

1. Proportion of youth and adults with medium-level technical-vocational training, by sex and age groups.

2. Proportion of youth and adults with tertiary education, by sex and age groups.

- Source: Continuous PNAD/IBGE.
- Periodicity: annual.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 4.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 4.5 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.

3. Target 4.5 (Brazil)

By 2030, eliminate gender and race inequalities in education and ensure equitable access, permanence and success at all levels, stages and modes of education for groups in situations of vulnerability, especially persons with disabilities, rural and itinerant populations, indigenous and traditional communities, adolescents and youth going through socio-educational measures and persons experiencing homelessness or under detention.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation took into account that the educational inequalities in Brazil are more pronounced when it comes to race than in relation to gender. In addition, it is necessary to focus on minority groups in situations of vulnerability that, as a rule, are given no visibility in the processes of defining public policies and monitoring access to education.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Groups in situations of vulnerability: groups of people who suffer violations or restrictions to their rights, especially due to race, gender, age, disability, mobility conditions, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, territoriality, culture, deprivation of freedom and economic situation, not excluding other potential situations of vulnerability that are empirically observed.

School success: refers to a learning outcome that is considered acceptable or appropriate, which allows the student to graduate.

Compliance with socio-educational measures: execution of a court order against adolescents who commit an infraction, as provided for in art. 112 of the Child and Adolescent Statute (ECA).

Six types of socio-educational measures are applicable: warning, duty of damage repair, community service provision, assisted freedom, semi-freedom and detention. Although they are a response to an infraction, they serve a predominantly educational purpose.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Justice and Public Security

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 4.5

SDG 8 (target 8.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 4.6

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL DA TARGET 4.6

1. Target 4.6 (United Nations)

By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.

3. Target 4.6 (Brazil)

By 2030, ensure that all youth and adults achieve literacy, having acquired basic knowledge of reading, writing and numeracy.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Considering that the 2014-2024 National Education Plan (PNE) has established the target of eradicating illiteracy by 2024 among the population aged 15 or above, it is most appropriate to reiterate this challenge with target 4.6. In addition, a decision was made to mention basic knowledge in reading and writing because full exertion of citizenship requires command of such knowledge, and also because it is part of the Basic Education Development Index (Ideb), an indicator of basic educational quality in Brazil.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Literacy: it is defined as the learning process where one develops the ability to properly read and write and uses this ability as a code to communicate with their environment.

Basic knowledge in mathematics: they correspond to the guidelines established by Pisa (Programme for International Student Assessment) and Saeb. Basic knowledge in mathematics is present when students are able to interpret and recognize situations in contexts that require no more than direct inference. They are able to extract relevant information from a single source and make use of a single representation mode. Students at this level are able to employ algorithms, formulas, procedures or basic conventions to solve problems involving whole numbers. They are able to literally interpret the results.

Basic knowledge in reading: they correspond to the guidelines established by Pisa and Saeb regarding skills. Basic knowledge in reading is present when the reader is able to locate one

or more information that may need to be inferred and meet various conditions. Other skills involve recognition of the main idea in a text, comprehension of relationships or constructing meaning within a limited part of the text when the information is not prominent and the reader must make low level inferences. Skills can involve comparisons or contrasts based on a single feature within the text. Reflective skills require readers to make a comparison or multiple connections between the text and external knowledge, relying on personal experiences and stances.

Basic knowledge in writing: according to ANA (National Literacy Assessment), they refer to required skills that consist of writing words with regular contextual correspondences between letters or groups of letters and their sound value. Other skills require producing a text based on a given situation.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 4.6

SDG 8 (target 8.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

1. Proportion of literacy of the population aged 15 or above, by sex (Source: Continuous PNAD/IBGE. Periodicity: annual).
2. Proportion of literacy within the age groups of 15 to 17 years of age and 18 to 24 years of age, by sex (Source: Continuous PNAD/IBGE, Periodicity: annual).
3. Proportion of high school students with basic knowledge in mathematics, by sex. (Source: Saeb/Inep/MEC. Periodicity: biennial).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 4.7

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 4.7 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in *i)* national education policies; *ii)* curricula; *iii)* teacher education; and *iv)* student assessment

3. Target 4.7 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

No changes were made to the official wording of target 4.7, for it is quite comprehensive and, therefore, comprises the specifics of the Brazilian reality.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Sustainable development: “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs; it means to enable people, today and in the future, to achieve a satisfactory level of social and economic development and of human and cultural achievement, while making reasonable use of land resources and preserving natural species and habitats” (Brundtland Report).

Education for sustainable development: it is a “dynamic concept that embraces a new vision of education that seeks to empower people of all ages to take on the responsibility of creating and enjoying a sustainable future” (UNESCO, Education for Sustainability – from Rio to Johannesburg: Lessons Learned from a Decade of Commitment, 2002).

Promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence: according to Unesco's 2000 Manifesto, promoting a culture of peace involves the following commitments:

- respect the life and dignity of every person without discrimination or prejudice;
- practise active non-violence, rejecting violence in all its forms: physical, sexual, psychological, economical and social, in particular towards the most deprived and vulnerable such as children and adolescents;
- share time and material resources in a spirit of generosity to put an end to exclusion, injustice and political and economic oppression;
- defend freedom of expression and cultural diversity, giving preference always to dialogue and listening rather than fanaticism, defamation and the rejection of others;
- promote consumer behaviour that is responsible and development practices that respect all forms of life and preserve the balance of nature on the planet;
- contribute to the development of my community, with the full participation of women and respect for democratic principles, in order to create together new forms of solidarity.

Global Citizenship: refers to the feeling of belonging to a wider community and common humanity. It emphasizes the interdependence and political, economic, social and cultural interconnection between the local, national and global levels (*Education for Global Citizenship: topics and learning objectives*. Brasília: UNESCO, 2016).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Finance (MF)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Sports

Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 4.7

SDG 12 (target 12.8)

SDG 13 (target 13.3)

SDG 16 (targets 16.1 and 16.b)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 4.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 4.A (United Nations)

Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to *i*) electricity; *ii*) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; *iii*) computers for pedagogical purposes; *iv*) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; *v*) basic drinking water; *vi*) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and *vii*) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions).

3. Target 4.A (Brazil)

Provide school infrastructure that is adequate to the needs of children, accessible to people with disabilities and gender-sensitive, and that ensures safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The target was altered to reiterate that school infrastructure must be adequate to the needs of children, adolescents and youth who attend basic education, as well as people with disabilities and of different genders.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

School infrastructure that is adequate to the needs of children, accessible to people with disabilities and gender-sensitive:

School infrastructure may be subdivided into two categories: *i*) physical: water supply, electricity, maintenance and hygiene of spaces, classrooms, furniture, bathrooms, kitchens and convivial spaces such as patios, parks, toybraries, libraries, laboratories, courts and staffrooms for teachers, coordinators and directors, secretariats, warehouses, etc.; and *ii*) didactic/pedagogic equipment and materials: computers, televisions, overhead projectors, internet access and other technological inputs.

Therefore, adapting this infrastructure to the aforementioned groups requires that all of them have their needs met and that their specificities are taken into account, such as the existence

of wheelchair ramps, toilets that are accessible to girls and small children and signage for the visually impaired.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 4.A

SDG 9 (target 9.c)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 4.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 4.B (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

4.B.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study.

3. Target 4.B (Brazil)

By 2030, double the number of places in tertiary education that are effectively filled by students from developing countries, particularly from relatively less developed countries such as the Portuguese-speaking African and Latin American countries, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in Brazil.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target's wording was altered because, since almost all foreign students in Brazil attend free public education institutions, it would not be possible to measure the amount of resources destined to scholarship granting for international cooperation purposes. Therefore, it would be more appropriate to register the number of places effectively filled by foreign students.

The term "scholarships available" was replaced by "number of places effectively filled", since a considerable number of scholarships may go unawarded when very restrictive criteria are applied, which could jeopardize effective international cooperation.

The emphasis given to Portuguese-speaking African countries and Latin American countries reiterates the priority that has been conceded to them by the Ministry of Education (MEC).

Finally, a target was set of 50 per cent increase in the total number of effectively filled places, taking into account that it must be achieved by 2020 and that the current number is still not very significant.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Places effectively filled: number of enrolled students, which tends to be smaller than the total number of places in offer. For several reasons, filled places never reach 100 per cent of the places in offer, either due to non-compliance with established criteria such as Portuguese language proficiency or due to insufficient financial resources to ensure the student's maintenance in the country.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 4.B

SDG 9 (target 9.5)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 4.C

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 4.C (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in *i*) pre-primary; *ii*) primary; *iii*) lower secondary; and *iv*) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

3. Target 4.C (Brazil)

By 2030, ensure that all basic education teachers have specific training in their area of expertise, promoting the provision of continuous training, in a collaboration regime between the Union, states and municipalities, and including international cooperation.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target's wording was altered due to the fact that Brazilian legislation already requires minimum training for all teachers who work in basic education, according to the education level. Although the original target does not mention "basic education", the global indicators refer to this level of education only.

The inclusion of "collaboration regime" reiterates what is established in target 15 of the 2014-2024 National Education Plan (PNE): "Ensure, in a collaborative regime between Union, states, Federal District and municipalities, within 1 (one) year of validity of this PNE, a National Policy for Training of Education Professionals [...] ensuring that all teachers from basic education have specific training of a higher level, obtained on an undergraduate course of their area of expertise".

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Continuous education: a set of processes and events that aim to assist and support educators in daily school life, allowing for the incorporation of new theoretical and methodological knowledge, with the purpose of improving and qualifying their pedagogical practices.

Collaboration regime: refers to the cooperative, collaborative and non-competitive form of management established between federation entities (Union, States, Federal District and Municipalities), aiming to reach balance between development and welfare on a national level in general, and particularly in education.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 4.C

No correlated SDG was identified.

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

1. Proportion of teachers with at least upper secondary education who work in nurseries.
2. Proportion of teachers with tertiary education who work in preschool.
3. Proportion of teachers with a bachelor's degree who work in fundamental education.
4. Proportion of teachers with a bachelor's degree who work in upper secondary education.
5. Proportion of upper secondary education teachers with a postgraduate degree.
 - Source: School Census/Inep/MEC.
 - Periodicity: annual.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Targets

5

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS



TABLE 1
Summary of the target adaptation proposal for SDG 5

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets ¹
11	11	9	10	1	2

Note: ¹ Two new targets were created at target 5.b.

TABLE 2
Working Group

	Staff Member	Agency
1	Alexsander Moreira	Ministry of Education (MEC)
2	Amaro S. Oliveira Neto	Ministry of Defense (MD)
3	Ana Karyna Sobral	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
4	Ana Laura Lobato	Ministry of Health (MS)
5	Betina Fresneda	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
6	Carolina Marra	Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)
7	Caroline Santos	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
8	Cristina Arzabe	Ministry of Science, Technology, Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
9	Daniela Nogueira	International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC)
10	Débora Nascimento	Ministry of Sports
11	Delviene Gurgel	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
12	Eduardo Gomor	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
13	Everson Lopes de Aguiar	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
14	Fádia Rebouças	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
15	Felícia Santos	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
16	Fernanda Rodrigues	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
17	Geisi Assis Mascarenhas	Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)
18	Helder Ferreira	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
19	Irani Trindade Costa	National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM)
20	Isabella Brito	Ministry of Health (MS)
21	Ismália Afonso	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
22	Júnia Quiroga	Ministry of Health (MS)
23	Jussara Campos	Ministry of Education (MEC)
24	Letícia Mamedes	University of Brasília (UnB)
25	Lisiane Taquary	Ministry of Culture (MinC)

	Staff Member	Agency
26	Luiz Martini	Ministry of Education (MEC)
27	Marco Andreazzi	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
28	Maria Lúcia Braga	National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)
29	Maria Lúcia de Barros	Ministry of Education (MEC)
30	Marli Montenegro	Ministry of Health (MS)
31	Mauro Lúcio de Barros	Ministry of Education (MEC)
32	Nathália Rezende Mamede	University of Brasília (UnB)
33	Pedro Viana	National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM)
34	Raphaella Bandeira	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
35	Rosane Oliveira	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
36	Samantha Dotto Salve	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
37	Sílvia Cordeiro	Ministry of Education (MEC)
38	Taia Duarte Mota	Ministry of Health (MS)
39	Tarsila Crusius	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
40	Tatiana Maranhão	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
41	Vera Lúcia de Oliveira	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
42	Vinícius Pereira	Ministry of Health (MS)
43	Waldyr de Oliveira Neto	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

TARGET 5.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 5.1 (United Nations)

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.

3. Target 5.1 (Brazil)

Eradicate all forms of gender discrimination, at their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disabilities, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for girls and women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- Brazil already possesses legislation and relatively advanced recognition of the various gender identities, beyond cisgender women and girls. Thus, the target must be expanded to reflect the demands and the government initiatives needed to guarantee civil rights to different gender identities.
- Intersections with other phenomena that generate inequality and discrimination are already discussed in gender theory and politics. Giving visibility to these intersections is key for recognition, so that the specific inequalities and discriminations that affect the different subjects are taken into account. This recognition is in line with the SDGs motto: “no one is left behind.” In order to achieve this, it is advisable to acknowledge such disparities in the target statement, in order to monitor the progress of the different groups and avoid being limited to the population average.
- Emphasis is given to populations known to be marginalized in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries. These populations are widely recognized by the Brazilian federal government in milestones such as the 2013 National Policy on Integral Health of Field and Forest Populations (Ministry of Health – MS), the 2017– 2019 National Plan for the Strengthening of Extractive and Riverine Communities (Ministry of the Environment – MMA), the National Council for Sustainable

Rural Development – CNDRS (Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development – Sead) and the National Commission on Sustainable Development of Traditional Communities – CNPCT (Ministry of Social Development – MDS).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Gender: unlike sexual orientation, which focuses on the subjects' sexual practices, gender is defined (and continually redefined) by the subjects' social and identity recognition in relation to the sex of their bodies: men and women who were thus assigned at birth (cisgender), transsexual men and women, intersex, transgender, transvestites, among others. Moreover, it is a concept that establishes a closer dialogue with social practices and the cultural framework that reinforce inequalities and discriminations according to stereotypes and gender roles.
- Populations of rural areas, forests and water-based communities: people and communities that have their livelihoods, production and social reproduction predominantly related to rural areas, forests, aquatic environments, agriculture and extractivism, such as: peasants; family farmers; wage and temporary rural workers residing in rural areas or not; settled and camped workers; quilombola communities; populations that inhabit in or use extractivist reserves; riverine populations; populations affected by dams; other traditional communities; among others" (National Policy on Integral Health of Field and Forest Populations – PNSIPCF, 2013).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), Government Secretariat, the judicial and legislative branches and all the ministries of the executive branch, considering that gender discrimination is a transversal issue.

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.1

SDG 10 (Target 10.3)

SDG 16 (Target 16.b)

II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 5 target 5.1

1. Proportion of direct federal administration agencies that have implemented the provisions of Decree No. 8.727/2016, which provides for the use and registration of the social name.

- Source: SNPM, Annual – Tier III.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 5.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 5.2 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence, age and race/color – Tier II.

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence, age, place of occurrence and race/color – Tier II.

3. Target 5.2 (Brazil)

Eliminate all forms of gender violence in the public and private spheres, particularly sexual violence, human trafficking and murder, at their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disabilities, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially against women of rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- Target was expanded to embrace different sexual identities and to incorporate the important concept of gender violence – or “gender-based” violence, according to our legislation (Law No. 11.340/2006).
- Emphasis was given to sexual violence (which includes sexual exploitation) and gender-based murder (which includes feminicide), and the focus given to human trafficking in the global target was maintained, for these are phenomena of major relevance within the Brazilian scenario.
- Recognition of intersected phenomena so that, indeed, no one is left behind, given that the phenomenon of gender-based violence has very different characteristics depending on the population segment considered.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Gender Violence: According to the Montevideo Consensus and the Convention of Belém do Pará: “Violence against women shall be understood as any act or conduct, based on gender, which causes death or physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, whether in the public or the private sphere.” It is understood that violence against women encompasses physical, sexual and psychological violence:
 - that occurs within the family or domestic unit or within any other interpersonal relationship, whether or not the perpetrator shares or has shared the same residence with the woman, including, among others, rape, battery and sexual abuse;
 - that occurs in the community and is perpetrated by any person, including, among others, rape, sexual abuse, torture, human trafficking, forced prostitution, kidnapping and sexual harassment in the workplace, as well as in educational institutions, health facilities or any other place; and
 - that is perpetrated or tolerated by the state or its agents regardless of where it occurs.
- The concept of gender violence used in this target encompasses sexual exploitation, which is also expressed in the Brazilian Penal Code.
- Gender-based murder is a broader concept than femicide (murder with qualifying circumstances typified in Law No. 13.104/2015), and may also include the phenomena of homicide of transsexual, transvestite or transgender women and men, among others.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Judiciary, National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), Ministry of Health (MS), Ministry of Justice (MJ) and Ministry of Public Security.

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 5.2

SDG 16 (target 16.1)

II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 5 target 5.2

1. Proportion of girls up to 15 years of age subject to sexual violence by known persons or family members in the previous 12 months, by age, place of occurrence and race/color (Source: Information System for Notifiable Diseases – Sinan, of the Ministry of Health (MS) The indicator directly measures an important element of violence against women – Tier II.
2. Femicide rate (murders of women aged 15 years or above, murdered due to gender, per 100,000 women) (Source: Sinesp/MJ) The indicator may be annually assessed - it has been regularly disclosed within the Brazilian Public Security Yearbook. It directly measures an important part of the phenomenon of violence against women, although problems remain due to non-typification of femicides) – Tier I.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators, which will be initiated in the second semester of 2018.

TARGET 5.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 5.3 (United Nations)

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 – Tier II.

5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age, Tier II.

3. Target 5.3 (Brazil)

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, adolescent, early and forced marriages and unions, at their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disabilities, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially with women of rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- It is proposed to remove the mention of female genital mutilation, since the practice is not adopted in Brazil.
- Brazil has the highest number of early marriage cases in Latin America and it ranks fourth in the world. In the national context, formal or informal unions are equally relevant, marriage being a more formal, religious and stable concept than union. So a decision was made to include the term “union” to the target.
- It is important to mention young women because the phenomenon involves those below 18 years of age; the definition of “youth” is 15 years old or above. In the original text, only children were directly mentioned.
- Emphasis was given to the recognition of intersected phenomena.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- The Brazilian law stipulates 18 years old as the legal age for matrimonial union and provides for the annulment of child marriage. It also allows girls to marry at 16 years of age or above, provided that there is parental consent. It is worth noting, however,

that Brazilian law does not provide for punishment of anyone who allows a young girl to marry against the law, nor of the husbands.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), Ministry of Justice, legislative and judicial branches.

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 5.3

II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 5 target 5.3

Global indicator 5.3.2 may be removed, for is not applicable to the Brazilian case.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 5.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 5.4 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location – Tier I.

3. Target 5.4 (Brazil)

Eliminate inequality in the sexual division of paid and unpaid labor, including domestic work and care, promoting greater autonomy for all women, at the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries, by means of public policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within families.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The original wording seeks to recognize and value unpaid labor, but does not advocate for equality between men and women in the sexual division of labor nor promotes women's economic autonomy, two core objectives that have already been provided for in international agreements.
- The term "eliminate" was adopted because it is in line with the other targets of SDG 5, for this should be the objective of all nations committed to gender equality.
- Emphasis was given to the recognition of intersected phenomena.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Sexual division of labor: division in which unpaid domestic and care work has been socially and historically assigned to women, while paid work in the public sphere has been assigned to men. These positions are commonly regarded as natural ones, for they allegedly derive from the sexual difference between men and women. However, this social construct deprives women's autonomy in relation to men. The sexual division

of labor presumes not only a separation, but also a hierarchy, since work assigned to men is recognized as such and is more valued socially.

- **Autonomy:** greater power of self-determination and decision, regardless of social norms of gender or others. Greater economic autonomy, for example, may translate into greater participation in the labor market, higher employment rate, higher income and wealth, as well as greater labor insurance coverage.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Labor

Secretariat for Social Security (SPrev)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.4

SDG 8 (targets 8.5, 8.6 and 8.8)

II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 5 target 5.4

1. Proportion of children aged 0-3 years old attending day-care centers and children aged 4-6 years old attending primary education – source: Continuous PNAD, quarterly – Tier I.
2. Proportion of children and youth enrolled in full-time primary education – Source: Continuous PNAD, quarterly – Tier I.
3. Proportion of women aged 18-60 years old that are inactive due to household chores and cares – source: Continuous PNAD, quarterly – Tier I.
4. Proportion of youth from 15 to 18 years old who do not work or study and do more than 20 hours of domestic work and care – Continuous PNAD, quarterly – Tier I.
5. Ratio of labor market participation between men and women – source: PNADc, quarterly – Tier I.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 5.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 5.5 (United Nations)

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments – Tier I.

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions – Tier I.

3. Target 5.5 (Brazil)

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in the public sphere, in their political and economic aspects, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The new wording highlights the concept of public sphere, based on critical political theory, as opposed to the private (domestic) sphere, and considers the political and economic aspects of the public sphere as the *locus* of this target.
- Emphasis was given to the recognition of intersected phenomena.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Public sphere is the arena where public affairs are discussed, where “public opinion” is formed, where political, economic and social decisions are made.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), Presidency of the Republic, Ministry of Education (MEC), Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC), National Justice Council (CNJ)/Judicial and legislative branches.

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.5

SDG 10 (targets 10.2 and 10.3)

II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 5 target 5.5

1. Proportion of women elected to a municipal executive office (Source: TSE. Quadrennial, directly measures one of the dimensions of the target) – Tier I.
2. Proportion of women elected to a state executive office (Source: TSE, Quadrennial, directly measures one of the dimensions of the target) – Tier I.
3. Proportion of women among candidates for executive and legislative offices at the state, municipal and federal level (Source: TSE. Quadrennial, directly measures one of the dimensions of the target) – Tier I.
4. Proportion of women among judges in the higher courts of justice (TST, STF, STJ, TSE and STM) (Source: CNJ. Annual, directly measures one of the dimensions of the target) – Tier I.
5. Proportion of women holding positions of trust within the federal executive branch (DAS) according to the DAS level (Source: Siape Annual, directly measures one of the dimensions of the target) – Tier I.
6. Proportion of women among magistrates who had entered the judiciary in the two previous years (Source: Judiciary Census/CNJ. Undetermined periodicity, directly measures one of the dimensions of the target) – Tier II.
7. Participation of women in government ministerial positions (Source: Gender statistics: social indicators for women in Brazil/IBGE, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators).
8. Proportion of female military and civilian police personnel, according to Federal Units (Source: Gender statistics: social indicators for women in Brazil/IBGE, Coordination of Population and Social Indicators).
9. Proportion of women among the typical careers of the executive branch who had entered public service in the two previous years. (Source: Siape, Annual, consolidation MP).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 5.6

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 5.6 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care – Tier III.

5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education – Tier III.

3. Target 5.6 (Brazil)

Promote, protect and ensure sexual and reproductive health, and sexual and reproductive rights, in line with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the documents elaborated in their review conferences, considering the intersections between gender and race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The new proposal expands the target's scope to ensure sexual and reproductive rights, which are requirements for the full enjoyment of reproductive and sexual health. The expansion is in line with the wording of international agreements in the area and corresponds to the evolution of Brazilian public policies.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Reproductive rights refer to equality and freedom in the sphere of reproductive life. Sexual rights refer to equality and freedom in the exercise of sexuality.
- Reproductive and sexual health refer to public and private fields of action that promote and ensure sexual and reproductive rights. They cover factors such as pregnancy,

childbirth, puerperium, breastfeeding, conception, contraception, abortion, sexually transmitted diseases, sexual violence, among others.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS), Ministry of Education (MEC), National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), judicial and legislative branches.

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.6

SDG 3 (targets 3.1, 3.3, 3.7, 3.8 and 3.C).

II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 5 target 5.6

1. Coverage of prenatal consultations: percentage distribution of live births according to the number of prenatal consultations (0-3 and 4 or above), by region. (Source: Sinasc/DATASUS) – Annual – Tier I.
2. Proportion of cesarean deliveries in the total number of hospital deliveries. (Source: Sinasc/DATASUS) – Annual – Tier I.
3. Number of hospitalizations due to complications of abortion, by age. (Source: DATASUS) – Annual – Tier I.
4. Proportion of healthcare centers that offer sexual and reproductive health services. (Source: MS/Women's Health Coordination) – Annual – Tier I.
5. Number of new HIV cases per 1,000 inhabitants, disaggregated by sex and target population (pregnant women, children under 5 years old and 15 to 24 year-olds). (Source: MS/STD Coordination/AIDS/Indicadores.aids.gov.br) – Annual – Tier I.
6. Annual variation in new HIV cases, according to exposure category (heterosexual, homosexual, injecting drug users, transfusions, etc.). (Source: MS/STD Coordination/AIDS/Indicadores.aids.gov.br) – Annual – Tier I.
7. Maternal mortality ratio by cause, including abortion. (Source: DATASUS) – Annual – Tier I.
8. Existence of legislation that allows voluntary termination of pregnancy according to the following causes: a) due to the simple will of the woman, b) due to rape or incest, c) in case of risk to the woman's life, d) to preserve her health and e) other causes. (Source: Planalto Palace) – Annual – Tier I.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 5.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 5.a (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

- 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure – Tier III.
- 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control – Tier III.

3. Target 5.a (Brazil)

Ensure equal rights and equal access to and control of economic resources, land tenure and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources in a sustainable way, through public policies regarding credit, capacity development, technical assistance, agrarian reform, housing, among others, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The original target, stated in terms of “undertaking reforms to give rights”, is not very effective for Brazil, since the country’s whole legal framework already provides for equal rights to women and men. However, in practice, there is still a substantial gap in ensuring those rights, effective access and autonomous control of the resources and properties mentioned in the target. Property control by women, so that they utilize it in the way that best suits them, is an important factor that needs to be clearly stated, otherwise there cannot be an effective distribution of economic resources.
- The adaptation aimed to lay out the primary means to achieve and sustain greater distribution of property, credit and resources to women. In order to achieve this, it is not enough to provide them with ownership. It is also essential to offer credit

mechanisms, technical assistance, training, among other public and private policies to ensure outcome sustainability.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- “Access and control over economic resources”: according to gender theories and assessments, the definition of economic autonomy has two main factors: access and control. Access to a resource is a primary instance, but to effectively provide autonomy for those who own it, it is necessary to verify that there are conditions to control the resource, i.e., the decision-making power over its use or alienation.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Finance (MF), National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra), Ministry of Cities, Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency, National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), legislative and judicial branches.

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.a

SDG 1 (target 1.4)

SDG 2 (target 2.3)

SDG 8 (targets 8.3 and 8.10)

II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 5 target 5.a

1. Ratio of the declared value of assets and rights between men and women in the Personal Income Tax Declaration (Source: Federal Revenue) Annual – Tier I.
2. Proportion of women owning titled property acquired via the Minha Casa Minha Vida Program Ranges 1, 1.5 and 2 (Source: MCidades/Caixa) Annual – Tier I.
3. Ratio of credit balance between male and female Individual Microentrepreneurs – MEI (Source: BC) Annual – Tier I.
4. Ratio of credit balance between male and female participants in all Pronaf modalities (National Programme for Strengthening Family Farming) (Source: BC) Annual – Tier I.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 5.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 5.b (United Nations)

Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex – Tier I.

3. Target 5.b (Brazil)

5.b.1br Ensure gender equality in the access to information and communication technologies, as well as skill development to use and produce them, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

5.b.2br Ensure gender equality in the access to and production of scientific knowledge in all areas of knowledge, and promote gender perspective in knowledge production, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

5.b.3br Ensure gender equality in the access to and production of information, media and communication content, considering the intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women in rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

4. Target Type (Brazil):

Target 5.b.1br

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

Target 5.b.2br

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

Target 5.b.3br

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The original target in English (“Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women”) uses the term “enabling technology”; its correct translation would be “*tecnologias habilitadoras*” according to a query made to the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communications – MCTIC. However, after a consultation with MCTIC and experts in the area, it was noted that the term is not of common usage in the national debate. We suggest that it is simplified to “information and communication technologies”, an expression that is more widely used on a national level, adding more transparency to the target.
- The original target is limited to the use of technologies. However, public debate and policies on gender in Brazil are more advanced because their goal is to promote equal access to these technologies, as well as equal opportunities to develop skills for technology use and production.
- National public debate and policies on gender have also advanced to the technology-related sectors of scientific knowledge and the production and diffusion of information and communication. It was noted that these sectors are of enormous importance to change gender inequality and should be stated in their own specific targets.
- In the case of scientific knowledge production, there is the particular need – in addition to that of a greater participation of women – to foment more production with gender perspective in the various areas of knowledge, so as to broaden critical thought based on this perspective and its intersections.
- Emphasis was given to the recognition of intersected phenomena.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Information and communication technologies: a set of computational, informatics and telecommunications resources, including the internet.
- Production of information, media and communication content: production of information to be circulated by traditional media – such as television, radio and newspapers – and digital media, such as the internet. It also includes the production of cinematographic content.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Education (MEC), Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC), National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM).

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.b

SDG 4 (target 4.4)

II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 5 target 5.b

1. Proportion of computer users by skill and sex. (Source: CETIC) Annual – Tier I.
2. Proportion of women enrolled in higher education courses in information technology and communication, computer science, mathematics, statistics, physics and engineering. (Source: Census of Higher Education MEC) Annual – Tier I.
3. Proportion of female scholarship holders in Research Productivity (PQ); (Source: CNPq).
4. Proportion of women in examination boards and scientific advisory committees; (Source: MCTIC, CNPq and Capes).
5. Proportion of women holding management offices in science and technology politics; (Source: MCTIC, CNPq and Capes).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 5.C

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

Target 5.c (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment – Tier III.

3. Target 5.c (Brazil)

Adopt and strengthen public policies and legislation aiming to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as also promote mechanisms for their implementation – at all federation levels – at their intersections with race, ethnicity, age, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, territoriality, culture, religion and nationality, especially for women of rural areas, forests, water-based communities and urban peripheries.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The new wording seeks to clearly distinguish the adoption and strengthening of public policies and legislation from the mechanisms that bring them to concretion. The original text did not separate these activities.
- Federation levels were included, which is particularly relevant for the implementation and monitoring of public policies in Brazil.
- Emphasis was given to the recognition of intersected phenomena.

At the international level, according to metadata from the Inter Agency Expert Group (Jan/2018), provided by IBGE, there are three requirements for target achievement:

- i) adoption of policies to promote gender equality;
- ii) the ability to monitor fiscal allocations for policies that forward gender equality; and
- iii) mechanisms to make such allocations transparent to society.

If the country does not adequately fulfill one of these requirements, it will not have met the target (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM), Ministry of Planning/SOF.

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 5.c

II. INPUTS BY IPEA AND THE WORKING GROUP TO BUILD NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 5 target 5.c

1. Existence of a system to monitor federal allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (Source: MP/SOF) Annual – Tier II.
2. Proportion of state governments with Government Agencies for Policies for Women (Source: SPM) Annual – Tier I.
3. Existence of a national mechanism for Policies for Women (Source: Planalto Palace) Annual – Tier I.
4. Existence of frequent and easily accessible publications about federal allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (Source: MP/SOF) Annual – Tier II.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

6

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL



TABLE 1
Summary of Target Adaptation Proposal for SDG 6

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets
8	8	6	5	3	0

TABLE 2
Working Group

Staff Members		Agency
1	Alexandre Josué Cervo	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
2	Alexandre Lima	National Water Agency (ANA)
3	Aline Fernandes	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
4	Antônio Juliani	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
5	Antonio Sergio Queiroz	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
6	Aristeu de Oliveira Junior	Ministry of Health (MS)
7	Arthur Cesar Lima Naylor	Ministry of Foreign Relations (MRE)
8	Bruno Cantarella de Almeida	Ministry of Health (MS)
9	Bruno Perez	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
10	Daniela Soares Nogueira	Institute for Applied Economic Research – Ipea (Project with National Water Agency – ANA)
11	Davi A. Mendes	Ministry of the Environment – MMA (CGGI/ DGE/SECEX)
12	Diogo Santos Baleeiro	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
13	Eliese C. de Oliveira	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
14	Elisa Sukanuma	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
15	Elzivam S. Carvalho	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
16	Fabiano Chaves da Silva	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
17	Fernando da Costa Pinheiro	National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)
18	Geniana Gazotto Ferreira	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
19	Gesmar Rosa dos Santos	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
20	Glauber Kose Krause	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
21	Gustavo Sartori Pottker	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
22	Humberto N. de Mesquita	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
23	Ilka Ap. Pettinati S. de Castro	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
24	Ismael A. Brito Neto	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
25	Jessica Brito	Ministry of National Integration (MI)
26	Jorge Mesquita	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)
27	Jose Botelho Neto	Secretariat of Government of the Presidency of the Republic (Segov)
28	Jose Luiz de Souza	Institute for Applied Economic Research – Ipea (Project with National Water Agency – ANA)
29	Joselito Oliveira Alves	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
30	Juliana Guedes C. Bezerra	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Staff Members		Agency
31	Júlio César Roma	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
32	Julio Issao Kuwajima	Institute for Applied Economic Research – Ipea (Project with National Water Agency – ANA)
33	Katlen Andrade Eutaquio	Ministry of National Integration (MI)
34	Larissa Barbosa M. Costa	Comptroller-General of the Union (CGU)
35	Larissa Rosa	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
36	Leonardo Povoá	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
37	Luiz Augusto Bronzatto	Institute for Applied Economic Research – Ipea (Project with National Water Agency – ANA)
38	Luiz Claudio Campos	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
39	Luiz Umbelino	Ministry of Health (MS)
40	Magnus Caldeira	Ministry of Cities (SNASA/MCidades)
41	Marcela Ayub Brazil	National Water Agency (ANA)
42	Marcelo de Paula Lelis	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
43	Marcelo Pires da Costa	National Water Agency (ANA)
44	Marco Jose Melo Neves	National Water Agency (ANA)
45	Mayara Rodrigues Lima	National Water Agency (ANA)
46	Myrla de Souza B. Vieira	Geological Survey of Brazil (CPRM)
47	Osmar Coelho	University of Brasília (UnB)
48	Osorio Vilela Filho	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
49	Patrícia V. Vaz Areal	National Health Foundation (Funasa)
50	Pedro Emílio Teodoro	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
51	Sanderson Leitão	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
52	Sandra Pelli Ribeiro	Ministry of National Integration (MI)
53	Silvio Castilho das Oliveiras	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
54	Tiago de Brito Magalhães	Ministry of Health (MS)
55	Valéria Fachine	Institute for Applied Economic Research – Ipea Project with National Water Agency – ANA)
56	Valéria Hammes	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
57	Wilma M. Tomé Machado	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

TARGET 6.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 6.1 (United Nations)

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

3. Target 6.1 (Brazil)

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to water that is suitable for human consumption and accessible to all.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The term “drinking water” was replaced with “water suitable for human consumption” because there is a specific standard about it in Brazil - Normative Rule (*Portaria*) MS No. 2.914/2011, consolidated in the Normative Rule (*Portaria*) MS number 5, Annex 20. The proposed definition also responds to the need of more precise terms for safe water parameters, in order to facilitate the subsequent definition of national indicators.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Safe water: “It is water that has microbiological, physical, chemical and radioactive parameters and the respective limits that ensure that its consumption does not pose any risks to human health,” according to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). Water for personal or domestic consumption must be free from microorganisms, chemicals and radiological hazards that pose a threat to one’s health. In addition, it should be of acceptable color, odor and taste.

Accessible water to all: implies that the costs for water services must not prevent people from having their basic needs met nor the promotion of quality of life.

Universal and equitable access to water: “It means to ensure that access to water is provided to all, irrespective of their social, economic or cultural condition, gender or ethnicity. This concept is in line with the notion of access to water as a human right. On July 28th, 2010, by means of Resolution 64/292, the United Nations General Assembly clearly recognized the human right to water and sanitation, and also recognized that drinking water and sanitation are essential to the fulfillment of all human rights (SDG 6 Glossary – UNDP/UN-BR. P.14.)”.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)
 National Health Foundation (Funasa)
 Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
 Ministry of National Integration (MI)
 Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
 Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 6.1

SDG 1 (target 1.4 and 1.5)
 SDG 3 (target 3.3, 3.8 and 3.9)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 6 target 6.1

1. Proportion of population that use safe water sources (Sources: SNIS (MCidades), Census (IBGE), PNAD (IBGE), Siságua/Vigiágua (MS); direct measurement. Use total population (urban and rural) as defined by IBGE. Present regional indicators, by Federation Unit).
2. Proportion of rural households supplied by water supply network, well or spring, with water that is safe for human consumption, by means of internal pipelines (Sources: SNIS – MCidades –, Census – IBGE, PNAD – IBGE, Siságua/Vigiágua (MS); direct measurement. Use total population (Urban and rural) as defined by IBGE.
3. Proportion of positive tests for *Escherichia coli* in supplied water, not meeting the drinking water standard (Normative Rule – *Portaria* – No. 2.914/11) (Sources: SNIS – MCidades –, Census – IBGE, PNAD – IBGE, Siságua/Vigiágua (MS); direct measurement. Use total population (Urban and rural) as defined by IBGE.
4. Proportion of population, by total number and by income level, supplied by water supply network or alternative water solutions (Sources: SNIS – MCidades –, Census – IBGE, PNAD – IBGE, Siságua/Vigiágua (MS); direct measurement. Use total population (Urban and rural) as defined by IBGE.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 6.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 6.2 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water (Tier I).

3. Target 6.2 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target was kept unaltered, according to consensus reached at the 3rd Ipea Workshop.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

1) Access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene with special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in situations of vulnerability, according to the SDG 6 Glossary (UNDP/UN-BR P.12):

“Sanitary facilities must be reliably accessible to meet all the needs of their users throughout the day and night and to respond appropriately to those needs.”

“Access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene (with special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in situations of vulnerability).”

“Persons with disabilities and the elderly face unique challenges in accessing health facilities.”

“The sanitary and hygiene needs of persons experiencing homelessness (PEH) are almost universally unmet and are rarely taken into account in water and sanitation policies.”

2) Sanitation: availability of facilities and services for safe management and final disposal of human feces and urine,* according to the SDG 6 Glossary (UNDP/UN-BR. P.28).

* Working Group’s note: Although Brazilian legislation and its instruments, such as the National Sanitation Plan (Plansab), have expanded the definition of the term “sanitation”, including services such as solid waste collection and treatment and rainwater drainage, in this target we follow the UN interpretation, which mentions only safe sewage systems, according to the definition above.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Health (MS)

National Health Foundation (Funasa)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 6.2

SDG 1 (targets 1.4, and 1.5)

SDG 3 (targets 3.3, 3.8 and 3.9)

SDG 5 (target 5.c)

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 6 target 6.2

1. Proportion of population using safe sanitation facilities (this modifies the original UN text and the current IBGE one, using “population” as the sum of urban + rural populations) (Tier II). SNIS (MCidades), Siságua/Vigiágua (MS), PNAD (IBGE). Indirect measurement.

2. Number of persons in situations of vulnerability using safe sanitation facilities (Tier II). SNIS (MCidades), Siságua/Vigiágua (MinSaúde), PNAD (IBGE).

3. Proportion of collected and adequately treated sewage (Tier II). SNIS (MCidades), PNAD (IBGE).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 6.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 6.3 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated.

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality.

3. Target 6.3 (Brazil)

By 2030, improve water quality in water bodies, reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous materials and substances, halving the proportion of untreated effluent discharges and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse locally.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The term “water bodies” was included to clearly state that the target addresses water resources management, not only water use. The expression “release of hazardous chemicals and materials” was replaced by “release of hazardous materials and substances” in order to be more specific, adopting terms that are in accordance with parameters, procedures and definitions of international and Brazilian standards. This was the same reasoning that led to replacing the term “untreated wastewater” with “untreated effluents”. Finally, the term “globally” was replaced by “locally” due to the understanding that, in the case of Brazil, it is important to highlight this factor because of how responsibilities are distributed between federation entities (Union, states and municipalities) and also due to the legislation concerning water resources at the local level, i. e. municipalities and river basins.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Wastewater: “Water containing solid or liquid waste, with the potential to cause pollution or contamination. These waters come from treated or untreated liquid effluents from buildings, industries, agroindustries and agriculture.” Definition of the SDG 6 Glossary (UNDP/UN-BR. P.18).

Untreated wastewater: “Wastewater from buildings, industries, agroindustries, agriculture and livestock which receive no treatment to eliminate pollutants or contaminants.” Definition of the SDG 6 Glossary (UNDP/UN-BR. P.19).

Release of chemicals and hazardous materials: to channel or discharge into water chemicals and any other item or agent (biological, radiological and/or physical) that has the potential to cause harm to humans, animals or the environment, by itself or by interaction with other factors. Definition of the SDG 6 Glossary (UNDP/UN-BR. P.26).

Water bodies: include rivers (in all their dimensions and nomenclatures, such as brooks, creeks and rills), as well as lakes, ponds, dams, aquifers, wetlands and other forms of water accumulation.

Hazardous substances: In the case of water and water bodies, they are chemical substances, including radioactive ones, which can cause damage of any kind to the environment, communities and biodiversity of animal and plant species. They include pure substances (chemical elements and compounds) or derived preparations (mixtures) that make up any object or material of any size.

Pollution, according to Law No. 6.938/81: Degradation of environmental quality resulting from activities that directly or indirectly affect the health, safety and well-being of the population, create adverse conditions for social and economic activities, adversely affect biota and the aesthetic or sanitary conditions of the environment, or release materials or energy in disagreement with established environmental standards.

Locally: in the Working Group’s reasoning, it refers to the scope of the municipality and hydrographic basins, which represent the scale and locus of events that generate impacts and also of water management, according to the Brazilian model.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of National Integration (MI)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 6.3

SDG 3 (targets 3.3, 3.8 and 3.9)

SDG 9 (targets 9.4 and 9.5)

SDG 11 (targets 11.6 and 11.b)

SDG 12 (targets 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.a and 12.b)

SDG 14 (targets 14.1, 14.2)

SDG 15 (targets 15.1, 15.3)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 6 target 6.3

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 6.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 6.4 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.

3. Target 6.4 (Brazil)

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors, ensuring sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

4. Target type (Brazil)

(X) End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The adapted wording (removal of one of the occurrences of the term “water scarcity”, which was duplicate) aimed to simplify and provide more clarity, with no change to the target’s meaning.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Sustainable withdrawals: “Water withdrawal consists of capturing this natural resource with a structure built next to a water body, which allows a (controlled or uncontrolled) diversion of a certain volume of water for the purpose of providing for one or more water uses. Sustainable withdrawal means capturing water in a way that ensures its perennity, maintaining biodiversity and other ecological attributes, in a socially fair and economically viable way, as well as not harming its use for future generations”. Definition of the SDG 6 Glossary (UNDP/UN-BR. P.28).

Suffering from water scarcity: to be subject to scarcity of water availability, due to physical lack of water or of access to it, due to interruptions or lack of regular supply with adequate infrastructure (Adapted from Ipea, from the UNDP SDG 6 Glossary).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa) Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 6.4

SDG 1 (target 1.5)

SDG 2 (targets 2.3 and 2.4)

SDG 3 (target 3.8)

SDG 7 (targets 7.2 and 7.3)

SDG 8 (target 8.4)

SDG 9 (targets 9.4 and 9.5)

SDG 11 (targets 11.6 and 11.b)

SDG 12 (targets 12.2 and 12.4)

SDG 13 (targets 13.1, 13.2 and 13.b)

SDG 15 (target 15.1)

SDG 17 (target 17.4)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 6 target 6.4

1. Water stress level: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (Tier II). Direct measurement. MC, ANA and IBGE.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 6.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 6.5 (United Nations)

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100).

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

3. Target 6.5 (Brazil)

By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels of government, including through transboundary cooperation.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The expression “as appropriate” was removed due to the Group’s understanding that the target applies to Brazil, with its extensive borders and transboundary hydrographic basins, and also with its ongoing projects to carry out studies and establish water management arrangements in partnership with the neighboring countries. The addition of “at all levels of government” rather than “at all levels” aims to point out that it is a matter of incorporating water management into the scope of government initiatives, since it is an implementation target.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM): “It is a set of actions, mechanisms and processes that promote the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems. It must take into account hydrological and technical as well as socio-economic, political and environmental aspects”. Source: SDG 6 Glossary (UNDP/ UN-BR. P.25).

“Integrated water resources management is associated with the concept of ‘participatory management’, that is, a management model that provides for the participation of representatives of various social segments in decision-making processes. In Brazil, the current regulations require that the Hydrographic Basin Committees be composed of representatives of the executive branch, of water users and of civil society within the geographic area covered by the water resources management committee. Thus, Committees are collegiate entities with normative, advisory and deliberative attributions, being the main forum for knowledge, problem-solving, planning and decision-making on the multiple uses of water resources, within the scope of a specific hydrographic basin and its jurisdiction”. Source: SDG 6 Glossary (UNDP/UN-BR. P.25-26).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Foreign Relations

Ministry of Defense

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 6.5

SDG 9 (targets 9.4 and 9.5)

SDG 11 (targets 11.6 and 11.b)

SDG 12 (targets 12.2, 12.a and 12.b)

SDG 13 (targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.a and 13.b)

SDG 14 (target 14.1)

SDG 15 (target 15.a)

SDG 17 (targets 17.6 and 17.16)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 6 target 6.5

1. Proportion of hydrographic basins with elaboration and effective implementation of integrated water resources management plans (Tier II). Direct measurement. SRHQ/MMA and ANA.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 6.6

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 6.6 (United Nations)

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.

3. Target 6.6 (Brazil)

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes, reducing the impacts of human action.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

After Public Consultation, the target was altered in order to more strongly highlight the importance of taking preventive actions to reduce the impacts that may be caused by human activities.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Restore ecosystems - according to Law No 9.985 of July 18th, 2000, in its art. 2, a “restored” ecosystem is described by the following definition: XIV – restoration: restitution of a degraded ecosystem or wildlife population as close as possible to its original condition. According to the MMA, “Ecological restoration is the process of aiding the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed. An ecosystem is considered recovered – and restored – when it contains enough biotic and abiotic resources to continue its development without aid or additional subsidies”.

Wetlands: originated in the Ramsar Convention, in force since December 21st, 1975, and fully incorporated into Brazil’s legal framework in 1996 by the promulgation of Decree No. 1.905/96; they are defined as “areas of swamps, marshes, turf or water, natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with stagnant or flowing water, fresh, brackish or salt water, including areas of sea water less than six meters deep at low tide”. The National Wetlands Committee – CNZU approved in its CNZU Recommendation No. 7 of June 11th, 2015, the following definition: “Wetlands are ecosystems at the interface between terrestrial and aquatic environments, continental or coastal, natural or artificial, permanent or periodically flooded or with waterlogged soils. Waters may be fresh, brackish or salty, with communities of plants and animals adapted to their hydric dynamics “(obtained from MMA, adapted from Junk et al., 2013).

Aquifers: any subterranean geological formation that stores water and has sufficient permeability to allow for water movement. In other words, they are subterranean water reservoirs formed by rocks with porous and permeable characteristics. These rocks retain the infiltrated water that, due to hydrostatic pressure, supplies rivers, and may be accessed and extracted by drilling deep water wells.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 6.6

SDG 2 (target 2.4)

SDG 7 (targets 7.2 and 7.3)

SDG 8 (target 8.9)

SDG 9 (targets 9.4 and 9.5)

SDG 11 (targets 11.5, 11.6 and 11.b)

SDG 12 (targets 12.2 and 12.b)

SDG 13 (targets 13.1 and 13.2)

SDG 14 (target 14.1)

SDG 15 (targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3 and 15.4)

SDG 17 (target 17.4)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 6 target 6.6

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 6.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 6.a (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan.

3. Target 6.a (Brazil)

By 2030, expand international cooperation and support to skills advancement in developing countries for activities and programs related to water and sanitation, including, among others, water resources management, water collection, desalination, water use efficiency, effluent treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The phrase “among others, water resources management” was included to emphasize that management is one of the target’s central aspects, object of international cooperation and technical support, and not only in its technical characteristics. During the workshops, it was demonstrated how and when several agencies and ministries have been carrying out such initiatives, either as recipient or as suppliers of technology and other kinds of subsidies.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Cities

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 6.a

SDG 12 (target 12.a)

SDG 13 (target 13.b)

SDG 17 (targets 17.4, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 6 target 6.a

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 6.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 6.b (United Nations)

Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.

3. Target 6.b (Brazil)

Support and strengthen the participation of local communities, prioritizing social control to improve water and sanitation management.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The expression “prioritizing social control” was added to the adapted target because Brazil already possesses legal provision for it, including, in the case of environmental management, the establishment of spaces for social participation in councils and committees, as well as through information dissemination tools and public hearings. Examples of these include the National Environmental Council (Conama), the National Council of Water Resources (CNRH), the Hydrographic Basin Committee (CBH), among other forums. The same understanding applies to the scope of Sanitation, and participation must take place, as indicated in the legislation (Law No. 11.445/2007, in compliance with state and municipal legislation), by means of collegiate entities such as the Municipal Councils, as well as in the elaboration and implementation of Municipal Sanitation Plans.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The Working Group’s reasoning is that social control and the participation of local communities must also include budgetary contributions to that end, to allow for the participation of civil society actors, as provided for in legislation and governmental programs/initiatives.

“Social control”, as mentioned in the text, refers to a concern with guaranteeing citizen participation in decision-making processes. It is about implementing democratic spaces and tools for discussion, deliberation, planning and monitoring by society of decisions, allocations and policies, in a democratic and participative way. It covers collegiate entities such as state and federal councils for water resources, sanitation, the environment, among others.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Health (MS)

National Health Foundation (Funasa)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

National Water Agency (ANA)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Ministry of Cities

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 6b

SDG 5 (targets 5.5 and 5.a)

SDG 11 (target 11.b)

SDG 12 (target; 12.2 and 12.b)

SDG 13 (target 13.b)

SDG 16 (targets 16.5, 16.6 and 16.7)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 6 target 6.b

1. Proportion of states, municipalities and hydrographic basin committees that continuously carry out operational procedures for the participation of local communities in elaborating and monitoring water management (Tier III). Responsible agencies: Municipalities, MMA/ANA.

2. Proportion of states and municipalities that carry out, on an ongoing basis, operational procedures for the participation of local communities in elaborating and monitoring sanitation management tools (Tier III). Responsible agencies: MCidades, MMA/ANA.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

7

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



TABLE 1
Summary of target adaptation proposal for SDG 7

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets
5	5	3	3	2	0

TABLE 2
Working Group

Staff Member		Agency
1	Aline R. Fernandes	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
2	Ana Cláudia De Paula	Secretariat for Personnel, Education, Health, and Sports /Ministry of Defense (Sepesd/MD)
3	Carolina Belisario	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
4	Cid Caldas	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
5	Carla Achão	Energy Research Office (EPE)/Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) (Embrapa/MME)
6	Daniel José Justibego	Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL)
7	Dante Hollanda	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
8	Denise G dos S. B. Medeiros	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
9	Diogo Santos Baleeiro	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
10	Edson Leite	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
11	Eliese C. de Oliveira	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
12	Eucimar Augustinhais	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
13	Fabiano M. Pompermayer	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
14	Fernando A. Giffoni N. Luz	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
15	Flávia Caheté Lopes Carvalho	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
16	Flávio S. R. Peixoto	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
17	Felipe Nabuco	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
18	Ganesh Inocalla	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
19	Gesmar R. Santos	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
20	Gilberto K. Ribeiro	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
21	Glauber José Krause	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
22	Jairo Coura	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
23	João Antonio Moreira Patusco	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
24	João Henrique Evangelista	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
25	Jose Mauro de Moraes	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
26	José Ricaro Ramos Sales	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
27	Josimar da Silva Almeida	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
28	Juliana Guedes C. Bezerra	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

	Staff Member	Agency
29	Julio Braga Mandu	Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)
30	Karla Branquinho dos Santos	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
31	Luís Fernando Badanhan	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
32	Luiz Claudio S. De Carvalho	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
33	Marcelo de Macedo Reis	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
34	Maria de Fátima Q. Cairo	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
35	Michel Lapi	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
36	Myrla de Souza B. Vieira	Geological Survey of Brazil (CPRM)
37	Paulo Gonçalves Cerqueira	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
38	Paulo T. P. Soares	Ministry of Foreign Relations (MRE)
39	Rogério Matos	Energy Research Office/Ministry of Mines and Energy (EPE/MME)
40	Rossano Gambetta	Ministry of Science, Technology, Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
41	Sergio F. Cortizo	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
42	Silvio Castilho Das Oliveiras	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
43	Vinicius B. S. de Azevedo	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

TARGET 7.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 7.1 (United Nations)

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity (Tier I).

7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (Tier I).

3. Target 7.1 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The original text is clear and appropriate to Brazil, and there is no need to change it. The UN target agreed upon by the countries focuses primarily on “ensuring universal access”. Universal access, coupled with the emphasis given by the UN to “affordable prices”, reflects the concern with low-income populations and areas not supplied with energy services, which are issues addressed through Brazil’s government energy policies.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- “reliable access” considers the consumer’s point of view and their degree of confidence in the energy provision services. It includes energy provision stability, a legal obligation in Brazil.
- “modern energies” are the new clean and renewable energies, which cause less impact on the environment and less emissions of greenhouse gases. The term contrasts present-day modern energies and developing energies with the old ones that are being replaced: firewood, coal, oil, etc.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 7.1

SDG 1

SDG 8

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 7 target 7.1

The Working Group did not propose indicators, but recommends, for target monitoring, the development and inclusion of a national indicator to assess the impact of energy services expenditure on the household budget, by income range; such data is not available in any current survey.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 7.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 7.2 (United Nations)

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (Tier I).

3. Target 7.2 (Brazil)

By 2030, maintain the high share of renewable energy in the national energy mix.

4. Target type (Brazil)

(X) End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.

Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target's wording was suitable to the Brazilian context, since the share of renewable energies in the national energy mix is already considerably high: 41.2 per cent in 2015 (Source: 2016 National Energy Balance, Energy Research Office – EPE). International comparisons also place Brazil in the vanguard in this aspect. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), in 2012, Brazil reached 12th in the ranking of nations that emit less greenhouse gases from energy production and use, despite being the sixth largest economy in the world that year. In addition, Brazil's share of renewable energy in electric generation is 78 per cent, being only 22 per cent in the world (Source: Energy Research Office – EPE, Brazil's Commitment to Fight Climate Change: Energy Production and Use – *O Compromisso do Brasil no Combate às Mudanças Climáticas: produção e uso de energia*, June 2016).

In addition, the 2050 National Energy Plan (PNE) is under preparation and, in this process, estimates for 2030 are under revision. Several factors related to renewable energies (solar, wind, etc.) such as price variation, demand and seasonality are being considered to set a new 2030 estimate. Only after this planning will it be possible to establish specific credible values for renewable energies participation in the national energy mix.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Renewable energies are those that come from naturally replenished and renewable resources, such as the sun, wind, rain, tides and geothermal energy, or from sources that are renewed through appropriate human intervention, such as biomass.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL)

Energy Research Office (EPE)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 7.2

SDG 9 (target 9.4)

SDG 13

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 7 target 7.2

The Working Group did not propose indicators, but concludes that the indicator used by the UN, “7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the final total of energy consumption” may be calculated through the “National Energy Mix” of the National Energy Balance, published annually in: <https://ben.epe.gov.br/>.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 7.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 7.3 (United Nations)

By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (Tier I).

3. Target 7.3 (Brazil)

By 2030, increase the rate of improvement in the energy efficiency of the Brazilian economy.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.

Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

In the 1970s and 1980s, there was an expressive decline in energy intensity in Brazil. This is explained by the substitution of firewood for more efficient energy sources, a process that is now virtually exhausted, so that one should not expect such large reductions in the prospective horizon, at least not due to energy substitution on end-use consumption (PNE 2030, 2007, p.63).

In fact, by observing the evolution of the country's energy intensity in the 1995-2016 period, it is noted that the variation of this indicator occurred on a scale well below that of previous decades, as expected. It had declined in most years, but the few years that it had increased led to a growth of 4.3 per cent in the period.

It is important to note that, in addition to the energy efficiency programs already implemented in Brazil - and considered successful by industry experts - energy intensity is also strongly affected by economic cycles and the productive structure. For example, an increase in the share of energy-intensive activities, such as aluminum production, would lead to an increase in the indicator, despite possible improvements in the specific energy consumption of each sector.

In this context, according to the 2030 PNE projections, even a worsening of the indicator would be possible: "results indicate that only in Scenario C – that reproduces the dynamics of the last 20 years' low economic growth – intensity could reach, in 2030, a figure higher than that registered in the year 2000. Even then, this scenario forecasts the stabilization of intensity growth from 2020 onwards"(PNE 2030, 2007, page 64).

In summary, in the case of Brazil, the history of the energy intensity indicator in the last 20 years and the projections made in the 2030 PNE point out that it would be infeasible to double the variation rate of the energy efficiency indicator proposed by the UN. In addition, the elaboration

of the 2050 National Energy Plan (PNE) is under way and will review estimates for 2030. In the planning discussions, there is often a debate about the effect of new technologies in energy sources and efficiency, but there is no clear definition yet for the most likely scenarios for adopting them. It is therefore considered appropriate to wait until the end of this review to set a specific target, if need be, while keeping only the indication that the energy efficiency improvement rate must be increased.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

“Energy efficiency” refers to the level of energy intensity of the economy; the lower the energy intensity, the greater the efficiency of energy conversion in goods and services.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL)

Energy Research Office (EPE)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 7.3

SDG 8

SDG 12

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 7 target 7.3

The Working Group did not propose indicators, but concludes that the indicator used by the UN can be calculated from the National Energy Balance (BEN) and IBGE's GDP statistics. It is also possible to calculate this indicator by sector, based on final consumption by sector, available in Table 1.5.a of the BEN and the GDP share of each sector, although it will be necessary to harmonize the sectoral statistics from BEN and IBGE. It will allow to monitor energy efficiency evolution by sector, and eliminate part of the distortion of relative participation of each sector, distortions that may influence the results of the aggregate indicator proposed by the UN.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 7.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 7.a (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems (Tier III).

3. Target 7.a (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.

Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Although the target addresses two separate issues – international cooperation and infrastructure investment – the wording is clear, which led to the consensus that no alteration was needed.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Clean energies are those that do not release, during their production or consumption processes, pollutants or greenhouse gases that generate the greenhouse effect and global warming.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL)

Energy Research Office (EPE)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 7.a

SDG 17

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 7 target 7.a

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 7.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 7.b (United Nations)

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 landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services (Tier III).

3. Target 7.b (Brazil)

By 2030, expand infrastructure and improve technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.

Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation removed parts of the text with country-specific details that are not related to Brazil.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

“Modern energy services” – Modern energy services are those that provide clean and renewable energy, with less impact on the environment and less emission of greenhouse gases.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (ANEEL)

Energy Research Office (EPE)

Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 7.b

SDG 17

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 7 target 7.b

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

8

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



TABLE 1
Summary of Target Adaptation Proposal for SDG 8

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets
12	11	11	9	2	0

TABLE 2
Working Group – Workshop 1

	Staff Member	Agency
1	Aguinaldo Maciente	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
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37	Maycon Stahelin	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
38	Milena Lins	Ministry of Education (MEC)
39	Rubia Quintão	Secretariat of Government/National Secretary of Social Articulation (Sead)
40	Sandro Sacchet de Carvalho	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
41	Saulo Souza Kaminski	Ministry of Finance (MF)
42	Sérgio Ferrão	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
43	Silvia Pereira Almeida	Ministry of Finance (MF)
44	Sinara Souza	Ministry of Tourism (MTur)
45	Vanessa Pereira	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)

TARGET 8.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 8.1 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.

3. Target 8.1 (Brazil)

Achieve an average annual per capita economic growth rate of 1.6 per cent between 2016 and 2018; and 2.55 per cent between 2019 and 2030.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The target of 7 per cent growth for GDP does not refer to countries like Brazil. The proposed indexes are based on the two optimistic scenarios (“basic” and “transformative”) stipulated by the National Strategy for Economic and Social Development, formulated by the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG) and already launched for Public Consultation by the Minister of Planning in June 2018. The basic scenario, “which envisions macroeconomic stability with reforms that would allow for long-term fiscal balance”, would lead to a yearly growth of 1.8 per cent in GDP rate per capita between 2019 and 2030. However, the transformative scenario, “with reforms that increase the growth potential of the Brazilian economy” would promote a 3.3 per cent growth per year. The proposed target of a yearly 2.55 per cent per capita economic growth represents the average growth in both scenarios and presupposes the success of the macroeconomic reforms and of part of the microeconomic reforms proposed in the National Strategy.

Per capita GDP growth rate of 2.55 per year also represents the average growth observed in the 2003-2013 and 1970-1980 periods, the two periods of the last half century with highest growth rates.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Least developed countries: there is a list of countries classified this way by the UN. Brazil is not on the list (see: <<https://goo.gl/hLzdZK>>).

Link for document “*Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social*” (National Strategy for Economic and Social Development): see <<https://goo.gl/ixJHJb>>.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Finance (MF)

Central Bank of Brazil (BC)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 8.1

SDG 9 (all targets)

SDG 10 (target 10.1)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 8 target 8.1

1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.

- Source: National Accounts from IBGE.
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: Annual.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 8.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 8.2 (United Nations)

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person.

3. Target 8.2 (Brazil)

Achieve higher levels of productivity, through diversification and increasing value added, technological upgrading, innovation, improving management practices and worker qualification; with focus on labor-intensive sectors.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

There is evidence, in the Brazilian context, that management practices and worker qualification are important elements to raise firms' productivity increasing value added. This process should be encouraged, even in sectors that do not qualify as high value-added ones.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Innovation (OECD): innovation is the process that includes technical activities, concept, development, management and results in the marketing of new (or improved) products or in the first application of new (or improved) processes.

Value-added: it is the additional value that goods and services acquire when they are modified along the productive process.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 8.2

SDG 9 (targets 9.2 and 9.5)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 8 target 8.2

1. Share of national expenditures on science and technology (C&T) relative to GDP.

- Sources: MCTIC (C&T expenditures) and IBGE's National Accounts (GDP).
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: annual.

2. Number of patents filed by natural persons and legal entities (INPI).

- Sources: MCTIC (C&T expenditures) and IBGE's National Accounts (GDP).
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: annual.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 8.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 8.3 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.

3. Target 8.3 (Brazil)

Promote development by stimulating the creation of decent work; higher formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises; and stimulate entrepreneurship and innovation.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The notion of promoting policy was suppressed because it is understood that, in the Brazilian case, the goal of promoting development already includes the need for a policy to achieve this goal. The term “development” is broader in scope than that of “promoting policy”. A decision was made to focus on the goals of such policies as guidance for choosing indicators.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Decent work: the concept of decent work, summarizes the aspirations of human beings in the professional field, and covers several elements: opportunities for productive work with equitable remuneration; safety in the workplace and social protection for families; better prospects for personal development and social integration; freedom to express their concerns; organization and participation in decisions that affect their lives; and equal opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Labor (MTb)

Micro and Small Enterprises Secretariat (SMPE)

Secretariat of Government of the Presidency of the Republic (SEGov)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 8.3

SDG 9 (target 9.3)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 8 target 8.3

1. Proportion of formal enterprises that are micro, small or medium ones.

- Sources: Central Register of Enterprises (Cempre).
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: annual.

2. Proportion of micro, small and medium-sized formal enterprises with increase of (formal) employment in relation to the previous year.

- Sources: Central Register of Enterprises (Cempre).
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: annual.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 8.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 8.4 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP.

8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP.

3. Target 8.4 (Brazil)

Increase efficiency when using global resources for both consumption and production; and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the “*Plano de Ação para Produção e Consumo Sustentáveis*” (Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption).

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The “*Plano de Ação para Produção e Consumo Sustentáveis*” is a Brazilian Plan based on the guidelines of the “Framework Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production” of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The “*Plano de Ação para Produção e Consumo Sustentáveis*” aims to “articulate the country’s main environmental and development policies, helping to achieve its targets by means of sustainable production practices and consumer adherence to this movement” (see: <<https://goo.gl/skFdRN>>).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 8.4

SDG 6 (target 6.4)

SDG 7 (targets 7.2 and 7.3)

SDG 9 (target 9.4)

SDG 12 (target 12.1)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 8 Target 8.4

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 8.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 8.5 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities.

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

3. Target 8.5 (Brazil)

By 2030, reduce the unemployment rate and other forms of labor underutilization by 40 per cent, ensuring decent work, with an emphasis on equal pay for work of equal value.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The term “full and productive employment” has no consensual definition. Unemployment and labor underutilization are standard concepts proposed by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and used by various official statistical agencies, including IBGE in Brazil.

The 40 per cent reduction mentioned in the proposed text would allow Brazil to approach both the current reality of more developed countries and the lowest rates we have experienced in the recent past (2001-2015).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The term “other forms of labor underutilization” reflects the willingness to supply more labor both among workers that are already employed and among individuals outside the workforce.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM)

National Youth Secretariat (SNJ) Ministry of Labor (MTb)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 8.5

SDG 4 (target 4.5)

SDG 5 (target 5.1)

SDG 10 (target 10.3)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 8 target 8.5

1. Composed rate of labor underutilization:

- Source: Continuous National Household Sample Survey - Continuous PNAD from IBGE.
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation Units.
- Periodicity: annual and quarterly.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 8.6

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 8.6 (United Nations)

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training.

3. Target 8.6 (Brazil)

Achieve a 3 percentage point reduction by 2020, and a 10 percentage point reduction by 2030 in the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation replaced the original term, “substantially”, with specific quantitatives. Achieving the stipulated percentages of the new target by 2030 would allow Brazil to approach both the current reality of more developed countries and its best rates registered in the recent past (from 2001 to 2015). The mention of an intermediate quantitative referring to 2020 aims to keep the stipulated date for implementing the ILO’s Employment Pact.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Professional training: courses accredited by the Ministry of Education (MEC) and/or the Ministry of Labor (in the case of learning).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Labor (MTb)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 8.6

SDG 4 (target 4.3)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 8 target 8.6

1. Proportion of youth aged 15 to 24 years old who are not employed nor studying.

- Sources: “*Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua*” (Continuous National Household Sample Survey) from IBGE.
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: annual and quarterly.

2. Subtract from the aforementioned number the proportion of youth aged 15 to 17 years old who only work.

- Sources: Continuous National Household Sample Survey – Continuous PNAD from IBGE.
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: annual and quarterly.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 8.7

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 8.7 (United Nations)

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age.

3. Target 8.7 (Brazil)

By 2025, eradicate working conditions analogous to slavery, human trafficking and child labor, especially in its worst forms.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The expression “modern slavery” was replaced by “working conditions analogous to slavery”, because the latter is used in policies and official documents of the Brazilian government.

The new target wording aims to simplify and highlight the immediate objective of the target, that is, end all the worst forms of labor cited in the target.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The expression “worst forms of child labor” was defined in the 182 Convention of the International Labor Organization (ILO), ratified and adopted by Brazil in 2000, by means of Decree No. 6.481/2008. The principles of this Convention are to prohibit practices such as: the use of children in slavery, forced labor, human trafficking, debt bondage, sexual exploitation, pornography, military recruitment and armed conflict, and other forms of labor that may pose risks to the physical and moral health of children.

Labor in conditions analogous to slavery occurs when the worker is unable to leave his employer in case of fraud or violence, when he or she is forced to work against their will, when they are subjected to inhuman labor conditions or forced to work so much and for so many hours that their body cannot stand it. Therefore, crime is then defined in presence of one or more of the following situations: submission to forced labor, exhaustive working hours, degrading work conditions or locomotion restriction due to debt contracted with the employer

or agent. This new concept is an important advance in the conceptualization of this crime, insofar as it dissociates the action from the sole idea of restriction of freedom, aligning its legal object with the matter of violation of the worker's dignity. The International Labor Organization recognizes the Brazilian concept provided for in Article 149 of the Brazilian Penal Code as a modern and up-to-date concept (see: <<https://goo.gl/5Y64Xi>>).

Modern Slavery: this expression is used to define work relationships in which people are forced to engage in activity against their will, under threat, physical and psychological violence, or other forms of intimidation.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Labor (MTb)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 8.7

SDG 5 (target 5.2)

SDG 10 (target 10.7)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 8 target 8.7

1. Total number of workers rescued from conditions analogous to slavery/number of establishments inspected.

- Sources: Secretariat of labor Inspection of the Ministry of Labor.
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: annual.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 8.8

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 8.8 (United Nations)

Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status (Tier I).

8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International labor Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status (updated to Tier III, after previous classification as Tier I).

3. Target 8.8 (Brazil)

Reduce the degree of non-compliance with labor legislation, in terms of registration, working conditions, health and safety at work, with emphasis on workers in situations of vulnerability.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The alteration of the original text aimed to increase the target's precision level and to adapt it to the Brazilian context, where non-compliance with legislation (and not its absence) is a more important factor.

There are other groups in situations of vulnerability in Brazil that are at least as worrisome as migrants when it comes to non-compliance with labor legislation.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Persons or Groups in situations of vulnerability (MDH concept): all who suffer violations or restrictions to their rights, especially due to race, gender, age, disability, mobility conditions, sexual orientation, gender identity, nationality, religion, territoriality, culture, deprivation of freedom and economic situation, not excluding other potential situations of vulnerability that may be empirically observed.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Labor (MTb)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 8.8

SDG 16 (target 16.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 8 target 8.8

1. Ratio between the number of new labor lawsuits and the number of employed workers.

- Sources: Portal Justiça (Justice Portal) in numbers of CNJ (numerator) and Continuous National Household Sample Survey – Continuous PNAD from IBGE (denominator).
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: annual.

2. Ratio between unregistered employees and total employees.

- Continuous National Household Sample Survey – Continuous PNAD from IBGE.
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: annual and quarterly.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 8.9

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 8.9 (United Nations)

By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate.

8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs.

3. Target 8.9 (Brazil)

By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable and responsible tourism that is accessible to all, creates jobs and decent work, improves income distribution and promotes local culture and products.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Mentions to the working conditions, income distribution, accessibility and responsibility were added to the target, since they are part of the attributions of the Ministry of Tourism.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Sustainable tourism: touristic activity preserving the natural environment and cultural and historical heritage, especially protected areas. As a principle, it must ensure preservation and respect for the explored environment's capacity; fair distribution of the benefits generated with the local community; providing experiences with the natural environment for the visitor. It must also preserve the quality of the experience for present and future generations.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Tourism (MTur)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 8.9

SDG 12 (targets 12.2 and 12.8)

SDG 13 (target 13.3)

SDG 14 (targets 14.4 a 14.7, 14.a and 14.c)

SDG 15 (targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.4, 15.5, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a, 15.b, 15.c)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 8 target 8.9

1. Ratio between jobs in tourism activities and the total number of jobs in the economy.

- Sources: Ipea Covenant and Ministry of Tourism.
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: annually and quarterly.

2. Number of visitors in National Parks, Sustainable Development Reserves, or Natural Heritage Private Reserves.

- Sources: National Register of Conservation Units – CNUC – MMA.
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: annual (to be confirmed).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 8.10

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 8.10 (United Nations)

Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults.

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider.

3. Target 8.10 (Brazil)

Expand access to banking and financial services for all in a sustainable way.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Expansion can be costly in certain parts of the territory, so it is necessary to consider the sustainability of the process.

The term “insurance service” was removed for it is contained in the definition of “banking and financial services” (see definition below).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Sustainable expansion: one that can last beyond 2030.

Banking and financial services: bank account, insurance, credit and savings.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Central Bank of Brazil (BCB)

Ministry of Labor (MTb)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 8.10

SDG 1 (Target 1.4)

SDG 10 (Target 10.2)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 8 target 8.10

1. Number of municipalities with proportion of adults (15 years old or above) with financial account in banks or in other financial institution, or with mobile financial service provider that is less than X.

- Sources: Verify with Central Bank of Brazil.
- Availability: Brazil, and Federation units.
- Periodicity: annual.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 8.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 8.a (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements.

3. Target 8.a (Brazil)

Not applicable to Brazil.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 8.a

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 8 target 8.a

Not applicable.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 8.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 8.b (United Nations)

By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy (Tier III).

3. Target 8.b (Brazil)

By 2020, develop and operationalize a national plan for the promotion of decent work for youth, having as reference landmarks: *i)* the National Decent Work Agenda for Youth; *ii)* the National Plan for Employment and Decent Work; and *iii)* the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

In Brazil, the process of building the national strategy mentioned in the original text has already taken place. The first step was accomplished by the National Decent Work Agenda for Youth and there was a plan for the second stage in the form of a National Decent Work Plan for Youth. Thus, the decision was made to include in the target these legal frameworks, that will function as reference for target monitoring.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

National Decent Work Agenda for Youth:

The National Decent Work Agenda for Youth was presented in July 2011, suggesting contributions to promote decent work for young people in Brazil. The document was prepared by the Subcommittee on Decent Work and Youth, which was coordinated by the Ministry of Labor and Employment and the National Youth Secretariat and used to count with the technical support of the International Labor Organization (ILO).

National Decent Work Plan for Youth:

The same committee met again in 2013 to elaborate a National Decent Work Plan for Youth, following the guidelines of the cited agenda. A version of the plan was submitted to the parties in 2015. However, no consensus to formalize the plan was reached.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Labor (MTb)

National Youth Secretariat (SNJ)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 8.b

SDG 16 (target 16.7)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 8 target 8. b

1. Number of measures proposed and agreed upon on a tripartite basis for the construction of a decent work plan for youth.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

9

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION



TABLE 1
Summary of Target Adaptation Proposal for SDG 9

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets
8	8	7	6	2	0

TABLE 2
Working Group

Staff Member		Agency
1	André Luís M. Freire	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
2	André Rauen	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
3	Antônio Elias Silva	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
4	Antônio José Juliani	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
5	Antonio Sergio M. Queiroz	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
6	Carlos Roberto Pinto de Souza	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC) and Ministry of Defense (MD)
7	Cibele Dutra de França	Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation (MTPA)
8	Ciro Eduardo Ferreira	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
9	Claudia Canongia	Institutional Security Office of the Presidency (GSI)
10	Cristina Ferreira Correia Silva	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
11	Damísia Lima	National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)
12	Daniela Mattar	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
13	Daniele simões	Ministry of Health (MS)
14	Dea Fioravante	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
15	Diogo Santos Baleeiro	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
16	Érico Oliveira Chicon Silva	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
17	Eucimar Augustinhais	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
18	Fabiano M. Pompermayer	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
19	Felipe Fallot	Presidency of the Republic
20	Flávio José Marques Peixoto	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
21	Francisca de Lourdes B. Almeida	Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation (MTPA)
22	Frederico J. C. Gontijo	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
23	Gilberto K. Ribeiro	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
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25	Graziela Ferrero Zucoloto	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
26	Hélio Maurício Miranda da Fonseca	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
27	Ilka Ap. Pettinate Sylvestre de Castro	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

	Staff Member	Agency
28	Iran P. Veiga Jr.	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
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30	Jayne da Silva Bezerra	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
31	João Antonio Moreira Patusco	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
32	João Batista Drummond Câmara	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
33	José A. Silvério	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
34	Karla Branquinho dos Santos	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
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36	Leonardo Povoá	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
37	Lúcio Vinícius Barros	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
38	Luiz Claudio S. Carvalho	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
39	Lys Matos Cunha	Geological Survey of Brazil (CPRM)
40	Maíra Murrieta Costa	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
41	Marcia Ribeiro F. Dias	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
42	Márcio Luiz da Silva Gama	Bank of Brazil (BB)
43	Maria José S. Melão	Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation (MTPA)
44	Marli O. Leite	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
45	Nizar Ratib Midrei	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
46	Paulo Ramon Mocelin	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
47	Pedro Miranda	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
48	Priscila Koeller	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
49	Reginaldo Trindade Lisboa	Ministry of Defense (MD)
50	Renan Ricardo Tolentino	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
51	Renata C. Aranha	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
52	Renata Grisoli	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
53	Rogério Matos	Energy Research Office/Ministry of Mines and Energy (EPE/MME)
54	Saulo Souza K. Kaminski	Ministry of Finance (MF)
55	Silvio Castilho das Oliveiras	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
56	Tássia de Melo Arraes	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
57	Vanessa da Fonseca Pereira	Ministry of Science, Technology, Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
58	Wagner Farias da Rocha	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

TARGET 9.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 9.1 (United Nations)

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road (Tier III).

9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport (Tier I).

3. Target 9.1 (Brazil)

Improve the country's transport system, focusing on sustainability and safety in traffic and transportation, equalizing regional inequalities, promoting regional and cross-border integration, pursuing lower costs, for passengers and freight transportation, avoiding losses, with greater participation of high-capacity transportation modes such as railways, waterways and pipelines, making them accessible and providing welfare for all.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The target adaptation proposal sought to define, first of all, the types of infrastructure to be developed. The UN indicators for target monitoring indicate that the target addresses transportation infrastructure. Moreover, other SDGs address other infrastructures, such as energy and water and sanitation.

The new wording emphasizes the importance given in Brazil to safety and to the issue of regional inequalities and national integration, in line with road system policies already adopted in the country, in addition to the topics of sustainability and equitable access that are present in the original UN text.

Although the target has been set, it is not possible to presently measure it, because the studies to elaborate estimates for 2030 or close years are under preparation by the National Logistics & Planning Company (EPL), within the scope of the National Plan for Logistics and Transport – PNLT.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

High-capacity transportation modes – railways, waterways and pipelines, which, according to the economies of scale, provide lower costs for passenger and freight transportation.

‘Quality’ – Aspects related to accident reduction, freight loss reduction, and road evaluation carried out by federal agencies were included in the target.

Transportation cost – tariff parameters/price indexes for passengers and freight transportation, or share of transportation expenses in household income.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Secretariat for the “Avançar” Programme

Secretariat of Government

Institutional Security Office (GSI)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation (MTPA)

National Land Transportation Agency (ANTT)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)

National Agency for Civil Aviation (Anac)

National Agency for Waterway Transportation (Antaq)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of National Integration (MI)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 9.1

SDG 11 (target 11.2)

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 9 target 9.1

1. Evolution of accident statistics (Responsible Agency: Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation – MTPA. Recommended periodicity: annual).

2. Proportion of user satisfaction and concessionaires of federal highways (Responsible Agency: ANTT, and periodicity: Annual. This indicator is one of the indicators for Performance of the Transport System, obtained in “Portal da Estratégia”, MTPA).

3. Density of the road network (Responsible agency: MTPA/DNIT (SNV) and periodicity: quarterly).

4. Density of the rail network (Responsible agency: MTPA/ANTT and periodicity: annual).

5. Amount of freight carried by water per hour (responsible agency: MTPA/Antaq; and periodicity: annual).

6. Passenger traffic in regular and non-regular aviation (except General Aviation) (Responsible agency: MTPA/Anac and periodicity: annual).

7. Road network not under concession, qualified between good and excellent states of conservation (Responsible Agency: DNIT/MTPA).

8. Road accidents on federal highways (Responsible Agency: PRF).

9. Participation of high-capacity transportation modes in the total number of carried passengers and freight (Source: annual reports of the Ministry of Transportation, National Land Transportation Agency – ANTT National Agency for Waterway Transportation – Antaq).

10. Cost of transportation (Source: tariff parameters / price indexes for passenger and freight transportation of ANTT, Antaq and Anac, as well as the transportation components of the IBGE price indexes).

Note: The Working Group identified the need to build national indicators for target monitoring in relation to, for example: accidents, transport expenditure per household. The WG also identified the need to develop statistics at other government levels, apart from the federal one.

11. Proportion of national expenditure on infrastructure in relation to GDP.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 9.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 9.2 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita (Tier I).

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (Tier I).

3. Target 9.2 (Brazil)

By 2030, promote inclusive and sustainable economic activity and activity of higher technological complexity, focusing on raising productivity, employment and the GDP, and improving work conditions and productivity gainsharing.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

In a heterogeneous global context, this target focuses on the countries' industrial development, clearly advocating for a significant increase in industrial participation in employment and in the GDP as a mean to raise productivity through structural change.

However, in the specific case of Brazil, as shown in the Ipea study "*Produtividade no Brasil: Desempenho e Determinantes*" ("Productivity in Brazil: Performance and Determinants"), there has been little productivity growth, not because of a greater participation of less productive sectors within the productive structure, but because there has been little productivity growth within the various economic sectors. Therefore, the low productivity growth of the Brazilian economy in recent years is associated with phenomena other than its structural change. That is, the structural change was not responsible for the low productivity growth. The causes for the low dynamism of the Brazilian economy go far beyond the simple industry-versus-services dichotomy.

Considering this context, the target was adapted to more directly address the real challenges of the Brazilian economy, i. e., increasing productivity, technological complexity and improving working conditions.

It is worth noting that the Working Group had expanded the scope of the Global Target for Economic Activities as a way to include other economic sectors whose goals also need to be addressed. Nonetheless, representatives of the Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC) pointed out that the national target should remain industry-focused.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Productivity – value-added per worker in different sectors.

Productive structure – participation of the different sectors in the Brazilian economy.

Inclusive and sustainable – generation of a higher value-added per worker, and improvement in working conditions and productivity gainsharing, while minimizing environmental impacts.

Activities of high technological complexity are the so-called high-tech industries and knowledge-intensive services.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 9.2

SDG 8 (target 8.1)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS¹

SDG 9 target 9.2

1. Value-added per worker in industry, services and other sectors (Annual structural surveys, agricultural surveys, National Accounts, Responsible agency: IBGE, Recommended periodicity: annual).

2. Average income per worker in selected economic activities (Annual structural surveys, agricultural surveys, National Accounts, Continuous PNAD. Responsible agency: IBGE, Recommended periodicity: annual).

3. Share of activities of high technological complexity in the GDP (Source: the share of these activities may be calculated from the annual surveys of IBGE).

1. Note: the economic activities of high technological intensity are those belonging to the following groups or divisions: 21, 26, 30.4, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, National Classification of Economic Activities – CNAE 2.0, definition according to OECD (2005:166) [OECD Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard. Paris, 2005].

TARGET 9.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 9.3 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added (Tier III).

9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (Tier III).

3. Target 9.3 (Brazil)

Increase access and reduce bureaucracy for micro and small enterprises to all financial services, ensuring credit in conditions appropriate to the reality of these enterprises, also through innovative technological solutions, so as to facilitate their integration into value chains and markets.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation to Brazil took into account the issue of translation, since the terminology “small-scale industrial and other enterprises” is not common in Brazil, the expression “micro and small enterprises” being more usual.

It was also deemed more important to stress the need to ensure “credit in conditions appropriate to the reality of these enterprises”. In addition, the Working Group decided that, since the target already mentions increasing access to credit, the term “affordable credit” is redundant.

There was also a concern to highlight, within the target text, the need for access to all financial services, which would include, for example, venture capital funds; also by means of innovative technological solutions, in order to contemplate Fintechs and other solutions that may arise.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The concepts that set the dimensions of micro and small enterprises are established in Complementary Law No. 123/2006, which takes the company’s revenue as criterion, and in the definition of government agencies, based on the number of employees.

The absence of official statistics by revenue/turnover in most business statistics makes it difficult (and in some cases impossible) to apply one sole concept. From the methodological point of view, it would be ideal to use a combination of the two criteria – revenue and number of employees.

“Innovative technological solutions” are financial services products with intensive use of technology.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Finance

Bank of Brazil

Central Bank of Brazil

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 9.3

SDG 1 (target 1.4)

SDG 2 (target 2.3)

SDG 5 (target 5.a)

SDG 8 (target 8.3)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 9 target 9.3

1. Proportion of micro and small enterprises in the total value added of the economy, by region and Federation Units (Annual Structural Surveys. Responsible agency: IBGE. Recommended periodicity: annual).

2. Proportion of micro and small enterprises in public and private credit fundraising in the country (Responsible agency: Ministry of Finance (MF)/Central Bank.

3. Evolution of productivity of SMEs – micro, small and medium enterprises (Responsible agency: IBGE. Recommended periodicity: annual).

Note 1: The WG identified the need to build national indicators for target monitoring that contemplate the thresholds established in Complementary Law No. 123/2006, based on fiscal revenues, to define micro and small enterprises.

Note 2: The need to develop statistics on SME (PME) credits was also identified, which would allow, for example, assessing of: credits taken by SMEs according to each type of credit line available in the market; origin of the loan contracted by SMEs.

TARGET 9.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 9.4 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added (Tier I).

3. Target 9.4 (Brazil)

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit economic activities to make them sustainable, focusing on the use of renewable resources and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

As discussed in target 9.2, target adaptation takes into account the Brazilian economy's development stage and expands the concept of "industries" to "economic activities".

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Retrofit economic activities to make them sustainable: adoption of technologies and productive processes that lead to the reduction of pollutants and environmental damages.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)

Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 9.4

SDG 2 (target 2.a)

SDG 7 (target 7.a)

SDG 7 (target 7.b)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 9 target 9.4

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

TARGET 9.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 9.5 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (Tier I).

9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants (Tier I).

3. Target 9.5 (Brazil)

Enhance scientific research and upgrade the technological capabilities of enterprises by 2030, encouraging innovation, aiming to increase the application of scientific and technological knowledge to address national socioeconomic challenges and in socio-environmentally inclusive technologies; and increase aggregate productivity.

- a) Increase the number of research and development workers by 3,000 per million inhabitants;
- b) Increase to 120,000 the number of technicians and researchers employed in R&D in enterprises; and
- c) Increase by 2.00 per cent the public and private expenditure on research and development in relation to the GDP.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation for Brazil took as reference the original UN wording, which nominally cites the number of workers in development research per million people, and public and private expenditures in research and development. Therefore, the Working Group suggests to adapt the target to the current Brazilian figures presented in researches such as the Survey of Innovation (Pintec).

However, by recognizing that these targets are focused on innovation inputs, this target adaptation proposal is based on reiterating outputs (objectives/results to be achieved), abiding by the principle that science should serve society. Thus, the proposed target aims to prioritize

national socioeconomic challenges and socially inclusive technologies, and increase the economy's aggregate productivity.

Target specification was based on the National Strategy for Science, Technology and Innovation (ENCTI), elaborated by the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The concepts that are relevant to the target are found in the Oslo manual, which provides the basis for innovation researches such as the Survey of Innovation of IBGE in its different editions.

Socio-environmentally inclusive technologies are those based on the sustainability criteria defined by the UN.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 9.5

SDG 8 (target 8.2 and 8.3)

SDG 17 (targets 17.6 and 17.8)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 9 target 9.5

1. Evolution of Total Productivity of the economy (Responsible agency: IBGE. Recommended periodicity: annual).

2. Innovation rate for the national market (Responsible agency: IBGE. Recommended periodicity: biennial).

3. Percentage of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) graduates (Responsible agency: MEC/Inep. Recommended periodicity: annual).

***Note:**

The WG identified the need to build national indicators for target monitoring in relation to: patent applications for social demand technologies; private sector researchers (working full time) per million inhabitants.

TARGET 9.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 9.a (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure (Tier I).

3. Target 9.a (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target did not require adaptation.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Resilient infrastructure: infrastructure that is capable to return to its original state after a situation of stress, such as one caused by natural disasters.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Foreign Relations (MRE)

Ministry of Defense

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 9.a

SDG 17 (target 17.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 9 target 9.a

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

TARGET 9.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 9.b (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (Tier II).

3. Target 9.b (Brazil)

Support domestic technology development, research and innovation, by means of public policies that ensure a favorable institutional and normative environment to promote, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The target adaptation proposal sought to define what the UN called "ensuring a conducive policy environment", which means, according to the Brazilian interpretation, "public policies that ensure a favorable institutional and normative environment."

The WG's reasoning is that the target aimed to ensure the effective operation of the innovation system, and, therefore, a conclusion was made that it is not possible to measure it.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Favorable institutional and normative environment: in the Brazilian case, a favorable institutional and normative environment can be defined as diversification of the Science, Technology and Innovation System, not only by means of new policies and instruments, but also through new institutional models and organizations; increasing public investment in mission-oriented R&D; further internationalization of Brazilian science, with a greater flow of people and ideas; increasing legal safeguards; among other actions necessary for the consolidation of the innovation system.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 9.b

SDG 8 (target 8.2)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 9 target 9.b

1. Proportion of enterprises that develop innovation for the national market through partnerships with Universities and Research Institutes (PINTEC. Responsible agency: IBGE. Recommended periodicity: biennial).
2. Proportion of cooperative patents applications (enterprises and Universities and Research Institutes) (Responsible agency: INPI. Recommended periodicity: annual).
3. Evolution of the number of laboratories with quality management systems recognized by the Brazilian Accreditation Authority (Inmetro) (BPL, BPL-C, ISO 17.025) (Responsible agency: Inmetro. Recommended periodicity: annual).
4. Proportion of enterprises with certification in Quality Management Systems (ABNT NBR ISO 9001) (Responsible agencies: Inmetro, for the number of certified companies; IBGE, for the total number of enterprises. Recommended periodicity: annual).

***Note:**

The WG identified the need to build national indicators for target monitoring in relation to the biotechnology-based industry.

TARGET 9.C

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 9.c (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology (Tier I).

3. Target 9.c (Brazil)

Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to offer universal and affordable access to the Internet by 2020, seeking to ensure quality, privacy, data protection and cybersecurity.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation sought to highlight factors that are already addressed by Brazil's policy for information and communication technologies, which seeks to ensure quality, privacy, data protection and cybersecurity.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

1. Privacy and data protection: ensure "some rights to users, in particular the need for consent to the collection, treatment and provision of their personal data to third parties, except in cases provided for by law; the transparency of the latter treatment, which can only be carried out due to justifiable and specific purposes; and the free disposition of such consent, except in cases of statutory compulsory guarding" (MCTIC, 2018, p. 37-8).²

2. Cyber security: its goal is to avoid the concretion of "illegal actions aimed to obtain undue advantages by exploiting security breaches in devices and software" (MCTIC, 2018, p. 41).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

2. MCTIC. (2018). Brazilian Strategy of Digital Transformation - E-Digital. Brasília.

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
Ministry of Culture (MinC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 9.c

SDG 4 (target 4.4)
SDG 17 (target 17.8)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 9 target 9.c

1. Proportion of smartphones owners (Available at Continuous PNAD). Responsible agency: IBGE, Recommended periodicity: annually; the official information is presently disclosed according to the module of Continuous PNAD; currently, the projection is for annual disclosures).

***Note:**

The WG identified the need to build national indicators for target monitoring in relation to: enterprises with access to ICTs; proportion of internet expenditures in household budget, by household income range; virtual purchases.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

10 REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES



TABLE 1
Summary of Target Adaptation Proposal for SDG 10

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets
10	10	5	6	4	0

TABLE 2
Working Group

	Staff Member	Agency
1	Bruno Almeida	Ministry of Justice (MJ)
2	Matheus Aires	Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM)
3	Alessandra Araújo	Ministry of Labor (MTb)
4	Cristina Arzabe	Ministry of Science, Technology, Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
5	Leonardo Athias	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
6	Raphaella Bandeira	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
7	Lisandro Beck	Ministry of Finance (MF)
8	Edison Benedito	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
9	Dorotea Blos	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
10	Fabiano Brandão	Ministry of Justice (MJ)
11	Fabio Bruni	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
12	Sandro Carvalho	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
13	Ana Maria Cavalcanti	Ministry of Finance (MF)
14	Fabio Coelho	Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM)
15	Alexandre Cervo	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
16	Irani Costa	National Secretariat of Policies for Women (SNPM)
17	Paulo Coutinho	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
18	Raquel D'Albuquerque	National School of Public Administration (ENAP)
19	Pedro Herculano de Souza	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
20	Terezinha Dias	Ministry of Science, Technology, Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
21	Luciana Ferreira	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
22	Walace Freitas	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
23	Delviene Gurgel	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
24	Saulo Kaminski	Ministry of Finance (MF)
25	Adailton Leite	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
26	Felipe Marques	Ministry of Justice (MJ)
27	Ana Graziela Mendonça	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
28	Carmen Menezes	Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)
29	Raul Menezes	Ministry of Justice (MJ)
30	Vitor Monte	Ministry of Justice (MJ)
31	Rafael Monteiro	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

	Staff Member	Agency
32	Paula Moreira	Ministry of National Integration (MI)
33	Leonardo Oliveira	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
34	Matheus Pereira	Presidency of the Republic
35	Caroline Reis	Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)
36	Henrique Sabino	Presidency of the Republic
37	Silvia Saito	National Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alerts (Cemaden)
38	Andre Simões	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
39	Ana Sobral	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
40	Ervanda Timm	Ministry of Agrarian Development (MDA)

TARGET 10.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 10.1 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population (Tier I).

3. Target 10.1 (Brazil)

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the average income of the richest 10 per cent.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- Brazil's recent evolution shows that the comparison with the national average may be insufficient to reduce inequalities in a non-superficial way.
- The ratio between the poorest 40 per cent and the richest 10 per cent is more frequently used in studies on income inequality.
- The proposed target addresses inequality more explicitly and, because it deals with two disjointed groups, it does not face the endogeneity of the original target, since the bottom 40 per cent are part of the national average.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 10.1

SDG 1 (targets 1.1 and 1.2)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 10 target 1

1. The original indicator was kept, including disaggregation by income per capita of the richest 10 per cent.
2. Average increase in household income per capita per decile.
3. Gini index.
4. Growth rate of household expenditure or income per capita among the poorest 40 per cent of the population and the total population.
 - Source: Continuous National Household Sample Survey – Continuous PNAD. It is important to complement the data of the Federal Revenue Income Tax when building indicators.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 10.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 10.2 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (Tier III).

3. Target 10.2 (Brazil)

By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, in order to reduce inequalities, irrespective of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, economic or other status.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- It is suggested that the word “sex” is replaced with “gender”, for it is a more comprehensive and inclusive word, even if data monitoring is only possible by sex, not by gender.
- The Ministry of Justice has suggested replacing “origin” with “nationality”, because “origin” has no practical meaning.
- There is no clarity about fighting inequalities in the target, and it is not clearly stated that policies should focus on certain groups, which has led to the addition of “in order to reduce inequalities”.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Empowerment: collective action developed by individuals who participate in privileged decision-making groups. It involves social awareness of individual rights so that there is the necessary collective awareness and the overcoming of social dependence and political domination. It is a process by which people increase the spiritual, social, political or economic strength of underprivileged individuals within a community, in order to promote positive change in the situations they live. It involves a process of reducing vulnerability and increasing the capacities of the poor and marginalized sectors of society, aiming to promote a sustainable human development index among them and the possibility of full fruition of individual rights.

The academic literature on the concept of empowerment draws attention to its multiple and complex nature, but it also shows that it is not limited to the development of critical awareness or the capacity to work for improvement in different spheres of life, but also involves acquisition of power, i.e., it involves critical awareness and standard improvements combined with the ability to function autonomously. Therefore, the target focuses not only on the social and political inclusion of all, but presumes that this is achieved by initiatives of the groups themselves, with no outside tutelage.¹

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Human Rights Secretariat

Ministry of Labor and Employment

Ministry of Justice

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 10.2

SDG 1 (targets 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5)

SDG 5 (targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.a and 5.c)

SDG 8 (targets 8.5 and 8.8)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 10 target 2

1. Monitoring by Continuous PNAD/IBGE of different demographic groups by average income, occupation rate, unemployment rate, social security coverage, proportion of participation in social programs, schooling and housing conditions.

2. Monitoring by Census/IBGE of people with disabilities by average income, occupation rate, unemployment rate, schooling and housing conditions. And monitoring by the Annual Social Information Report (Rais) by average income.

3. Proportion of candidates/elected by gender (and by other groups when possible) (Regional Electoral Courts/Higher Electoral Court).

4. Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of the average income, by age, gender and disabilities.

- Source: these indicators are proposals that need to be calculated with data from available surveys, with quarterly periodicity for the Continuous PNAD (except for “participation in social programs”, which is annual), annual for RAIS, biannual for data on “Proportion of candidates/elected by gender”, and decennial for the Census.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

1. Source: Michaelis, Dictionary.

TARGET 10.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 10.3 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Tier III).

3. Target 10.3 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Equal Opportunities:

In the economic literature, within the debate on equal opportunities, it is considered that inequalities of individual outcomes are a consequence of responsibility or circumstance factors, and not responsibility or effort factors,² i.e., results are partly determined by individual efforts and partly by factors beyond the control of individuals, such as family condition and personal characteristics that might be subject to discrimination (race, gender, nationality...).

According to this literature, in order to achieve equality of outcome, some form of compensation is needed according to the circumstances of discriminated or disadvantaged groups, so that the same effort achieves the same outcome.

2. See Roemer, J. E. (1998). Equality of opportunity. Harvard University Press, Cambridge.

Therefore, equal opportunity is achieved when circumstances are made irrelevant to the end result. It should be emphasized, in relation to the target, that discrimination is only a part of the circumstances that generate unequal opportunities, and that greater equality of outcomes may be achieved through compensatory policies, not necessarily affecting the impact of circumstances on the outcomes. These two facets of the target should be taken into consideration.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Labor and Employment

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 10.3

SDG 1 (targets 1.3 and 1.4)

SDG 4 (targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5)

SDG 5 (targets 5.1 and 5.5)

SDG 8 (target 8.5)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 10 target 3

No new indicators are being proposed here, only that the monitoring is done with the indicators proposed in the SDGs that correlate to the target and that result in greater equality of opportunity and lower inequalities of outcome, particularly SDGs 1, 4 (specifically in targets 4.1 to 4.7), 5, 8, and in target 10.2.

Nonetheless, the definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 10.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. TARGET 10.4 (UNITED NATIONS)

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

10.4.1 labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers (Tier I).

3. Target 10.4 (Brazil)

Reduce inequalities through the adoption of fiscal, tax, wage and social protection policies.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- Inverting the sentence makes the relation between inequality reduction and adopted policies clearer.
- It is argued that it is not possible to speak of reducing inequalities without discussing tax policy, both at the national and the global levels.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Ministry of Finance (MF)

Ministry of Labor

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 10.4

SDG 1 (targets 1.3, 1.a and 1.b)

SDG 8 (targets 8.3 and 8.8)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 10 target 4

1. Proportion of potentially precarious occupations (target 8.3).
2. Proportion of people of 16 years of age or older who were employed in the week of reference, who did not contribute to social security.
3. Evolution of the real value of the minimum wage.
4. Share of labor income in the GDP, including wages and cash transfers from social protection.
 - Source: Continuous PNAD. The first two proposed indicators may be obtained through the Continuous PNAD/IBGE quarterly. The minimum wage is determined annually, through legislation.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 10.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 10.5 (United Nations)

Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators (Tier III).

3. Target 10.5 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Given that the target refers to global markets and financial institutions, there is no possible adaptation to the Brazilian case. It is argued, however, that the target is applicable to Brazil, since it would be necessary to monitor whether the country complies with the international regulation norms and financial soundness.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Regulation of financial markets and inequality:

It is worth noting that the current international financial market regulation standards are not necessarily consistent with the objective of reducing inequalities. And it is not explicitly stated in the target that the goal of improving regulation is to reduce inequalities, and not only avoid further serious financial crises, for example.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Central Bank of Brazil

Securities and Exchange Commission of Brazil (CVM)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 10.5

SDG 17 (target 17.4)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 10 target 5

1. Liquidity index and structural liquidity ratio.
2. Basel Ratio.
3. Capital Index level I and Main Capital Index.
4. Leverage ratio.
 - Source: Financial stability report of the Central Bank. Semiannual publication of the Central Bank. Latest Publication: Apr. 2018.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 10.6

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 10.6 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (Tier I).

3. Target 10.6 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Given that the target refers to representation in international economic and financial institutions, there is no possible adaptation to the Brazilian case.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Foreign Relations

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 10.6

SDG 16 (target 16.8)

SDG 17 (target 17.15)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 10 target 6

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 10.7

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 10.7 (United Nations)

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination (Tier III).

10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well- managed migration policies (Tier III).

3. Target 10.7 (Brazil)

Facilitate migration and promote integration of migrants and refugees into the Brazilian society.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Representatives of the Ministry of Justice made several objections to the original target's text, pointing out that the chosen terms are not inclusive and favor immigration policies geared towards skilled workers, which would therefore go against reducing inequalities.

The example of Haitian and Venezuelan immigrants was presented, for they do not fit the planned immigration proposal, and it was argued that there should be a focus on reception. The new Brazilian legislation on immigration was assessed in order to compile the country's progress in that regard.

It should also be noted that the original wording does not tackle the concrete problems faced by the Brazilian immigration policy, particularly the integration of migrants and refugees.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

According to the United Nations Agency for Refugees, refugees are people who leave their countries of origin due to persecution, conflict, violence or other circumstances that seriously disrupt public order and, as a result, need "international protection". Refugees are specifically defined and protected by international law (Refugee Statute, the 1951 United Nations Convention).

On the other hand, the term “migrant” presents no international uniformity. And migration is commonly understood as the voluntary process of an individual crossing an international frontier in pursuit of better economic opportunities.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Justice

Ministry of Labor and Employment

Ministry of Foreign Relations

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 10.7

SDG 8 (Target 8.8)

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 10 target 7

1. Number of conceded work permits, by type of authorization, sex, age, educational level and country of origin.

2. Number of refugee requests and rejections (Ministry of Justice).

- Source: The first indicator is included in the annual reports of the International Migration Observatory - which stem from the cooperation between the National Immigration Council, the Ministry of Labor and the University of Brasília. Latest publication: 2017. The second indicator uses data made available by the Ministry of Justice. Last update: May 2016.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 10.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 10.a (United Nations)

Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff (Tier I).

3. Target 10.a (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

As in targets 10.5 and 10.6, it is argued that there is no possible adaptation to the Brazilian case. It is also worth noting that Brazil is largely meeting the target, given the existence of several tariff preference agreements with developing countries and relatively less developed countries.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Foreign Relations (MRE)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 10.a

SDG 17 (targets 17.10, 17.11 and 17.12)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 10 target A

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 10.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 10.B (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows) (Tier II).

3. Target 10.B (Brazil)

Encourage international cooperation for development, 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.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Considering that “official development assistance” is a concept applied to the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), it was replaced with “international cooperation for development” – in which Brazil leads several initiatives – to appropriately adapt the target to the national scenario. In addition, “international cooperation for development” is a more comprehensive concept and might encompass official development assistance, in case Brazil becomes a member of the OECD in the future.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Foreign Relations (MRE)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 10.b

SDG 17 (targets 17.2, 17.3, 17.5, 17.6 and 17.7)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 10 target b

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

As a suggestion:

Data on the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development (Cobradi) should be monitored (Ipea/Ministry of Foreign Relations). In particular, the Brazilian government expenditure on international cooperation for development and, whenever possible, by type of cooperation (technical, educational, scientific, humanitarian, etc...). However, there is still no regular periodicity for this information.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 10.C

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 10.c (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (Tier III).

3. Target 10.c (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

According to the World Bank, the average cost of sending remittances in Brazil is 5.86 per cent, lower than the G20 average. The cost to receive remittances is 6.98 per cent. Based on this information, the figures of the original target were maintained.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Remittance, in this target, is a transfer of money from a migrant to their families or other individuals in their country of origin.

Remittance corridors are the means by which remittances are sent, usually postal agencies, banks and money transfer operators (for example: Western Union, UAE Exchange...).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Central Bank of Brazil

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 10.c

SDG 10 (target 10.7)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 10 target c

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

11

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE



TABLE 1
Summary of Target Adaptation Proposal for SDG 11

Total no. of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets
10	10	10	6	4	0

TABLE 2
Working Group – Workshop 1 (13 apr. 2018)*

	Staff Member	Agency
1	Adam Alves Borges	Ministry of Cities (Mcidades)
2	Amanda Alves Olalquiaga	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
3	Ana Cristina S. Linhares	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
4	Antônio Elias	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
5	Aristeu de Oliveira Junior	Ministry of Health (MS)
6	Bárbara Marguti	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
7	Bolívar Pêgo	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
8	Bruno Dantas Hidalgo	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
9	Carlos Vinícius Pinto	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
10	Cayo de Oliveira Franco	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
11	Claudio Alves Ferreira Jr.	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
12	Claudio Stenner	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
13	Cleber Bezerra Aguiar	Ministry of National Integration (MI)
14	Daniel Mariz Tavares	National Transit Department (Denatran)
15	Daniel Masiero	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
16	Daniela Mattar	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTI)
17	Dario Peixoto	Geological Survey of Brazil (CPRM)
18	Davi Alves Mendes	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
19	Denise Schuter	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
20	Dorotea Blos	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
21	Elisa Suganuma	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
22	Elzivam Sousa Carvalho	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
23	Geniana Gazotto	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
24	Giuliana Correa	Ministry of National Integration (MI)
25	Gláucia Maia de Oliveira	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

	Staff Member	Agency
26	Guilherme Wiedman	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
27	Heloisa Spazapan	National Transit Department (Denatran)
28	Henrique Beltrão	Ministry of Health (MS)
29	João Henrique Evangelista	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
30	Karla Santos	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
31	Liliana Pimentel	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
32	Luiz Belino F. Sales	Unified Health System/Ministry of Health (SUS/MS)
33	Magnus Caldeira	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
34	Oswaldo Moraes	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
35	Patrícia Pereira	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
36	Rafael H. M. Pereira	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
37	Regina Alvalá	National Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alerts (Cemaden)
38	Rodrigo Luis Comini Curi	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
39	Rodrigo Marques dos Santos	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
40	Rodrigo Ramiro	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
41	Samuel Menezes de Castro	Ministry of National Integration (MI)
42	Silvia Midone Saito	National Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alerts (Cemaden)
43	Valéria S. Hammes	Ministry of Science, Technology, Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
44	Vanessa G. Nadalin	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
45	Wilma Tomé	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

* This is an incomplete list, for a part of the presence list got lost during the workshop.

TARGET 11.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 11.1 (United Nations)

By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (Tier I).

3. Target 11.1 (Brazil)

By 2030, ensure access for all to decent, adequate and affordable housing; to basic services; urbanize precarious settlements in accordance with the targets established in the National Housing Plan – PlanHab, with special attention to groups in situations of vulnerability.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The term “safe housing” was replaced because safety may refer to a titled land ownership (legal security), tenure security, physical security against violence and robberies, security in relation to disasters and removals, etc. The term “decent housing” is more comprehensive and is recognized in the official documents of the national housing policy. It encompasses several dimensions of the housing issue and is therefore bolder than the original target’s wording. Incorporating it into the text aims to encourage target improvement. The different aspects of what decent housing means will be more concretely captured in the monitoring indicators.
- The Ministry of Cities is conducting a review of the National Housing Plan (Planhab), which will include an updated calculation of the future housing demand and the quantitative targets, in line with the national urban development policy. The group considers appropriate to keep a clear reference to Planhab at the moment, so that the SDG target is not detached from the national plan that is undergoing updating.
- A consensus was reached to replace the term “slum” with “precarious settlements” because it is a technical term used in official data in Brazil.
- The issue of environmental sanitation is already covered in SDG 6: Drinking Water and Sanitation.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Decent housing: adequate housing is one of the human rights guaranteed to all by international law and also by the Brazilian Constitution. According to Comment No. 4 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (United Nations, 1991), in order to meet the right to adequate housing, there are certain criteria that must be met, including: *i*) land tenure security, ensuring legal protection against forced evictions, persecution and other threats; *ii*) Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure such as potable water, basic sanitation, energy for cooking, heating, lighting, food storage or garbage collection; *iii*) economicity, with costs that do not threaten or compromise the exercise of other human rights of the occupants; *iv*) habitability – housing must ensure physical and structural security, providing adequate space, as well as protection against cold, humidity, heat, rain, wind, other threats to human health; *v*) accessibility – housing needs to be adequate to the specific needs of disadvantaged and marginalized groups; and *vi*) appropriate location – housing cannot be isolated from employment opportunities, healthcare services, schools, nurseries and other social facilities, nor located in polluted or dangerous areas (Source: Brazil. Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic for Human Rights, Right to adequate housing. Brasília: General Education Coordination in SDH/PR, Human Rights, National Secretariat for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights, 2013).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Sports

Ministry of Cities

Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 11.1

SDG 11 (target 11.5)

SDG 6

SDG 7

SDG 12

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 11 target 11.1

1. Rent burden in the family budget (or other components of the housing deficit).

- Source: Demographic Census (IBGE).
- Periodicity: decennial.
- Last available date: 2010.

2. Proportion of precarious households in relation to the total number of households in the country. • Source: Demographic Census (IBGE).

- Periodicity: decennial.
- Last available date: 2010.

3. Proportion of the population residing in subnormal clusters in relation to the total population of the country.

- Source: Demographic Census (IBGE): the concept of subnormal clusters will possibly undergo a methodological review.
- Periodicity: decennial.
- Last available date: 2010.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 11.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 11.2 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (Tier II).

3. Target 11.2 (Brazil)

By 2030, improve road safety and access to cities through more sustainable, inclusive, efficient and fair urban mobility systems, prioritizing mass public transportation and active transportation, with special attention to the needs of persons in situations of vulnerability, such as those with disabilities and reduced mobility, women, children and the elderly.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- Non-motorized and collective mass transportation modes were prioritized in the target's wording, following the guidelines of the National Urban Mobility Policy.
- The new wording aims to clearly demonstrate the relevance of promoting active transportation to foment inclusive and sustainable transportation systems, which is already acknowledged in official documents of the Ministry of Cities and international agencies such as the World Health Organization and UN Habitat.
- The WG decided to include the notion of "access to cities through mobility systems" in the target's wording. It is an ambitious addition because it expands the scope of the original target. Moreover, this addition is in line with the Ministry's Secretariat for Mobility. This inclusion points out that urban transportation investments and services are not an end in themselves, but they function as a mean to expand the population's access to opportunities and activities in the cities.
- The WG suggested to highlight the expression "affordable prices" since the term "socially inclusive" would not suffice. Accessibility includes physical and monetary access and information to commute planning. A consensus was made to add "sus-

tainable, inclusive, efficient and fair”, to give opportunities to all and also to address the transportation burden on the household budget of Brazilian families.

- Removal of the term “expanding”: it was understood that providing “access to mobility systems” is in accordance with the purposes of the National Urban Mobility Policy, i.e., ensure universal access to cities, and with the original text in English (“provide access”). By providing access to those who do not have it or providing access in certain adequate conditions, it is implied that access will be expanded, so the term is not necessary.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Road safety: refers to methods and measures to reduce the risk of accidents on the road network.

Mass collective transportation: means of transportation such as buses, trains, subways and Bus Rapid Transit (BRT).

Active transportation: transport using non-motorized means such as walking and cycling.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation (MTPA)

National Youth Secretariat (SNJ)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 11.2

SDG 11 (Targets 11.3, 11.6, and 11.7)

SDG 5

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 11 target 11.2

1. Proportion of commutes made on public transportation, on foot or bicycle.

- Source: Demographic Census, National Health Survey (PNS) – IBGE.
- Periodicity: decennial (Census), every 5 years (PNS).
- Last available date: PNS 2013, and maybe Census 2020 if variable is included.

2. Public transportation burden on family budget.

- Source: Family Budget Survey (POF/IBGE).
- Periodicity: every 5 years.
- Last available date: 2008-2009.

3. Death rate in traffic accidents per 100,000 inhabitants.

- Source: Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System (DataSUS).

- Periodicity: annual.
- Last available date: 2015.

4. Proportion of population living within a radius of 1 km) from terminals and medium and high capacity transportation (total number and per income bracket).

- Source: Demographic Census (IBGE) and data from municipalities with geolocalized transportation.
- Periodicity: every 10 years.
- Last available date: 2010.

*** Note:**

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TARGET 11.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 11.3 (United Nations)

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (Tier II).

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically (Tier III).

3. Target 11.3 (Brazil)

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization, improve capacities for social participation and participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all federation units.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation:

The target's wording was adapted to emphasize the role of urban governance and social participation in the promotion of "inclusive and sustainable urbanization". Participatory planning is a necessary but not sufficient condition for sustainable urbanization.

The Brazilian federal legislation already recognizes the importance of social participation in planning and management of urban areas, although it is still a challenge for many cities to build their urban governance with a strong social participation component.

There are many challenges for the practical exercise of participatory management. The WG suggests that the target's text should emphasize an increase in social participation, which involves not only social participation in planning and management, but also in monitoring and evaluating policies.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Integrated planning: involves coordinated planning among different areas of government to generate synergy, for example, between environmental policies, land use, housing, transportation, etc.

Participatory management: implies the involvement of local communities in the elaboration and planning of public policies, as well as in monitoring and evaluating each stage of these policies.

Sustainable urbanization: the notion of sustainable urbanization was consolidated by the members of the United Nations through the New Urban Agenda agreement, at the third Habitat Conference in Quito, October 2016. This concept encompasses renewable energy solutions, greener transportation systems and also the sustainable management of natural resources. In the final document of the conference, which defines the New Urban Agenda (NAU), emphasis was given to the provisions on equal opportunities for all, ending discrimination, the importance of cleaner cities, reducing carbon emissions, full respect for the rights of refugees and migrants, implementation of better green initiatives and connectivity. Therefore, the adoption of NAU would lead cities and human settlements to become more inclusive and sustainable.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Cities (Mcidades)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 11.3

SDG 11 (targets 11.a and 11.b)

SDG 16

SDG 17

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 11 target 11.3

1. Proportion of municipalities with a participative master plan.
 - Source: Basic Municipal Information Survey (Munic/IBGE).
 - Periodicity: basic annual survey.
 - Last available date: 2015.
2. Proportion of municipalities with municipal councils and municipal sectoral forums.
 - Source: Basic Municipal Information Survey (Munic/IBGE).
 - Periodicity: basic annual survey.
 - Last available date: 2015.
3. Proportion of municipalities that elaborate participatory budgeting.
 - Source: Basic Municipal Information Survey (Munic/IBGE).
 - Periodicity: basic annual survey.
 - Last available date: 2015.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 11.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 11.4 (United Nations)

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) (Tier III).

11.4.1a Total public expenditure per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all heritage (Tier III).

11.4.1b Total public expenditure per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all natural heritage (Tier III).

11.4.1c Total public expenditure per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all heritage of mixed designation by the World Heritage Centre (Tier III).

3. Target 11.4 (Brazil)

Strengthen initiatives to protect and safeguard Brazil's cultural and natural heritage, including its material and immaterial heritage.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The expression "Strengthen efforts" was removed due to redundancy.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Cultural heritage: it may be material or immaterial. Material cultural heritage: properties such as historic cities, archaeological sites and landscapes and individual assets; or objects, such as archaeological collections, museum collections, documentary, bibliographical, archival, videographic, photographic and cinematographic collections. Immaterial cultural heritage: practices and domains of social life that are manifested in knowledge, crafts and practices; celebrations; forms of theatrical, visual, musical or ludic expression; and in places such as markets, fairs and shrines that house collective cultural practices. (Source: Iphan, Constitution Articles 215 and 216).

Natural heritage: it may involve: *i*) natural monuments consisting of physical and biological formations or groups of such formations that possess an Exceptional Universal Value from the aesthetic or scientific point of view; *ii*) geological and physiographic formations and strictly delimited areas that constitute the habitat of endangered animal and plant species, which possess an Exceptional Universal Value from an aesthetic or scientific point of view; *iii*) natural sites or natural areas which are strictly delimited and possess an Exceptional Universal Value from a scientific or conservational point of view, or due to natural beauty; and *iv*) Exceptional Universal Value: Natural significance is so exceptional that it transcends national boundaries and is important for present and future generations of all humankind. It is on the *World Heritage List & List of World Heritage in danger* (Source: *United Nations Environment Program – UNEP, World Heritage Convention – 1972*).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute (Iphan)

Ministry of Sports

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 11.4

SDG 6

SDG 12

SDG 13

SDG 14

SDG 15

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 11 target 11.4

1. Proportion of municipalities with cultural and historical heritage councils.

- Source: Basic Municipal Information Survey (Munic/IBGE).
- Periodicity: basic annual survey.
- Last available date: 2015.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 11.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 11.5 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Tier I).

11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters (Tier II).

3. Target 11.5 (Brazil)

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by natural disasters of hydrometeorological and climatological origins, as well as substantially decrease the number of people residing in dangerous areas and the direct economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, with special attention to the protection of the poor and persons in situations of vulnerability.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

1. It was decided to clearly mention disasters of hydrometeorological and climatological origins in the target, because those are the most common natural disasters in Brazil.

2. The proposed target includes a reduction in the number of people exposed to disaster risk, which would more directly illustrate Brazil's progress on disaster risk reduction and its social, economic and environmental impacts.

2.1 The adoption of such a target would benefit from the fact that Brazil has already proposed a National Policy for Civil Protection and Defense – PNPDEC (Law No. 12608/2012), which needs to be regulated, so that states and municipalities can implement natural disaster risk management plans.

2.2. The indicators proposed for target monitoring may also benefit from risk monitoring and the issuance of natural disaster alerts, which are measures already structured within

the MCTIC by the National Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alerts (Cemaden) (available at: <http://www.cemaden.gov.br/>).

3. The original text exposes a concern with reducing the direct economic losses caused by natural disasters in relation to the global gross domestic product. The Working Group chose to keep this part of the original target, although it is acknowledged that there are methodological challenges and lack of available data for assessment in Brazil.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Natural disasters: Serious interruption of the functioning of a community or society at any scale due to dangerous events that interact with conditions of exposure, vulnerability and capacity, leading to one or more of the following aspects: human, material, economic and environmental losses and impacts (UNISDR, 2017) (Source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction: <https://goo.gl/UQRUct>).

Risk area: it is the area that may be affected by natural and/or induced phenomena or processes that cause adverse effects. People living in these areas are subject to damage to physical integrity, and material and property losses (MCidades, 2007).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of National Integration (MI)

Nacional Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

National Water Agency (ANA)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 11.5

SDG 6

SDG 13

SDG 14

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 11 target 11.5

1. Proportion of households (or population) in risk areas.

- Source: Demographic Census (IBGE) and Cemaden.
- Periodicity: decennial (Census).
- Last available date: 2010.

2. Number of deaths caused by disasters.

- Source: Health Informatics Department of the Unified Health System (DataSUS).
- Periodicity: annual.
- Last available date: 2015.

3. Proportion of population that receive disaster alerts elaborated by MCTIC or via SMS from Civil Defense.

- Source: Administrative registry – MCTIC or Ministry of National Integration (MI).
- Periodicity: data yet to be collected.
- Last available date: data yet to be collected.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 11.6

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 11.6 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities (Tier II).

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) (Tier I).

3. Target 11.6 (Brazil)

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, improving air quality rates and solid waste management; ensure that all cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants have implemented air quality monitoring systems and solid waste management plans.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- The target's wording was adapted to offer a more concrete focus to air quality improvement and solid waste management indexes.
- Currently, there is no integrated nationwide monitoring system. The Working Group then decided to include, in addition to the end-oriented target, an intermediate target that would involve the consolidation of an integrated air quality monitoring system in a larger number of cities. The city size criterion of 500,000 inhabitants was the WG's initial suggestion, considering that cities with larger populations tend to present greater challenges to improve air quality due to the intensity of industrial activity and transportation. However, the appropriateness of the proposed criterion should be better assessed and discussed with a larger number of technicians and the civil society.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Air quality indexes: air pollution level indexes in a given area; may consider the level of atmosphere pollutant concentration such as ozone, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, etc.

Coverage of environmental sanitation services: proportion of households that are provided with piped water services, sewage collection and treatment.

Solid waste management: policies for collection and treatment of solid and semi-solid “waste” from households, industries, hospitals, commerce, urban cleaning services or agriculture.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Labor (Mtr)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 11.6

SDG 3

SDG 6

SDG 9

SDG 12

SDG 13

SDG 14

SDG 15

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 11 target 11.6

1. Proportion of municipalities with Municipal Plans for Integrated Solid Waste Management.

- Source: Basic Municipal Information Survey (Munic/IBGE).
- Periodicity: basic annual survey.
- Last available date: 2015.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 11.7

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 11.7 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (Tier II).

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months (Tier III).

3. Target 11.7 (Brazil)

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women, children and adolescents, older persons, persons with disabilities and other groups in situations of vulnerability.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The target's wording was altered to add comprehensiveness and include "other groups in situations of vulnerability".

The target aims to combine (a) public safety issues involving crime rate reduction with (b) urban space planning in order to facilitate physical access to public spaces and green areas.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Universal access or universal design: design of products, environments, programs and services to be used, to the greatest extent possible, by all people, with no need for adaptation or specific design, not excluding the technology resources that contribute to provide or expand functional skills of persons with disabilities when needed (Source: Disabled Persons Statute, 2013).

Green public spaces: public areas with environmental amenities, such as squares, parks, natural reserves, etc.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement:

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of Sports

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 11.7

SDG 11 (target 11.2)

SDG 5

SDG 10

SDG 16

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 11 target 11.7

1. Proportion of people living in households whose surrounding urbanistic patterns include sidewalks with access ramps and green areas on the households' block faces.

- Source: Demographic Census (IBGE).
- Periodicity: decennial.
- Last available date: 2010.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 11.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 11.a (United Nations)

Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city (Tier III).

3. Target 11.a (Brazil)

Support economic, social and environmental integration in metropolitan areas and between urban, peri-urban and rural areas and twin cities, considering territories of traditional peoples and communities, through interfederative cooperation, strengthening national and regional development planning.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

- It seems appropriate to interpret the original target's wording as an implicit reference to the importance of interfederative cooperation. Thus, the Working Group decided to clearly incorporate the issue of interfederative cooperation and metropolitan management into the new text. In Brazil, this topic is of particular relevance for the Metropolis Statute and highlights the role of interfederative cooperation in planning and managing public functions of common interest (FPICs).
- It was agreed that the issue of international cooperation and border cities should be included in the target's text, a topic that has been addressed by the Ministry of National Integration (MI).
- The target was also adapted to become more inclusive and to point out that consideration should be given to the territories of traditional peoples and communities in the efforts towards social, economic and environmental integration.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Interfederative cooperation: promotion of articulation between actions and policies of different federation entities, such as municipalities, states and union.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
Ministry of Sports
Ministry of Defense
Ministry of National Integration (MI)
Ministry of Cities (MCidades)
Ministry of Human Rights (MDH)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 11.a

SDG 11 (targets 11.2, 11.3 and 11.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 11 target 11.a

1. Proportion of urban clusters with a metropolitan management agency.
 - Source: Demographic Census (IBGE) and Ministry of Cities.
 - Periodicity: decennial (Census).
 - Last available date: 2010.
2. Proportion of Metropolitan Regions that have established Integrated Urban Development Plans.
 - Source: administrative record – Ministry of Cities.
 - Periodicity: data to be collected.
 - Last available date: data to be collected.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 11.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 11.b (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Tier III).

11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (Tier III).

3. Target 11.b (Brazil)

By 2030, significantly increase the number of cities adopting policies and plans developed and implemented to mitigate, adapt and resist climate change, and an integrated disaster risk management in line with the SENDAI Framework.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

A decision was made to simplify the target's text so as to reduce the imprecision of some expressions, without compromising the target's purpose.

The original wording sets the target for 2020. In order to evaluate the country's progress towards achieving the SDGs, the Working Group decided to consider the 2030 deadline, in order to follow Brazil's international commitment to the SENDAI framework. The 2030 time limit also aims to keep consistency with the other targets of SDG 11 and provide more practical time to advance towards its achievement, since 2020 is already imminent. It does not change any commitments that Brazil has assumed for 2020 before the SENDAI agreement or others.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- Climate change mitigation can be done by means of: *i*) Technological change and substitutions that reduce resource inputs and emissions per output unit; *ii*) Mitigation through actions that aim to avoid environmental impact, minimize the already

existing impacts, rehabilitate and restore ecosystems and areas already affected; or *iii*) initiatives that aim to compensate any negative impacts that have already been caused (Source: <<https://goo.gl/XbwVFJ>>).

- Climate change adaptation: Initiatives and measures to reduce the vulnerability of natural and human systems to the actual or expected effects of climate change.
- Disaster resilience: the ability of human settlements to withstand the negative impacts of, and recover from, disasters.
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of National Integration (MI)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 11.b

SDG 11 (target 11.5)

SDG 6

SDG 9

SDG 13

SDG 14

SDG 15

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 11 target 11.b

1. Proportion of municipalities with a municipal risk reduction plan.

- Source: Survey of Basic Municipal Information (Munic/IBGE).
- Periodicity: basic annual survey.
- Last available date: 2015.

2. Proportion of municipalities with actions and/or risk management tools.

Source: Survey of Basic Municipal Information (Munic/IBGE).

Periodicity: basic annual survey.

Last available date: 2015.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 11.C

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 11.c (United Nations)

Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials (Tier III).

3. Target 11.c (Brazil)

Support least developed countries, even through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings, prioritizing local resources.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

It was decided to replace the term “local materials” with “local resources”, which includes not only physical and material resources, but also local labor.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Sustainable and resilient buildings: resilient constructions that can adapt to variations in local climatic conditions and are built from processes and construction materials that minimize the generation of waste.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Foreign Relations (MRE)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 11.c

SDG 6

SDG 9

SDG 12

SDG 13

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 11 target 11.c

1. Number of projects for construction and modernization of sustainable buildings in developing countries that have received technical or financial assistance from the Brazilian federal government.

- Source: administrative records – Ministry of Foreign Relations.
- Periodicity: information to be collected.
- Last available date: information to be collected.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

12

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS



TABLE 1
Summary of target adaptation proposal for SDG 12

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets
12	12	8	5	7	1

*A new target was created at 12.3

TABLE 2
Working Group – Workshop 1

Staff Member	Agency
1 Abdon Rocha Brandão	Executive Committee for the Cocoa Farming Plan /Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Ceplac/Mapa)
2 Alexandre José Cervo	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
3 Ana Cristina S. Linhares	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
4 Ana Márcia Valadão	Ministry of Tourism (MTur)
5 André Luís M. Freire	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
6 Anisia Batista Abreu	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
7 Bruno C. P. Nunes	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
8 Carolina Belisario	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
9 Caroline Lopes Durce	Ministry of Finance (MF)
10 Ciro Eduardo Ferreira	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
11 Dea Fioravante	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
12 Demetrios Christofidis	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
13 Elizeu N. Silva	Ministry of Finance (MF)
14 Érico Oliveira Silva	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
15 Flávio J. M. Peixoto	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
16 Glauber José Krause	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
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19 Heraldo Peres Junior	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
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21 João Batista D. Câmara	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
22 João Henrique Evangelista	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
23 José Antonio Sena	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
24 Juliana de S. Lima	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

	Staff Member	Agency
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27	Lisiane Taquary	Ministry of Culture (MinC)
28	Lúcio Vinícius Baliza Barros	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
29	Lys Matos Cunha	Geological Survey of Brazil (CPRM)
30	Maíra Murrieta Costa	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
31	Marcelo M. Reis	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
32	Marcus Vinicius Martins	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
33	Marília Passos T. de Almeida	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
34	Marina Landeiro	Rio de Janeiro Botanic Garden Research Institute/Ministry of the Environment (IBRJ/MMA)
35	Mayra P. M. Amboni	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
36	Miguel Naudi Coral	Ministry of Culture (MinC)
37	Paula Pereira	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
38	Paulo Cesar M. Morais	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
39	Paulo Ramos Mocelin	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
40	Pedro A. Alves	National School of Public Administration (Enap)
41	Pedro Miranda	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
42	Priscila Koeller	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
43	Renata Campos Aranha	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
44	Sérgio F. Cortizo	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
45	Sinara Leandra	Ministry of Tourism (MTur)
46	Tania Maria Souza	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
47	Tassiane Garcia Peinado	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
48	Veronica Marques Tavares	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
49	Vinicius Trindade	Ministry of Foreign Relations (MRE)
50	Wagner Martins	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)

TARGET 12.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 12.1 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies (Tier III).

3. Target 12.1 (Brazil)

Implement the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS), in articulation with subnational units.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation took into account that the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns is already being implemented through the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS), of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA).

According to this reasoning, Brazil is already accomplishing the target. In this scenario, the proposed wording aims to move towards further implementation, proposing the articulation with the subnational units, both the Federal Units (States and Federal District) and the Municipalities.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

“Sustainable production” may be understood as the incorporation, throughout the whole life cycle of goods and services, of the best possible alternatives to minimize environmental and social impacts. (See: <<https://goo.gl/pgCmWx>>).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 12.1

SDG 8 (target 8.4)

SDG 11 (target 11.3)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 12 target 12.1

The Working Group recommends building an indicator to measure the progress of the several actions developed by the federal government and subnational units of the federation that are focused on sustainable production and consumption.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 12.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 12.2 (United Nations)

By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint *per capita*, and material footprint per GDP (Tier II).

12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP (Tier II).

3. Target 12.2 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The Working Group's assessment is that the target's wording is adequate.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Sustainable management is one that follows the criteria and principles of sustainability – environmental, social and economic – defined by the UN.

Efficient use of natural resources means generating more value through less resource usage/consumption. The increase in demand and consumption has inevitable consequences on the increase in production supply and the depletion of the planet's natural resources, especially in view of the population and income growth rates and the number of consumers with unsustainable lifestyles. Therefore, practices related to the acquisition of products and services that aim to reduce or even eliminate environmental impacts are required.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 12.2

SDG 6

SDG 14 (target 14.7)

SDG 15 (target 15.2)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 12 target 12.2

The definition of national indicators will be jointly carried out at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 12.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 12.3 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

12.3.1 Global food loss index (Tier III).

3. Target 12.3 (Brazil)

12.3.1br By 2030, reduce per capita national food waste at the retail and consumer levels, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

12.3.2br Establish a regulatory framework for food waste reduction in Brazil.

4. Target type (Brazil)

Target 12.3.1br

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

Target 12.3.2br

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

In the target adaptation, the original quantitative proposal of “halving per capita food waste” was eliminated. The Working Group decided to wait for a quantitative proposal to be defined by the “Intersectoral Strategy for the Reduction of Food Loss and Waste in Brazil”, established in December 2017, within the scope of the Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security (Caisan), which will lead the debate and set national targets.

In addition, a new 12.3.1br target was created to respond to the need of establishing a regulatory framework to reduce food waste in Brazil. There are several bills on the matter which need to be consolidated within a regulatory framework.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The Intersectoral Strategy for the Reduction of Food Loss and Waste in Brazil aims to fight food losses and waste and is geared towards expanding access to adequate and healthy food to the population.

It aims to promote “an inclusive process to determine critical points, causes of losses and wastage at different levels, possible solutions and degrees of intervention, therefore defining an action plan that includes the different actors.”

Source: See: <<https://goo.gl/NHdwTA>>.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation (MTPA)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 12.3

SDG 8 (target 8.4)

SDG 9 (target 9.1)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 12 target 12.3

The Working Group did not propose national indicators, but recommends the creation of indicators to measure the amount of food waste as a proportion of total food production.

However, an official indicator with a regular periodicity is still to be established.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 12.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 12.4 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement (Tier I).

12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment (Tier II).

3. Target 12.4 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Though target was kept unchanged, the Working Group nonetheless draws attention to two important points:

- It is not possible to assess whether there will be a “significant reduction” because the universe of chemical substances is vast, and it is impossible or inadequate to set an appropriate reduction percentage. It is not feasible to agree on a single metric, as in the case of greenhouse gases and gases that reduce the ozone layer. It is estimated that there are 125,000 synthetic or natural chemicals circulating on the planet, making it impossible to determine a reduction percentage.
- It is understood that achieving “the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes” necessarily involves the reduction, at environmentally appropriate levels, of the release of those products and waste into the environment.

Therefore, the Working Group suggested the removal of the term “significantly” because it is a generic term of subjective interpretation. Nonetheless, Ipea kept the term as a way of framing the need for advances in this area.

In addition, the WG considered that the target year could be altered due to the ongoing intersessional process to define the post-2020/post-SAICM strategy (Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management) of the international agenda for chemical safety.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Labor and Employment

Fundacentro

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 12.4

SDG 2 (targets 2.4 and 2.5)

SDG 3 (target 3.9)

SDG 6 (target 6.3)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 12 target 12.4

The WG did not propose indicators, but suggests furthering the debate to create performance/target implementation indicators, such as:

- Number of regulations that ban or restrict the use of an industrial chemical or pesticide;
- Elaboration of reports on elimination of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and obsolete stocks of POPs pesticides, and;
- Reports on concentration of gasoline pollutants (ANP);
- Reports on water, air and soil pollutants.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 12.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 12.5 (United Nations)

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled (Tier III).

3. Target 12.5 (Brazil)

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation by introducing Circular Economy concepts and its actions of waste prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

While keeping the target unchanged, the Working Group stresses that the term “substantially” is imprecise and subjective. A proposal was made to remove the term “substantially”; however, Ipea kept it with the purpose of highlighting the need for progress in the area. It is understood that “reducing” is a straightforward concept, although quantitative reduction targets were not established due to the lack of indicators.

Once the indicator is defined, the discussion on the quantitative reduction target should be resumed.

It is also worth noting that, in the Brazilian case, it is not possible to establish a 2030 estimate. The difficulty in quantifying the target is mainly due to the lack of national indicators to monitor it. Finally, it should be noted that the large number of waste types/classifications makes it difficult to establish a general percentage target for all waste types/classifications.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

“Reduction, recycling and reuse”: they refer to the 3R’s principle, presented in Agenda 21: reduction (of the use of raw materials and energy, and of waste in the generating sources), direct reuse of products, and recycling of materials.

Such concepts refer to solid waste according to the following classification:

I – regarding origin:

- a) Household waste: generated in domestic activities in urban dwellings;
- b) Urban cleaning waste: those generated in sweeping, street and public cleaning and other urban cleaning services;
- c) Urban solid waste: those included in items “a” and “b”;
- d) Waste from commercial establishments and service providers: waste generated in these activities, except those referred to in items “b”, “e”, “g”, “h” and “j”;
- e) Waste from public sanitation services: waste generated in these activities, except the ones referred to in item “c”;
- f) Industrial wastes: waste generated in production processes and industrial facilities;
- g) Healthcare waste: waste generated in health services provision, as defined in regulation or standards established by the agencies Sisnama and SNVS;
- h) Construction waste: waste generated in the construction, renovation, repair and demolition of civil works, including those resulting from land preparation and excavation for civil works projects;
- i) Agrosilvopastoral waste: waste generated in agricultural and silvicultural activities, including those related to inputs used in these activities;
- j) Waste from transportation services: waste generated in ports, airports, customs, road and rail terminals and border crossings;
- k) Mining waste: waste generated during research, extraction or beneficiation of minerals;

II – Regarding danger:

- a) Hazardous waste: those which, because of their flammability, corrosivity, reactivity, toxicity, pathogenicity, carcinogenicity, teratogenicity and mutagenicity present a significant risk to public health or environmental quality, according to legislation, regulation or technical standard;
- b) non-hazardous waste: those not included in item “a”. See: <<https://goo.gl/LssbYp>>.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement:

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 12.5

SDG 11 (target 11.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 12 target 12.5

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 12.6

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 12.6 (United Nations)

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports (Tier III).

3. Target 12.6 (Brazil)

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt parameters and practices of socio-environmental responsibility and to integrate information about these practices into their systems, databases and reporting cycle.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation is in line with what is already being practiced by companies in Brazil, especially in accordance with the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards – ABNT NBR ISO 26000, of 2010, which establishes “Guidelines on social responsibility”.

The present suggestion stems from the technological progress and growth of the collaborative economy, which encourages socio-environmental responsibility. Most big companies are already functioning with advanced algorithm systems that may apply socio-environmental responsibility parameters as proposed, and also to assess production and consumption patterns. By understanding these standards, it is possible to propose changes that are more efficient to boost technological advancement and sustainable practices in developing countries.

The difficulty in quantifying the target is related to the lack of official statistics with regular periodicity, and by company size, on the subject. Statistics generated in the 2017 IBGE Innovation Survey (PINTEC), to be published in 2019, will allow for measurement, for example, of the number of firms that produce sustainability reports. From these statistics, it will be possible to evaluate the quantification of the target.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

“Social responsibility practices” – as defined by the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards ABNT NBR ISO 26000.

The definition coined by ISO 26000, and also adopted in Brazilian Standard ABNT NBR 16001, is that Social Responsibility is the responsibility of an organization for the impacts of its decisions and activities on society and the environment, through an ethical and transparent behavior that:

- Contributes to sustainable development, including health and the welfare of society;
- Takes into account the expectations of stakeholders;
- Is in compliance with applicable legislation;
- Is consistent with international standards of behavior; and
- Is integrated throughout the organization and practiced in its relationships.

Source: See: <<https://goo.gl/5qmHLj>>.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 12.6

SDG 13

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 12 target 12.6

1. Proportion of companies with certification in the Environmental Management System (ISO 14001 ABNT NBR). Indicator not available, but primary information available.

Responsible agencies:

- Inmetro – number of companies certified in the Environmental Management System (ISO 14001 ABNT NBR).
- IBGE – total number of companies.

Recommended periodicity: annual.

Obs.: While the global indicator is unavailable, the Working Group proposes the construction of an indicator that measures the proportion or number or evolution of companies certified in the Environmental Management System (ABNT NBR ISO 14001), as a complementary indicator.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 12.7

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 12.7 (United Nations)

Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (Tier III).

3. Target 12.7 (Brazil)

Promote public contracting and management practices based on sustainability criteria, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation was based on the fact that the term “sustainable public procurement” has a limited scope according to the Brazilian legislation, since it is restricted to the acquisition of goods and does not include contracting of works and services. The term “contracting” has been used in Brazil since 2001 by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), by means of the program Environmental Agenda for Public Administration (A3P), adopted by Brazilian public administration agencies.

In addition, the limited scope of “sustainable public procurement” is in disagreement with recent Brazilian normative texts on the subject, especially the amendment of art. 3 of Law No. 8.66, 1993, as well as Decree No. 7.746, 2012 and Normative Instructions No. 1, 2010, No. 10, 2012 and No. 5, 2017. These texts contain norms that cover a more comprehensive scope, beyond sustainable public procurement, aiming to move towards sustainable public contracting.

Therefore, the proposed alteration is not conceptual; it covers the entire spectrum of public contracting.

In addition, a decree was established at the end of 2017 to reformulate public procurement; the Working Group was led by the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG). Therefore, one of the items agreed upon was the need to replace the term “sustainable public procurement” with “public contracting with sustainability criteria”, and it is opportune to add this alteration to the present Brazilian target proposal.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Sustainable contracting - the term covers the moment of acquisition of goods, services and works through public bids, like planning as contractual execution.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 12.7

SDG 13

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 12 target 12.7

The Working Group recommends:

- Building a performance/implementation indicator (such as numbers from Reference Terms – Sustainable RTs by Federal agencies); and
- Building an indicator that allows to monitor target implementation by other levels of government.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 12.8

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 12.8 (United Nations)

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

12.8.1 Extent to which *i*) global citizenship education and *ii*) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in *i*) national education policies; *ii*) curricula; *iii*) teacher education; and *iv*) student assessment (Tier III).

3. Target 12.8 (Brazil)

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature, in accordance with the National Environmental Education Program (ProNEA).

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation aimed to clearly demonstrate that the target specifically refers to environmental education, according to the indicator established by the UN. Therefore, it was deemed necessary to emphasize, in the Brazilian target, the existence of the National Environmental Education Program (ProNEA), which deals exactly with this subject.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

National Environmental Education Program – a program established by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and Ministry of Education (MEC), in its latest version in 2005, with no fixed time limit.

“The National Environmental Education Program, whose priority and permanent nature must be acknowledged by all governments, is guided by the perspective of environmental sustainability.

Its actions are designed to ensure, at the educational sphere, the balanced interaction and integration of the multiple dimensions of environmental sustainability - ecological, social, ethical, cultural, economic, spatial and political - with the country’s development, pursuing social engagement and participation in the protection, recovery and improvement of environmental conditions and quality of life” (ProNEA, 2005, p.33).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 12.8

SDG 4 (Target 4.7)

SDG 13 (Target 13.3)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 12 target 12.8

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 12.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 12.a (United Nations)

Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies (Tier III).

3. Target 12.a (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The Working Group's understanding is that the global target proposal is adequate to Brazil and does not require alterations.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Foreign Relations (MRE)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 12.a

SDG 17 (target 17.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 12 target 12.a

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 12.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 12.b (United Nations)

Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools – (Tier III).

3. Target 12.b (Brazil)

Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that is accessible to all, creates jobs and decent work, improves income distribution and promotes local culture and products.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation aimed to improve the original UN wording, giving more details to the term “sustainable tourism”, in line with target proposal 8.9 - “that generates jobs and decent work, improves income distribution and promotes local culture and products”.

The adoption of the term “jobs and decent work” is associated with the terminology adopted by the Brazilian government in documents and standards of the Ministry of Labor and Employment.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Sustainable tourism – as established in target 8.9 – one that creates jobs and decent work, improves income distribution and promotes local culture and products.

Decent work: the concept of decent work, as pointed out in SDG 8, summarizes the aspirations of human beings in the professional field, and covers several elements: opportunities for productive work with equitable remuneration; safety in the workplace and social protection for families; better prospects for personal development and social integration; freedom to express their concerns; organization and participation in decisions that affect their lives; and equal opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of Tourism (MTur)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 12.b

SDG 9 (target 8.9)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 12 target 12.b

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 12.C

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 12.c (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels (Tier III).

3. Target 12.c (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Although fossil fuel subsidies in Brazil are minimal, the original UN wording was kept as a way to preserve its content. In addition, it is worth noting that there are different tax burdens to each kind of fuel, which indirectly may lead to the overconsumption of a certain fuel because of undue incentives.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Finance (MF)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 12.c

SDG 13

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 12 target 12.c

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

13

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS



TABLE 1
Summary of the Target Adaptation Proposal for SDG 13

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets
5	4	4	2	2	0

TABLE 2
Working Group

Staff Member	Agency
1 Américo Gonçalves	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
2 André de Mello e Souza	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
3 Antonio Carlos Lago	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
4 Antonio Edgard G. S. Pinto	Office of the Prosecutor General/Attorney General of the Union (PGF/AGU)
5 Cid Caldas	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
6 Claudio Alves Ferreira	Ministry of Cities (MCidade)
7 Daniela Nogueira	International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth/ United Nations Development Programme (IPCIG/UNDP)
8 Davi A. Mendes	General Coordination of Environmental Data Management/Ministry of the Environment (CGGI/MMA)
9 Denise Kronemberger	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
10 Eleneide Doff Sotter	Secretariat of Social Mobility, Rural Producer and Cooperativism/ Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (SMS/Mapa)
11 Elzivam S. Carvalho	Executive Secretariat/Ministry of the Environment (SE/MME)
12 Fabiano Brandão	Ministry of Justice (MJ)
13 Felipe Nabuco	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
14 Fernanda Garcia Sampaio	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
15 Fernando S. Beiro	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
16 Flavio Tadeu C. Silva	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
17 Guilherme Gonçalves	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit/ Ministry of Cities (GIZ/MCidades)
18 Gustavo Mozzer	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
19 Henrique Saule	Secretariat of Extractivism and Sustainable Rural Development/ Ministry of the Environment (SEDR/MMA)
20 Heraldo Peres Junior	Secretariat for Climate Change and Forests/ Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
21 Jan Janssen	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit/ Ministry of Cities (GIZ/MCidades)
22 José Botelho Neto	Secretariat of Government/Presidency of the Republic (SeGov)
23 José Gustavo Feres	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
24 Julio Assao Kuwajima	International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth/ United Nations Development Programme (IPCIG/ UNDP)

Staff Member		Agency
25	Karina Araup sousa	National Secretariat of Environmental Sanitation /Ministry of Cities (SNSA/MCidades)
26	Luiz Augusto Bronzatto	International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth/ United Nations Development Programme (IPCIG/ UNDP)
27	Luiz Belino. F. Sales	Department of Environmental Health Surveillance and Workers Health/ Ministry of Health (DSAST/MS)
28	Ricardo Vieira Araújo	Secretariat of Policies and Programs of Research and Development /Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (Seped/MCTIC)
29	Marcello Cavalcanti Barra	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
30	Marcelo N. A. de Freitas	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
31	Myrla de S. B. Vieira	Geological Survey of Brazil/Ministry of Mines and Energy (CPRM/MME)
32	Nathali Germano	National Indian Foundation (Funai)
33	Osvaldo Moraes	National Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alerts/ Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (Cemaden/MCTIC)
34	Paula Gomes Moreira	Ministry of National Integration (MI)
35	Paulo Cezar Dias de Alencar	Brazilian Army/Ministry of Defense (EB/MD)
36	Paulo Cezar Rotella Braga	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)
37	Pedro Assumpção Alves	National School of Public Administration (Enap)
38	Péricles Cardim	Operations and Management Center of the Amazonian Protection System/ Ministry of Defense (Censipan/MD)
39	Regina C. S. Alvala	National Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alerts / Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (Cemaden/ MCTIC)
40	Rossano M. Ramos	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
41	Silvia Midori Saito	National Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alerts / Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (Cemaden/ MCTIC)
42	Thiago C. Cagliari	National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)
43	Vinicius B. S. de Azeredo	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)
44	Wilma Machado	Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

TARGET 13.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 13.1 (United Nations)

Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Tier II).

13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Tier II).

13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

3. Target 13.1 (Brazil)

Increase resilience and adaptive capacity to hazards and impacts resulting from climate change and natural disasters.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) clearly demonstrates the need for resilience to promote “adaptive capacity”. The term “adaptive capacity” is well defined by the IPCC and therefore should be used in the target, rather than “adaptation capacity”. Similarly, as the UN applies and possesses a well-established conceptualization of the term “natural disasters”, this term replaced “natural catastrophes” in the target’s adapted version. It will be necessary to clarify the typologies of natural disasters in the indicators. The purpose of replacing the word “related” with “resulting” is to focus on the hazards and impacts caused by climate change, distinguishing them from those that stem from other causes.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- The notion of environmental resilience has been known since 1970 and concerns the capacity of a given system to regain its equilibrium after being subjected to environmental disturbances. It is also of wide use and possesses several meanings in psychology, administration and physics, always referring to a system’s restoration capacity.

- As the UNDP acknowledges, resilience to climate-related hazards and natural catastrophes is necessarily related to issues of social protection, full employment, among others.
- “Adaptive capacity” is the potential to shift to a more desirable state in face of impacts and hazards resulting from climate change.
- “Natural disaster” should be understood as the consequence of impacts of a natural hazard on a socioeconomic system with a given level of vulnerability, which prevents the affected community from coping with the impacts. It will be necessary to clarify the typologies of natural disasters in the indicators.
- In target 13.1, “hazard” refers to the likelihood that a natural disaster occurs. Risk assessment includes vulnerability assessment and impact prediction, taking into account the limits that define an acceptable risk in a given community.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of National Integration (MI)

Ministry of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger (MDS)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 13.1

SDG1

SDG 8

SDG 9

SDG 11

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 13 target 13.1

The Working Group does not present indicators, but makes the following recommendations:

- Include indicators that focus on other aspects of the target beyond natural disasters.
- Adjust indicators so that they reflect elements of resilience, adaptive capacity, hazards and impacts.
- Include health indicators.
- Include indicators that reveal which sectors and populations are affected by disasters.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 13.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 13.2 (United Nations)

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other).

3. Target 13.2 (Brazil)

Integrate the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC) into national policies, strategies and planning.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

This target aims to internalize the concern with climate change and to include it in the elaboration of public policies at the national level. The main national policy related to this target is the National Policy on Climate Change – Law No. 12.187 / 2009. There is also the National Plan on Climate Change – Decree No. 6,263 / 2010. Law No. 12,187 / 2009; it provides for the preparation of Sectoral Plans with the inclusion of specific initiatives, indicators, emission reduction targets and mechanisms to verify compliance. Therefore, while the target adaptation proposal does not differ significantly from the UN original wording, it makes the target more focused and concrete by specifying the role of the PNMC.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- The term “Policies” bring together a set of governmental decisions, plans, targets and initiatives (whether at the national, state or municipal level) aiming to solve problems of public interest.
- “Strategies” are plans, methods, maneuvers or stratagems used to achieve a specific goal or result.

- “Planning” is an important task in management and administration, related to the preparation, organization and structuring of a specific objective. It is essential in decision-making and in the implementation of the said tasks. It also involves *a-posteriori* assessments of the implemented initiatives.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Defense (MD)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 13.2

SDG 6

SDG 8

SDG 9

SDG 10

SDG 11

SDG 12

SDG 15

SDG 16

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 13 target 13.2

1. Greenhouse gases emission level.

- Source: Climate Observatory.
- Availability: annual, latest release for 2016.
- Publication: annual.

2. Volume of investments in infrastructure and efficient energy in the transportation sector (in Brazilian reals).

- Source: Ministry of Finance – National Treasury Secretariat.
- Availability: annual, latest release for 2017.
- Publication: annual.

3. Degraded pasture area (in hectares).

- Source: SOMABRASIL, Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa).
- Availability: annual, latest release for 2017.
- Publication: annual.

4. Adoption of crop-livestock-forest integration systems and agroforestry systems (in hectares).

- Source: Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa).
- Availability: annual, latest release for 2017.
- Publication: annual.

5. Implementation of the Direct Planting System (in hectares).

- Source: Brazilian Federation for Direct Planting and Irrigation (Febrap)
- Availability: latest release for 2012.

6. Biological Nitrogen Fixation (in hectares).

- Source: Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa).
- Availability: annual, latest release for 2017.
- Publication: annual.

7. Reforestation (in hectares).

- Source: State environmental institutions and class entities that congregate forest-based industries.

8. Treatment of animal waste for energy generation and production of organic compost (in m³).

9. Illegal deforestation in the Amazon (in hectares).

- Source: Climate Observatory.
- Availability: annual, latest release for 2016.
- Publication: annual.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 13.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 13.3 (United Nations)

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula.

13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.

3. Target 13.3 (Brazil)

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change hazards, mitigation, adaptation, impacts and and early warning.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Given the diffuse nature of climate change, it was deemed important to include issues related to its hazards and impacts in the target. As a result, the adapted target became more comprehensive than the original UN wording, not restricted to global climate mitigation.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

- “Mitigation” is defined as an anthropic intervention to reduce sources or increase sinks of greenhouse gases (IPCC 2001a). Mitigation activities include activities that avoid emissions and carbon sequestration activities.
- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines “adaptation” as the adjustment of natural and human systems to a new or changing environment. In particular, “adaptation” refers to the adjustment of practices, processes or structures in response to climatic stimuli or their current or expected effects, together with the effort to reduce the system’s vulnerability and to mitigate adverse impacts.
- While “mitigation” addresses the reduction of the harmful causes of climate change, “adaptation” focuses on the consequences of the process. Therefore, the smaller the “mitigation” effort, the greater the need for “adaptation”.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Defense (MD)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 13.3

SDG 4

SDG 6

SDG 11

SDG 12

SDG 16

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 13 target 13.3

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 13.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 13.a (United Nations)

Implement the commitment undertaken by developed- country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment.

3. Target 13.a (Brazil)

Not applicable to Brazil.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The scope of this target is international, and it refers to a commitment assumed by developed countries. For these reasons, it is not applicable to Brazil. Target adaptation to the national reality would require shifting its focus to the Brazilian international cooperation, but this is already proposed in target 13.b.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Not applicable.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Not applicable.

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 13.a

Not applicable.

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 13 target 13.a

Not applicable

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 13.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 13.b (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

3. Target 13.b (Brazil)

Encourage the expansion of international cooperation in its technological and educational dimensions, aiming to strengthen capacities for climate change-related planning and effective management in the least developed countries, with a focus on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation replaces the term “promote mechanisms” with “encourage the expansion of international cooperation” because, in the Brazilian case, the main “mechanism” of the original target is already in place, so it should not be “promoted”, but rather “expanded”. In addition, the Brazilian target specifies the “mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management”, mentioned in the original target, as those related to international cooperation. The WG considered that the target should not discriminate between types or modalities of cooperation, and should emphasize the “strengthening of planning capacity” of the least developed partner countries (not “raising capacity”) in line with the guidelines of the Brazilian cooperation for international development.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

“Technical cooperation” seeks to foster development, promoting human and institutional capacitation and leading to structural changes in the socioeconomic reality of the countries for which they are intended. Examples of technical cooperation activities are the transferring or sharing of knowledge, experiences and good practices between Governments - bilaterally

or through an international organization - on a non-commercial basis (Brazilian Cooperation Agency – ABC).

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are countries that, according to the UN, occupy the lowest positions, among all countries, in the ranking of socioeconomic and human development indicators.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Justice and Public Security

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 13.b

SDG 17 (targets 17.3, 17.6 and 17.9)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 13 target 13.b

Expenditures of Brazilian South-South cooperation aimed at capacity building for climate change-related planning and effective management, in the least developed countries, also with a focus on women, youth, and local and marginalized communities.

- Source: Ipea's Cobradi project in partnership with ABC (MRE).
- Availability: variable, latest release for 2013.
- Publication: variable.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

14

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



TABLE 1
Summary of the Target Adaptation Proposal for SDG 14

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets
10	10	3	3	7	0

TABLE 2
Working Group

Staff Member	Agency
1 Adriana C. P. Rodrigues	Ministry of Health
2 Albino Alvarez	Directory of Regional, Urban and Environmental Policies and Studies/ Institute for Applied Economic Research (Dirur/Ipea)
3 Ana Cláudia de Paula	Secretariat for Personnel, Education, Health, and Sports/Ministry of Defense (Sepesd/MD)
4 Ana Lucia O. Costalonga	Brazilian Navy/Brazilian Joint Chiefs of Staff/Ministry of Defense (MB/ EMA/MD)
5 Ana Paula Prates	Secretariat for Biodiversity/Ministry of the Environment (SBio/MMA)
6 Andréa Cruz Kaled	Secretariat of Policies and Programs of Research and Development / Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (Seped/ MCTIC)
7 Andrei Polejack	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
8 Angelita Coelho	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
9 Antônio Carlos Lago	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
10 Antônio José Juliani	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
11 Carla Barbosa L. F. Santos	Environmental Protection Department/Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (DPA/Ibama)
12 Ceres Belchior	Secretariat for Biodiversity/Ministry of the Environment (SBio/MMA)
13 Cinthya Marinho	Operations and Management Center of the Amazonian Protection System/ Ministry of Defense (Censipam/MD)
14 Cláudia M. Diniz	National Center for Environmental Monitoring and Information/Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Cenima/Ibama)
15 Elias Augusto S. Lengruber	Environmental Protection Department/Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (DPA/Ibama)
16 Eliese C. Oliveira	Environmental Licensing Department/Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (DLA/Ibama)
17 Elisa Sukanuma	National Secretariat of Environmental Sanitation/Ministry of Cities (SNSA/ MCidades)
18 Ester Santos	Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)
19 George Porto Ferreira	National Center for Environmental Monitoring and Information/ Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Cenima/Ibama)
20 Glauber José Krause	Subsecretariat for Planning, Budget and Management/Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (SPOA/MDIC)
21 Ivan Teixeira	Department of Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Forests /Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (DBFlo/Ibama)

	Member	Agency
22	João Paulo Viana	Directory of Regional, Urban and Environmental Policies and Studies/ Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea) (Dirur/Ipea)
23	Jomary Maurícia	Directory of Regional, Urban and Environmental Policies and Studies/ Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea) (Dirur/Ipea)
24	José Dias Neto	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama)
25	José Renato Legracie Júnior	Secretariat for Biodiversity/Ministry of the Environment (SBio/MMA)
26	Juliana Guedes C. Bezerra	Department of Strategic Management/Ministry of the Environment (DGE/MMA)
27	Juliana Lima	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
28	Leonardo B. Póvoa	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
29	Marco Antonio de C. Oliveira	Geosciences Department/Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (DGC/IBGE)
30	Marcos Françoso	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
31	Maria Bárbara S. Corandin	Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries of the Presidency of the Republic (Seap)
32	Maria Fernanda R. Arentz	Secretariat of the Interministerial Commission for Marine Resources/ Ministry of Defense (CIRM/MD)
33	Paula Moraes Pereira	Secretariat for Biodiversity/Ministry of the Environment (SBio/MMA)
34	Paulo Rogério Gonçalves	Federal University of Uberlândia (UFU)
35	Péricles Cardim	Operations and Management Center of the Amazonian Protection System/Ministry of Defense (Censipam/MD)
36	Régis Pinto de Lima	Secretariat of Water Resources and Environmental Quality/Ministry of the Environment (SRHQ/MMA)
37	Renato Leonardi	Division for Sea, Antarctic and Outer Space Affairs/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DMAE/MRE)
38	Rodrigo C. Ramiro	Secretariat for Planning and Economic Affairs/Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (Seplan/MP)
39	Rosane dos Santos Lourenço	Directory of Regional, Urban and Environmental Policies and Studies/ Institute for Applied Economic Research (Dirur/Ipea)
40	Teresa Cristina C. Soares	Brazilian Navy/Brazilian Joint Chiefs of Staff/Ministry of Defense (MB/ EMA/MD)
41	Vitória Régia Coelho Costa	Secretariat of the Interministerial Commission for Marine Resources / Ministry of Defense (CIRM/MD)

TARGET 14.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 14.1 (United Nations)

By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density (Tier III).

3. Target 14.1 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Brazil faces serious problems related to marine pollution, both due to the release of untreated sewage and the inadequate disposal of solid waste. Therefore, the global target applies to the country and does not require adaptation. However, it should be noted that the two variables considered in the target's indicator 14.1 (eutrophication level and floating plastic debris density) are not systematically monitored in Brazil along the whole coast. Consequently, it will be necessary to implement a monitoring system that collects the data needed to measure the original indicator.

It should be emphasized that such a system must consider, among other technical aspects, measurement of plastic material from all kinds of sources, in a standard unit of measurement (collected by fixed collection stations along the coast); and the level of suspended organic matter in the marine environment (with focus on, for example, areas polluted by the discharge of urban and industrial sewage and activities such as aquaculture). Another important parameter is the biochemical oxygen demand.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Eutrophication is the process of pollution of water bodies (oceans, rivers and lakes), which causes changes in the water color, making it cloudy and/or greasy and odorous. Normally, eutrophication causes a decrease in the levels of dissolved oxygen in the water, which in turn can cause organisms to die by asphyxiation, generating negative impacts on aquatic ecosystems.

The biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) corresponds to the amount of oxygen consumed by microorganisms present in a certain effluent sample (such as domestic and industrial sewage). As microorganisms decompose organic matter in the aquatic environment, measuring the amount of this gas is an effective way to analyze the pollution level of the environment. BOD is usually expressed in milligrams of oxygen per liter.

Pollution by nutrients corresponds to pollution caused by chemical compounds rich in phosphorus or nitrogen. The main sources of pollution by nutrients are untreated urban sewage and agricultural activities, the latter due to excessive use of fertilizers in the crops and also due to the discharge of sewage and farm animal waste; or due to their processing by the agricultural industry.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Health (MS)

Ministry of Cities (MCidades)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to target 14.1

SDG 6

SDG 11

SDG 12

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 14 target 1

1. Coastal eutrophication index and floating plastic debris density (Source: to be defined, as the country does not yet possess a system to monitor ocean waters).
2. Level of water pollution (or pollutant load of biochemical oxygen demand - BOD) released in rivers, in coastal municipalities (Source: PPA 2016-2019, target 041X, Ministry of the Environment – MMA).
3. Proportion of coastal municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants that have environmental guidelines within the scope of urban planning tools (Source: PPA 2016-2019, target 03ZR, Ministry of the Environment – MMA).
4. Recovery rate of recyclable materials in coastal municipalities (Source: PPA 2016- 2019, target 04DM, Ministry of the Environment – MMA).
5. Proportion of the Brazilian population residing in coastal municipalities and benefited by Municipal Solid Waste Plans (Source: PPA 2016-2019, target 04LI, Ministry of the Environment – MMA).
6. Proportion of coastal municipalities with municipal basic sanitation plans (Source: PPA 2016-2019, target 00OL, Ministry of Cities).
7. Proportion of coastal municipalities with water quality control for human consumption (Source: PPA 2016-2019, target 04ON, Ministry of Health).

8. Proportion of rural households in coastal municipalities served by a wastewater collection network or septic tank for excreta or sanitary sewage (Source: PPA 2016-2019, target 04I7, Ministry of Health).

9. Proportion of rural households, in coastal municipalities, with income above three monthly minimum wages, with one bathroom or toilet in the house or property (Source: PPA 2016-2019, target 04I8, Ministry of Health).

10. Quantity (billions of m³) of annual volume of sewage treated in coastal municipalities (Source: PPA 2016-2019, target 040N, Ministry of Cities).

11. Number of urban households connected to the wastewater collection network or septic tank for sanitary excreta or sewage in coastal municipalities (Source: PPA 2016-2019, target 040M, Ministry of Cities).

12. Publication of the National Plan to Combat Marine Litter (Source: General Coordination for Coastal Management, Ministry of the Environment – MMA).**

13. Monitoring of actions of the National Plan to Combat Marine Litter (Source: General Coordination for Coastal Management, Ministry of the Environment – MMA).**

14. Proportion of suitable and unsuitable sampled bathing points on the Brazilian coast (beach water quality index) (Source: General Coordination for Coastal Management, Ministry of the Environment – MMA).

15. Number of oil spills detected by satellite images (Source: Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – Ibama, Ministry of the Environment – MMA).

16. Proportion of coastal municipalities with established sanitary landfills (Source: Department of Environmental Quality and Solid Waste – DQAR, Ministry of the Environment – MMA).

17. Concentrations of persistent organic pollutants and heavy metals monitored in cetaceans and fish (Source: Department of Environmental Quality and Solid Waste – DQAR, Ministry of the Environment – MMA. Available at: <<https://goo.gl/yqvFrT>>, UERJ, Department of Oceanography, a project of the Aquatic Mammals and Bioindicator Laboratory – MAQUA).

* Indicators proposed by the General Coordination for Coastal Management, Ministry of the Environment (MMA).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 14.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 14.2 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches (Tier III).

3. Target 14.2 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Brazil is privileged to have a vast coastline of more than 8,500 km in length. The global target and its indicator are applicable to the country, for Brazil needs to sustainably manage and protect this immense asset, particularly through ecosystem-based approaches. However, it should be noted that even though Brazil is considering ecosystem approaches to environmental management (see definitions and examples in the next section), the country does not systematically measure the proportion of the national exclusive economic zone that is managed that way.

Therefore, it will be necessary to implement a monitoring system to collect the necessary data to measure the original indicator.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The ecosystem approach considers that environmental management should occur in an integrated and integrative manner, taking into account the complexity that is inherent to such systems, the diversity of social components and economic interests that operate in them, the explored resources and the conservation needs. Such an approach is recognized, for example, as one of the pillars of the National Strategic Plan for Protected Areas – PNAP, established by Decree No. 5.758, dated 04/13/2006. FAO also recommends the adoption of the same approach for fisheries management. On the other hand, the implementation of such approaches tends to be very complex.

Non-living resources correspond mainly to mineral resources of economic interest that occur on the seabed, or, like oil, below the bottom, in the sedimentary layers adjacent to the continental margins. They also correspond to reservoirs in regions that are distant from the continents, ocean basins, seamounts, undersea mountain ranges and seamount ranges. Even the ocean water is a mineral resource itself.

The Brazilian Coastal Zone is a territorial unit that extends, in its terrestrial portion, for more than 8,500 km, covering 17 states and more than four hundred municipalities, distributed from the equatorial North to the temperate South of the country. It also includes the maritime strip formed by territorial sea, with a width of 12 nautical miles from the coast line.

The Marine Zone begins in the coastal region and comprises the continental shelf and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which, in the Brazilian case, extends up to 200 miles from the coast. In addition to this whole area, in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Brazil had claimed, with the United Nations Organization, the addition of 900,000 km² to that area, at points where the Continental Shelf extends beyond 200 nautical miles (according to UNCITR, and reaching up to 350 miles). The claim was accepted, expanding the Brazilian jurisdictional waters area to approximately 4.5 million km², a total area that is being called “Blue Amazon” by the Interministerial Commission for Marine Resources (CIRM).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Defense

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to target 14.2

SDG 14 (target 14.1)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 14 target 2

1. Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed through ecosystem-based approaches (Source: to be defined, as the country does not yet have a monitoring system to measure the proportion of the national exclusive economic zone managed through ecosystem-based approaches).

- The indicators below have been proposed by the General Coordination for Coastal Management of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA) and are related to the implementation of the National Program for the Conservation of the Coast Line (Procosta), whose goal is to monitor, manage and conserve the country's coastline. Procosta is composed of four projects:

2. Alt-Bat Project, which aims to combine vertical components (altimetry) and ocean depth (bathymetry) all along the Brazilian coast.

3. “Projection of Future Coastlines and Identification of Related Hazards”, project that aims to make projections related to planned alterations to the Brazilian coastline, considering future scenarios for time intervals of 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 years.

4. The Coastal Risks and Adaptation Strategies Project: taking as reference the current coastline, the projection of future scenarios and the mapping of hazards, this project intends to carry out an assessment of the potential risks to the Coastal Zone, considering socio-environmental and economic aspects.

- The Coastline Conservation Management and Monitoring Project, which aims to establish a program for continuous diagnosis, monitoring and management of the coastline, through reliable information, with the purpose of fostering a risk assessment culture, still non-existent in the country.

Proposed indicators:

5. ALT-BAT Project (pilot project carried out in one of the three pre-selected areas).
6. Coastal Hazards Project (a published map of coastal hazards of the current coastline).
7. Coastal Risks Project (Macro diagnosis of the Coastal and Marine Zone).
8. Current Coastline Management Project (a published guide to coastal protection works).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 14.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 14.3 (United Nations)

Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations (Tier III).

3. Target 14.3 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Ocean acidification is a global problem caused by the increase of carbon emissions, beginning with the first industrial revolution in the mid-18th century. Brazil, with its extensive coast, is also being affected by the ocean acidification, so that the target applies to the country, and no adaptation is required. However, it should be noted that Brazil does not systematically monitor the acidity (pH) of the Atlantic Ocean all along the coast. It will be necessary, therefore, to implement a monitoring system that begins to collect the data needed to measure the original indicator.

In addition, it will be necessary to define parameters (limit values) to be used with the target and the indicator. Thus, the country should take advantage of the experience gained with national initiatives such as the Brazilian Ocean Acidification Research Network (BrOA). The group operates in distinct environments along the Brazilian coast, from the coastal and estuarine ecosystems to the oceanic regime of open waters. While implementing this monitoring system, the maintenance of the existing measuring stations should be considered, and also the addition of new ones in critical water quality points of the coastal and estuarine ecosystems (lagoons, mangroves) (for further details on ocean acidification, see the next section).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Ocean acidification is the continuous decrease in the water pH as a consequence of carbon dioxide (CO₂) absorption from the atmosphere. Sea water pH tends to be somewhat basic (above 8) and ocean acidification alters it to near-neutral (pH = 7). The increase in atmospheric

CO₂ concentration is caused by anthropic activities such as emissions from deforestation, industrial activities and the operation of fossil fuel engines.

Ocean acidification, rising temperatures and pollution can cause stress to the environment and marine life. One of the most notorious consequences is related to the species that depend on the calcium present in the sea water as a constituent of their skeletons, shells and shields. This is the case with corals, mollusks and crustaceans.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to target 14.3

SDG 13

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 14 Target 3

1. Average marine acidity (pH) measured in the representative sampling stations (Source: to be defined, as the country does not yet have a monitoring system to measure mean ocean acidity – pH).

2. Proportion of total known area of coral reefs that are considered healthy (Source: Ministry of the Environment – MMA. Available at: <<https://goo.gl/8a4eFN>>).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 14.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 14.4 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (Tier I*).

* In the case of Brazil, it belongs in Tier II (the country ceased to produce national statistics in 2011).

3. Target 14.4 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Fishing is a very important economic activity, employing thousands of people in Brazil, who usually work on their own and in the informal sector. Despite its social and economic importance, the available information on marine fisheries suggests that they are undergoing a process of exhaustion. This scenario indicates the importance and relevance of adopting the global target in Brazil, and it does not need adaptation. However, it should be noted that Brazil's last official fishing statistics bulletin was published in 2011. The country still conducts surveys of fishery production in some federation units, and scientific research that includes some species and areas. The recently created Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap/PR) is developing a fishery monitoring system to generate the necessary data to measure the original indicator. The activation of this monitoring system still requires some time, since it depends on the completion of the system's structuring, allocation of financial resources for its funding and other activities.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Biologically sustainable levels correspond to threshold levels that may be used and that allow populations of certain species, in this case fish (or fishery resources), to be explored in a way that keeps them at appropriate levels.

The amounts that may be extracted from nature are based on scientific assessments of fish stocks, which take into account their productivity in particular. That is, stock assessments estimate the amount of fish that can be caught (the amount that a given stock is able to withstand). From the biological point of view, this means estimating an amount that, when removed, allows the stock to regenerate naturally and return to its previous level. If a fishery is overexploited, the number of individuals in the population begins to decrease, which can lead to the complete exhaustion of the resource, resulting in biological, social and economic losses (to the limit of extinction of the exploited species).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to target 14.4

SDG 15

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 14 target 4

1. Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (Source: Presidency of the Republic and Ministry of the Environment – MMA).
2. Number of Management Plans implemented for major marine fisheries (Source: PPA 2016-2019, target 04HJ, Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries of the Presidency of the Republic).
3. Proportion of reduction in the risk of extinction of marine species exploited by fishing and listed in the Official National Lists of endangered species (Source: PPA 2016-2019, target 0484, Ministry of the Environment – MMA).
4. Annual number of fishery inspection operations carried out in Brazilian jurisdictional waters (Source: PPA 2016-2019, target 04GE, Ministry of Defense).
5. Number of species with stock assessment carried out every two years (Source: Presidency of the Republic and Ministry of the Environment – MMA).

The SDG 14 Working Group also considers it important to resume data collection on national fishing production, by species, fishing modality and federation unit, and consolidation and annual publication of the national fishery statistical report, since the bulletin data is essential for target monitoring.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 14.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 14.5 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (Tier I).

3. Target 14.5 (Brazil)

By 2020, conserve at least 25 per cent of coastal and marine areas, particularly areas of special importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, ensure and respect demarcation, regularization and effective and equitable management, aiming to ensure interconnection, integration and ecological representation in broader marine landscapes, consistent with national and international law and based on the best scientific information available.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The Brazilian target adaptation took as reference target number 11 of the National Biodiversity Targets for 2020, which presents a more complete wording and is already part of the environmental legislation in force in the country (approved by Resolution No. 06 from September 3rd, 2013, of the National Biodiversity Commission – Conabio). In addition, the current coverage rate recently reached by protected areas in coastal and marine territories, which is already well above the original SDG target, will be used until further negotiations.

The level of protected area coverage in the coastal and marine territories was increased by 25 per cent with the creation of two mosaics of protected areas, consisting of an Environmental Protection Area and a Natural Monument (São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago and Trindade / Martim Vaz).

Increasing coverage limit through further negotiations should be considered, since there is a demand for the creation of protected areas in the Coastal and Marine Zone, and the current figure, which is already much higher than that of the target, was achieved 12 years prior to 2030. On the other hand, it should be noted that such an increase should aim to balance conservation needs with the country's development needs.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Protected areas are territorial spaces, including their environmental resources, with relevant natural characteristics, which ensure the representativeness of significant and ecologically viable samples of the different populations, habitats and ecosystems of the national territory and of jurisdictional waters, preserving the existing biological heritage. Protected areas are divided into two groups: *i*) Integral Protection Areas, where nature protection is the main objective, and therefore rules and norms of use are more restrictive; and *ii*) Sustainable Use Areas, which aim to reconcile natural conservation with the sustainable use of natural resources. In this second group, activities that involve the collection and use of natural resources are allowed, as well as the presence of residents.

Mosaic of protected areas: corresponds to a set of protected areas, of similar or different categories, that are neighboring, juxtaposed or overlapping, and other public or private protected areas, whose management must be carried out in a joint and integrated manner.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Defense (MD)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to target 14.5

SDG 15

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 14 target 5

1. Coverage of protected areas in relation to the marine area (Source: Ministry of the Environment – MMA).
2. Proportion of the area of assessed coastal protected areas that are fulfilling their original purpose according to methodologies for management effectiveness monitoring (Source: PPA 2016-2019 target 047V, Ministry of the Environment – MMA).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 14.6

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 14.6 (United Nations)

By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fishery 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 fishery subsidies negotiation.*

* Taking into account ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda and the Hong Kong ministerial mandate.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Tier III).

3. Target 14.6 (Brazil)

By 2020, evaluate certain forms of fishery subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, considering the elimination of subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and refraining 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 fishery subsidies negotiation.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The target was adapted because it was considered that the adoption by Brazil of the United Nations text for SDG 14.6 would generate possible conflict with certain government actions that appear in the PPA (Ministry of Labor, Action 00H4 – Unemployment Insurance for the professional artisanal fisherman – and the Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries – SEAP, of the General Secretariat of the Presidency, Action 0080 – Economic Subsidy for Diesel on Fishing Vessels). On the other hand, it is necessary to re-evaluate certain forms of subsidy that may be negatively impacting the sustainability of the country's fisheries. The target adaptation proposal seeks to contribute to the improvement of government initiatives, combining support to the productive sector and sustainability of the use of fishing resources.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Unemployment insurance for artisanal fishermen, known as “seguro-defeso”, is a temporary financial assistance granted to artisanal professional fishermen who, during the closed season, must stop their activity in order to preserve the species captured in fishing. In order to have access to the right, the worker must prove that he/she is fishing without interruption, either alone or in a family-run economy (Available at: <<https://goo.gl/jbuR8p>>).

IUU fishing is illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. Illegal fishing is one that occurs without respect for regulations; “unreported” corresponds to the fishery not being reported (or being misinformed) to the responsible national or regional authority; and unregulated fishing corresponds to fishing practiced by an unregistered or unlicensed vessel to exploit the resource, or even fishing of an unlicensed resource, or in an area not designated for fishing.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency
Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to target 14.6

SDG 8

SDG 15

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 14 target 6

The global target indicator 14.6 was considered inappropriate, being more related to target 14.4.

1. Proportion of incentives for the recovery of stocks of overfished species in relation to total incentives (Source: Presidency of the Republic and Ministry of the Environment – MMA).

2. Proportion of incentives to expand fishing of unexploited or underutilized species (Source: Presidency of the Republic and Ministry of the Environment – MMA).

Nonetheless, The SDG 14 working group considers it important, even if the government promotes a revision of subventions and subsidies, in order to avoid overcapacity, overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The types of subventions and subsidies that should be revised are the following: *i*) subsidy related to the closed season; *ii*) subsidy for the construction and modernization of fishing vessels; *iii*) subsidy for the purchase of machinery and physical facilities for industrial production; *iv*) subsidy to operational costs, such as fuel price (diesel); and *v*) fiscal and credit incentives.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 14.7

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 14.7 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in Small Island Developing States, least developed countries and all countries.

3. Target 14.7 (Brazil)

By 2030, increase the economic benefits to all countries, especially the Small Island Developing States and least developed countries, from the sustainable management of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The target was altered because, although the wording does not refer to the group of countries to which Brazil belongs, the indicator's wording makes it clear that target 14.7 also applies to the country. Therefore, since the global target is applicable to the reality of the country, the adapted national target should incorporate the expression "to all countries" into its text.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) correspond to a number of developing countries which, according to the United Nations, display low values for socioeconomic development indicators. In the case of the Americas and the Caribbean, the only country in this condition is Haiti. The Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are a group of small insular countries that often share similar challenges to achieve development, including small but growing populations, limited natural resources, remote location and susceptibility to natural disasters. There are 16 Caribbean countries that are members of the United Nations and fall into this group, among them Haiti. In total, there are 57 countries around the world in this condition (Available at: <<https://goo.gl/UiQopK>>).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Tourism (Mtur)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to target 14.7

SDG 1

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 14 target 7

1. Sustainable fishing as a proportion of the GDP in Small Island Developing States, in the least developed countries and in all countries. It is noted that it will be necessary to define what is “sustainable fishing” to quantify the indicator. In addition, measuring the original indicator depends on the activation of the monitoring system mentioned in target 14.4 (Source: Presidency of the Republic, Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries and Ministry of the Environment – MMA).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 14.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 14.a (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology (Tier III).

3. Target 14.a (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) is an UNESCO Commission, established at the XI General Assembly of UNESCO in 1961, based on the recognition that oceans cover about seventy percent of the earth's surface, exerting a profound influence on human beings and in all forms of life on Earth. To understand all that the ocean represents for humanity, various aspects must be studied from many points of view. The IOC's mission is to foster marine scientific research in the oceans through coordinated and integrated actions for data collection, information production, data exchange and transfer of technology.

At the national level, the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC) is responsible for promoting and coordinating the country's participation in IOC activities related to Ocean Sciences, as stated in the Presidential Decree of January 5th, 1994. The Brazilian Navy (MB), through the Department of Hydrography and Navigation (DHN), is the national institution that promotes and coordinates the country's participation in IOC activities related to Ocean Services programs, and also serves as the National Oceanographic Databank (BNDO) and IOC Depository Center, thus integrating the Global Oceanographic Data System (Available at: <<https://goo.gl/HW72iw>>).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Defense (MD)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to target 14.a

SDG 4

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 14 target 14.A

1. Proportion of total budget allocated to research in the area of marine technology (Source: Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication – MCTIC).
2. Number of technologies developed annually, on the oceans and coastal zones, and approved for technology transfer in the Research Units of the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC) (Source: PPA 2016-2019 target 00WJ, Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication – MCTIC).
3. Number and value of research grants and research initiation grants on the oceans and coastal zones granted annually by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) in the country (Source: PPA 2016-2019 target 01A1), Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication – MCTIC).
4. Number and value of research and development projects based on strategic areas and related to the oceans and coastal zones (Source: PPA 2016-2019 target 0453, Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication – MCTIC).
5. Investments in the Brazilian Biodiversity and Natural Resources Information System (SiBBr) related to the oceans and coastal zones (Source: PPA 2016-2019 target 0454, Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication – MCTIC).
6. Number and value of research projects on the oceans and coastal zones (Source: PPA 2016-2019 target 04CW, Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication – MCTIC).
7. Number and budget of meteo-oceanographic observatories installed on oceanic islands (Source: PPA 2016-2019 target 04CZ, Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication – MCTIC).
8. Number of published articles on research projects on the oceans and coastal zones (Source: General Coordination of Oceans, Antarctica and Geosciences, Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication – MCTIC).
9. Number of PhD graduates from ocean and coastal zone research (Source: General Coordination for Oceans, Antarctica and Geosciences, Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication – MCTIC).

The SDG 14 working group also considered important the installation of the Scientific Station on the Archipelago of Fernando de Noronha and maintenance of the Scientific Station of the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago (ASPSP) with at least three people for 365 days a year, to achieve target 14.a.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 14.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 14.b (United Nations)

Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries (Tier III).

3. Target 14.b (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Small-scale artisanal fishing tends to be deeply rooted in local communities, traditions and values. Many small-scale fishermen are self-employed and often provide their homes or communities with fish for direct consumption. Women play an important role in the sector, especially in post-capture and processing activities. It is estimated that approximately 90 per cent of all persons directly dependent on extractive fishing work in the small-scale fishing sector. As such, small-scale fishing function as an economic and social engine, providing food and nutritional security, employment and other multiplier effects for local economies, while supporting the livelihoods of riverine communities (FAO 2017, Voluntary Guidelines to Ensure Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication. Available at: <<https://goo.gl/Hcpbdd>>).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries of the General Secretariat of the Presidency (Seap)
Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency (Sead)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to target 14.b

SDG 1

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 14 target b

1. Progress by countries in the level of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects rights of access to small-scale fisheries (Source: Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries of the Presidency of the Republic and Ministry of the Environment – MMA).
2. Proportion of the territorial sea area (up to 12 miles) regulated for access to and use of marine biodiversity by small-scale artisanal fishermen (Source: Presidency of the Republic and Ministry of the Environment – MMA).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 14.C

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 14.c (United Nations)

Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 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”.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources (Tier III).

3. Target 14.c (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The purpose of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is to establish a new comprehensive legal regime for seas and oceans and, in what concerns environmental standards, establish practical rules relative to environmental patterns and compliance with the provisions that govern marine environment pollution; promote the equitable and efficient use of natural resources, the conservation of living resources and the study, protection and preservation of the marine environment. UNCLOS was promulgated in Brazil in 1995 (Decree No. 1,530, dated June 22nd, 1995, published June 23rd, 1995).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of Defense

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to target 14.c

SDG 15

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 14 target c

The global indicator implies that this is a target that would be measured in a manner that is external to the countries. It is understood that Brazil and other countries should provide the UN with information to quantify their progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing, through legal and/or policy institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources. Therefore, it is not possible to adopt the global indicator. The national indicator is then written as follows:

1. Number of national regulatory frameworks for the sustainable management of marine ecosystems in compliance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Source: Sea, Antarctic and Space Division – DMAE, Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

15

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS



TABLE 1
Summary of the target adaptation proposal for SDG 15

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets*
16	16	9	7	9	4

* Four new targets were created; one in target 15.1; two in target 15.5 and one in target 15.6).

TABLE 2
Working Group: workshop

Staff Member	Agency
1 Allan Milhomens	Secretariat of Extractivism and Sustainable Rural Development/Ministry of the Environment (SEDR/MMA)
2 Ana Laura Cerqueira Trindade	Brazilian Forest Service/Ministry of the Environment (SFB/MMA)
3 Bianca C. Mattos	Secretariat for Biodiversity/Ministry of the Environment (SBio/MMA)
4 Camila N. S. Oliveira	Secretariat for Biodiversity/Ministry of the Environment (SBio/MMA)
5 Carlos Alberto Coury	General Coordination of Environmental Data Management/Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
6 Celso José Monteiro Filho	Geosciences Department/Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (DGC/IBGE)
7 Claudia M. C. de Mello	Department of Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and Forests/Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources/Ministry of the Environment (DBFlo/Ibama/MMA)
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9 Dario Peixoto	Geological Survey of Brazil/Ministry of Mines and Energy (CPRM/MME)
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24	Júlio César Roma	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management/Institute for Applied Economic Research (MPDG/Ipea)
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30	Marina Landeiro	Ministry of the Environment/Rio de Janeiro Botanic Garden (MMA)
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41	Roque Tumolo	Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
42	Samuel Rezende Paiva	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company /Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Embrapa/Mapa)
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TARGET 15.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 15.1 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area (Tier I).

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type (Tier I). (Note.: in Brazil, by type of biome).

3. Target 15.1 (Brazil)

15.1.1br By 2020, at least 30 per cent of the Amazon, 17 per cent of every other terrestrial biomes and 10 per cent of marine and coastal areas will be preserved, by means of systems of protected areas established in the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC) and other categories of officially protected areas such as Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), preservation of Legal Reserves (RLs) and indigenous lands with native vegetation, particularly areas of special importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, ensuring and respecting demarcation, regularization and effective and equitable management to guarantee interconnection, integration and ecological representation in broader land and marine landscapes.

15.1.2b By 2030, ensure the conservation of inland aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity, and strengthen sustainable fisheries in these environments, eliminating overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and eliminating subsidies that contribute for IUU fishing.

4. Target type (Brazil)

Target 15.1.1br

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

Target 15.1.2br

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The global target 15.1 was altered because it does not set quantitative values for each category and it covers a number of distinct themes.

The division into two national targets – 15.1.1br and 15.1.2br - was necessary due to the inclusion of the topic “fishing”, which, in the original structure of the Sustainable Development Goals, is only mentioned in SDG 14, Life below Water.

However, fishing also occurs in inland waters, an ecosystem type associated with SDG 15. In particular, the topic is associated with the global target 15.1, which establishes in its original form: “By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services (...)”. It must be also noted that the lack of targets related to inland fisheries in the SDGs was identified as a relevant gap at the global level. This is particularly valid for Brazil, given the environmental, social and economic importance of the fishing activity in the country’s continental waters.

In its turn, the national target 15.1.1br is a textual adaptation to the national reality in order to correspond to the National Biodiversity Target No. 11, which was approved through Resolution 06 of the National Biodiversity Commission (Conabio), dated September 3rd, 2013, and is connected to the international commitments assumed under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Concepts defined by the Brazilian Panel on Biodiversity (PainelBio) for the National Biodiversity Target 11, corresponding to the Brazilian target 15.1.1br:

1. Terrestrial biomes, marine and coastal areas and inland waters are considered preserved when there is ensured maintenance of the integrity, resilience, and functioning of ecosystems, so as to ensure the representativeness and viability of all levels of biodiversity organization, allowing for their maintenance and sustainable use in order to produce benefits on a sustainable basis while keeping their potential to meet the needs and aspirations of current and future generations and ensuring the survival of living beings in general. This definition is in line with the principles of the National Constitution, the National Environmental Policy (PNMA) and the National System of Protected Areas (SNUC), in addition to complying with the principles of the National Policy for Territorial and Environmental Management of Indigenous Land (PNGATI).
2. Each of the protection regimes of the areas mentioned in target 15.1.1br, i.e. Protected Areas, Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), Legal Reserves (RLs) and indigenous lands, has specific purposes, and the contribution they may offer for preservation is differentiated and complementary. These differences and particularities should therefore be considered in the process of monitoring progress towards target achievement, assigning different weights to each of these protection regimes according to their objectives and their capacity to contribute to ecosystem preservation.
3. Areas of particular interest for biodiversity and ecosystem services are: *i*) areas with remnants of ecosystems that are representative of biomes in good preservation condition; *ii*) specific areas with intrinsic value to key elements and/or processes for keeping ecosystem integrity and functioning (eg. critical habitats, key species, endangered species, wild relatives of major cultivated species, essential processes, etc.); *iii*) essential areas for maintaining the life cycle and evolutionary processes of species that occupy the ecosystem (eg. natural breeding sites or spawning grounds); and *iv*) important areas to the country’s cultural wealth (eg. for maintenance of livelihood, traditional knowledge and cultural traditions). The implementation of the guideline “Priority Areas for Biodiversity Conservation” is extremely timely, since it brings to reality part of the concepts described above.
4. Protected areas, with effective management, are those duly demarcated and regularized (land regularization) that ensure preservation or sustainable use of natural resources and ecological processes, based on the efficient use of resources, infrastructure and qualified

personnel, through planning and participatory management processes. In order to ensure effectiveness of the management process, it is important to consider the complex context in which the area is immersed and to enable an adaptive management process that allows reflections on and continuous adjustment of the adopted model, to ensure positive impacts on the landscape.

5. The equitable management of protected areas considers and respects the rights of communities, based on the legislation and international agreements, in order to guarantee the representative participation of actors interested in the aforementioned management. In the particular case of Indigenous Territories and Protected Areas (CUs) for sustainable use, equitable management must respect convention and tradition, customary practices and the right to consultation (eg. community protocols), and not compromise the right of future generations as usufructuaries.

6. The importance of relying on a landscape-scale approach to conservation to ensure target achievement is that it allows other spatial conservation measures to be considered, in order to ensure the connectivity of areas of particular interest for biodiversity and ecosystem services, resilience, ecological representation and community interests. In addition, it is important to consider the interdependence of processes, at different scales (eg, river basin management, “flying rivers”, among others). In this context, the different regimes of area protection can be considered for landscape planning and management, considering the principles of equity, effectiveness and representativeness.

7. Ecological representation is the extent in which terrestrial, marine or inland water-based territories are included in protected areas to encompass the spatial and functional heterogeneity of each biome. In the case of ecological representation, areas that are highly threatened and of restricted occurrence should be considered according to the level of threat and their spatial distribution. Ensuring ecological representation is a common responsibility of different governmental spheres (federal, state, and municipal) and society as a whole.

Concepts defined by Law No. 9.985/2000 (SNUC Law)

8. Preserved area: territorial area and its environmental resources, including jurisdictional waters, with relevant natural characteristics, legally established by public powers, for preservation purposes and with defined limits, under a special administrative regime, to which adequate protection guarantees are applied.

9. Nature preservation: the management of human use of nature, including preservation, maintenance, sustainable use, restoration and recovery of the natural environment, so that it can produce the greatest benefit, on a sustainable basis, to the present generations, maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations, and ensuring the survival of living beings in general.

Concepts defined by Law No. 12.651/2012

10. Permanent Preservation Area - APP: protected area, covered or not by native vegetation, with the environmental function of preserving water resources, landscape, geological stability and biodiversity, facilitating the fauna and flora gene flow, protecting the soil and ensuring the well-being of human populations.

11. Legal Reserve: an area located inside a rural property or possession, delimited according to art. 12, with the purpose of ensuring the sustainable economic use of the natural resources of the rural property, assisting the preservation and rehabilitation of ecological processes and promoting biodiversity conservation, as well as sheltering and protecting wildlife and native flora.

Important concepts correlated to target 15.1.2br

12. Inland aquatic ecosystems – encompass freshwater ecosystems, i.e. rivers, lakes and lagoons.

13. Sustainable fishing is fishing that occurs at biologically sustainable levels, i.e. levels that allow populations of certain species, in this case fish (or fishery resources), to be exploited in a way that keeps them at appropriate levels.

14. The amounts that may be extracted from nature are based on scientific assessments of fish stocks, which take into account their productivity in particular. That is, stock assessments estimate the amount of fish that can be caught (the amount that a given stock is able to withstand). From the biological point of view, this means estimating an amount that, when removed, allows the stock to regenerate naturally and return to its previous level. If a fishery is overexploited, the number of individuals in the population begins to decrease, which can lead to the complete exhaustion of the resource, resulting in biological, social and economic losses (to the limit of extinction of the exploited species).

15. IUU fishing is illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing. IUU fishing is one that occurs without respect for regulations; “unreported” corresponds to the fishery not being reported (or being misinformed) to the responsible national or regional authority; and unregulated fishing corresponds to fishing practiced by an unregistered or unlicensed vessel to exploit the resource, or even fishing of an unlicensed resource, or in an area not designated for fishing.

16. Subsidies are incentives that integrate a country’s set of economic policies by means of aid, benefits or exemptions granted in the name of public interest, with the purpose of developing economic sectors that are considered relevant or strategic. In the case of fisheries, there are several types of subsidies (sometimes also called subventions) which must be considered: *i*) unemployment insurance for artisanal fishermen; *ii*) subsidy for the construction, modernization of fishing vessels; *iii*) subsidy for the purchase of machinery and physical facilities for industrial production; *iv*) subsidy to operational costs, such as fuel price (diesel); and *v*) fiscal and credit incentives.

17. Unemployment insurance for artisanal fishermen, known as “seguro-defeso”, is a temporary financial assistance granted to artisanal professional fishermen who, during the closed season, must stop their activity to preserve the species captured in fishing. In order to have access to the benefit, the worker must prove that he/she is fishing without interruption, either alone or in a family-run economy.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Target 15.1.1br

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead)

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Justice and Public Security

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Defense

Ministry of National Integration (MI)

Target 15.1.2br

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Defense (MD)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 15.1

SDG 1

SDG 2

SDG 6

SDG 8

SDG 10

SDG 13

SDG 14

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 15: Targets 15.1.1br and 15.1.2br

Target 15.1.1br

1. Original indicator was kept (Tier I).

Source: National Forest Information System (SNIF).

Responsible agency: Brazilian Forest Service (SFB)/Ministry of the Environment (MMA) – SFB/MMA. Periodicity: annual.

Last updated: 2017.

2. Original indicator was kept, altering only the geographic bracket of “type of ecosystem” to “type of biome” (Tier I).

- Source: National Register of Protected Areas - CNUC.
- Responsible institution: MMA Department of Protected Areas.
- Periodicity: continuous updating.
- Last update: 2018.

3. Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserve Areas (RLs) (Tier II).

- Source: National Rural Environmental Registry System (Sicar) .
- Source: National Register of Protected Areas (CNUC).
- Responsible institution: Brazilian Forest Service / Ministry of the Environment (SFB/MMA).
- Periodicity: continuous updating.
- Last update: (under construction).

Target 15.1.2br

4. Proportion of inland fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels.

- Source: Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries of the Presidency of the Republic and Ministry of the Environment (MMA).

5. Annual collection, consolidation and dissemination of the national fishery statistics bulletin.

- Source: Pluriannual Plan 2016-2019, target 04HM, Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries of the Presidency of the Republic and Ministry of the Environment (MMA).

6. Number of Management Plans implemented for major inland fisheries.

- Source: Pluriannual Plan 2016-2019, target 04HJ, Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries of the Presidency of the Republic and Ministry of the Environment (MMA).

7. Proportion of reduction of the risk of extinction of species affected by fishing and listed in the Official National Lists of species threatened by extinction.

- Source: Multiannual Plan 2016-2019, target 0484, Ministry of the Environment (MMA).

8. Annual number of operations of inspection of the fishing activity carried out in inland waters.

- Source: Pluriannual Plan 2016-2019, target 04GE, Ministry of Defense.

9. Subsidies and subventions* revised to avoid overcapacity, overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing in inland waters.

- Types of subsidies and subventions that must be considered: *i*) subsidy related to the closed season; *ii*) subsidy for construction, modernization and leasing of fishing vessels; *iii*) subsidy for the purchase of machinery and physical facilities for industrial production; *iv*) subsidy to operational costs, such as fuel price (diesel); and *v*) fiscal and credit incentives.

10. Proportion of incentives aiming to recover stocks of inland waters species in overfishing situations in relation to total incentives.

- Source: Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries of the Presidency of the Republic and Ministry of the Environment (MMA).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 15.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 15.2 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management (Tier III).

3. Target 15.2 (Brazil)

By 2030, achieve zero illegal deforestation in all Brazilian biomes, expand the area of forests under sustainable environmental management and recover 12 million hectares of forests and other forms of degraded native vegetation in all biomes and preferably in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs) and, in areas of alternative land use, expand the area of planted forests in 1.4 million hectares.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The global target was altered because it is below the national potential, given that the country is already carrying out the planned actions, in line with national policies and international commitments such as the Paris Agreement. The area of forests to be planted, in turn, was stipulated based on planning by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa) by the year 2030 and is a way to increase the supply of forest products (timber and non-timber), also contributing to the conservation of native forests and the fight against desertification. It was decided to use the terminology “to recover” and not “to restore” forests and other forms of degraded native vegetation because this is the terminology used in Decree No. 8.972, of 2017, which addresses the objectives of the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (Proveg).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Concepts provided for in Law No. 12.651, of May 25th, 2012

1. Forest concession: onerous delegation, given by the conceding authority, of the right to practice sustainable forest management for exploitation of products and services in a management unit, by means of bidding to the legal entity, in a consortium or not, that meets the

requirements of the respective bidding document and demonstrate capacity for execution, at its own risk and for a determined period.

2. Public forests: forests, natural or planted, located in the various Brazilian biomes, within properties under the domain of the Union, States, Municipalities, the Federal District or entities of indirect administration.

3. Permanent Preservation Area – APP: protected area, covered or not by native vegetation, with the environmental function of preserving water resources, landscape, geological stability and biodiversity, facilitating the fauna and flora gene flow, protecting the soil and ensuring the well-being of human populations.

4. Legal Reserve: an area located inside a rural property or possession, delimited according to art. 12, with the purpose of ensuring the sustainable economic use of the natural resources of the rural property, assisting the preservation and rehabilitation of ecological processes and promoting biodiversity conservation, as well as sheltering and protecting wildlife and native flora.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Justice and Public Security

Ministry of Culture (MinC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 15.2

SDG 1

SDG 2

SDG 6

SDG 8

SDG 10

SDG 13

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 15 target 15.2

1. Area of Federal Public Forests under Forest Concession.

The indicator registers the area of federal public forests conceded to private companies for sustainable forest production. (<<https://goo.gl/gciKFt>>)

- Data source: Brazilian Forest Service (SFB) (Database of the Forest Concession Executive Management – GECCOF). Available at: <<https://goo.gl/cmpyZy>>.
- Update periodicity: annual.

2. Evolution of the restored area in APPs and RLs.

Description: Area (hectares) of APPs and RLs registered in SICAR that are being restored. It should report on the evolution of the total area (hectares) restored compared to the degraded area in the country.

- Data source: SICAR.
- Periodicity: annual.
- Target: recover 12 millions hectares by 2030.
- Related commitments: Proveg, National Biodiversity Target No. 14, Paris Agreement.

3. Annual deforestation rate of the Legal Amazon.

Description: Represents the estimate of the deforested area by clear-cutting in the Legal Amazon, calculated from the mapping of the new deforestation areas observed in satellite images compared to the map of the previous year.

- Data source: National Institute for Space Research (INPE). Prodes Project Database: <<https://goo.gl/uQSDXF>>.
- Periodicity: annual – August 1st (year-1) to July 31st of same year.

Note: A method to periodically evaluate the deforestation rate of other Brazilian biomes is under development, as has been done for the Amazon since 1988.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 15.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 15.3 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (Tier II).

3. Target 15.3 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The original 15.3 target makes clear reference to combating desertification and to Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN). During the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP13) of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), in Ordos, China (Sept. 2017), Brazil officially adhered to the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) program. The program is derived from target 15.3 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda: “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” and is part of the UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018-2030.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

1. Neutrality of Land Degradation

As defined in the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought, it is a state in which the amount of healthy and productive land resources needed to support ecosystem services remains stable or increases within specific temporal and spatial scales.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 15.3

SDG 1

SDG 2

SDG 6

SDG 8

SDG 10

SDG 12

SDG 13

SDG 15 Target 15.3

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 15 target 15.3

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 15.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 15.4 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity (Tier I).

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index (Tier II).

3. Target 15.4 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Considering the country's commitments to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Decision VII/27 of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD, which adopts the work programme on Mountain Biological Diversity, Brazil has established a Temporary Technical Chamber of Mountain Ecosystems, within the framework of the National Biodiversity Commission (Cona-bio). This Technical Chamber prepared a draft for a National Mountain Ecosystem Research and Conservation Program, which was subsequently discussed and approved at the 43rd Cona-bio Ordinary Meeting. This way, Brazil has initiated actions aiming to achieve the global target, which need to be continued.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 15.4

SDG 6

SDG 13

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 15 target 15.4

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 15.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 15.5 (United Nations)

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

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

15.5.1 Red List Index (Tier I).

3. Target 15.5 (Brazil)

15.5.1br By 2020, the rate of loss of natural habitats will be reduced by 50 per cent (compared to 2009 rates) and degradation and fragmentation in all biomes will be significantly reduced.

15.5.2br By 2020, the risk of extinction of endangered species will be significantly reduced, tending to zero, and their conservation status, especially of those who suffer the greatest decline, will have been improved.

15.5.3br By 2020, the genetic diversity of microorganisms, cultivated plants, bred and domesticated animals and wild varieties, including species of socioeconomic and/or cultural value, will have been maintained and strategies will have been developed and implemented to minimize genetic variability loss.

4. Target type (Brazil)

Target 15.5.1br

End-oriented Target implementation Target

15.5.2br

End-oriented Target implementation Target

Target 15.5.3br

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The global target was altered because Brazil has already been carrying out significant actions in some of the mentioned areas. Thus, it was decided to divide it into three national targets, which correspond, respectively, to the National Biodiversity Targets Nos. 5, 12 and 13, approved in Resolution No. 06 of the National Biodiversity Commission (Conabio), dated September 3rd, 2013, and are related to international commitments assumed by Brazil within the scope of the CBD. The division into three national targets also covers the three levels of

biodiversity defined by the CBD, which are genes, species and ecosystems, the latter mentioned in national target 15.5.1br.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Concepts defined by the Brazilian Panel on Biodiversity (PainelBio).

1. Loss of native environments

The suppression of a native environment, with the loss of the biotic and abiotic characteristics that define it, like clear cutting of the native vegetation, the loss of floodplains and other aquatic environments (inland, marine or coastal) due to changes in the hydrological regime, pollution or silting, the loss of marine environments by bottom dredging.

2. Degradation of native environments

Process resulting from damage to native environments; as a consequence, some of their properties are lost or reduced, such as functionality, resiliency, quality or life-sustaining capacity of its components and capacity for continuous environmental services. Areas that are subject to sustainable management or sustainable extractivism would not be included in this definition.

3. Fragmentation of native environments

The process in which a continuous habitat is divided into isolated patches or fragments. It is the rupture of the continuity of a natural environment or habitat, with simultaneous rupture of intra and interspecific interactions and changes in the genetic structure of populations. It poses a serious threat to biodiversity, since it leads to loss of habitat and changes in the abundance and behavior of individuals, and may cause local extinctions.

4. Significantly reduce degradation and fragmentation

In the target's context, a reduction of 50 per cent or above in degradation and fragmentation rates compared to 2009 can be interpreted as a significant reduction.

5. Risk of extinction

The concept of extinction risk is the result of a risk assessment process based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) methodology and adopted by the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), through MMA Ordinance No. 43, of January 31st, 2014, which establishes the National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species (Pró-Espécies).

6. Improvement of the conservation situation

It occurs when a species, classified in a category of the IUCN Red List, moves from a higher risk category to a lower risk, reflecting its abundance and distribution in nature. For example, from "Endangered" (EN) to "Vulnerable" (VU).

7. Tending to Zero

It is the reduction of the threat to a species to the lowest possible risk, aiming to achieve the "Least Concern" category (LC).

8. Suffering greater decline

Species that are in the categories "Extinct in the Wild" (EW) and "Critically Endangered" (CR).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and targets that correlate to target 15.5

SDG 1

SDG 2

SDG 3

SDG 6

SDG 7

SDG 8

SDG 9

SDG 10

SDG 11

SDG 12

SDG 13

SDG 14

SDG 16

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 15 Target 15.5

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 15.6

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 15.6 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (Tier III).

3. Target 15.6 (Brazil)

15.6.1br Ensure a fair and equitable sharing of the benefits that stem from the use of genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge, and promote adequate access to genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge.

15.6.2br By 2030, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples, family farmers and traditional communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the consuetudinary use of biological resources, will have been respected, in accordance with their uses, customs and traditions, with the national legislation and relevant international commitments, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the CBD with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, family farmers and traditional communities at all relevant levels.

4. Target type (Brazil)

Target 15.6.1br

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

15.6.2br

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The national target proposal derives from the internationally agreed wording among the more than 190 parts of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), approved as it is in the 2010-2020 Biodiversity Targets, Aichi Targets, in Nagoya, 2010.

The target seeks to implement a number of provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly articles 8 (which deals with the participation of peoples and the communities in the decisions regarding traditional knowledge) and 10 C (which deals with the importance of recognizing the consuetudinary use of biological resources for biodiversity conservation,

and the importance of traditional knowledge for sustainable use). In addition, the target is closely related to the Nagoya Protocol, a supplementary agreement established under the CBD, which addresses the importance of protecting traditional knowledge associated with the use of genetic resources.

Target 15.6.2br corresponds *ipsis litteris* to the National Biodiversity Target No. 18, approved through Resolution No. 06 of the National Biodiversity Commission (Conabio), dated September 3rd, 2013. In fact, target is in accelerated implementation stage, concomitantly with the implementation of Law No. 13.123 of 2015, which acknowledges: *i*) the uses, customs and traditions of peoples and communities as relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; *ii*) the traditional associated knowledge as National Intangible Heritage, which is, therefore, object of protection and safeguard policies; *iii*) in article 10 of the aforementioned Law, the right of peoples and communities to participate in decision-making processes on matters related to traditional knowledge. This right is carried out through the participation, by voting, of representatives of traditional peoples and communities in the Genetic Heritage Management Council (CGEN) and in the Management Committee of the National Fund for Benefit Sharing (CG-FNRB).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Concepts defined by the Brazilian Panel on Biodiversity (PainelBio) for the National Biodiversity Target No. 18

1. Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices in the context of this target mean:

Individual and collective knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples, family farmers and Traditional Communities, with socio-environmental, cultural, spiritual and economic value, among others. For this target, we consider that this knowledge is innovative because it is dynamic, being able to re-signify practices, such as those of management, use, and the ritualistic, spiritualistic, health, cultural practices, among others.

2. Traditional knowledge and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity:

All traditional knowledge and practices that are directly or indirectly related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, whether of management, use, ritualistic, spiritual, health, cultural, among others.

3. Consuetudinary use of biological resources:

Agreements, rules and institutions formally or informally defined and related to the use of natural resources within and among Traditional Communities, Indigenous Peoples and family farmers.

4. Respected, according to their uses, customs and traditions, the national legislation and relevant international commitments:

Respect in this case consists of: regulating and enforcing legislation concerning Indigenous Peoples, family farmers and Traditional Communities, including their right to land; recognizing their right to be consulted before their knowledge are accessed and used by others (prior informed consent), ensuring effective participation in the conception and implementation of national legislation and international commitments.

5. Fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the CBD:

Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples, family farmers and Traditional Communities and customary use of natural resources will be fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the CBD if they are respected as described in the previous

item. Integration, in this case, will occur through the appreciation of culture, and traditional knowledge and practices must be considered in the definition of strategies, policies and actions.

6. Full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, family farmers and Traditional Communities at all relevant levels:

Means to ensure consultation, involvement, qualified action and binding of their decisions to the process being undertaken. Relevant levels include local, regional, national and international political spaces, such as: community protocols, representative institutions, the National Commission for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT), the National Council of Indigenous Policy (CNPI), and the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security (Consea).

Concepts provided by Law No. 13.123/2015

7. Genetic heritage - information of genetic origin of plants, animals, microbes or other species, including substances originated from the metabolism of these living beings.

8. Associated traditional knowledge - information or practice of indigenous populations, traditional communities or traditional farmers on direct or indirect properties or uses associated with genetic heritage.

9. Traditional community - a culturally differentiated group that recognizes itself as such, has its own form of social organization and occupies and uses territories and natural resources as a condition for its cultural, social, religious, ancestral and economic reproduction using knowledge, innovations and practices generated and conveyed by tradition.

10. Access to genetic heritage - research or technological development based on a sample of genetic heritage.

11. Traditional farmer - a person, including family farmers, who uses local or creole traditional varieties or locally adapted or creole breeds and maintains and conserves genetic diversity.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

- Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
- Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 15.6

SDG 1

SDG 2

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 15 target 15.6

1. Number of benefit-sharing agreements signed between the Union, indigenous peoples, traditional peoples, and communities and traditional farmers.

- Associated commitment: National Biodiversity Target No. 16.
- Data source: Genetic Heritage Management Council (CGEN/MMA). In addition, consider the indicators provided by the Pluriannual Plan (2016-2019).

2. Number of registers with respect to the access to genetic heritage and associated traditional knowledge.

3. Number of notifications of finished product registered by the Genetic Heritage Management Council (CGEN).

Description: The indicator describes the efficiency in the implementation of Law No. 13.123 of 2015, specifically in relation to the legal instrument of the Benefit Sharing Agreement.

- Source: DCGEN/SBio/MMA – Support Department of the Genetic Heritage Management Council/Secretariat of Biodiversity/MMA.
- Periodicity: annual.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 15.7

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 15.7 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (Tier I).

3. Target 15.7 (Brazil)

Take urgent action to end poaching, illegal fishing, and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna, including inland fishery resources, and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

References to fishing and inland fishery resources were included in the target, in line with the inclusion of these topics in the SDG 15 (see rationale for the inclusion of the new target 15.1.2br). In addition, the term “selvagem” found in the national translation is inadequate, since it is not used in national policies and current legislation, and was therefore replaced with “silvestre” (wildlife).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Environmental Crimes Law – Law No. 9.605, of February 12th, 1998.

1. Article 29, Paragraph 3 – § 3 Specimens of wildlife fauna are all of those belonging to native, migratory and any other species, aquatic or terrestrial, which have all or part of their life cycle occurring within the limits of the Brazilian territory, or in Brazilian jurisdictional waters.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Justice and Public Security

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 15.7

SDG 14

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 15 Target 15.7

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 15.8

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 15.8 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species (Tier III).

3. Target 15.8 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

In line with international commitments signed under the Convention on Biological Diversity, Brazil has been developing initiatives aiming to reach the global target, including: *i*) updating and implementation of the National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species, approved via the Conabio Resolution No. 07, of May 29th, 2018; and *ii*) the elaboration of the National Plans for Prevention, Control and Monitoring of Invasive Alien Species. A system of early warning and detection of invasive alien species is also being designed, including, among other actions, the consolidation of a national list of invasive alien species and the development and application of risk analysis protocols for species importation and registration of products based on biological and microbiological control agents. Thus, a decision was made to maintain, without alterations, the original target's wording.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Concepts defined by the Brazilian Panel on Biodiversity (PainelBio) for the National Biodiversity Target No. 9.

1. Exotic species

Any species or lower taxa and interspecific hybrids introduced outside their natural distribution area, past or present, including individuals at any stage of development or part thereof that may lead to reproduction.

2. Invasive exotic species

One whose introduction, reintroduction or dispersion threatens or negatively impacts the environment (ecosystems, habitats, species or populations), society or the economy.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

8. Other SDGs and global targets that correlate to Target 15.8

SDG 1

SDG 2

SDG 3

SDG 12

SDG 14

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 15 Target 15.8

1. Prevention or control of invasive alien species.

Description: Number of control plans of invasive alien species aiming the prevention, early detection, eradication, and monitoring of such species.

Data source: SBio/MMA.

Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 15.9

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 15.9 (United Nations)

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 (Tier III).

3. Target 15.9 (Brazil)

By 2020, biodiversity, geodiversity and sociodiversity values will be integrated into national and local strategies for development, poverty eradication and inequality reduction, being incorporated into national accounts, as appropriate to each case, and into planning procedures and reporting systems.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

It was decided to adopt *ipsis litteris* the wording of the National Biodiversity Target No. 2, due to the fact that it was widely debated in consultation processes with society, and was later approved through Resolution No. 06 of the National Biodiversity Commission (ConaBio), dated September 3rd, 2013.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Concepts defined by the Brazilian Panel on Biodiversity (PainelBio) for the National Biodiversity Target No. 2.

1. Biodiversity, geodiversity and sociodiversity values are benefits offered by biodiversity, geodiversity, sociodiversity, and their interactions and processes, including ecosystem services (provision, regulation, support and cultural benefits).
2. Development strategies are procedures that include policies, programs, plans, actions and their corresponding legal instruments at all levels of governance.
3. National accounts refer to the system that quantifies monetary stocks and flows in economic sectors, and should also include natural resources that are not accounted for.

4. Planning procedures are aspects and processes included in action planning at all levels of governance.

5. Reporting systems refer to the systematization of the reporting process and provision of information, making it accessible.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
- Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)
- Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
- Ministry of Defense
- Ministry of National Integration (MI)
- Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 15.9

SDG 1

SDG 2

SDG 3

SDG 6

SDG 7

SDG 8

SDG 9

SDG 10

SDG 11

SDG 12

SDG 13

SDG 14

SDG 16

II - IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 15 target 15.9

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 15.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 15.a (United Nations)

Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems (Tier I/III).

3. Target 15.a (Brazil)

Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems, to enable the implementation of national and international commitments related to biodiversity.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The inclusion of the reference to “enable the implementation of national and international commitments related to biodiversity” is in line with National Biodiversity Target No. 20, approved through Resolution No. 06 of the National Commission on Biodiversity (CONABIO), of September 3rd, 2013, namely: Immediately after the approval of the Brazilian targets, evaluations will be carried out regarding the resources needed for implementation, followed by mobilization and allocation of financial resources to enable the implementation of the national and international commitments related to biodiversity. The accomplishment of this global target demands a greater amount of financial resources for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 15.a

SDG 1
SDG 2
SDG 3
SDG 6
SDG 7
SDG 8
SDG 9
SDG 10
SDG 11
SDG 12
SDG 13
SDG 14
SDG 16

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 15 target 15.a

1. Federal Spending on Biodiversity.

Description: Value in Brazilian Reals (R\$) of the federal government environmental expenditures, calculated by means of a research carried out by Ipea, within the scope of the Project for Sizing and Monitoring Federal Environmental Spending. The various federal government institutions that implement actions in the environmental sphere will be included in order to present a more comprehensive and effective measurement of federal environmental expenditure over the years and of the historical series that must cover the initiatives of the programs of all the Pluriannual Plans (PPAs) to date.

- Periodicity: annual.
- Data sources: Integrated System of Federal Government Financial Administration (SIAFI) of the Ministry of Finance (MF); Integrated Budget Data System (Sidor) of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG). Biofin / MF.

Related commitment: National Biodiversity Target No. 02.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 15.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL DA TARGET

1. Target 15.b (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

3. Target 15.b (Brazil)

Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance and provide adequate incentives to sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target was altered because it mentions financing sustainable management and adequate incentives to developing countries, which would not be applicable to a national target.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 15.b

SDG 1

SDG 2

SDG 3

SDG 6

SDG 7

SDG 8

SDG 9

SDG 10

SDG 11

SDG 12

SDG 13

SDG 14

SDG 16

I. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 15 target 15.b

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 15.C

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 15.c (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked (no Tier was set by the Secretariat – IAEG-SDG Tier II).

3. Target 15.c (Brazil)

Enhance global support and federative cooperation to combat poaching, illegal fishing and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and providing small-scale artisanal fishers with access to natural resources.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

In addition to strengthening global support, it was considered appropriate, at the national level, to include the notion of greater support for a “federative cooperation”, in order to increase cooperation between the Union, states and municipalities so that the target can be accomplished. References to fishing and users of inland fishery resources were included in the target, in line with the addition of the topic in the SDG 15 (see rationale for new target 15.1.2br, above). Small-scale artisanal fisheries tend to be deeply rooted in local communities, traditions and values. Many small-scale fishers are self-employed and often provide fish for direct consumption of their households or communities. Women play an important role in the sector, especially in post-capture and processing activities. It is estimated that approximately 90 per cent of all persons directly dependent on extractive fishing work in the small-scale fishing sector. As such, small-scale fisheries function as an economic and social engine, providing food and nutritional security, employment and other multiplier effects for local economies, while supporting the livelihoods of riverine communities.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries (Seap) of the General Secretariat of the Presidency

Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development (Sead) of the Cabinet of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 15.c

SDG 1

SDG 2

SDG 3

SDG 10

SDG 11

SDG 14

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 15 target 15.c

1. Regulated area for access and use of inland aquatic biodiversity for small-scale artisanal fishers in Sustainable Use Protected Areas.

- Source: Special Secretariat for Aquaculture and Fisheries of the Presidency of the Republic and Ministry of the Environment (MMA).

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

16

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS



TABLE 1
Summary of the Target Adaptation Proposal for SDG 16

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of Implementation Targets	No. of proposed new targets
12	12	9	10	2	0

TABLE 2
Working Group

Staff member	Agency
1 Adailton A. B. Leite	National Secretariat for Social Assistance/Ministry of Social Development (SNAS/MDS)
2 Akemi Kamimura	National Secretariat for Citizenship/Ministry of Human Rights (SNC/MDH)
3 Alessandra Araujo	General Immigration Coordination/Ministry of Labor (CGIG/MTbr)
4 Alexander Moreira	Secretariat for Basic Education/Ministry of Education (SEB/MEC)
5 Alexandre Cunha	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
6 Alexandre Fernandes Ono	Ministry of Culture (Minc)
7 Aline Biejona	Health Surveillance Secretariat/Ministry of Health (SVS/MS)
8 Almir Oliveira Junior	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
9 Andréa da Silva	National Secretariat for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Older Persons/Ministry of Human Rights (SNDPI/MDH)
10 Angela Rodrigues	National Secretariat for Public Safety/Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security (Senasp/MESP)
11 Antonio Teixeira Lima Jr.	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
12 Aureliano V. R. Junior	Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller-General of the Union (CGU)
13 Carlos Andre Santos	National Penitentiary Department/Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security (Depen/MESP)
14 Carlos Jeremias M. Souza	Brazilian Intelligence Agency (Abin)
15 Carmen Roseli C. Menezes	Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)
16 Caroline Santos	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
17 Claudio R. S. Silva	National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra)
18 Darcy de S. Branco Neto	Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller-General of the Union (CGU)
19 Débora Lobato	Department of Human Rights and Social Affairs/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)
20 Devair Balena Junior	General Coordination of Strategic Management and Institutional Innovation/ Executive Secretariat/Ministry of Justice (CGGE/SE/MJ)
21 Edward L. V. Borba	Secretariat for Transparency and Corruption Prevention/Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller-General of the Union (STPC/CGU)

	Staff member	Agency
22	Enid Rocha Andrade Silva	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
23	Fabiana Moreira	Department of Human Rights and Social Affairs/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)
24	Fabiana Nepomuceno	Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller-General of the Union (CGU)
25	Fabiano S. Brandao	General Coordination of Strategic Management and Institutional Innovation/ Executive Secretariat/Ministry of Justice (CGGE/SE/MJ)
26	Felícia Santos	National Secretariat for the Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents/inistry of Human Rights (SPDCA/MDH)
27	Fernando Cardoso Ferraz	National Treasury Secretariat/Ministry of Finance (STN/MF)
28	Flávia Costa Marques	Federal Secretariat for Internal Control/Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller-General of the Union (SFC/CGU)
29	Flávio Fonte-Boa	Secretariat of Policies and Programs of Research and Development/ Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (Seped/ MCTIC)
30	Frederico de M. A. Coutinho*	National Secretariat for Citizenship/Ministry of Human Rights (SNC/MDH)
31	Gabriely Dalvi V. Da Rocha	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
32	Helder R. S. Ferreira	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
33	Hélica Maximo	Department of Federal Revenue/Ministry of Finance (RFB/MF)
34	Helio Sant'ana	Institutional Security Office (GSI)
35	Igor Fonseca	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
36	Isabella Cristina Lunelli	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
37	Jacilda B. de Amorim	National Secretariat for Public Safety/Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security (Senesp/Mesp)
38	João Gabriel M. Al. Pereira	Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller-General of the Union (CGU)
39	João Victor de Souza Batista	Special Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality/ Ministry of Human Rights (SEPPIR/MDH)
40	Jonas Richter	Brazilian Intelligence Agency (Abin)
41	Jorge André F. F. De Lima	Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller-General of the Union (CGU)
42	José E. M. De Sá Brandão	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
43	Joseane Salmilo Sitônio	National Secretary for Sports, Education, Leisure and Social Inclusion/ Ministry of Sports
44	Juliana Porto	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
45	Juliane Medeiros Moraes	National Secretariat for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Older Persons/Ministry of Human Rights (SNDPI/MDH)
46	Julio Cesar Bertuzzi	National Justice Secretariat/Ministry of Justice (SNJ/MJ)
47	Karla De Lima Rocha	National Treasury Secretariat/ Ministério da Fazenda (STN/MF)
48	Laina Peternella Ferreira	Secretariat for Planning and Economic Affairs/Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (Seplan/MP)
49	Leonardo Athias	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
50	Lisiane Aguiar Taquary	Ministry of Culture (Minc)

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59	Milena Lins	Ministry of Education (MEC)
63	Moema Freire	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
64	Osório Vilela Filho	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
65	Pedro Viana	National Secretariat of Policies for Women/Presidency of the Republic (SPM)
66	Rafael Lucas C. Melo	Federal Highway Police Department (PRF)
67	Raphael Machado	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
69	Renata Furtado	Institutional Security Office (GSI)
70	Rosane T. de S. E Oliveira	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
71	Taia Duarte Mota	Secretary for Health Attention/Ministry of Health (SAS/MS)
72	Thiago de Jesus Rosa	Attorney General of the Union (AGU)
73	Tiago de Jesus L. Souza	Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development/Cabinet of the Chief of Staff (Sead)
74	Tomás Vianna	Federal Highway Police Department (PRF)
75	Valdir Melo	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
76	Vinicius Trindade	Policy Division for Sustainable Development/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DSD/MRE)
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*Staff member did not take part in the meetings, but sent suggestions via e-mail.

TARGET 16.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 16.1 (United Nations)

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (Tier I).

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause (Tier III).

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months (Tier II).

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (Tier II).

3. Target 16.1 (Brazil)

Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, including a reduction of 1/3 of femicide rates and of homicides of children, adolescents, youth, black and indigenous peoples, women and LGBT.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The original target is imprecise. How to determine what “significantly” or “all forms of violence” mean? The new proposal does not solve this matter completely, but at least it brings forth the issue of homicides, and sets a target of 1/3 reduction in homicide rates of youth, women and black persons.

Homicide, apart from being one of the few kinds of violence for which there is reliable data available, is one of the most serious forms of violence in Brazil, both because of the violation of the right to life and because of the high number of occurrences. The country has one of the highest homicide rates in the world, which is even higher among black and young people. The serious problem of femicide is also alarming, a specific kind of violence.

A 1/3 reduction in homicides by 2030, as proposed in the National Target, is a very ambitious one, and the National Secretariat for Public Safety pointed out that it has little governability over the target due to the fact that repression and prevention of intentional homicides is of the competence of civil and military police.

However, the Working Group considers that the target should be kept because it is deemed achievable, even if ambitious. From 2019 to 2030, Brazil will have twelve years to implement public policies and establish/strengthen actions and initiatives of the federal and subnational governments, the Judiciary, the Public Prosecutor's Office (MP), companies and civil society organizations. Moreover, there are technologies or policies notably capable of reducing homicides, such as gun control, for example. Finally, it is argued that the reduction in the proportion of youth among the population may itself have an impact on the reduction of homicide rates of black people and women, since that is the main age group victimized by homicides.¹

The estimate of a 1/3 reduction in homicide rates takes as reference the Brazilian states that have reduced homicides at rates higher than or similar to those proposed in the National Target:

I – Pernambuco, Pact for Life Program (Pacto pela Vida): homicide rate declined from 53.0 per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2007 to 33.9 in 2013 (- 36%), of young people, from 109.3 to 70.9 (- 35.5%); of black people, from 76.1 to 46.7 (- 38.1%); and of women, 6.4 to 5.3 (- 18.2%).

II – São Paulo: the homicide rate declined from 21.9 per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2005 to 12.2 in 2015 (- 44.2%), of young people ranging from 43.3 to 21, 9 (- 49.4%); of black people, from 31.1 to 15.4 (- 50.4%); and of women, from 3.7 to 2.4 (- 35.1%).

III – Espírito Santo, Present State Program (Estado Presente): homicide rate declined from 56.9 per 100 thousand inhabitants in 2009 to 36.9 in 2015 (- 35.1%); of young people, from 117, 0 to 83.8 (- 28.4%); of black people, from 64.2 to 51.3 (- 20.1%); and of women, 11.6 to 6.9 (- 40.5%).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

According to the definition of the Interagency Health Information Network (Ripsa), the homicide rate reflects the number of deaths by homicide (Codes X85-Y09 and Y35-36 in ICD-10, which includes aggressions and legal interventions) per 100,000 inhabitants, considering the resident population of a certain geographic area, in the year of reference.²

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Human Rights (Special Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality, National Secretariat for Citizenship, National Human Rights Ombudsman)

Cabinet of the Chief of Staff (Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development, and Incra)

Ministry of Justice – MJ (Funai)

Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security (National Secretariat for Public Safety)

Ministry of Sports (National Secretary for Sports, Education, Leisure and Social Inclusion)

Ministry of Education – MEC (Basic Education Secretariat)

Secretariat of Government (National Youth Secretariat and National Secretariat of Policies for Women)

Ministry of Social Development (National Secretariat of Citizenship Income) Ministry of Culture (Secretariat for Cultural Infrastructure)

Ministry of Health (Health Surveillance Secretariat)

1. CERQUEIRA, D.; MOURA, R. L. Demografia e homicídios no Brasil. In: CAMARANO, A. A. (Org.). *Novo regime demográfico: uma nova relação entre população e desenvolvimento?* Rio de Janeiro: Ipea, 2014. p. 355-373.

2. Available at: <<https://bit.ly/2kO1DVZ>>.

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 16.1

SDG 1 (all targets)

SDG 4 (all targets)

SDG 5 (all targets)

SDG 11(all targets)

SDG 16 (targets 16.2 and 16.a)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 16 target 16.1

1. Deaths related to police interventions per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex, age, type of victim (police and non-police) and type of situation (police officers in or out of service). Source: National Information System for Public Security, Prisons and Drugs – Sinesp and IBGE (for population): police occurrences database. Periodicity – annual. Information agency: It should be verified if data can be produced by Senasp based on surveys by Sinesp. Availability – last available year (2016, produced by the Brazilian Forum on Public Security), Brazil, States and FD. Indicator directly measures serious situations.
2. Femicide rate per 100,000 women. Source – Sinesp; police occurrences database; periodicity – annual; information agency – It should be verified if data can be produced by Senasp based on surveys by Sinesp; Availability: Never produced; it can be produced for Union, States, FD and Municipalities. Indicator directly measures one of the victimized population groups. Indicators based on a victimization survey can be produced.
3. Proportion of population victim of rape in the previous 12 months.
4. Proportion of population victim of robbery in the previous 12 months.
5. Proportion of population victim of discrimination (race, gender, homophobia, etc.) in the previous 12 months.
6. Proportion of population victim of physical violence in the previous 12 months.
7. Proportion of population victim of psychological violence in the previous 12 months.
8. Percentage of the population victim of sexual violence in the previous 12 months.
 - Note: in the victimization survey, the possibility of disaggregation must be verified according to the following variables: sex, age, income, color/race, sexual orientation, gender identity, religious affiliation, disability “situations”, migration and immigration.
 - Source: Victimization survey; Database – Victimization Survey; periodicity – indefinite; information-producing agency: IBGE plans to produce a victimization survey; indicator directly measures target achievement. Availability – Except for theft, it has never been produced by the IBGE; indicator directly measures serious situations.

9. Death rate by firearm per 100,000 inhabitants. Source – SIM/MS; database – SIM/MS; periodicity – annual; information-producing agency – Ministry of Health; Availability: last year available (2016), Brazil, States, FD and Municipalities; indicator directly measures the impact of firearms on violent deaths.³

*** Notes:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs (and by part of the staff members of the target adaptation process at governmental level) to the process of building national indicators, to be initiated during the second semester of 2018.

3. The following causes of death could be considered, according to CID-10: accident (W32 to 34), intentional self-harm or suicide by firearm (X72 to X74), intentional assault or homicide by firearm (X93 to X95) and undetermined intention (Y22 to Y24). (WAISELFISZ, J. J. (Coord.) Mapa da violência 2016: homicídios por armas de fogo no Brasil. Brasília: Faculdade Latino-Americana de Ciências Sociais, 2016.

TARGET 16.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 16.2 (United Nations)

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the previous month (Tier II).

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation (Tier II).

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 (Tier II).

3. Target 16.2 (Brazil)

Protect all children and adolescents from abuse, exploitation, human trafficking, torture and all other forms of violence.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The verb “end”, which is the original target’s directive, means to extinguish or cease. Extinction of all violence against children and adolescents is an unfeasible target because violence is a phenomenon historically found in all human societies. However, it is possible to protect children from all forms of violence by means of protective actions developed by the families, the State and society.

According to the Brazilian Constitution, the responsibility for protecting children and adolescents is shared by the family, society and the State. Therefore, the WG proposed to replace the verb “end” with the verb “protect”, which means to support, defend and care for. The word “protect” is more in tune with the terminology used in Brazilian law, but not only that. The action of protecting implies demanding from institutions the implementation of initiatives and programs for protection and defense that will safeguard (protect) children and adolescents from all forms of violence.

Another alteration was the inclusion of the word “adolescent” in order to keep in line with Brazilian legislation. According to the Geneva Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN, 1990), the word “child” describes the population in the age group from zero to 18 years of age. However,

in the Brazilian legislation, this age group is divided between children (population aged zero to incomplete 12 years old) and adolescents (population aged 12 to incomplete 18 years old).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The target's text clearly mentions the following types of violence: "sexual abuse"; "exploitation", "human trafficking" and "torture". In addition, physical and/or psychological aggression perpetrated by caregivers is also explicitly addressed in the global indicators.

However, even though the expression "all forms of violence" requires more specifications, it also creates the opportunity to clearly point out other important kinds of violence that need to be monitored in Brazil.

In Brazil, the Child and Adolescent Statute adopts a broad concept of violence against children and adolescents:

Art. 5 "No child or adolescent shall be subject to any form of negligence, discrimination, exploitation, violence, cruelty and oppression; any attack to their fundamental rights, by action or omission, shall be punished in the form of the law."

It is proposed that target monitoring in Brazil should consider the following types of violence:

1. Neglect and abandonment;
2. Physical violence;
3. Psychological violence;
4. Sexual violence;
5. Human trafficking ;
6. Lethal Violence;
7. Removal from family life;
8. Deprivation of liberty without due process of law or by types of offenses that do not justify socio-educational measures in a closed environment;
9. Child labor; and
10. Under-registration of births.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Justice – MJ (National Justice Secretariat)

Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security (Federal Police Department)

Ministry of Social Development (National Secretariat for Social Assistance and National Secretariat for the Promotion of Human Development)

Ministry of Human Rights (National Secretariat for the Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents)

Secretariat of Government (National Secretariat of Policies for Women)

Ministry of Health (Health Surveillance Secretariat)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 16.2

SDG 4 (targets 4.7 and 4.a)

SDG 5 (target 5.2)

SDG 8 (target 8.7)

SDG 11 (target 11.7)

SDG 16 (targets 16.1, 16.9 and 16.a)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 16 target 16.2

1. Rates of attention to children and adolescents (<1 to 17 years old) due to violence per 100,000 children and adolescents, according to type of violence and age group of the victims. Source – Notification of Injury Information System (Sinan); database – Sinan; periodicity – annual; Information-production agency – The possibility of data production by the Ministry of Health should be verified, based on surveys by Sinan and IBGE's population projections; Availability: Sinan's latest available year is 2016; Union, States and FD. The indicator directly measures target achievement.

- Note – the system is not consolidated, and there are still municipalities and health units that do not report to Sinan, so it is necessary to define a methodology to provide comparability to the indicator's evolution.

2. Proportion of adolescents deprived of liberty in Provisional Units in a period over 45 days compared to the total number of adolescents deprived of liberty in Provisional Units. Source – Annual Survey of the National Socio-Educational System (Sinase); Database: Annual Sinase Survey; information-producing agency: The possibility of data production by the National Secretariat for the Rights of Children and Adolescents should be verified, based on data from the Sinase survey; periodicity: annual; Availability: survey's last year available (2016), Union, States and FD. The indicator directly and partially measures target achievement.

3. Proportion of adolescent perpetrators of infractions undergoing socio-educational measures of deprivation of liberty that did not commit the following infractions: Infraction committed by violence or serious threat; Recidivism in serious infractions (punished with imprisonment). Source: Annual Sinase Survey; Database: Annual Sinase Survey; Information-producing agency: The possibility of data production by the National Secretariat for the Rights Children and Adolescents should be verified, based on the Sinase survey; periodicity; annual; Availability: survey's last available year (2016), Union, States and FD. The indicator directly and partially measures target achievement.

4. Proportion of Special Centers for Social Assistance (Creas) of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) that implement socio-educational measures in an open environment and maintain specific professional teams, according to the determinations of SUAS and ECA. Source – SUAS Census; database – SUAS Census; Information-Producing Agency – MDS; periodicity – annual; Availability: last available year (2016), Union, States and FD. The indicator directly and partially measures target achievement.

5. Proportion of people aged 5 to 17 years old, by sex, color or race and age group. Source: Continuous PNAD; database – PNAD; periodicity – annual; Information-Producing Agency – IBGE. Availability: last available year (2017), Brazil, States and FD. The indicator directly measures one of the phenomena addressed in the target.

6. Number of missing children and adolescents – Verify the possibility of joint data production by the National Secretariat for the Rights of Children and Adolescents, the National Secretariat for Public Safety (via National Information System for Public Security, Prisons and Drugs – Sinesp), Brazilian Public Security Forum (which has already published data related to missing persons) and the National Council for the Public Prosecution Service (which coordinates the National System for Locating and Identifying Missing Persons). Availability – Not regularly produced.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 16.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 16.3 (United Nations)

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms (Tier II).

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (Tier I).

3. Target 16.3 (Brazil)

Strengthen the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all, especially those found in situations of vulnerability.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation aimed to bring the target of access to justice closer to the Brazilian reality. An Ipea research points out that in 2010, only 40 per cent of people in conflict sought a solution through the state. Survey of the National Penitentiary Department (MJ), dated June 2016, indicates that around 40 per cent of persons deprived of liberty were waiting to be judged at that date,⁴ an explicit violation of the right to access to justice and of the principles of ample defense, adversary proceedings and presumption of innocence. Moreover, it makes no sense to treat justice in such a generic way, since access to justice is not a problem for everyone. In addition, the State agenda should focus, above all, on ensuring access to justice for the most vulnerable population segments.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Definition of rule of law:⁵ Rule of law is a principle of government “according to which all public and private persons, institutions and entities, including the State itself, are subject to publicly promulgated laws, compatible with international human rights norms and principles; it en-

4. Available at: <<https://bit.ly/2E0ebNA>>.

5. Available at: <<https://bit.ly/15DYQkw>>.

forces them equally and apply them independently. Also, it requires that measures are taken to ensure respect for the principles of the rule of law, equality before the law, accountability before the law, equanimity in law enforcement, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legality, non-arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency”. (UN, 2004, p. 5).

Definition of access to justice: based on Cappelletti and Garth, “access to justice” is an expression that covers two fundamental ideas: on the one hand, that the justice system must be equally accessible to all; on the other, that it must produce results that are individually and socially fair”(Campos, Aquino, 2009, p. 18).⁶

People in situations of vulnerability: a decision was made to follow the definition already used in the SDG 1, target 1.3: “all of those who suffer violations or restrictions to their rights, in particular due to race, gender, age, special needs, mobility conditions, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, territoriality, culture, deprivation of freedom and economic situation, not excluding other potential situations of vulnerability that might be empirically verified.”

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Human Rights (Department of Protection and Defense of Human Rights and Department for the Promotion of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transvestites and Transgender, National Human Rights Ombudsman, Special Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality and National Secretariat for the Promotion of the Rights of Children and Adolescents)

Ministry of Culture (Palmares Foundation)

Ministry of Justice – MJ (National Justice Secretariat and FUNAI)

Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security (National Penitentiary Department)

Cabinet of the Chief of Staff (Incra)

Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller-General of the Union – CGU (Union General Ombudsman)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 16.3

SDG 4 (target 4.7)

SDG 16 (targets 16.a and 16.b)

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 16 target 16.3

1. Proportion of persons involved in conflicts in the previous 12 months who have reached out to competent authorities or other official mechanisms for dispute settlement. Source: The possibility of production of a victimization research must be verified; Database – Victimization Survey; periodicity – indefinite; Information-Producing Agency: IBGE plans a victimization survey; Availability: not produced regularly; Union, States and FD. It directly measures the target.

2. Sentence compliance rate (total of actions completed without enforcement). Source of information – CNJ. Database - *Justiça em números* (Justice in numbers); Periodicity – Annual; agency – CNJ; Availability: the data is not produced, but the database already provides data to calculate the indicator. It directly measures one of the phenomena treated by the target.

6. Available at: <<https://bit.ly/2LcUwCr>>.

3. Average processing time for execution actions – CNJ – Source of information – CNJ. Database – Justice in numbers; Periodicity – annual; agency – CNJ; Availability: not produced, but database already provides data to calculate the indicator. It indirectly measures one of the phenomena treated by the target.

4. Proportion of counties with state public defenders units – Source of information – SNJ. Database - Atlas of access to justice; Periodicity – annual; information-producing agency: The possibility of production with SNJ for the coming years should be verified; Availability: last year of produced data: 2016. It indirectly measures one of the phenomena treated by the target.

5. Proportion of Federal Court constituencies equipped with units of the Public Defender of the Union –⁷ Source of information – SNJ. Database – Atlas of access to justice; Periodicity – Annual; information-producing agency – The possibility of production with SNJ for the coming years should be verified; Availability: last year in which the data was produced: 2016. It indirectly measures one of the phenomena treated by in the target.

6. Adolescents deprived of Liberty in Provisional Units in periods superior to 45 days. Source - Annual Survey of the (National Socio-Educational System) Sinase; database – Annual Sinase Survey; Information-producing agency – The possibility of production by the National Secretariat for the Rights of Children and Adolescents should be verified, based on the Sinase survey; periodicity – annual; Availability: last year available (2016), Union, States and FD. It directly and partially measures target achievement.

7. Proportion of prisoners in provisory prison for over one year (Disaggregated by: race/color, sex, age, income (?), schooling, main crime of which prisoner is accused.) Source of information: the possibility of production by Depen should be verified, based on the Sisdepen survey; database – Sisdepen;⁸ Periodicity – indefinite; Agency – MESP; Availability: not produced. It indirectly measures target achievement.

8. Proportion of prison establishments provided with free legal representation services (public defenders or similar entities). Source of information – The possibility of production by Depen in Sisdepen should be verified; Database – Sisdepen; Periodicity – indefinite; Agency – MESP; Availability: not produced. It indirectly measures target achievement.

9. Proportion of socio-educational units provided with free legal representation services (public defenders or similar entities). Source of Information – Sinase; database – Sinase; Periodicity – indefinite; Agency – The possibility of production by MDH with the SINASE survey should be verified; Availability: not produced; It indirectly measures target achievement.

10. Rate of prisoners per vacancy. Source of information – Depen; Database – possible production by Sisdepen; Periodicity – annual; Availability: last year available (2016), Brazil, States and FD. Agency – MESP; It indirectly measures target achievement.

11. Proportion of prisoners incarcerated for crimes without violence or serious threat.⁹ Source of information – The possibility of production by Depen with Sisdepen should be verified; Database – Sisdepen; Periodicity – indefinite; Agency – MESP; Availability: not produced. It indirectly measures target achievement.

7. In compliance with EC No. 80/2014, with an established deadline for 2022.

8. Available at: <<https://bit.ly/2zVNqwp>>.

9. Crimes without violence or serious threat exclude cases of intentional homicide, serious bodily injury, bodily injury followed by death, robbery/extortion, extortion by means of abduction, kidnapping and private imprisonment, rape, domestic violence, torture, human trafficking, among others.

12. Proportion of states that have police internal investigation departments not hierarchically linked to the police institutions.¹⁰ Source of Information – Senasp; database – Research Profile of Public Security Institutions; Periodicity – annual; Agency – Senasp; Availability: last available year (2015), States and FD. It indirectly measures target achievement.

13. Proportion of states with agencies integrated to the National System to Prevent and Combat Torture.¹¹ Source of information – The possibility of production by the National System to Prevent and Combat Torture should be verified; database – Survey yet to be carried out; Periodicity – indefinite; Availability: Not produced, but can be obtained by simple survey by the MNPCT. It indirectly measures target achievement.

14. Average processing time for refugee requests received by the Brazilian State (verify the processes completed in one year and calculate an average processing time). Source of Information – Verify the possibility of production with Conare; Periodicity – undefined. Availability: Not produced. It indirectly measures target achievement.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators, to be initiated during the second semester of 2018.

10. According to PNDH 3 Proposal 23: <<https://bit.ly/2Nbhqll>>.

11. As provided by law: <<https://bit.ly/2FHdytl>>.

TARGET 16.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 16.4 (United Nations)

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) (Tier III).

16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments (Tier III).

3. Target 16.4 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Not applicable; no adaptation required.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Justice (National Justice Secretariat)

Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security (Senasp, Federal Police Department, Federal Highway Police Department)

Ministry of Finance (Council for Financial Activities Control, Secretariat of Federal Revenue)

Institutional Security Office (Abin)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 16.4

SDG 16 (Target 16.a)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 16 target 16.4

1. Weapons deviated by public agencies, private and personal security. Source of Information – Verify the possibility of information production by the DPF; Database – Sinarm; Periodicity – indefinite; Agency – Federal Police Department (DPF); Availability: not produced. Indirectly measures target achievement; this is not an outcome indicator.

2. Action as proxy for diffusion of illegal firearms: Proportion of suicides committed with firearms. Source – SIM/MS; database – SIM/MS; periodicity – annual; information-producing agency – Ministry of Health; Availability: last year available (2016), Union, States, FD and Municipalities; indirectly measures target achievement.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 16.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 16.5 (United Nations)

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months (Tier II).

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months (Tier II).

3. Target 16.5 (Brazil)

Substantially reduce tax evasion, corruption and bribery in all their forms.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Tax evasion is a serious problem in Brazil and it was proposed as a topic in the document “Negotiations on Post-2015 Development Agenda: Guiding Elements of the Brazilian Position” (Available at: <<https://goo.gl/WHQGDr>>).

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Tax evasion – “Tax evasion is the act of not informing the total amount of due tax liabilities or only partially informing the total tax obligations, altering documents and receipts, in order to reduce a company’s tax burden. In summary, tax evasion occurs when the taxpayer, being a natural or legal person, ignores the obligation of providing due tax information with the purpose of deceiving the National Tax System” (UNODC, 2009, available at <https://bit.ly/2uPulqs>>).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

National Justice Secretariat/Ministry of Justice (MJ)

Federal Police Department, Federal Highway Police Department/Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security

Council for Financial Activities Control, Secretariat of Federal Revenue/Ministry of Finance

Federal Secretariat for Internal Control, Office of the Comptroller General and Secretariat for Transparency and Corruption Prevention/Ministry of Transparency, Supervision and Control

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 16.5

SDG 17 (Target 17.1)

TARGET 16.6

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 16.6 (United Nations)

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) (Tier I).

16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services (Tier III).

3. Target 16.6 (Brazil)

Expand institutional transparency, accountability and effectiveness at all levels.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

In an assessment carried out by the Interministerial Group of SDG 16, it was decided to replace the notion of “institutional responsibility” with “accountability”, due to an error found in the Portuguese translation of the expression “accountable institutions” into “responsible institutions”, the latter not conveying the original meaning of the term. In addition, the interministerial group decided to replace the notion of efficiency (*eficácia*) with effectiveness, since it is more complete than the former one.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Effectiveness – “ability to achieve desired results” (Ipea, 2001, p.2, available at <<https://goo.gl/wXKMLW>>).

Accountability – “the concept involves responsibility (objective and subjective), control, transparency, accountability, justification for actions that have been or are no longer undertaken, awards and/or punishment” (JA Pinho, AR Sacra, 2009, p. 1364. Available at: <<https://bit.ly/2L7st7z>>).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG) (Secretariat for Planning and Economic Affairs, Management Secretariat).

Ministry of Transparency, Supervision and Control (Secretariat for Transparency and Corruption Prevention and General Ombudsman of the Union).

Secretariat of Government (National Secretariat of Social Articulation).

Other Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply – Mapa, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of the Environment – MMA, Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services , Ministry of National Integration – MI) were mentioned in the MPDG document, but effectiveness and transparency involve the entire federal administration and all government agencies, if consulted, would certainly describe the measures they are pursuing to achieve the target.

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 16.6

SDG 16 (Target 16.7)

SDG 17 (Target 17.1)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 16 target 16.6

1. National average of the state grades of the Escala Brasil Transparente (Brazilian transparency scale)¹² – Information source – Ministry of Transparency and Office of the Comptroller General of the Union (CGU); database – Escala Brasil Transparente; Periodicity – annual; Information-producing agency: MTCG; Availability: 2016, States and FD. The indicator indirectly measures target achievement.

2. National average of the municipal grades of Escala Brasil Transparente – Information Source – Ministry of Transparency and Office of the Comptroller General of the Union (CGU); database – Escala Brasil Transparente; Periodicity – annual; Information-producing agency: MTCG; Availability: 2016, States and FD. The indicator indirectly measures target achievement.

3. Proportion of municipalities with municipal ombudsmen. Source of Information – Verify the possibility of production with IBGE; database – Munic; Periodicity – indefinite; Agency – IBGE. Availability: Not available. The indicator indirectly measures target achievement.

4. Proportion of Executive Branch agencies with established ombudsmen. Source of Information – Verify the possibility of production by the CGU. Periodicity – indefinite; Availability: Not available. The indicator indirectly measures target achievement.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

12. On the methodology used to calculate the indicator, see: <<https://bit.ly/1HiQ9u3>>. If the indicator is used, it will be necessary to adopt some solution to avoid the effects of adding new municipalities, possibly with lower grades in the average.

TARGET 16.7

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 16.7 (United Nations)

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions (Tier III).

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (Tier III).

3. Target 16.7 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Not applicable; no adaptation required.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

According to target 16.7, decision-making should be:

- responsive: meaning the ability to respond quickly and appropriately to various situations;
- inclusive: refers to the need to consider all social groups and interests involved in the decision-making process, with no priority given to any particular groups or interests;
- participatory: refers to the existence of formal communication channels so that the various social groups can interact with the State in the decision-making process, ensuring equal participation among the different groups, reducing potential inequalities and asymmetry of power; and
- representative: requires that the decisions represent popular will, based on the respect for the electoral process, ensuring that the State embraces the representativeness of the nation's various social groups.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management – MPDG (Secretariat of Management, Secretariat for Planning and Economic Affairs).

Secretariat of Government/Presidency of the Republic (Secretariat of Social Articulation).

Ministry of Human Rights (Special Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality).

Ministry of Justice (Funai).

Secretariat of Government (National Youth Secretariat and National Secretariat of Policies for Women).

Other Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Human Rights, Ministry of Social Development) were mentioned in the MPDG document, but it may be considered that the target of “responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making” involves the entire federal administration.

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 16.7

SDG 5 (target 5.5)

SDG 6 (target 6.b)

SDG 10 (target 10.2)

SDG 11 (target 11.3)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 16 target 16.7

1. Proportion of municipalities with active municipal councils, by area of public policy. Verify the possibility of data production by the IBGE, via Munic. Periodicity – indefinite; Availability: not produced. The indicator directly measures one of the phenomena addressed by the target.
2. National average of the proportion of Deliberative Municipal Councils (in total number of councils). Verify the possibility of data production by the IBGE, through Munic. Periodicity – indefinite; Availability: not produced. The indicator directly measures one of the phenomena addressed by the target.
3. Proportion of states with active state councils, by public policy area. Verify the possibility of data production by the IBGE, through Estadac. Periodicity – indefinite; Availability: not produced. The indicator directly measures of one addressed by the phenomena of the target.
4. National average of the proportion of State Deliberative Councils (in total number of councils). Verify the possibility of data production by IBGE, through Estadac. Periodicity - undefined Availability: not produced. The indicator directly measures of one of the phenomena addressed by the target.
5. Proportion of National Deliberative Councils (on total councils) – Ipea is able to conduct the survey in a timely manner. Periodicity – indefinite; Availability: not produced. The indicator directly measures of one of the phenomena addressed by the target.
6. Proportion of public policy areas with National Councils – Ipea is able to conduct the survey in a timely manner. Periodicity – indefinite; Availability: not produced. The indicator directly measures of one of the phenomena addressed by the target.

7. Proportion of operational national councils – Ipea is able to conduct the survey in a timely manner. Periodicity – indefinite; Availability: not produced. The indicator directly measures of one of the phenomena addressed by the target.

8. Proportion of public policy areas that have held national conferences in the last four years – Ipea is able to conduct the survey in a timely manner. Periodicity – indefinite; Availability: not produced. The indicator directly measures of one of the phenomena addressed by the target.

9. Proportion of national councils with at least 50 per cent of non-governmental representatives – Ipea is able to conduct the survey in a timely manner. Periodicity – indefinite; Availability: not produced. The indicator directly measures of one of the phenomena addressed by the target.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 16.8

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 16.8 (United Nations)

Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (Tier I).

3. Target 16.8 (Brazil)

Broaden and strengthen the participation of Brazil in the institutions of global governance.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target adaptation aims to indicate that Brazil will not only support the participation of other developing countries in global governance institutions, but will also work to expand and strengthen its own participation as a developing country.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Global governance institutions – “Intergovernmental cooperation is at the heart of the global partnership for development. It has a vital role to play in the achievement of global development goals, in terms not only of the resources and technical assistance it can provide, but also in the areas of policy decision-making and norm-setting. Global governance encompasses the totality of institutions, policies, norms, procedures and initiatives through which States and their citizens try to bring more predictability, stability and order to their responses to transnational challenges”.¹³

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) (Department of International Organizations and Brazilian Cooperation Agency)

Ministry of Finance (Secretariat of International Affairs)

13. Available at: <<https://bit.ly/1nJsucV>>.

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management – MPDG (Secretariat of International Affairs)
Cabinet of the Chief of Staff (Secretariat for Strategic Affairs)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 16.8

SDG 10 (Target 10.6)

SDG 16 (Targets 16.3 and 16.7)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 16 target 16.8

1. Proportion of international organizations in which Brazil is a member or entitled to vote – verify the possibility of data production by MRE. Availability: the indicator is not produced; survey may be conducted in a timely manner. Indicator directly measures target achievement.
2. Importance of Brazilian votes in international organizations (percentage in relation to total votes) – verify the possibility of data production by MRE. Availability: the indicator is not produced; survey may be conducted in a timely manner. Direct measurement; multiple indicators can be calculated, or a composite index.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 16.9

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 16.9 (United Nations)

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (Tier I).

3. Target 16.9 (Brazil)

By 2030, provide civil identification for all, including birth registration, in particular for the Romani people, quilombola communities, indigenous peoples, traditional Afro-Brazilian and terreiro peoples and communities, riverine and extractivist peoples, as well as population groups such as rural women workers, persons experiencing homelessness, persons deprived of freedom and the LGBT population.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Rather than legal identity, the most common concept in Brazil is that of civil identification, as verified in Law No. 9454/97. Moreover, it was considered important to expressly mention the most vulnerable groups in the target. The country has already managed to universalize civil registration, at least technically; however, for an important part of the groups mentioned, universal access is still pending. Therefore, it is only by giving visibility to these groups in the coming years as priority beneficiaries of such policies that the need for a specific target for them in Brazil will be upheld.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Human Rights (Department for the Promotion and Education in Human Rights)

Ministry of Justice (Funai and National Justice Secretariat)

Cabinet of the Chief of Staff (Special Secretariat for Family Farming and Agrarian Development)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 16.9

SDG 1 (Target 1.3)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 16 target 16.9

1. Proportion of under-registration of births (within total number of births) – Brazil and regions. Source – Civil Registry Statistics; Database – under-registration estimates; annual periodicity; information-producing agency – IBGE. Availability: 2016, Brazil. Indicator directly measures target achievement.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 16.10

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 16.10 (United Nations)

Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months (Tier II).

16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information (Tier II).

3. Target 16.10 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target () Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Not applicable; no adaptation required.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Access to Information is the right, provided for in the Brazilian Constitution, of any person to request and receive public information produced or guarded by public agencies and institutions from all entities and power branches.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Transparency, Supervision and Control (Secretariat for Transparency and Corruption Prevention, General Ombudsman of the Union).

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (Secretariat for Planning and Economic Affairs, Secretariat of Federal Budget and Secretariat of Information and Communication Technology).

Ministry of Human Rights (National Human Rights Ombudsman).

Other ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of National Integration, Ministry of the Environment) were mentioned in the MPDG document, but ensuring public access to information involves the entire federal administration; all government agencies, if consulted, would certainly disclose the initiatives they are undertaking to achieve the target.

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 16.10

SDG 8 (target 8.8)

SDG 16 (target 16.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 16 target 16.10

1. National average of the state grades of the Escala Brasil Transparente – Information source – Ministry of Transparency and Office of the Comptroller General of the Union (CGU); database – Escala Brasil Transparente; Periodicity – annual; Information-producing agency: MTCG; Availability: 2016, States and FD. The indicator indirectly measures target achievement.

2. National average of the municipal grades of the Escala Brasil Transparente – Information Source – Ministry of Transparency and Office of the Comptroller General of the Union (CGU); database – Escala Brasil Transparente; Periodicity – annual; Information-producing agency: MTCG; Availability: 2016, States and FD. The indicator indirectly measures target achievement.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 16.A

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 16.a (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles (Tier I).

3. Target 16.a (Brazil)

Strengthen relevant institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence, crime and human rights violations.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The proposal to replace “relevant national institutions” with “relevant institutions” aims to avoid considering only independent national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles, that is, ones that “have a broad responsibility for the promotion and protection of human rights and can act independently of governments, also in forming opinions and making decisions on human rights issues that are within their sphere of competence and in disseminating opinions and decisions” (UN, 2010).¹⁴ The alteration also allows to consider institutions at the state and municipal levels, such as policy councils and local state ombudsmen.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Violations of human rights – include violations to “The right to recognition of juridical personality; Right to life; Right to personal integrity; The right not to be submitted to slavery and servitude; Right to personal liberty; Right to judicial guarantees; Principle of legality and non-retroactivity; The right of every person to be indemnified in accordance with the law, if he or she has been convicted in a final judgment due to legal error; Right to the protection of honor and dignity; Freedom of conscience and religion; Freedom of thought and expression; Right to rectification or response; Freedom of assembly; Freedom of association; Right to protection of the family;

14. Naciones Unidas. Instituciones nacionales de derechos humanos: antecedentes, principios, funciones y responsabilidades. New York and Geneva, 2010. Available at: <<https://bit.ly/2LtlBR6>>. Last access: June 25th, 2018.

Right to a name; Rights of the child; Right to a nationality; Right to private property; Right to freedom of movement and residence; Political rights; Right to equality before the law; Right to judicial protection; Right to the progressive development of economic, social and cultural rights (...) Right to work and receive a fair wage, right to social security, right to the benefits of culture and right to health protection” (OEA, 2010).¹⁵

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Human Rights (National Human Rights Ombudsman and Special Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality)

Ministry of Defense (Cyber Defense Command)

Ministry of Culture (Secretariat of Citizenship and Cultural Diversity)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Department of Human Rights and Social Affairs)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (Secretariat of Information and Communication Technology)

Ministry of Justice (National Justice Secretariat)

Extraordinary Ministry of Public Security (Federal Police Department)

Ministry of Health (Health Surveillance Secretariat)

Ministry of Education (Secretariat for Basic Education)

Ministry of Sports (National Secretary for Sports, Education, Leisure and Social Inclusion)

Secretariat of Government (National Youth Secretariat and National Secretariat of Policies for Women)

Institutional Security Office of the Presidency (Secretariat for National Defense and Security Affairs)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 16.a

SDG 4 (target 4.7)

SDG 5 (target 5.2)

SDG 10 (target 10.3)

SDG 16 (targets 16.1, 16.2 and 16.b)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 16 target 16.a

1. Proportion of States (and Federal District) with independent and autonomous Police Ombudsmen. Verify the possibility of survey production by the National Secretariat of Human Rights or Senasp. Availability – Not produced, but survey may be conducted in a timely manner. The indicator directly measures an institution involved with the national target.

2. Proportion of States with State Councils on Women's Rights. Verify the possibility of survey production by the National Secretariat of Policies for Women or IBGE/Estadic). Availability – Not produced, but survey may be conducted in a timely manner. The indicator directly measures an institution involved with the national target.

15. Available at: <<https://bit.ly/29c2mte>>.

3. Proportion of States with State Councils focused on the Promotion of Racial Equality or IBGE/Estadac. Verify the possibility of survey production by the Special Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality. Availability – Not produced, but survey may be conducted in a timely manner. The indicator directly measures an institution involved with the national target.

4. Proportion of States with State Councils on the Rights of Older Persons. Verify the possibility of survey production by the Ministry of Human Rights or IBGE/Estadac. Availability – Not produced, but survey may be conducted in a timely manner. The indicator directly measures an institution involved with the national target.

5. Proportion of States with State Councils on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Verify the possibility of survey production by the Ministry of Human Rights or IBGE/Estadac. Availability – Not produced, but survey may be conducted in a timely manner. The indicator directly measures an institution involved with the national target.

6. Proportion of States with State Councils on Human Rights. Check the possibility of survey production by the Ministry of Human Rights or IBGE/Estadac. Availability – Not produced, but survey may be conducted in a timely manner. The indicator directly measures an institution involved with the national target.

7. Proportion of States with State Councils on the Rights of Children and Adolescents. Verify the possibility of a survey by the Ministry of Human Rights or IBGE/Estadac. Availability – Not produced, but survey may be conducted in a timely manner. The indicator directly measures an institution involved with the national target.

8. Proportion of States with State LGBT Rights Councils. Verify the possibility of survey production by the Ministry of Human Rights or IBGE/Estadac. Availability – Not produced, but survey may be conducted in a timely manner. The indicator directly measures an institution involved with the national target.

9. Proportion of Municipalities with Municipal Councils on the Rights of Children and Adolescents. Verify the possibility of survey production by the Ministry of Human Rights or IBGE/Munic. Availability – Not produced. The indicator directly measures an institution involved with the national target.

10. Proportion of Municipalities with Municipal Councils on Human Rights. Verify the possibility of survey production by the Ministry of Human Rights or IBGE/Munic. Availability – Not produced. The indicator directly measures an institution involved with the national target.

11. Proportion of states with state public defenders – Source of information – SNJ. Database – Atlas of access to justice; Periodicity – annual; Agency – Verify the possibility of data production with SNJ; Availability: last year of data production: 2016; The indicator indirectly measures one of the phenomena addressed by the target.

12. Proportion of circumscriptions of the Federal Justice endowed with Public Defenders of the Union – Source of information – SNJ. Database – Atlas of access to justice; Periodicity – annual; Agency – Verify the possibility of data production with SNJ; Availability: last year of data production: 2016; The indicator indirectly measures one of the phenomena addressed by the target.

These last two indicators are also listed in target 16.3.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 16.B

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 16.b (United Nations)

Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Tier III).

3. Target 16.b (Brazil)

Promote and enforce non-discriminatory and affirmative laws and policies.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The discrimination inflicted on stigmatized social segments of the Brazilian population has been counteracted by a repressive approach. However, criminalizing initiatives have proven to be ineffective, especially since discrimination is not always perceived even among those who are victimized by it. Faced with the failures of the repressive method, the Brazilian State has incorporated affirmative actions into its policy repertoire over the last years, mainly tackling the effects of discrimination. The target's reformulated text illustrates how the Brazilian State has been intervening on the two poles of the discriminatory processes, by preventing discrimination and promoting material equality.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Affirmative action – “affirmative action as a reparatory/compensatory and/or preventive action, which seeks to correct a situation of discrimination and inequality inflicted on certain groups in the past, present or future, by means of the social, economic, political and/or cultural development of these groups, for a limited period. Emphasis on one or more of these aspects will depend on the respective group and the historical and social context” (S. Moehlecke, 2002).¹⁶

16. Available at: <<https://bit.ly/2yT3IIA>>.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Human Rights (Special Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality, National Secretariat for Citizenship, National Secretariat for the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Secretariat of Government (National Secretariat of Policies for Women)

Ministry of Education (Higher Education Secretariat)

Ministry of Justice (National Justice Secretariat and FUNAI)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 16.b

SDG 5 (Target 5.1)

SDG 10 (Target 10.3)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 16 target 16.b

1. Access of the population aged 18 to 24 years old to higher education institutions, by sex and race/color. Sources: PNAD/IBGE, Census of Higher Education/Inep. Databases: PNAD/IBGE, Census of Higher Education/Inep; periodicity – annual; Information-producing Agencies, IBGE and INEP; Availability: 2016, Union, States and FD. The indicator indirectly measures the national target.

2. Net schooling rate, by sex, color/race and level of education. Source: PNAD/IBGE. Databases: PNAD/IBGE, periodicity – annual; information-producing agency – IBGE; Availability: 2016, Union, States and FD. The indicator indirectly measures the national target.

3. Occupied population aged 16 years or above, by sex, color/race and activity sector. Source: PNAD/IBGE. Databases: PNAD/IBGE, periodicity – annual; information-producing agency – IBGE; Availability: 2016, Union, States and FD. The indicator indirectly measures the national target.

4. Proportion of elected persons by sex, color/race. Source: TSE. Databases: Electoral Statistics, periodicity – every four years; information-producing agency – TSE; Availability: 2016, Union, States and FD. The indicator indirectly measures the national target.

5. Proportion of regularized indigenous land and reserves (over declared total). Source of Information – verify the possibility of data production with Funai; database – Funai;¹⁷ regular update; Agency – Funai; Availability: not produced. The indicator indirectly measures the national target.¹⁸

6. Proportion of quilombola communities certified within the total number of identified communities. Source of Information – verify the possibility of data production with the Palmares Foundation; database – Palmares Foundation;¹⁹ regular update; agency – Palmares Foundation; Availability: not produced. The indicator indirectly measures the national target.

17. Available at: <<https://bit.ly/2nobRbO>>.

18. According to art. 67 of the Constitutional Transitory Provisions Act: The Union will conclude indigenous lands demarcation within the period of five years from the moment of constitutional promulgation.

19. Available at: <http://www.palmares.gov.br/?page_id=37551>.

7. Proportion of quilombola lands and other titled lands of traditional peoples (within the total number of recognized lands). ²⁰ Source of information – verify the possibility of data production with Incra Availability: not produced. The indicator indirectly measures the national target.

8. Proportion of agencies that have implemented the decree that legitimizes social name usage and recognition of the gender identity of transvestites and transsexuals in the scope of the direct, autarchic and foundational federal administration (Dec. 8727/2016). Source of information – verify the possibility of survey production by the MDH. Availability: not produced; The indicator indirectly measures the national target.

9. Proportion of information systems and registers that have incorporated the category “social name” (according to Decree No. 8.727/2016) in relation to the total number of information systems and registers of agencies and entities of the federal public, autarchic and foundational administration” – verify the possibility of survey production by the MDH. Availability: not produced. The indicator measures a phenomenon treated by the target.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

.....
20. According to art. 68 of the Constitutional Transitory Provisions Act: “To the descendants of the quilombo communities that currently occupy their lands, it is recognized definitive property, and the State must issue their respective land titles.” And Decree No. 6.040/07. It is necessary to verify the possibility of collecting data in traditional communities with SPU, Incra and MMA.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

17

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



TABLE 1
Summary of the target adaptation proposal for SDG 17

Total number of targets	No. of targets that apply to Brazil	No. of targets adapted to the national context	No. of end-oriented targets	No. of implementation targets	No. of proposed new targets
19	19	9	2	17	0

TABLE 2
Working Group

	Staff member	Agency
1	Alexandre Fernandes Ono	Ministry of Culture (MinC)
2	Alexandre Gervásio de Sousa	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
3	Alexandre Josué Cervo	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
4	Ana Maria Brandão Cavalcanti	Secretariat of International Affairs/Ministry of Finance (Sain/MF)
5	Andre Cavalcanti	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
6	André de Mello e Souza	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
7	Andre Luiz Dutra Fenner	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)
8	Andre Salvi	Department of Federal Revenue/Ministry of Finance (RFB/MF)
9	Antônio Carlos Lago	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources/Ministry of the Environment (Ibama/MMA)
10	Antonio J. Juliani	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
11	Bruno Teles Nunes	Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes)
12	Carlos Frederico Bastos	Brazilian Cooperation Agency/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ABC/MRE)
13	Carmen Roseli Mesezes	Brazilian Cooperation Agency/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ABC/MRE)
14	Cássia Catharine de Souza Melo	Secretariat for Strategic Affairs/Presidency of the Republic (SAE)
15	Ciro Eduardo Ferreira	Secretariat of Digital Policies /Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (Sepod/ MCTIC)
16	Denise Gomes dos Santos Barbosa Medeiros	Subsecretariat for Planning, Budget and Management /Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria e Comércio (SPOA/MDIC)
17	Érico Oliveira Chicon Silva	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
18	Fernando Ferraz	National Treasury Secretariat/Ministry of Finance (STN/MF)
19	Frederico de Moraes Andrade Coutinho	National Secretariat for Citizenship/Ministry of Human Rights (SNC/MDH)
20	Helio Cabral Sant'Ana	Institutional Security Office/Presidency of the Republic (GSI)
21	Humberto N. de Mesquita Jr	Brazilian Forest Service/Ministry of the Environment (SFB/MMA)
22	Ilka Aparecida Pettinati Sylvestre de Castro	Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)
23	Jaime David Durra	Department of Federal Revenue/Ministry of Finance (RFB/ MF)
24	Jéssica da Silva Brito	Executive Secretariat/Ministry of National Integration (Secex/MIN)
25	José Antônio Sena	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
26	José Botelho Neto	Secretariat of Government/Presidency of the Republic (Segov)
27	José Eduardo Malta de Sá Brandão	Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea)
28	Karine Lopes	National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense / Ministry of National Integration (Sedec/MI)
29	Katlen Andrade Eutáquio	Executive Secretariat /Ministry of National Integration (Secex/MI)
30	Laina Peternella Ferreira	Secretariat for Planning and Economic Affairs/ Ministry of Planning (Seplan/MPDG)
31	Leonardo Athias	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

	Staff member	Agency
32	Lisandro Cogo Beck	General Coordination for Institutional Planning and Modernization / Ministry of Finance (COGPM/MF)
33	Lucas de Brito Lima	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)
34	Lúcio Vinicius B. Barros	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)
35	Luis Fernando de Lara Resende	Secretariat for Strategic Affairs/Presidency of the Republic (SAE)
36	Luiz Cláudio S. de Carvalho	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
37	Lys Matos Cunha	Geological Survey of Brazil (CPRM)
38	Marcio Correa	Brazilian Cooperation Agency/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ABC/MRE)
39	Marcos César C. Fonseca	National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)
40	Margareth Simões	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
41	Mariana B. Leal	Ministry of Health (MS)
42	Marina Rocha Meire	Department of Federal Revenue/Ministry of Finance (RFB/ MF)
43	Marisa Faria	Institutional Security Office/Presidency of the Republic (GSI)
44	Nicola Speranza	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)
45	Osório Vilela Filho	Brazilian Agricultural Research Company (Embrapa)
46	Paula Pereira	Secretariat for Biodiversity/Ministry of the Environment (SBio/MMA)
47	Paulo Cesar Mendes Morais	Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources /Ministry of the Environment (Ibama/MMA)
48	Paulo Henrique S. Cortonesi	Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa)
49	Pedro A. Alves	National School of Public Administration (Enap)
50	Pietro Carlos de Souza Rodrigues	Secretariat for Strategic Affairs/Presidency of the Republic (SAE)
51	Raphaella Bandeira	Ministry of Social Development (MDS)
52	Rogério Cunha de Andrade	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
53	Saulo Souza Kovalski Kaminski	General Coordination for Institutional Planning and Modernization / Ministry of Finance (COGPM/MF)
54	Shirley C. dos Santos	Operations and Management Center of the Amazonian Protection System/Ministry of Defense (Censipam/MD)
55	Veronica Marques Tavares	Ministry of the Environment (MMA)
56	Viviane Lopes	Brazilian Cooperation Agency/Ministry of Foreign Affairs (ABC/MRE)
57	Wagner Martins	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)
58	Wilfrido Tiradentes da Rocha Neto	Secretariat for Regional Development /Ministry of National Integration (SDR/MI)
59	Georgia Renata Sanchez Diogo	Secretariat for Strategic Affairs/Presidency of the Republic (SAE)

TARGET 17.1

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.1 (United Nations)

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (Tier I).

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (Tier I).

3. Target 17.1 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

A decision was made to maintain the original target's text, emphasizing the reasoning that improving "domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection" should be understood in the context of a simpler, more effective and equitable tax system.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

It is understood that "improving domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection" will imply a simpler, more effective and equitable tax system in the case of Brazil. These concepts must be strengthened through tax legislation reforms and public policies for the sector.

There is no consensus on the concept of "developing country". This term is used in different economic, social and political contexts. The classification also varies according to the institution that creates it.

Since the 2030 Agenda's targets in general refer to the list of developing countries, no other concept will be adopted within the scope of the datasheets apart from the UN classification for "developing countries", published annually in the "World Economic Situation and Perspectives" report (see: <<https://goo.gl/qjxSLN>>).

The report classifies all countries into one of three broad categories: developed economies, economies in transition and developing economies.

Within each broad category, some subgroups are defined based on geographic location or ad hoc criteria, such as the subgroup of “major developed economies”, which is based on the membership of the Group of Seven (G7). Geographical regions for developing countries are as follows: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Finance

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.1

The SDG 17 Targets are directly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.1

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.2

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.2 (United Nations)

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

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI) (Tier I).

3. Target 17.2 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

It was suggested that the term “least developed countries” should be replaced with the term “relatively less developed countries”, since the latter is the term adopted in Brazil.

However, the target is not applicable to Brazil, since it refers exclusively to the developed countries that are providers of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Therefore, the original target's wording was kept unaltered.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Official Development Assistance (ODA) was established by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). ODA centralizes the flow of resources to countries and territories in the DAC List of ODA recipients and to multilateral institutions that are:

- i) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or their executive agencies; and
- ii) each transaction that:

- a) is managed with the main purpose of promoting economic development and the welfare of developing countries; and
- b) is concessional and transfers a donation element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a discount rate of 10 per cent).

For the United Nations, the relatively less developed countries are those with low incomes and facing serious structural impediments to sustainable development. They are highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks and have low levels of human assets.

In order to be recipients of Official Development Assistance, the relatively less developed countries must be listed in the DAC List of ODA recipients, with a gross domestic product per capita (GDP) below US\$ 1045.

Therefore, target 17.2 is not applicable to Brazil, since it refers exclusively to developed Official Development Assistance (ODA) providers.

Target adaptation aims solely to standardize terminology across all targets; it is suggested that the term “least developed countries” be replaced with the term “relatively less developed countries”, since the latter is the most used in Brazil.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.2

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all other Sustainable Development Goals.

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.2

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.3

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.3 (United Nations)

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget (Tier I).

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP (Tier I).

3. Target 17.3 (Brazil)

Mobilize additional resources for developing countries from multiple sources

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The text “Mobilize additional resources for developing countries from multiple sources” was suggested, removing the restriction to financial resources. Mobilization of non-financial resources is an important contribution of the Brazilian cooperation.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Non-financial cooperation implies providing other resources, whose monetary quantification is impossible or difficult to estimate, such as the provision and training on technologies and good social development practices.

There is no consensus on the concept of “developing country”. This term is used in different economic, social and political contexts. The classification also varies according to the institution that creates it.

Since the 2030 Agenda’s targets in general refer to the list of developing countries, no other concept will be adopted within the scope of the datasheets apart from the UN classification for “developing countries”, published annually in the “World Economic Situation and Perspectives” report (see: <<https://goo.gl/oMhwWN>>).

The report classifies all countries in the world into one of three broad categories: developed economies, economies in transition and developing economies.

Within each broad category, some subgroups are defined based on geographic location or ad hoc criteria, such as the subgroup of “major developed economies”, which is based on the membership of the Group of Seven (G7). Geographical regions for developing countries are as follows: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.3

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals. There is a direct relation with SDG 17, target 17.9.

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS *

SDG 1 target 17.3

1. Total non-financial resources annually provided by Brazil to the South-South Cooperation (Source: Brazilian Cooperation for International Development Report – Cobradi, by Ipea and Brazilian Cooperation Agency – ABC).

Note:

In addition to the indicator above, the WG proposes, as a target monitoring tool, the Brazilian Platform for International Cooperation, under construction by ABC, which should be operational by the end of 2019.

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators, to be initiated in the second semester of 2018.

TARGET 17.4

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.4 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (Tier I).

3. Target 17.4 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

There was no target adaptation proposal for Brazil.

Although Brazil has already carried out actions for forgiving, restructuring and reducing debts, this is not a government policy. Such cases, when they occur, should be treated individually so as to not compromise the transfer of the due values.

The eventual national data collection will be used solely to monitor the global target.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

There is no consensus on the concept of “developing country”. This term is used in different economic, social and political contexts. The classification also varies according to the institution that creates it.

Since the 2030 Agenda’s targets in general refer to the list of developing countries, no other concept will be adopted within the scope of the datasheets apart from the UN classification for “developing countries”, published annually in the “World Economic Situation and Perspectives” report (see: <<https://goo.gl/rCtQV8>>).

The report classifies all countries in the world into one of three broad categories: developed economies, economies in transition and developing economies.

Within each broad category, some subgroups are defined based on geographic location or ad hoc criteria, such as the subgroup of “major developed economies”, which is based on

the membership of the Group of Seven (G7). Geographical regions for developing countries are as follows: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

In traditional economic thinking, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund define a country's debt sustainability as "its ability and willingness to meet its current and future external debt-service obligations in full, without recourse to debt rescheduling or accumulation of arrears, and without compromising growth".

However, long-term debt sustainability can only be achieved if the underlying causes of the debt problem are addressed. Hence, ensuring debt sustainability depends not only on the absolute level of debt but also on the successful implementation of a comprehensive set of policies that may increase economic growth, reduce poverty, ensure access to adequate concessional flows from the international community and on sound debt management. Therefore, debt financing, reduction and restructuring are important factors to break the cycle of over-indebtedness in poor countries.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.4

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all other Sustainable Development Goals.

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.4

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.5

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.5 (United Nations)

Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries (Tier III).

3. Target 17.5 (Brazil)

Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for relatively less developed countries.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

It was suggested that the term “least developed countries” be replaced with the term “relatively less developed countries”, since the latter is the one adopted in Brazil. Therefore, the target is not applicable to Brazil in its original terms.

Brazil is not classified as a relatively less developed country and therefore is not entitled to receive the resources mentioned in this target.

On the other hand, Brazil is negotiating facilitation and investment promotion agreements with relatively less developed countries.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

For the United Nations, relatively less developed countries are those with low incomes and facing serious structural impediments to sustainable development. They are highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks and have low levels of human assets.

The Committee on Development Policy (CDP) was appointed by the United Nations General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) to review the list of the relatively less developed countries every three years and recommend inclusion and graduation of eligible countries (see criteria at: <https://goo.gl/ThHNxr>).

The relatively less developed countries have been making great efforts to attract greater flows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and increase benefits to their economies.

They are liberalizing their national policies and, in several cases, providing tax incentives, among others, to foreign investors. Bilateral, regional and other international agreements on investment and double taxation have been signed. Most countries have established investment promotion agencies or other institutions that can play an active role in attracting investment, providing information, assisting foreign investors and taking steps to improve the overall business environment. At the same time, as in many other developing countries, the dominant tendency to liberalize and promote investment was accompanied by a movement to foster a regulatory framework for investment in general and Foreign Direct Investment more specifically, which considers the country-specific development objectives and concerns, usually through industry-specific constraints and conditions, incentives and promotional efforts.

However, it is not only the relatively less developed countries that can take steps to increase foreign direct investment flow to their economies and maximize their benefits, but the countries of origin of the resources can also take action. Such country-of-origin measures are often directed to encourage FDI flows to developing countries in general, and some of them are particularly relevant in stimulating FDI flows and increasing their benefits for the relatively less developed countries.

To some extent, all developed countries implement policies, programs and measures to encourage external flows of foreign direct investment, and some developing countries and economies in transition have also begun to do so.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.5

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all other Sustainable Development Goals.

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS *

SDG 1 target 17.5

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.6

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.6 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation (Tier III).

17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (Tier I).

3. Target 17.6 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Brazil cooperates with several countries to share knowledge. The original target's text reflects the Brazilian position with the United Nations.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

International cooperation is the mutual aid between two or more nation-states with the purpose of achieving a common goal, which may be of the most diverse kinds: political, cultural, strategic, humanitarian, economic.

North-South international cooperation is based on the financial assistance provided by the self-described "developed" countries from the industrialized North to the developing countries, as recipients.

The concept of assistance, traditionally used in developed countries, is usually rejected by the Southern (or developing) countries. Unlike assistance, cooperation implies a relationship of mutual benefits, horizontality, increased participation and local control of resources; and it serves the political purpose of distinguishing the phenomenon that occurs in the South-South context from the one verified previously and to a greater extent in the North-South context.

For the same reason, instead of using the concepts of “donor” and “recipients”, the Southern countries are referring to countries involved in development cooperation as partners. In addition, South-South Cooperation (SSC) would be distinctly characterized by the absence of social, environmental, governance and human rights conditionalities; and would be oriented by the very demand of the partner countries.

The Marrakesh Declaration and the Marrakesh Framework for the Implementation of South-South Cooperation consider it a complement to the Official Development Assistance, and not a substitute, recognizing the importance of partnership with Non-Governmental Organizations, companies, foundations and universities in International Cooperation for development.

Triangular cooperation (or trilateral, a term used in Brazil) can assume many forms. A prior format involves the establishment of partnerships between developed countries and/or international organizations with developing countries, in order to offer cooperation to other developing countries. A second format involves the establishment of partnerships between two developing countries in benefit of a third developing country (“South-South-South”).

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), trilateral cooperation is understood as a variant of Brazilian South-South cooperation, that is, an alternative and complementary arrangement to Brazilian bilateral efforts.

Regional cooperation involves three or more countries from the same geographic region. It occurs through the implementation of a set of capacity building actions that benefit all countries adhering to the regional program/project in areas of common interest.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Secretariat of Government

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Defense

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.6

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all other Sustainable Development Goals.

There is a direct relation with the following targets:

SDG 8 (target 8.2)

SDG 9 (target 9.1 and 9.c)

SDG 17 (target 17.8)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.6

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.7

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.7 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (Tier III).

3. Target 17.7 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Brazil cooperates with other countries in technology transfer. Therefore, the original target's text meets the Brazilian needs.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

There is no consensus on the concept of “developing country”. This term is used in different economic, social and political contexts. The classification also varies according to the institution that creates it.

Since the 2030 Agenda's targets in general refer to the list of developing countries, no other concept will be adopted within the scope of the datasheets apart from the UN classification for “developing countries”, published annually in the “World Economic Situation and Perspectives” (see: <https://goo.gl/5kCa7H>).

The report classifies all countries in the world into one of three broad categories: developed economies, economies in transition and developing economies.

Within each broad category, some subgroups are defined based on geographic location or ad hoc criteria, such as the subgroup of “major developed economies”, which is based on the membership of the Group of Seven (G7). Geographical regions for developing countries are as follows: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

It is still up to the United Nations to define a comprehensive concept of “environmentally sound technologies” within the context of the 2030 Agenda, in order to avoid potential conflicts between targets.

However, for the scope of this target in Brazil, it is understood that “environmentally correct” are all technologies that affect the environment, directly or indirectly, with low negative impact or with positive impact, whether in the short, medium or long term.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)

Ministry of Health

Ministry of Social Development

Secretariat of Government

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.7

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.7

1. Total number of actions taken in developing countries to promote development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (Source: Cobradi Report - Ipea and ABC).

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators, to be initiated during the second semester of 2018.

TARGET 17.8

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.8 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet (Tier I).

3. Target 17.8 (Brazil)

By 2030, fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-development mechanism for relatively less developed in 2017, and enhance the use of enabling technology.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

It was suggested that the term “least developed countries” be replaced with the term “relatively less developed countries”, since the latter is the term adopted in Brazil.

Brazil is not part of the group of least developed countries, and therefore is not entitled to access to the bank’s resources. However, the country may contribute to its operationalization.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, adopted by the Fourth UN Conference on the Least Developed Countries, called for the establishment of a technology bank dedicated to the least developed countries. The creation of such a bank has been a long-standing priority for the least developed countries, as confirmed in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, under Sustainable Development Goal 17.

The year 2017 refers to the deadline for operationalization of the Technology Bank. This bank (“Technology Bank for the LDCs” <<https://goo.gl/Q9Dyrk>>) was operationalized in 2017 with the signing of a headquarters agreement with Turkey.

The Technology Bank is a new UN institution. Its establishment is seen as a significant achievement for science, technology and innovation development in the world’s poorest countries.

The Technology Bank will be funded by voluntary contributions from Member States and other stakeholders, including the private sector and foundations.

It should be noted that this bank's mandate is to provide assistance only to relatively less developed countries (as can be seen in the institution's work program: <<https://goo.gl/z1Ficn>>).

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.8

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

There is a direct relation with the following targets:

SDG 1 (target 1.4)

SDG 2 (target 2c)

SDG 4 (targets 4.3 and 4.4) SDG 5 (target 5b)

SDG 9 (target 9c) SDG 10 (target 10.3)

SDG 12 (target 12.8)

SDG 16 (targets 16.6, 16.7 and 16.10)

SDG 17 (target 17.6)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.8

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.9

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.9 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries (Tier I).

3. Target 17.9 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Brazil supports South-South and triangular cooperation. Therefore, the original target's text meets the Brazilian needs.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

There is no consensus on the concept of “developing country”. This term is used in different economic, social and political contexts. The classification also varies according to the institution that creates it.

Since the 2030 Agenda's targets in general refer to the list of developing countries, no other concept will be adopted within the scope of the datasheets apart from the UN classification for “developing countries”, published annually in the “World Economic Situation and Perspectives” (see: <https://goo.gl/N8JBVa>).

The report classifies all countries in the world into one of three broad categories: developed economies, economies in transition and developing economies.

Within each broad category, some subgroups are defined based on geographic location or ad hoc criteria, such as the subgroup of “major developed economies”, which is based on the membership of the Group of Seven (G7). Geographical regions for developing countries are as follows: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

International cooperation is the mutual aid between two or more nation-states with the purpose of achieving a common goal, which may be of the most diverse kinds: political, cultural, strategic, humanitarian, economic.

North-South international cooperation is based on the financial assistance provided by the self-described “developed” countries from the industrialized North to the developing countries, as recipients.

The concept of assistance, traditionally used in developed countries, is usually rejected by the Southern (or developing) countries. Unlike assistance, cooperation implies a relationship of mutual benefits, horizontality, increased participation and local control of resources; and it serves the political purpose of distinguishing the phenomenon that occurs in the South-South context from the one verified previously and to a greater extent in the North-South context.

For the same reason, instead of using the concepts of “donor” and “recipients”, the Southern countries are referring to countries involved in development cooperation as partners. In addition, South-South Cooperation (SSC) would be distinctly characterized by the absence of social, environmental, governance and human rights conditionalities; and would be oriented by the very demand of the partner countries.

The Marrakesh Declaration and the Marrakesh Framework for the Implementation of South-South Cooperation consider it a complement to the Official Development Assistance, and not a substitute, recognizing the importance of partnership with Non-Governmental Organizations, companies, foundations and universities in International Cooperation for development.

Triangular cooperation (or trilateral, a term used in Brazil) can assume many forms. A prior format involves the establishment of partnerships between developed countries and/or international organizations with developing countries, in order to offer cooperation to other developing countries. A second format involves the establishment of partnerships between two developing countries in benefit of a third developing country (“South-South-South”).

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), trilateral cooperation is understood as a variant of Brazilian South-South cooperation, that is, as an alternative and complementary arrangement to the Brazilian bilateral efforts.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of Education (MEC)

Ministry of Health

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.9

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

There is a direct relation with the following target: SDG 17 (target 17.3).

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS *

SDG 1 target 17.9

- 1) Number of developing countries benefiting from Brazilian technical and financial cooperation) (Source: Cobradi Ipea / MRE / ABC report).
- 2) Number of specialists, volunteers, traineeships, internships and fellowships offered / approved via bilateral South-South mechanisms or trilateral arrangements between developing countries (Source: Cobradi Ipea / MRE / ABC report).
- 3) Number of capacity-development agreements, activities and / or projects (knowledge sharing) established via bilateral South-South cooperation mechanisms or trilateral arrangements between developing countries (Source: Cobradi Ipea / MRE / ABC report).

Observation: Brazilian actors involved in this target understand that financial quantification is not a sufficient indicator to measure the volume and outcomes of South-South and trilateral technical cooperation actions (the South-South components of these partnerships).

ABC/MRE suggests the addition of new indicators for this target. An indicator proposal entitled "Other non-financial resources for South-South cooperation" could be added to this target's indicators. Moreover, other non-financial indicators could be eventually considered.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.10

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.10 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average (Tier I).

3. Target 17.10 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Brazil is already a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), so this specific target applies to the Brazilian case.

In this context, the Brazilian tariff reduction may contribute to the global target.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The target defines that negotiations within the World Trade Organization should result in a multilateral trading system that is: universal; based on rules; open; non-discriminatory; and equitable.

The Doha Development Agenda, also known as the Doha Round (abbreviations for the “Doha Round of Trade Talks”), consists of World Trade Organization negotiations aiming to reduce trade barriers around the world, with a focus on free trade for developing countries.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.10

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

There is a direct relation with the following targets:

SDG 2 (target 2.2)

SDG 3 (target 3.b)

SDG 17 (target 17.7)

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.10

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.11

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.11 (United Nations)

Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports (Tier I).

3. Target 17.11 (Brazil)

Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the relatively less developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

It was suggested that the term “least developed countries” should be replaced with the term “relatively less developed countries”, since the latter is the one adopted in Brazil.

Brazilian exports in 2017 were 217 billion dollars, an increase of 326 per cent in comparison with 1998. Brazil reached a peak of US\$ 256 billion in exports in 2011. However, the following years were of decline. Despite an improvement in exports in 2017, the country has not recovered its position in the world market as of yet. As a developing country, Brazil can also request the adoption of better conditions for the fulfillment of the global target.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

There is no consensus on the concept of “developing country”. This term is used in different economic, social and political contexts. The classification also varies according to the institution that creates it.

Since the 2030 Agenda's targets in general refer to the list of developing countries, no other concept will be adopted within the scope of the datasheets apart from the UN classification for “developing countries”, published annually in the “World Economic Situation and Perspectives” (see: <https://goo.gl/jQ2LEc>).

The report classifies all countries in the world into one of three broad categories: developed economies, economies in transition and developing economies.

Within each broad category, some subgroups are defined based on geographic location or ad hoc criteria, such as the subgroup of “major developed economies”, which is based on the membership of the Group of Seven (G7). Geographical regions for developing countries are as follows: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

For the United Nations, the relatively less developed countries are those with low incomes and facing serious structural impediments to sustainable development. They are highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks and possess low levels of human assets.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.11

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

There is a direct relation with the following targets:

SDG 8 (target 8.2); and

SDG 17 (target 17.7).

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

SDG 1 target 17.11

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.12

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.12 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States (Tier I).

3. Target 17.12 (Brazil)

Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all relatively less developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from relatively less developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

It was suggested that the term “least developed countries” should be replaced with the term “relatively less developed countries”, since the latter is the one adopted in Brazil.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Target aims to reduce the average tariff on key sectors. The term “key sector” should be interpreted as the sectors of particular interest to the least developed countries and developing countries exports. The list of key sectors used by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicator 8.7 (i.e. agriculture, textiles and clothing) can be revised.

There is no consensus on the concept of “developing country”. This term is used in different economic, social and political contexts. The classification also varies according to the institution that creates it.

Since the 2030 Agenda's targets in general refer to the list of developing countries, no other concept will be adopted within the scope of the datasheets apart from the UN classification for “developing countries”, published annually in the “World Economic Situation and Perspectives” (see: <<https://goo.gl/REhapg>>).

The report classifies all countries in the world into one of three broad categories: developed economies, economies in transition and developing economies.

Within each broad category, some subgroups are defined based on geographic location or ad hoc criteria, such as the subgroup of “major developed economies”, which is based on the membership of the Group of Seven (G7). Geographical regions for developing countries are as follows: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

For the United Nations, the relatively less developed countries are those with low incomes and facing serious structural impediments to sustainable development. They are highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks and have low levels of human assets.

According to the Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC) preferential rules (or norms) of origin are provisions that must be fulfilled in order for a particular commodity to be entitled to receive preferential tariff treatment (customs duty exemption or reduction or tariff quotas).

These norms are related to “rules of origin associated with contractual trade regimes” and “rules of origin associated with to autonomous trade regimes”.

The rules of origin associated with contractual trade regimes are those laid out in the trade treaties for economic integration between countries, such as free-trade zones, customs union, common market, economic union and total economic integration.

On the other hand, the rules of origin associated with autonomous trade regimes are export stimulus programs designed to facilitate the insertion of developing countries into the international economy. Apart from favoring the development of countries that need it most, it has the advantage of being a one-sided system, i.e., trade preferences (tariff reduction, customs duty exemption and quotas for some eligible products) are granted without reciprocity, and, as a consequence, there is multilateral trade liberalization due to the economic development of the least advanced countries.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Industry, Foreign Trade and Services (MDIC)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of Finance

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.12

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

There is a direct relation with the following targets:

SDG 2 (target 2.b);

SDG 3 (target 3.b); and

SDG 17 (target 17.7).

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.12

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.13

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.13 (United Nations)

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard (Tier III).

3. Target 17.13 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

This is a target for economic coordination, which is already done in a number of forums, such as the G-7, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and even the G-20. Therefore, the original text meets the Brazilian needs.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The Group of Seven (G7) is a group of countries composed of: Germany, Canada, United States, France, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom. However, the European Union is also represented in the G7. These countries are the world's seven largest economies; together, they account for more than half of the global net wealth.

Today, G20 is an informal group that seeks to function as a center for identifying and discussing central problems of the international economy, in order to seek solutions through the coordinated action of its members and through interaction with relevant international organizations. The incorporation of major developing countries into international decision-making processes is not, however, free from difficulties and challenges to its effectiveness. On the other hand, since the G20 is open to the prospect of having a broader representation (unlike the G7), questions arise as to the legitimacy of its composition.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Finance

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.13

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.13

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.14

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.14 (United Nations)

Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development (Tier III).

3. Target 17.14 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Brazil already possesses a legal basis for the development of SDGs. By means of Decree No. 8.892, dated October 27th, 2016, the National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals was created with the purpose of internalizing, disseminating and providing transparency to the implementation process of the 2030 Agenda. Therefore, the original text is sufficient for target implementation.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The concept of “policy coherence” implies promoting a greater level of coordination between policies when they are intended, for example, to provide for the same public or territory, in order to avoid overlap and divergence, increasing synergy between policies when they are implemented.

These mechanisms for enhancing policy coherence have not been listed by the United Nations as of yet.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Secretariat of Government

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.14

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.14

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.15

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.15 (United Nations)

Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation (Tier II).

3. Target 17.15 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The original target's text reflects a principle that is shared by Brazil. Therefore, the target's text meets the Brazilian needs.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)
Secretariat of Government

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.15

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals. There is a direct relation with the following targets:
SDG 5 (target 5c); and
SDG 17 (target 17.15).

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.15

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.16

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.16 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Tier II).

3. Target 17.16 (Brazil)

Target was kept unaltered.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.

- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals requires mobilizing and strengthening partnerships that can effectively generate and use all the knowledge, experience, technology and financial resources available for sustainable development.

National partnerships are included in the context of “global” partnerships that need to be strengthened.

The quality of the relationship between all relevant partners defines the strength of the global partnership for sustainable development.

Therefore, the original target’s text meets the Brazilian needs.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The Global Partnership implies cooperation between all state actors involved, both at the international and national levels.

Partnerships should be complemented by multisectoral partnerships, involving state actors, international organizations, the private sector, civil society.

There is no consensus on the concept of “developing country”. This term is used in different economic, social and political contexts. The classification also varies according to the institution that creates it.

Since the 2030 Agenda’s targets in general refer to the list of developing countries, no other concept will be adopted within the scope of the datasheets apart from the UN classification for “developing countries”, published annually in the “World Economic Situation and Perspectives” (see: <<https://goo.gl/6xaRLZ>>).

The report classifies all countries in the world into one of three broad categories: developed economies, economies in transition and developing economies.

Within each broad category, some subgroups are defined based on geographic location or ad hoc criteria, such as the subgroup of “major developed economies”, which is based on the membership of the Group of Seven (G7). Geographical regions for developing countries are as follows: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Secretariat of Government

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC)

Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Human Rights

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.16

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

There is a direct relation with the following targets:

SDG 5 (target 5.c); and

SDG 17 (target 17.15).

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.16

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.17

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.17 (United Nations)

Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships (Tier III).

3. Target 17.17 (Brazil)

Encourage and promote effective partnerships within the public, private, public-private spheres and civil society, based on the experience of the resourcing mobilization strategies of these partnerships.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

The target's text in Portuguese is not equivalent to the original text's idea:

“Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships”.

The new proposed text aims to recover the idea of the original text, reversing part of the sentence in order to improve textual understanding.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

Public partnerships are those practiced between federal, state or municipal institutions, in order to implement or manage public policies.

According to the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management, public-private partnerships (PPPs) are one of the possibilities available to governments for the provision of economic and social infrastructures to the population. International experience offers evidence that good public-private partnership projects are effective in achieving the best use of public resources, delivering infrastructure on the scheduled time and within the planned budget, with more efficient operation in service delivery and maintenance of goods. One of the main characteristics of public-private partnerships that generate these results is the adequate division of contractual risks between public and private partners, which encourages

innovation, efficiency, optimum use of assets linked to the project and management oriented to user satisfaction.

In Brazil, public-private partnerships are modalities of concession contracts. Law No. 11.079, dated December 30th, 2004, regulates public-private partnerships in Brazil and incorporates various concepts and experiences from international practice, such as remuneration of the private partner conditioned by performance, risk-sharing and the Guarantee Fund. According to Brazilian laws, the main characteristics of PPP are the long term (contracts from 5 to 35 years), minimum value of R\$20,000,000.00 (twenty million reais), joint contracting of works and services to be provided by the private partner and fiscal responsibility by the public power.

The law presents the possibility of combining tariff remuneration with payment of public considerations, and defines PPP as an administrative concession contract, in the sponsored or administrative modality. In sponsored concession, the remuneration of the private partner will involve, in addition to the tariff charged from the users, the pecuniary consideration of the public partner. The administrative concession, in turn, involves only public consideration, for it applies in cases in which there is no possibility of charging users' tariffs.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of Culture Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Ministry of Social Development (MDS)

Secretariat of Government

Other SDG and targets that correlate to target 17.17

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.17

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Note:**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.18

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.18 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (Tier III).

17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (Tier II).

17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding (Tier I).

3. Target 17.18 (Brazil)

Strengthen support for data disaggregation, integration, availability and sharing of administrative records and statistical and geoscientific databases that are relevant to targets achievement and to measure the sustainable development indicators, respecting the legislation on information security.

4. Target type (Brazil)

() End-oriented Target (X) Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

Target's text was altered to reflect the need to support the development of the Brazilian capacity to produce statistical and geoscientific data that is relevant to the achievement of targets and measurement of sustainable development indicators, respecting the legislation on information security.

It is understood that to this end, further support is also needed for data disaggregation, integration, availability and sharing of administrative records and statistical and geoscientific databases.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

In order to understand the target, administrative records are information, data and records used in decision-making and ultimately for action-taking; they are produced or guarded by Brazilian organizations of the public sector.

Information security is described as the ability to prevent access to and illegitimate manipulation of information or to prevent undue interference with its normal operation.

Information Security stands on three basic properties: Integrity, Confidentiality and Availability. Integrity ensures that the information will not be altered or destroyed without proper authorization. Confidentiality ensures that the information will not be disclosed without proper authorization. Availability ensures that information will be accessible to legitimate users when requested.

The property of integrity also includes – but is not limited to – authenticity and non-repudiation (or irrevocability). The property of authenticity ensures that the identity of a subject or resource is the alleged one, applied to entities such as users, processes, systems and information. Non-repudiation ensures that a neutral party can be convinced whether a specific transaction or event has occurred.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

Secretariat of Government

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.18

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

There is a direct relation with the following target: SDG 17 (target 17.19).

II. IPEA'S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.18

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

* Note:

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea's inputs to the process of building national indicators.

TARGET 17.19

I. ADAPTATION PROPOSAL

1. Target 17.19 (United Nations)

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.

2. Global indicators (United Nations)

17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (Tier I).

17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration (Tier I).

3. Target 17.19 (Brazil)

By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop metrics of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

4. Target type (Brazil)

End-oriented Target Implementation Target

- End-oriented Targets: those whose object is directly (immediately) involved with the achievement of the specific SDG.
- Implementation Targets: in the *2030 Agenda* document, implementation targets refer to human, financial, technological and governance resources (institutional setups and tools: legislation, planning, public policies, programs, etc.) that are required to achieve the SDGs.

5. Rationale for the adaptation

It is proposed to replace the term “measurements” with the term “metrics” (“*medidas*” and “*métricas*” in Portuguese), which is closer to the meaning of the English text.

6. Important concepts mentioned in the target

The term “measurements of progress” in the original wording should be interpreted as “metrics of progress” in Portuguese, as suggested in the target adaptation proposal, encouraging the creation of statistics to monitor the other targets of the 2030 Agenda.

There is no consensus on the concept of “developing country”. This term is used in different economic, social and political contexts. The classification also varies according to the institution that creates it.

Since the 2030 Agenda’s targets in general refer to the list of developing countries, no other concept will be adopted within the scope of the datasheets apart from the UN classification

for “developing countries”, published annually in the “World Economic Situation and Perspectives” report (see: <<https://goo.gl/nx1kcd>>).

The report classifies all countries in the world into one of three broad categories: developed economies, economies in transition and developing economies.

Within each broad category, some subgroups are defined based on geographic location or ad hoc criteria, such as the subgroup of “major developed economies”, which is based on the membership of the Group of Seven (G7). Geographical regions for developing countries are as follows: Africa, East Asia, South Asia, West Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

7. Government agencies in charge of actions that contribute to target achievement

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)

Ministry of Planning, Development and Management (MPDG)

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

Secretariat of Government

8. Other SDGs and Global Targets that correlate to Target 17.19

The SDG 17 Targets are indirectly related to all the other Sustainable Development Goals.

There is a direct correlation with the following target: SDG 17 (target 17.18).

II. IPEA’S INPUTS FOR BUILDING NATIONAL INDICATORS*

SDG 1 target 17.19

The definition of national indicators will be carried out jointly at a later date by IBGE, Ipea and other data-producing agencies.

*** Nota**

The indicators presented here will be submitted to a process of analysis, discussion and validation that will be jointly carried out by IBGE, Ipea and others information-producing agencies and implementers of government policies. Therefore, these indicators must be interpreted strictly as Ipea’s inputs to the process of building national indicators.

2030 AGENDA

Sustainable Development Goals

Brazilian Target Proposal

ANNEX

PUBLIC CONSULTATION RESULTS¹



1. The following annex contains all the suggestions from the Public Consultation, regardless of whether they were accepted or not. The original texts were kept unaltered, with no orthographic nor stylistic review.

SDG 1: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted suggestion	Non-accepted suggestion	Supportive	Non-supportive
Target 1.1	<p><u>Comment:</u></p> <p>When adapting this target, aren't we deviating it from international comparability? Wouldn't it be better to keep the international community informed using the same language, and to pose challenges on the national level, sometimes regionally?</p>		<p>On the issue of international comparability, it should be noted that none of the national targets proposed here will replace the global targets; the latter will continue to be taken into account. By proposing a national target, we are somehow posing specific national challenges. This is also provided for in the launching document of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development": "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." (2015, p. 13).</p>	4	0
Target 1.1	<p><u>Comment:</u></p> <p>It should be taken into account that the purchasing power parity (PPP) - an indicator proposed by Ipea as basis for the decision to standardize the international monetary comparison unit - has not been updated since 2011. Also, while using indicators such as this, alterations must be considered to the methodologies of the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) and the National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD), from 2015 onwards.</p>		<p>Comment #1 does not present a problem because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although the last round dates from 2011, it is still possible to use the PPP factors available, as, in fact, was done in the global target 1.1. - New PPP factors must be disclosed in the coming years; afterwards, indicators will be recalculated. <p>Comment #2 does mention a real methodological difficulty, but it does not present a problem for monitoring the SDG, since the SDGs take as reference the year of 2016, for which there is available Continuous PNAD data.</p>		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted suggestion	Non-accepted suggestion	Supportive	Non-supportive
Target 1.2	<p><u>Comment:</u></p> <p>I take the opportunity to present my basic citizenship income proposal for Brazil: + Basic Income of Citizenship (Universal Minimum Income): evolution of the Bolsa Família Program into a program of direct transfer of unconditioned income (in cash, on a current account or savings account) to every citizen enrolled in the Federal Government's Single Registry for Social Programmes, except for: public servants; retirees; pensioners; and beneficiaries of sickness insurance or unemployment insurance. - Scaling of basic income values should follow the cost of living in the municipality of residence of the beneficiary and the age group (higher values for childhood, adolescence and old age), respecting a universal floor.</p> <p>- Complementation of family income up to the value of 1 minimum wage (considering the sum of basic incomes of all family members) for families enrolled in the Single Registry with one disable person that proves to be unable to support him/herself.</p> <p>- Extinction of the following welfare and social security benefits: salary bonus, family salary and Continuous Cash Benefit (BPC).</p> <p>- Annual adjustment of the basic income value, based on the inflation of the previous 12 months.</p> <p>- Social monitoring of families enrolled in the Single Registry through school attendance, vaccination, nutritional and prenatal development, without conditioning the provision of basic income to the citizen's compliance (extinction of the conditionalities of Bolsa Família and of repercussions for non-compliance, exception for the warning).</p>		Comment is not relevant to the target.	5	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted suggestion	Non-accepted suggestion	Supportive	Non-supportive
Target 1.2	<p><u>Comment:</u></p> <p>It should be taken into account that the purchasing power parity (PPP) - an indicator proposed by Ipea as basis for the decision to standardizes the international monetary comparison unit - has not been updated since 2011. Also, while using indicators such as this, alterations must be considered to the methodologies of the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) and the National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD), from 2015 onwards.</p>		<p>Comment was answered above.</p>		
Target 1.2	<p><u>Edition:</u></p> <p>By 2030, reduce by half the proportion of men, women and children, of all ages, living in the monetary and non-monetary poverty, according to the UN national definitions.</p>		<p>Edition was rejected because:</p> <p>a) Strictly speaking, the UN has no definitions for monetary poverty and/ or non-monetary.</p> <p>b) The two versions (global and national) of target 1.1 use two international lines, defined by the World Bank;</p> <p>(c) In the absence of official national definitions, the proposed indicators for this target also take as a reference na international line defined by the World Bank.</p> <p>d) The target's purpose is precisely to be adapted to the specific realities of each country, which is why we hope that, in the coming years, Brazil elaborates its official definitions for monetary and non-monetary poverty.</p>		
Target 1.3	<p><u>Comment:</u></p> <p>I consider the term "all" is still vague and difficult to measure even when adding "complete coverage of the poor and persons in situations of vulnerability." The situations of vulnerability experienced by people (poor or not) are vast and difficult to measure. The very expression "person in situation of vulnerability" has several theoretical lines of interpretation.</p>		<p>Comment was rejected because:</p> <p>a) The word "all" was chosen precisely because it implies complete coverage and therefore is not vague.</p> <p>b) Replacing the word "all" with a more concrete and strict one would weaken the target's scope in relation to the global target, which is contrary to the effort to adopt more demanding targets for Brazil.</p> <p>c) Although there is diversity of situations of vulnerability, the indicators proposed for this target are noted for defining vulnerability in a measurable way.</p> <p>d) Any attempt to define the concept of vulnerability in the target's text would make the text impractically long and confusing.</p>	4	1

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted suggestion	Non-accepted suggestion	Supportive	Non-supportive
Target 1.3	<p><u>Comment:</u></p> <p>Important to note: Smoking is the behavior with the greatest individual impact on health inequalities and is reflected in mortality due to chronic non-communicable diseases in Brazil. People in the most vulnerable socio-economic situation smoke more, have a lower rate of smoking cessation, less awareness about health warnings in the product packaging, more exposure to passive smoking, spend proportionately more money to buy tobacco products and face a higher mortality rate due to tobacco related diseases. 3 The direct and indirect costs arising from tobacco-related diseases, which in Brazil represent approximately R\$ 57 billion per year 4, may divert a proportion of national resources that could be spent to structure policies that could contribute to reduce poverty.</p>		<p>Comment is not relevant to the target.</p>		
Target 1.3	<p><u>Comment:</u></p> <p>It should be taken into account that the purchasing power parity (PPP) - an indicator proposed by Ipea as basis for the decision to standardizes the international monetary comparison unit - has not been updated since 2011. Also, while using indicators such as this, alterations must be considered to the methodologies of the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) and the National Continuous Household Sample Survey (PNAD), from 2015 onwards.</p>		<p>Comment was answered above.</p>		
Target 1.3	<p><u>Comment:</u></p> <p>THE VICIOUS CYCLE OF POVERTY AND DISEASE</p> <p>There is a concentration of the smoking epidemic among the less favored population;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources that families would use to purchase food, clothing, school supplies, etc., are spent on tobacco products; • Tobacco consumption results in sickness and premature deaths (before the age of 70); • Family providers have to leave the job market at the peak of their lives. 		<p>Comment is not relevant to the target.</p>		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted suggestion	Non-accepted suggestion	Supportive	Non-supportive
Target 1.3	Edition By 2030, ensure for all people access the right to to the social security system on a national level, ensuring complete coverage of the poor and persons in situations of vulnerability.		This edition was rejected because the purpose is not only to ensure rights, but also to go beyond theory and to convert them into real access. Thus, the target's objective is stronger than the suggested edition.		
Target 1.4	<u>Comment</u> Again, I will draw attention to the term "ALL", because it is very broad and difficult to measure, especially when associated with the terms "poor" and "people in situations of vulnerability". I believe it is more plausible to better outline the public to be benefitted, also to create plausible indicators.		Comment was answered above.	2	2
Target 1.4	Edition: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and persons in situations of vulnerability, have access to basic social services, new and technologies infrastructure fo basic production , including information and communication technologies, and financial services and security in the secure and equal access to land and natural resources.	Edition was accepted, with terms taken from both suggestions. Final text: "By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and persons in situations of vulnerability, have equal rights to social services, basic infrastructure, new technologies and means of production, information and communication technologies, financial services and secure and equal access to land and natural resources."	-		
Target 1.4	Edition By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and people in situations of vulnerability, have access to basic services, new technologies and means of production, financial products and services, information and communication technologies, services and finances and security and resilience in the access to land and natural resources.		Edition was partially accepted in the reformulation proposed in the suggestion above.		
Target 1.4	<u>Edition</u> By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and persons in situations of vulnerability, have access rights to basic services, new technologies for production, information and communication technologies, financial services and security in the equal access to land and natural resources.	-	A previous answer sets the distinction between "access" and "right". The suggestion to include the adjective "equal" was incorporated above.		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted suggestion	Non-accepted suggestion	Supportive	Non-supportive
Target 1.5	Comment: I find the text confusing. What does it mean to “build resilience”?	-	Comment did not present a suggestion for target improvement.	2	2
Target 1.5	Comment: I also consider it vague and not quite possible to measure this target.	-	Comment did not present a suggestion for target improvement.		
Target 1.5	Edition: By 2030, build increase the resilience of the poor and persons in situations of vulnerability and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to extreme climate-related events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.	-	The suggestion makes sense for it implies that the poor already possess some resilience. But we have decided to keep the original wording to prevent the national adaptation from becoming less exacting than the global target.		
Target 1.5	-Addition: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and persons in situations of vulnerability and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to extreme climate-related events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters, ensuring minimum standards in food security, health, housing and protection against violence.		Important as these problems may be, we have chosen to keep the original target because we believe it already incorporates some of the proposed additions (for example, minimal housing standards), while the others far exceed the scope of the target, being more suitable for other SDGs' targets.		
Target 1.A	Comment: Wouldn't it be the case of setting a resource target for programs and policies implementation? -		It is not easy to establish a resource target, for there is no consensus in society about what adequate levels would be.	2	0
Target 1.A	Comment: Today, there are resources allocated for that; but, since the state needs to reduce expenses, a policy of fighting poverty is one of the first to suffer with budget cuts. See budget proposal for 2019 SUAS, approved by CNAS.-		Comment did not suggest any target alteration.		
Target 1.A	Edition: Ensure resources to implement programmes and policies to eradicate extreme poverty and fight poverty, and permanently seek resources from other sources to that end.-		Edition is rejected because the addition is unclear - resources from what sources?		
Target 1.B	Edition: Strengthen political and institutional frameworks on the long run and the effectiveness and sustainability of actions to eradicate poverty, taking into account gender-sensitive issues.-		Edition was rejected because: a) Target 1.A already mentions the necessary resources to develop such actions. b) There is a SDG that is explicitly focused on gender issues.	3	0

SDG 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted suggestion	Non-accepted suggestion	Supportive	Non-supportive
Target 2.1	<p>Edition No. 1: “By 2030, eradicate hunger and ensure access by the right of all people, in particular the poor and persons in situations of vulnerability, including infants and elders, to safe, culturally adequate, healthy and sufficient food all year round.”</p> <p>Edition No. 2: “By 2030, eradicate hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and persons in situations of vulnerability, including infants, women and elders, to safe, culturally adequate, healthy and sufficient and sustainable food all year round.”</p> <p>Comment No. 1: “Important to note: Tobacco cultivation, based on family farming and concentrated in the southern region, uses land extensions that could support sustainable food production. Smokers’ spending on tobacco products and health expenditures from tobacco-related diseases compromise the budget of the most vulnerable households: financial resources that could be used to purchase food are used to purchase cigarettes. See Article 17 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, which deals with the need to support economically viable alternatives to tobacco culture.”</p> <p>Comment No. 2: “Due to international categorization of “children” being individuals under the age of 12, we suggest the addition of the word “adolescent” to the target’s text, encompassing persons above 12 years of age and resulting in the following text: “By 2030, eradicate hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in situations of vulnerability, including infants [adolescents] and elders, to safe, culturally adequate, healthy and sufficient food all year round.”</p>		<p>Food is a right already guaranteed by the 1988 Federal Constitution and, therefore, it is formally ensured; placing emphasis on access to food is a way to demonstrate the need to bring this right into reality.</p> <p>The issue of the right to food for women is addressed in a specific and emphatic way in the next target, so, in the present one, women and the elderly are prioritized as vulnerable groups; the concept of safe and healthy food contains the notion of “sustainable food”.</p> <p>The comment is pertinent, but it introduces a specific question in a target whose wording is supposed to be comprehensive.</p> <p>Target’s wording is not restrictive: it considers all persons and / or groups in situations of vulnerability: the elderly and infants were mentioned only in order to provide emphasis, without prejudice to the other groups.</p>	2	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted suggestion	Non-accepted suggestion	Supportive	Non-supportive
Target 2.2	Comment No. 1: "I suggest the inclusion of the internationally agreed targets into the national one."		This inclusion is implied in the text's wording.	1	0
Target 2.3	<p>Edition No. 1: "By 2030, increase in 100 per cent the productivity and income of small farmers, in particular of women, family farmers, traditional peoples and communities, aiming to ensure subsistence production and the social reproduction of those populations, as well as their socioeconomic development, by means of safe and equal access to: <i>i</i>) land and traditionally occupied territories; <i>ii</i>) technical assistance and rural extension, while respecting culturally conveyed practices and knowledges; <i>iii</i>) specific credit lines; <i>iv</i>) local and institutional markets, including public purchase policies; <i>v</i>) incentives to association and cooperativism; and <i>vi</i>) opportunities to add value and to enter non-farming jobs."</p> <p>Edition No. 2: Ibid.</p> <p>Addition No. 1: Ibid.</p> <p>Comment No. 1: "The global target's text presents a well-defined target (to double). In the national proposal, the target became subjective due to the verb "increase"; if there was a 1 per cent increase, target would already be achieved."</p> <p>Comment No. 2: "I understand that sustainable agriculture has to be sustainable for all segments. Also, we cannot forget about energy security. "</p>	<p>The SDG targets are elaborated for countries with the most diverse stages of agricultural production development; therefore, for those who have not secured yet an agricultural production that is minimally sufficient to feed their population, the target of doubling productivity may be reasonable. In the Brazilian case, the situation is different: the country is already an international leader in agricultural and livestock production, accumulating successive harvest records and expanding its agricultural area and productivity. Doubling a production of this magnitude could bring land and environmental impacts that would compromise the achievement of other targets. Therefore, it was decided to not indicate a specific quantitative target in the new wording, which is very difficult to be agreed upon with no additional studies. Moreover, the new target's wording added several elements - marked by the numbers from I to VI - that seek to qualify agricultural productivity in its social, fundiary and economic aspects.</p> <p>Considered in the justification above.</p> <p>Considered in the justification above.</p> <p>Considered in the justification above.</p> <p>The concept of sustainable agriculture includes the rational use of all resources.</p>	1	0	

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted suggestion	Non-accepted suggestion	Supportive	Non-supportive
Target 2.4		<p>SDG 2 specifically addresses the importance of combating hunger, so the target's wording kept the term "food production", highlighting the type of commitment, in terms of agricultural output, that the country is willing to assume in the scenario related to this Goal.</p> <p>SDG 2 specifically addresses the importance of combating hunger, so the target's wording does not include mention to other types of agricultural product, highlighting the king of commitment that the country is willing to assume in the scenario related to this Goal.</p> <p>Considerations about the situation of small producers and family farmers is addressed specifically in other targets; here, since it is about high-impact environmental commitments, it is necessary to involve large agriculture, which occupies larger portions of land and whose activities potentially have major effects on the environment. Citing small farmers here would blur this dimension.</p> <p>These specifications are contained in the definition of "sustainable systems". It would be impossible to add them here without overextending the target's wording.</p> <p>A measurable target would require additional studies and research to establish consensus.</p>	1	0	
Target 2.5	<p>Edition No. 1: "By 2020, ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derivative from the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as agreed upon by internationally law No. 13, 123, ensuring food sovereignty and food and nutritional security 2015."</p> <p>Comment # 1: "2020 is a very ambitious deadline."</p>	<p>The original wording emphasizes that the commitment assumed in the target is with the international community.</p> <p>The group of experts who discussed the target, including representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Embrapa, did not express the point of view that the target was unfeasible, even though they acknowledge that it is ambitious.</p>	2	0	

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted suggestion	Non-accepted suggestion	Supportive	Non-supportive
Target 2.A	<p>Edition No. 1: “Increasing investment, including by strengthening international cooperation in infrastructure, research and technical assistance and rural extension, in the development of technologies and in stocks and availability of genetic resources of plants, animals and microorganisms, including Creole varieties and wild relatives in order to increase the capacity of environmentally sustainable agricultural production, prioritizing traditional peoples and communities, family farmers, small and medium producers, adapting new technologies to traditional production systems and taking into account regional and socio-cultural differences.</p> <p>Edition n ° 2: “Increase investment, also by strengthening international cooperation in infrastructure, research and technical assistance and rural extension, in the development of technologies and in stocks and availability of genetic resources of plants, animals and microorganisms, including Creole varieties and wild relatives, in order to increase the capacity of environmentally sustainable agricultural production, prioritizing traditional peoples and communities, family farmers, small and medium producers, adapting new technologies to traditional production systems and considering the regional and socio-cultural differences”.</p>	<p>The target deals with policies and programs that are already under way in the country, regarding conservation of the genetic heritage, with the specifications added by the new wording.</p> <p>Since, in the case of creole varieties - which are an important part of the country’s genetic heritage - family farmers and traditional communities play an important role, it was decided to make specific mention of them in the target’s wording, ensuring that it encompasses, due to its importance, all the segments of the complex and heterogeneous Brazilian agriculture.</p>	1	0	
Target 2.B	No suggestion or comment.		1	0	
Target 2.C	No suggestion or comment.		1	0	

SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 3.1	Edition: By 2030, reduce the maternal mortality ratio to a maximum of less than 30 per 100,000 live births.		Since the distinction between this proposal and the Working Group's proposal is only the exclusion of a maximum limit, 30 deaths per 100,000 live births, we deem it pertinent to keep the WG's proposal, which incorporates a commitment assumed by the Ministry of Health.	12	0
	Comment: When adapting this target, aren't we deviating it from international comparability? Wouldn't it be better to keep the international community informed using the same language, and to pose challenges on the national level, sometimes regionally?		On the issue of international comparability, it should be noted that none of the national targets proposed here will replace the global targets; the latter will continue to be taken into account. By proposing a national target, we are somehow posing specific national challenges. This is also provided for in the launching document of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development": "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." (2015, p. 13)*.		
	Comment: It is important to consider 1) Funding for SUS in order to ensure its universal coverage, with integrality and equity; 2) the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), the Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and honor the commitment assumed with the United Nations Decade of Nutrition; ensure innovative mechanisms to finance the 2030 Agenda, such as the taxation of unhealthy products (eg. tobacco, sugary drinks, alcoholic beverages, ultraprocessed food products) and to limit their advertising and promotion; promote and monitor the implementation of the National Mental Health Policy and the National Plan for Confronting Chronic Diseases.				

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
	Comment: Because of the regional disparity in the distribution of Maternal Mortality Rates, it is necessary to include in the target adaptation some component that reflects its regional dimension; the following wording is suggested: “By 2030, reduce the ratio of maternal mortality to a maximum 30 deaths per 100,000 live births. [Including the reduction of maternal mortality rates by at least half of those observed in 2015 in all Brazilian regions]”.		According to consensus reached by the Working Group, inequalities of region or population group should be addressed in the definition of indicators for target monitoring.		
Target 3.2	Edition: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to a maximum of at least as low as 5 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to a maximum of at least as low as 8 per 1,000 live births.		Since the distinction between this proposal and the Working Group's proposal is only the exclusion of maximum limits, we deem it pertinent to keep the WG's proposal.	11	0
	Comment: Due to the racial and identitary disparities observed in the distribution of Infant and Child Mortality Rates, it is necessary to include in the target adaptation some component that reflects this dimension; the following wording is suggested: “By 2030, combat avoidable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to a maximum of 5 per thousand live births, and mortality of children under 5 years of age to a maximum of 8 per thousand live births, [including those children belonging to traditional peoples and communities]”.		According to consensus reached by the Working Group, inequalities of region or population group should be addressed in the definition of indicators for target monitoring.		
Target 3.3	Edition: By 2030, end public health problems such as the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, viral hepatitis, and other neglected diseases, water-borne diseases , in addition to combating arboviral diseases transmitted by the aedes aegypti mosquito and other communicable diseases.		A consensus was reached by the Working Group, according to the exposition of the epidemiologists present, that the term “ending” is not a suitable term for these diseases. For example, ending dengue would require eradication of the Aedes aegypti mosquito, which is an unfeasible task. What can be done is, with routine work and the collaboration of all society and public powers, controlling the dissemination of the virus.	11	0
	Edition: By 2030, end public health problems such as the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, viral hepatitis, neglected diseases, water-borne diseases, arboviral diseases transmitted by the aedes aegypti mosquito, and other communicable diseases , in addition to chronic non-communicable diseases..		Non-communicable diseases are the object of target 3.4.		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
	<p>Comment: It is important to focus on: ensuring integral sexual education and access to the sexual and reproductive rights of all; expand and secure public budget and technical resources for effective responses to HIV, sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis; Implement the National Plan for Ending Tuberculosis; prevent and control neglected tropical diseases; expand basic sanitation at the national level and promote information campaigns and measures to prevent environmental diseases.</p>		<p>The proposed policies for target achievement cannot be incorporated, at the moment, into the debate concerning target adjustment, but they can be presented to the sectoral agencies in a timely manner.</p>		
Target 3.4	<p>Edition: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, promote mental health and well-being, promote male and female workers' health and prevent suicide to significantly alter its rising tendency.</p> <p>It is important to prioritize attention to the most prevalent mental disorders when it comes to depression and anxiety; evidence-based training, continuous education in mental health to health professionals in order to deal with such disorders and education to the population for early diagnosis. Emphasis should be given to prevention of dementia and illness of caregivers. The incorporation of technologies must take into account the needs of the population and the health priorities. "Promoting mental health and welfare" is very vague. We need programs and guidelines to treat the most prevalent mental disorders.</p>		<p>The suggested priorities can be incorporated in the definition of the indicators, which will be discussed in a timely manner. Moreover, the way in which health problems are to be addressed in order to achieve the targets is out of the scope of this Public Consultation, which is restricted to the target adaptation to the Brazilian context.</p>	8	0
	<p>Edition: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, promote mental health and well-being, promote male and female workers' health and prevent suicide, in particular among rural workers, to significantly alter its rising tendency.</p>		<p>According to the consensus reached by the Working Group, inequalities of region and population group should be addressed in the definition of indicators for target monitoring. Thus, the issue of suicide among rural workers can be more closely monitored by means of a specific indicator for this population group.</p>		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
	<p>Addition: Increase the list of expenses that can be deducted from the calculation basis of the Personal Income Tax (IRPF). Expenses with nutritionists, professionals of physical education and clinics or academies of physical activities, in the modalities specified in regulation. Actions that will benefit and stimulate activities that focus on the prevention of diseases that are linked to sedentarism and obesity, according to the UNDP 2016 - UN. "Every year, about 300 thousand Brazilians die as a result of diseases related to physical inactivity. In other words, a sedentary lifestyle, which also kills 5.3 million people per year worldwide, has caused in Brazil an epidemic of diseases related to inactivity." To promote legal entities that provide services related to health promotion and disease prevention, health clubs and similar establishments among companies in the service sector, being the benefit related to the reduced percentage of the gross income calculation basis to define the rate of Corporate Income Tax (IRPJ).</p> <p>Currently, hospitals, clinics and laboratories have their tax rate reduced from 32 to 8 per cent, by IRPJ law (Law No. 9249/95).</p> <p>This measure has reflections in the increase of physical activities and thus of quality of life of the population in general, which results in less expenses from the Unified Health System.</p> <p>According to the World Health Organization (2015), 74 per cent of deaths in Brazil are due to non-communicable diseases, 60 per cent of which are due to cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, cancers and diabetes. According to the World Health Organization, every dollar invested in sports saves 3,2 dollars in healthcare. According to WHO, every dollar spent in expanding treatment of common mental disorders - such as depression and anxiety - results in a return of 4 dollars in better health conditions and working capacity.</p>				
			At this stage, the focus is on target adjustment. Appropriate policies to achieve the targets will be discussed in a timely manner by sectoral agencies, at which point such suggestions can be considered.		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 3.4	A research has shown that the practice of physical activities plays an important role in the treatment of many mental disorders. Anthropometric and metabolic improvements that stem from the practice of physical and sports activities are directly related to positive results associated with mental health.		At this stage, the focus is on target adjustment. Appropriate policies to achieve the targets will be discussed in a timely manner by sectoral agencies, at which point such suggestions can be considered.		
	Comment: I believe that the target's wording can be simplified and encompass the proposals. Here is a textual suggestion, since the editing application was not available: "By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment, promote mental health and well-being, including in the corporate environment , in addition to preventing suicide, to significantly alter its rising tendency.		The proposal presented here just simplifies the wording without altering the target's essence. We therefore think it is more appropriate to keep the the Working Group's proposal..		
Target 3.5	Addition: Prioritize the prevention of substance use by children and adolescents.		The suggested priorities can be incorporated in the definition of the indicators, which will be discussed in a timely manner. Moreover, the way in which health problems are to be addressed in order to achieve the targets is out of the scope of this Public Consultation, which is restricted to the target adaptation to the Brazilian context.	9	0
	Addition: Provide conditions for the practice of extracurricular activities that occur in schools in hours different from regular studies. As an example, we have sports activities oriented by Physical Education Professionals. Promote the development of future citizens with full-time activities and generate positive impacts in the development of motor, social, artistic, psychological aspects... avoiding the negative risks of idleness, such as drug and alcohol consumption.		The proposed way to address health problems in order to achieve the targets is beyond the scope of this Consultation, which is restricted to target adjustment to the Brazilian context.		
	Addition: Strengthen prevention and treatment of problems that stem from the consumption of ultra-processed foods, rich in salt, fats and sugars, promoting healthier and sustainable diets. Reduce subsidies to carbonated and flavored soft drinks and beverages.		This target is restricted to the use of psychoactive substances.		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
	<p>Comment: Tobacco consumption and the initiation of youth in smoking is a serious concern. Smoking is recognized as a pediatric disease, given that children, adolescents and youth are exposed to it increasingly earlier. Most smokers become addicted around the age of 19 years old. The early initiation of youth in smoking is associated with several factors, such as: emulation of group behavior, close friend who is a smoker, parents who are smokers; indirect advertising of tobacco products at sale points and through attractive packaging; Although cigarette advertising is banned in regular media, its presence can be seen in social media, electronic games, soap operas, TV series and movies. According to studies, the number of insertions of scenes with smoking actors has increased in the last decades, and adolescents who watch them are more likely to become smokers. The tobacco industry has invested heavily in funding film studios and their main actors; Presence of flavor additives in cigarettes, which mask their bad taste and make them more palatable, favoring smoking initiation, in addition to increasing their power to generate addiction; Low price of cigarettes, which facilitates access to products by youth; illegal cigarettes, which are cheaper than the cheapest brands that are legally marketed; sale of single cigarettes; failure to comply with legislation prohibiting sale to minors.</p>				
Target 3.6	<p>Comment: It is important to consider: improvement of traffic routes and their safety, and development of effective educational campaigns.</p>		The proposed policies for target achievement cannot be incorporated, at the moment, into the debate concerning target adjustment, but they can be presented to the sectoral agencies in a timely manner.	10	0
Target 3.7				7	0
Target 3.8	<p>Ensure, through the Unified Health System (SUS), the right to universal health coverage, access to quality essential health services at all levels of care, and access to safe, effective and quality essential medicines and vaccines included in the list of products offered by SUS.</p>		We are aiming at coverage for all citizens, not individual rights	7	0
Target 3.9	<p>Edition: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals, like pesticides, human and environmental contamination and air, water and soil pollution, with special attention to rural workers.</p>		The suggested alterations can be addressed through the indicators for target monitoring.	6	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 3.A	<p>Comment: Adoption of tobacco control policies, prioritizing, but not restricting to, the items: a. Measures to raise prices and taxes on tobacco products: Raising taxes and prices on tobacco products is considered the most effective measure to reduce consumption. Although cigarettes are legal products, they should be heavily taxed given the impact they cause on public health and the environment. In Brazil, the cost of smoking reaches R\$ 56.9 billion per year, near 1 per cent of the annual GDP. This cost is about four times higher than revenues from taxation on tobacco products. Therefore, adopting fiscal policies to increase federal and state taxes on tobacco, as well as specific taxes such as CIDE Tobacco, will bring health and economic benefits. Other economic mechanisms should also be considered to mitigate tobacco-related harm, in actions to implement the FCTC</p> <p>(b) Implement the prohibition of flavor and aroma additives that are used to attract youth to consumption and to maintain and intensify tobacco dependence in smokers. In Brazil, the Supreme Federal Court (STF) ruled in favor of banning the use of additives in tobacco products in February 2018, but the measure has not been enforced yet. It is estimated that about 90 per cent of cigarette brands using prohibited additives are marketed by means of judicial order. It is urgent that the country implements banning on additives to tobacco products; (c) Complete ban on advertising, promotion, sponsorship and exhibition of tobacco products. Despite the advertising restrictions already in force in Brazil, the tobacco industry continues to promote its products via advertising at sale points, and packaging and events focused on youth. Partial restrictions have limited effectiveness and the total ban on advertising of tobacco products, including packaging exposure, is a fundamental measure to discourage initiation and consumption; (d) Implementation of standard packaging. Standardized cigarettes packaging - with no logos, design or promotional messages - reduce the attractiveness of the product and have been adopted by several</p>				
			The comments mention policy proposals for target achievement and cannot be incorporated, at the moment, into the debate concerning target adjustment, but they can be presented to the sectoral agencies in a timely manner.	8	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 3.A	<p>countries. In Brazil, two bills are being discussed in the National Congress (PLS 769/20 15 and PL 1744/2015), and the issue has already been addressed in ANVISA; (e) Maintenance of DRC 46/2009 on DEFs (Electronic Smoking Devices) According to the WHO, current scientific knowledge on ESDs is not sufficient to evaluate the differences in potential health risk among new tobacco products and conventional products, regarding composition, exposure, toxicity or the damage they cause. A similar position is defended by the Brazilian Medical Association (AMB). Therefore, it is important to keep ANVISA's regulation RDC 46/2009, which prohibits marketing, importation and advertising of these products, as well as accessories and refills intended for their use. New independent research, with no conflict of interest, on the use of electronic smoking devices and their health risks should be carried out;</p> <p>(f) Cultivation diversification. Since the ratification of the FCTC by Brazil in 2005, the country has assumed a commitment to implement the National Program for Diversification in Areas of Tobacco Cultivation. Based on the principles of sustainable development, food security, productive diversification and social participation, the Program invests in the qualification of the production and development process in areas of tobacco farming, as well as under the perspective of organic production, by reducing the use of agrochemicals, and should be maintained and expanded, ensuring to family farmers the option of diversifying and/or replacing tobacco cultivation;</p> <p>(g) Implementation of the Protocol for the Elimination of Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products. In 2018 Brazil ratified the Protocol for the Elimination of Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products, prepared by WHO in line with the FCTC. The Brazilian Minister of Health also proposed and signed a document at a Mercosur meeting to encourage other countries in the region to also join the protocol. The smuggling of cigarettes and their illegal sale in the country bring economic losses, favors smoking initiation by youth, given the low price of the product,</p>		<p>The comments mention policy proposals for target achievement and cannot be incorporated, at the moment, into the debate concerning target adjustment, but they can be presented to the sectoral agencies in a timely manner.</p>	8	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 3.A	and negatively impacts public health. The measures listed in the Protocol involve diplomatic efforts among border countries, coordinated intelligence and enforcement actions, as well as other initiatives that reduce illicit trade of tobacco products.		The comments mention policy proposals for target achievement and cannot be incorporated, at the moment, into the debate concerning target adjustment, but they can be presented to the sectoral agencies in a timely manner.	8	0
Target 3.A	Comments: 1) Some challenges in strengthening the implementation of the Framework Convention in Brazil. Cigarette advertisement at sale points and packaging; subliminal advertising in events, films, programs and by digital influencers; The emergence of new tobacco products; The presence of additives in tobacco products; The need for reimbursement to public coffers due to damages caused by smoking, and creation of mechanisms to safeguard the financial sustainability of tobacco control actions; the need to expand intersectoral articulation in defense of health and the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; ensure the participation of all sectors of government in line with the objectives and principles of the National Tobacco Control Policy; 2) Ensure autonomy and financial sustainability of civil society organizations and networks that promote the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control; incorporate the National Tobacco Control Policy expressly and as a specific action into the Pluriannual Plans at federal, state and municipal levels, in order to ensure the continuity of actions, with sufficient physical and financial structure and human resources for the full implementation of the policy; Improve the implementation of the measures listed in the treaty to reduce and/or minimize the interference of the Tobacco Industry and its partners in the policies related to the implementation of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control;		The comments mention policy proposals for target achievement and cannot be incorporated, at the moment, into the debate concerning target adjustment, but they can be presented to the sectoral agencies in a timely manner.	8	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 3.A	Denormalize/denaturalize the activities of the Tobacco Industry; Establish an effective tax policy to reduce access to and consumption of cigarettes and other tobacco products, especially by youth and economically vulnerable populations; Illicit trade in tobacco products; 3) Expand and improve legislation for 100 per cent smoke-free environments, including private vehicles and open environments where people are concentrated in events and leisure activities; Ensure compliance with legislation for 100 per cent smoke-free environments and other relevant legislation; recognize the need for studies concerning contents and emissions of the fumigant products, aiming to establish new regulations; and the importance of capacitation of the National Health Surveillance System; ensure operation and sustainability of the laboratory for surveillance analysis of tobacco products and related research, with the full participation of the different actors involved; Ensure ANVISA's competence as regulator of tobacco products; Strengthen mechanisms for sharing communication and information; Strengthen educational actions to prevent smoking in the school context; Recognize the need to strengthen the PNDACT (National Program for Diversification in Areas of Tobacco Cultivation).		The comments mention policy proposals for target achievement and cannot be incorporated, at the moment, into the debate concerning target adjustment, but they can be presented to the sectoral agencies in a timely manner.	8	0
Target 3.B	Comment: There are excessive mentions of some areas over others that are vital ones. Basic medicines are lacking in SUS. The needs of the population and health priorities have to be taken into account. There must be integration of technologies with the national health priorities and budget. Better management of high-cost medicines and better management of SUS, focused on health indicators and not just coverage with no quality. Having a bad professional is actually not better than having none.		The comments mention policy proposals for target achievement and cannot be incorporated, at the moment, into the debate concerning target adjustment, but they can be presented to the sectoral agencies in a timely manner.	8	0
Target 3.C	Substantially increase healthcare financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of health personnel, especially in the most vulnerable territories and traditional communities .		In general, traditional communities are located in territories with populations in situation of vulnerability.	7	0
Target 3.D				8	0

SDG 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL.

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete, at the appropriate age , equitable and quality primary and secondary education, at the appropriate age , ensuring free provision in the public network, leading to relevant and satisfactory learning outcomes.		The text "including in the public network" is unnecessary, because the text states that it is for all.	9	0
Target 4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete early childhood development education provision , access to quality care and early childhood education, measured by the national evaluating system , so that they are ready for primary education.		Replacing the word "development" with "offer" reduces the intended comprehensiveness of the measure.	7	0
Target 4.3	By 2030, ensure equitable to all (in terms of gender, race, income, national or ethnic origin and others) equitable access and permanence in quality professional and higher education, for free or for affordable prices. By 2030, ensure equitable (in terms of gender, race, income, national or ethnic origin and others) access and permanence in quality professional and higher education, for free in public school or via foment funds for affordable prices.		Eliminating the gender issue damages the original UN text. On the other hand, there is consensus about the racial issue in Brazil. The issue of funding was not raised in any of the debates and this proposal is unclear.	4	1
Target 4.4	1. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have the necessary competences, abilities and knowledge , particularly the technical and vocational ones, for employment the work world , decent jobs and entrepreneurship in a decent manner . 2. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults citizens who have the necessary competences, particularly the technical and vocational ones, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.		The expression "work world" was debated, but it generated dissent and was not included. The replacement of "youth and adults" by citizens may be dubious when it comes to some formulations.	6	0
Target 4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender and race inequalities in education and ensure equitable access, permanence, and success completion at all levels, stages and modes of education for groups in situations of vulnerability, especially persons with disabilities, rural populations, itinerant populations, indigenous and traditional communities, adolescents and youth going through socio-educational measures, persons experiencing homelessness or detention populations.		Altering the words may be interesting, but it does not substantially change the content.	7	0
Target 4.6				8	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 4.7	<p>Target was kept unaltered.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Target was kept unaltered.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Target was kept unaltered.</p> <p>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.</p>		There was no change, in any of the three contributions, in relation to the original text.	5	1
Target 4.a				6	0
Target 4.b	<p>By 2020 2030, expand by 50 per cent the number of places in higher education effectively filled by students from developing countries, particularly from relatively less developed countries such as among them the Portuguese-speaking African countries and Latin American countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communication technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in Brazil.</p> <p>By 2020 2030, expand by 50 per cent the number of places in higher education effectively filled by students from developing countries, particularly from relatively less developed countries such as among them the Portuguese-speaking African countries and Latin American countries, for enrolment in higher education, including with vocational and teaching training and information, and communication technology, entrepreneurship, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in Brazil.</p>		The national target plans for target achievement already by 2020.	4	1
Target 4.c	<p>Considering the National Curricular Common Base - BNCC approved in Dec / 2017, it is necessary to train ALL teachers of the State and Municipal public network in the subject, since this procedure will ensure that students from North to South, East to West receive the same instruction, regardless of social class, that is intended for each school level, including TRANSVERSE AXIS.</p>		Comment is useful and relevant, but specific programs such as the BNCC should not integrate the target's text. Even so, this information is positive for those who work in work coordination.	7	0

SDG 5: ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 5.1	The indicators, both the one suggested by Ipea and the one suggested by the United Nations, are not measurable, nor cover the objectives stated in the target.		Comment refers to the indicator, not the target.	1	0
Target 5.2				1	0
Target 5.3	As the indicator aims to measure harmful and forced practices, such as early marriages and unions, an interesting source of administrative records is the Civil Registry Statistics. It is suggested to include this source among the proposed indicators: Women's health vulnerability is also linked to the increase in tobacco consumption among women in the last thirty years. Smoking exposes men and women to various diseases, but women face risks that involve specific issues related to reproductive health, such as: early menopause, infertility, dysmenorrhea, risk of preterm birth and placenta praevia. Discussions for the construction of public development policies that ensure women's autonomy and gender equality will strengthen actions to prevent initiation and to cease female smoking, as well as promote policies for economic autonomy and equality of rural women.		Refers to indicator and/or women's health, addressed in target 5.6.	1	0
Target 5.4				1	0
Target 5.5				0	0
Target 5.6				1	0
Target 5.a				1	0
Target 5.b1				1	0
Target 5.b2				1	0
Target 5.b3				1	0
Target 5.c				0	0

SDG 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 6.1	By 2030, achieve the right to universal and equitable access to water that is suitable for human consumption, safe and accessible to all.		The debate considered that, more than the right to water, real access must be ensured. Water as a right is already implied.	5	0
Target 6.1	By 2030, achieve the right to universal and equitable access to water that is suitable for human consumption, safe and accessible to all, with special attention to women and girls.	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to water that is suitable for human consumption, safe and accessible to all ..	Collective systems do not allow for discriminating certain groups (genders) from universal access. (Partial accepted suggestion: special mention to women.	0	0
Target 6.2	Comment: If in SDG 05 - Gender Equality, there was adaptation of the term “of women and girls”, wouldn't the same adaptation apply to this situation?			2	0
Target 6.3	By 2030, improve water quality in water bodies, reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous materials and substances, in particular pesticides , halving the proportion of untreated effluent discharges and substantially increasing recycle and safe reuse locally.		It is understood that the mention of one of the groups of substances already classified as dangerous is weakening the text, since there are situations with different importance for each hazardous material, for example, radioactive material or sewage from industries.	3	0
Target 6.3	Comment: the term “water bodies” is limited and education regarding rainwater is important.		In the proposed definition, the term “other forms of water accumulation” includes rainwater. The Working Group considered that this target is specific to water bodies.	0	0
Target 6.4	I suggest transportation on cables (teleferics) all along the Pinheiros River and Tiete River. The Tieteférico project brings a new perspective to the city, since it offers significant reduction of global warming, uses clean energy and brings quality of life to users by avoiding the terrible traffic congestions on the <i>Marginais</i> (riverbank avenues).		Suggestion is applicable to the local, municipal context. It is interesting due to viabilization of urban transportation.	5	0
Target 6.5				4	0
Target 6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes, reducing the impacts of human action.	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes, reducing the impacts of human action.		3	0
Target 6a				4	0
Target 6b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities, prioritizing social control to improve water and sanitation management.	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities, prioritizing social control to improve water and sanitation management.		4	0

SDG 7: ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 7.1	Comment: Target should be focused on renewable energies.		Accessibility should cover all types of energy, including non-renewable energy. Focus on renewable energies is evident in other targets.	1	0
Target 7.2	Comment: The target of renewable energies should constantly increase. What should be prioritized at this moment is the diversification of renewable energy and bioenergy sources, to reduce the dependence on water, that should be used to nobler purposes.		Comment is pertinent, but the matter of diversification goes beyond the target's scope.	1	0
Target 7.3	Comment: I suggest the addition of an unit to the target to define what "energy efficiency" is referring to.		There is consensus about the metrics to measure energy efficiency, apart from the indicators suggested by the UN. There is no need for explicit mention in the target.	1	0
Target 7.A	No comments.			1	0
Target 7.B	Comment: I agree with all targets; I will only comment that there is a lack of integration between the academy and the government to find technological solutions to facilitate access to electric energy to remote rural communities. It seems like everyone works in their own space and there is no communication. There are several academic researches that could contribute to reduce the costs of rural electrification with alternative energies. Political will is essential for this, especially when it comes to benefit low-income communities.		Comment is pertinent but it does not provoke alterations to the target's text.	1	0

SDG 8: PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 8.1	Register average annual economic growth per capita of 1.6 per cent between 2016 and 2018; and 2.55 per cent between 2019 and 2030.		We understand that it is necessary that the target encompasses the entire time horizon of the SDGs.	2	1
Target 8.2:	Important to note: The economic activity linked to tobacco cultivation has been surrounded by many discussions about the real benefits to the economy of the country, considering the range of damages to public health, not only due to the sickness of the consumers of the products, but also due to the damage that burdens the initial link of the productive chain, which is the farmer. The tobacco industry elects, as its preferred model for tobacco production development in Brazil, agricultural structures such as those of family farming, which face socioeconomic and financial vulnerabilities that put them at permanent risk, including children and women exposed to work with tobacco. In an “organizational structure” such as family farming, the family owns the means of production, and they also perform the work in the producing establishment, meaning that any event that affects one of the members ends up producing an impact which can jeopardize and threaten the family’s livelihood		Comment is focused on an aspect (dignified or decent work) that is considered in other targets of this SDG.	3	0
Target 8.3	Promote development by creating dignified work; formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises; entrepreneurship and innovation.		Formalization can be defined in two dimensions: for companies and for workers. The original target’s wording considered the two dimensions, while this proposal considers only one of them.	2	1
Target 8.4	Increase global renewable resource-use efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption - PPCS.		There are non-renewable resources that also need to be used efficiently. We see no reason to restrict the target to renewable resources.	1	0
Target 8.5 suggestion 1	By 2030, reduce the unemployment rate and other forms of labor underutilization by 40 per cent, ensuring dignified work, with an emphasis on gender equal pay for work of equal value.		Note that the original wording already mentions dignified work; whose definition encompasses “equal opportunity and treatment for all women and men” (see page 201 of adaptation proposal document edited by Ipea).	2	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 8.5 suggestion 2	By 2030, reduce the unemployment rate and other forms of labor underutilization by 40 per cent, ensuring dignified work for all, including youth and persons with disabilities , with an emphasis on equal pay for work of equal value.		Note that the original wording already mentions dignified work; whose definition encompasses “equal opportunity and treatment for all women and men” (see page 201 of adaptation proposal document edited by Ipea).		
Target 8.6	Achieve a 3 percentage point reduction by 2020, and a 10 percentage point reduction by 2030 in the proportion of idle unemployed youth, neither studying nor in professional training.		The term “idle” is the one indicated by IBGE (according to recommendation by ILO) because it is more comprehensive than the term “unemployed”. For example: autonomous workers are considered occupied, but not employed.	3	0
Target 8.6:	Since it is a reality with such disastrous consequences, it is suggested that the target should be more ambitious, aiming to reduce at least by half the rates of youth that are unoccupied, not studying nor in professional formation; target’s wording would then be: Achieve a 3 percentage point reduction [15 percentage points] by 2020, and a 10 percentage point reduction [50 percentage points] by 2030 in the proportion of idle youth, neither studying nor in professional training.		The proposal seems to misinterpret the terms “reduction of 3 percentage points” and “reduction of 10 percentage points”. It is not proposed to reduce by 3 nor by 10 per cent. The suggested reduction of 50 percentage points would lead us to a negative indicator.		
Target 8.7: comentário	The suggested target alteration, given its importance for the integral protection of children and adolescents, refers to the emphasis given to the worst forms of child labor, and not to child labor as a whole. Therefore, target’s wording would replace the term “especially” with “including”, as follows: “By 2025, eradicate labor in conditions analogous to slavery, human trafficking and child labor, [including] especially in its worst forms.”		We understand that child labor, by definition, encompasses its worst forms. It seems to us more appropriate to give due prominence to the term “especially”.	2	0
Target 8.8	“Reduce the degree of non-compliance with labor legislation, in terms of registration, working conditions, health and safety at work, with emphasis on workers in situations of vulnerability, especially migrant women and men .”		The term “in situation of vulnerability” was introduced precisely to avoid a long list of groups that deserve careful monitoring.	3	0
Target 8.9	No comment			4	0
Target 8.10	No comment			2	1
Target 8.a	No comment			3	0
Target 8.b	No comment			3	0

SDG 9: BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 9.1 (1 edition and 1 addition)	Improve Develop and increase the country's road system, the participation of other high-capacity transportation alternatives focusing on sustainability and safety in traffic and transportation, like railways, waterways, pipelines , equalizing regional inequalities, promoting regional and cross-border integration; making them accessible, providing well-being for all pursuing lower costs, for passengers and freight transportation, improving the road system of the country avoiding losses, with greater focus participation of high-capacity on sustainability and road safety , transportation modes such as railways, waterways and pipelines; promoting regional and cross-border integration making them accessible and providing welfare for all with efficiency .		The contents of the proposed text is essentially similar to the original. Therefore, no alteration is necessary.	0	0
	I suggest transportation on cables (teleferics) all along the Pinheiros River and Tiete River. The Tieteférico project brings a new perspective to the city, since it offers significant reduction of global warming, uses clean energy and brings quality of life to users by avoiding the terrible traffic congestions on the <i>Marginais</i> (riverbank avenues).		This is an action proposal, not a target proposal.		
Target 9.2 (1 edition)	By 2030, promote inclusive and sustainable economic activity and activities of higher technological complexity, focusing on raising productivity, employment and the GDP, and improving work conditions and productivity gainsharing.		The improvement in working conditions and the appropriation of the associated productivity gains were considered, during discussions, important points to be achieved. There is, therefore, no reason for them to be excluded.	0	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 9.3 (1 edição)	Increase access and reduce bureaucracy for micro and small enterprises to all financial services, ensuring credit in conditions appropriate to the reality of these enterprises, also through innovative technological solutions, so as to facilitate their integration into value chains and markets.	Reducing bureaucracy can be considered a relevant issue for MSEs. However, it is not a target, but a means to achieve the target. New draft proposal: "Increase access for micro and small enterprises to all financial services, ensuring credit in conditions appropriate to the reality of these enterprises, including by reducing bureaucracy and from innovative technological solutions, so as to facilitate their integration into value chains and markets."		0	0
Target 9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit economic activities to make them sustainable, with increased efficiency in focusing on the use of renewable resources and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes.	Due to the presented suggestion, it was noted that the original phrase can be improved. But it is not essential to include the term "renewable", given that the phrase already mentions the environmental issue. New draft proposal: "By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit economic activities to make them sustainable, with increased efficiency in the use of resources and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes".		1	0
Target 9.5 (2 edições)	Enhance scientific research and upgrade the technological capabilities of enterprises, by 2030 , encouraging innovation, by 2030, partnerships between universities/research institutes and the industry , aiming to increase scientific and technological knowledge application in the national socioeconomic challenges and in socio-environmentally inclusive technologies; and increase aggregate productivity of the economy. a) Increase the number of research and development workers by 3,000 per million inhabitants; b) Increase to 120,000 the number of technicians and researchers employed in R&D in enterprises; and c) Increase by 2.00 per cent the public and private spending on research and development in relation to the GDP.	It was agreed to change the location of the term "by 2030" in the sentence. We do not agree with the second alteration proposal, since innovation goes beyond the partnership between universities/ICTs and the industry. New draft proposal: "Enhance scientific research and upgrade the technological capabilities of enterprises, by 2030, encouraging innovation, aiming to increase scientific and technological knowledge application in the national socioeconomic challenges and in socio-environmentally inclusive technologies; and increase aggregate productivity of the economy." a) Increase the number of research and development workers by 3,000 per million inhabitants; b) Increase to 120,000 the number of technicians and researchers employed in R&D in enterprises; and c) Increase by 2.00 per cent the public and private spending on research and development in relation to the GDP".		0	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
	<p>Enhance scientific research and upgrade the technological capabilities of enterprises economic activities, by 2030, encouraging innovation; aiming to increase scientific and technological knowledge application in the national socioeconomic challenges and in socio-environmentally inclusive technologies; and increase aggregate productivity of the economy.</p> <p>a) Increase the number of research and development workers from XXX (add actual number) to 3,000 per million inhabitants;</p> <p>b) Increase from XXX (add actual data) to 120,000 the number of technicians and researchers employed in R&D in enterprises; and</p> <p>c) Increase from XXX (add actual data) to 2.00 per cent the public and private spending on research and development in relation to the GDP.</p>		<p>This suggestion does not essentially alters the propose target.</p>		
Target 9.A	-			1	1
Target 9.B (1 edition)	<p>Support domestic technology development, research and innovation, by means of public policies that ensure a favorable institutional and normative environment to promote, among other things, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.</p>		<p>There is no reason to remove the suggested terms, which have already been discussed with a large number of actors, and which confer greater precision to the target.</p>	0	0
Target 9.C	-			0	0

SDG 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 10.1	Comment: It should be made clear what the target is referring to when it mentions income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population. Would that be the total sum of revenues of this population? The degree of income dispersion among this population would have to be evaluated, to verify if the total sum of incomes or income average is a good measurement. Comparing growth rates between the national average income and the income of the poorest population may not be a good measurement, considering that relative increases of low values may not translate into significant evolution in reducing income inequality.		Accurate definitions of concepts and indicators will be included in the targets' monitoring reports, and several other income distribution indicators will be analyzed. It is not necessary to include all these factors in target's wording.	3	1
Target 10.1	Comment: If the target's purpose is to reduce economic inequality, it is not advisable that the income of the poorest 40 per cent be tied to the income growth of the richest 10 per cent of the country. In addition, the Gini index, suggested for target monitoring, has not been published since 2014.		In fact, the comparison of the income of the poorest 40 per cent with the richest 10 per cent is much more used in the literature of inequality than the comparison of the original target; in addition, several other indicators on income distribution will be analyzed.		
Target 10.1	Exclusion: The number 1 macrotarget is poverty eradication. Combating poverty is fundamental, fighting wealth is not. Therefore, it does not make sense to have another target that progressively plans to reach and sustain income growth of the poorest 40 per cent compared to the richest 10 per cent. Inequality is not a problem, poverty is.		Fighting economic inequalities is a central point not only of the SDG 10, but of SDGs as a whole. Its elaboration was a comprehensive and inclusive process of consultations and negotiations until it was approved by 193 countries (including Brazil) at the UN General Assembly of September 2015.		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 10.2	<p>Comment: Important to note: Tobacco consumption widens inequalities within and between countries in all dimensions of development. Low- and middle-income countries account for 87 per cent of premature mortality in the world for non-communicable diseases, with the poorest and marginalized populations being disproportionately affected. Several forms of social disadvantage and deprivation are associated with greater vulnerability to smoking. Raising taxes on tobacco products (Article 6 of the Framework Convention: Price and Tax Measures to Reduce the Demand for Tobacco) has proven to reduce consumption of tobacco products, especially among the poorest, reducing tobacco-related impacts, especially when taxes are reinvested in less favored communities. Improved health due to tobacco control can provide important opportunities for education, work and other domains that may further reduce inequities 16. In order to prevent that the positive effects of the policy of raising prices and taxes on tobacco products is undermined by illicit trade, it is essential to implement effective measures to combat it, as exposed in Article 15 of the Framework Convention (Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products).</p>		<p>It is agreed that income inequalities amplify the inequalities of the harmful effects of smoking, and that this is an important public health issue, but this issue is more directly related to SDG 3.</p>	2	0
Target 10.2	<p>Alteration: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, in order to reduce inequalities, irrespective of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, economic or other status.</p>		<p>Fighting economic inequalities is a central point not only of the SDG 10, but of SDGs as a whole. Its elaboration was a comprehensive and inclusive process of consultations and negotiations until it was approved by 193 countries (including Brazil) at the UN General Assembly of September 2015.</p>		
	<p><i>Comment:</i> Target's purpose is to fight social inequality, not economic. Within the economic scope, we must fight poverty.</p>				
Target 10.3	No comments.			3	0
Target 10.4	<p>Reduce inequalities by adopting fiscal, tax, wage, political and social protection policies.</p>	<p>Reduce inequalities by adopting fiscal, tax, wage and social protection policies.</p>		2	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 10.4	Exclusion: Once again, the economic scope comes to light in a scenario where the need is to fight poverty, not inequality. In the social and political sphere, we sure must fight inequality, but it does not include putting fiscal, tax and/or wage policies under governmental control.		Fighting economic inequalities is a central point not only of the SDG 10, but of SDGs as a whole. Its elaboration was a comprehensive and inclusive process of consultations and negotiations until it was approved by 193 countries (including Brazil) at the UN General Assembly of September 2015.		
Target 10.5	Alteration: Contribute to the improvement of regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions, and invest efforts to replicate these practices in Brazil.		The suggestion focuses on the country's role in reaching a target that is of global nature. Although the country's role will be monitored in the reports, it is a target that involves the collective effort of several countries to achieve an effective reduction of inequalities. Therefore, it is best to keep it global.	1	2
Target 10.6	Alteration: Require from developed countries stronger representation and voice in decision-making processes of the global economic and financial institutions, in order to ensure more effective, credible, responsible and legitimate institutions.		The alteration suggestion is not very clear. Should developing countries require greater representation from developed countries? It is better to keep the original target.	2	0
Target 10.7	Comment: Keep the original target.		The original targets are still present and they will keep being monitored.	2	1
Target 10.7	Alteration: Plan and manage migration and promote the orderly and responsible integration of migrants and refugees to the Brazilian society, including through appropriate public policies.		The alteration suggestion seeks a middle ground between the UN's global target and the adapted Brazilian target. It must be pointed out that the original targets are still present, they will not fail to be monitored. In other words, focus will still be given to orderly and responsible migration by means of the planning and management of public migration policies.		
Target 10.a	No comment.			2	0
Target 10.b	No comment.			2	0
Target 10.c	No comment.			2	0

SDG 11: MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 11.1	<p>1. Edition: replace the term “precarious settlements” with “subnormal clusters”.</p> <p>2. Suggestion: “New Brazilian target proposal: Project Reciclando Sorrisos” (Recycling Smiles).</p>		<p>1- A decision was made to keep the term “precarious settlements” as the term officially used by the policies of the Ministry of the Cities.</p> <p>2- The proposal mentions a specific project but does not present any suggestions to change the target’s wording.</p>	6	0
Target 11.2	<p>1. Suggestion: “By 2030, improve access to and security of sustainable urban mobility systems for a fair price for all, with particular attention to the needs of persons in situations of vulnerability, especially those with disabilities and with reduced mobility, women, children and the elderly.”</p> <p>2. “Launch an integrated system of public and private transportation. The idea would be to create Integration Systems in Neighborhoods with the purpose of unburdening traffic.”</p>	<p>By 2030, improve road safety and access to cities through more sustainable, inclusive, efficient and fair urban mobility systems, prioritizing mass public transportation and active transportation, with special attention to the needs of persons in situations of vulnerability, such as those with disabilities and reduced mobility, women, children and the elderly.</p>	<p>2. Proposal is not pertinent to target’s wording alteration.</p>	1	0
Target 11.3				3	0
Target 11.4	<p>“Strengthen policies that confer protagonism to popular culture, material and immaterial heritage groups.”</p>	<p>Strengthen initiatives to protect and safeguard Brazil’s cultural and natural heritage, including its material and immaterial heritage.</p>	<p>Suggestion was partially accepted.</p>	3	0
Target 11.5	<p>1. Suggestion: “By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by natural disasters provoked by floods and otherwise related to water, and significantly reduce the direct economic losses caused by them in relation to the gross domestic product, with special attention to the protection of persons with low-income and in situations of vulnerability.”</p>	<p>By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by natural disasters of hydrometeorological and climatologic origins, as well as substantially decrease the number of people residing in dangerous areas and the direct economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, with special attention to the protection of the poor and persons in situations of vulnerability.</p>	<p>Suggestion was partially accepted.</p>	2	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 11.6	<p>Suggestion:</p> <p>1. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, and ensuring that all cities have implemented air quality monitoring systems and solid waste management plans.</p> <p>2. Suggestion: New Brazilian target proposal: "Projects of social and environmental responsibility involving consortia of recyclable material collection and sanitary landfills".</p>	<p>By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, improving air quality rates and solid waste management; ensure that all cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants have implemented air quality monitoring systems and solid waste management plans.</p>	<p>1. Suggestion was partially accepted. A target to implement air quality monitoring systems and solid waste plans in more than 5500 municipalities would be very daring and unrealistic. Thus, the more limited scope that involves medium and large cities, above 500 thousand inhabitants, was kept for this SDG target.</p> <p>2. The suggestion presents ways to achieve the target, but no recommendation to alter the target's wording was made.</p>	3	0
Target 11.7	<p>1. Because of the international categorization of children being persons under 12 years of age, we suggest that the word "adolescent" be added to the target's text, encompassing persons above twelve years old and resulting in the following text: "By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for [women, children and adolescents] women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities and other groups in situation of vulnerability."</p> <p>Suggestion was accepted.</p> <p>2. Suggestion: New Brazilian target proposal: "Projects of social and environmental responsibility involving consortia of recyclable material collection and sanitary landfills".</p>	<p>By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women, children and youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and other groups in situations of vulnerability.</p>		4	0
Target 11.a				2	0
Target 11.b				2	0
Target 11.c				3	0

SDG 12: ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 12.1	Create public policies to ensure the implementation of the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption, in articulation with federated entities.		The Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption articulates the country's environmental and development policies. Its implementation already guides/informs public policies. Suggestion is already implied in the target's wording that was subjected to public consultation.	3	0
Target 12.2				3	0
Target 12.3	Establish a regulatory framework for reducing food waste in Brazil, in order to reduce by 30 per cent, by 2030, the per capita national food waste at the retail and consumer levels, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses		As explained in the adaptation justification, a decision was made not to define a quantitative target of waste reduction, and to wait for a proposal to be defined by the "Intersectoral Strategy for the Reduction of Food Loss and Waste in Brazil".	3	1
Target 12.3	Promote the reduction of the production and consumption of food derived from animals, especially meat.		The UN proposal refers to food waste, not to the production and consumption of meat derivatives.		
Target 12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals, especially pesticides , 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, with special attention to rural workers .		There is no reason to prioritize one sole chemical. There are other products that are more damaging than pesticides and could have been listed as priorities. There is some difficulty to establish priority criteria.	2	1
Target 12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation by introducing Circular Economy and its actions of waste prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation by introducing Circular Economy and its actions of waste prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.		2	0
Target 12.6	Establish regulatory frameworks to demand that companies, especially large and transnational ones, adopt parameters and sustainable practices of socio-environmental responsibility and to integrate information about these practices into their systems, sustainability into their databases and reporting and management cycle.		There are already ABNT technical standards that establish guidelines on social responsibility. There is no reason to exclude the expression "parameters" from the original UN wording.	2	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 12.6	Determine that companies, especially large and transnational ones, to adopt parameters and practices of socio-environmental responsibility and to integrate information about these practices into their systems, databases and reporting cycle.		Determining an obligation or establishing quantitative targets on the subject requires information regarding the profile of companies that publish sustainability reports. It is necessary to understand who publishes sustainability reports and why they do it (or not). This will be possible with 2017 PINTEC.		
Target 12.7	Promote public contracting and management practices based on sustainability criteria, in accordance with national policies and priorities, with preference to local micro and small companies.		There is no reason to prioritize local micro and small companies.	2	0
Target 12.7	Establish regulatory frameworks to expand promotion of public contracting and management practices based on sustainability criteria, in accordance with national policies and priorities.		There are already sustainable bidding guides produced by the AGU, labor Justice, among other regulatory instruments.		
Target 12.7	Comment: This is very important. I believe that sustainable public procurement can contribute to the attainment of sustainable goals and targets, resulting in less negative impacts. The suggestion is that the procuring organization, at the moment of elaborating the bid (or other instrument that presents terms of reference), uses this booklet to enter at least 3 of the requirements listed here (presented as Minimum Requirements) during their purchasing process. In addition to these 3, we present a series of Desirable Requirements that may also be demanded in order to ensure higher quality and sustainability of the purchased equipment. It is recommended that the public notice (or reference term) also describes forms to verify the requirements, allowing for the procuring organization (or the public official responsible for evaluating the bids) to easily identify whether the competing companies actually comply with the requirements.		The suggestions are pertinent but must be defined in the bidding rules of the procuring organizations.		
Target 12.7	Comment: which sustainability criteria? This is relative.		It is a pertinent observation, but the target must involve the general scenario. Criteria vary according to the context of each bid.		
Target 12.8	By 2030, create public policies and services to ensure that people, everywhere, have relevant information and awareness about sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.		Ensuring that people have information already encompasses the idea of creating public policies and services.	2	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in community and in harmony with nature, in accordance with the National Environmental Education Program (PRONEA).		The target specifically tackles environmental education, according to the indicator established by the UN.		
Target 12.8	I think it is too restrictive to focus only on National Environmental Education Program (PRONEA).		PRONEA is the regulatory framework for environmental education and it organizes all the policies of the sector.		
Target 12.A	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity, prioritizing more sustainable patterns of consumption and production		The suggestion does not alter the basic contents of the established target. Target's wording may be different, but the message is the same.	3	0
Target 12.B	Comment: The tobacco production cycle, if left unchanged, will continue to produce litter and release chemical pollutants on land and water.		Comment echoes subjects that are related to the target, but it does not imply/require alterations.	1	1
Target 12.B	Comment: It is important to note: The tobacco industry is attentive to this discussion. Its so-called "social responsibility" actions and its speech - apparently preoccupied with responsible development - only demonstrate that marketing is its great strategy towards society, to the detriment of all environmental, social and health damage.		Comment echoes subjects that are related to the target, but it does not imply/require alterations.		
Target 12.C	Create public policies to reduce incentives and subsidies for fossil fuels, removing market distortions, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out harmful subsidies, if they exist, minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and affected communities.		Targets are already designed to function as guidelines for public policies. There is no need for expressly mention that.	2	0

SDG 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 13.1	<p style="text-align: center;">Comment:</p> <p>When adapting this target, aren't we deviating it from international comparability? Wouldn't it be better to keep the international community informed using the same language, and to pose challenges on the national level, sometimes regionally?</p>	-	<p>On the issue of international comparability, it should be noted that none of the national targets proposed here will replace the global targets; the latter will continue to be taken into account. By proposing a national target, we are somehow posing specific national challenges. This is also provided for in the launching document of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development": "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."(2015, p. 13)*.</p>	3	0
Target 13.2	<p style="text-align: center;">Comments:</p> <p>1. Important to note: Article 18 of the FCTC/WHO on protection of the environment and human health. This is mainly due to the fact that tobacco cultivation is one of the major causes of global deforestation with a number of negative impacts, including increased emissions of greenhouse gases (eg. carbon dioxide and methane), global warming, rainfall alterations and irreversible loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>2. Replacing tobacco crops with alternative crops reduces environmental damage, in line with Article 17 of the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, i.e. support for alternative and economically viable activities to tobacco cultivation.</p> <p>3. Although the National Climate Change Policy includes the Climate Fund, it would be interesting to name it here, since mitigation and adaptation actions depend, to a large extent, on implementation means.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Edition:</p> <p>Integrate the National Policy on Climate Change - PNMC into national policies, strategies, financial instruments and planning</p>	-	<p>Comments No. 1 and No. 2 address the negative aspects of tobacco culture and only provide information, not suggesting target alterations.</p> <p>Comment No. 3 suggests express mention to the National Fund on Climate Change or Climate Fund, which is one of the instruments of the National Policy on Climate Change. However, Law 12.187/09 provides for other means of financing this Policy such as fiscal and tax measures, credit lines and budget allocations. Therefore, to only mention the Climate Fund would be to reduce the sources of financing of the National Policy, as provided by the Law and proposed in target 13.2, which seeks to integrate this policy with other national policies, strategies and plans.</p> <p>The financing instruments are fundamental and intrinsic components of policies, strategies and planning, therefore, they are already implied in the original wording.</p>	3	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 13.3	<p>Addition:</p> <p>Demand actions from companies, especially large and transnational ones, to reduce uncontrolled production, pollution, inadequate use of water and soil, as well as making them accountable for the reverse logistics of their products and responsible for the pollution they produce along the production chain, even after it is discarded by the consumer.</p>	-	Target 13.3 (United Nations and Brazil), when calling for "awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change," includes national and international companies of all sizes and sectors. Therefore, we consider that the suggested proposal is implied within the target. In addition, we point out that target 12.6 is directly associated to the presented suggestion.	4	0
Target 13.a	<p>Edition:</p> <p>Present the main Brazilian needs regarding climate-change mitigation and adaptation to obtain resources from the Green Fund as soon as possible. (Agree?)</p>	-	Target 13.a is not applicable to Brazil. For this reason, we understand that it is not pertinent to include an adapted target as suggested. Moreover, we consider that targets 13.2 - that deals with the national policy on climate change - and 1.5, 2.4, 2.a, 12.8, 15.a and 15.b - related to the strategic impact areas of the Green Fund - contribute to the achievement of the presented suggestion.	2	0
Target 13.b	<p>Edition:</p> <p>1) Encourage Create public policies the expansion of international cooperation so that the strategic planning of the companies in its technological and educational dimensions; considers climate change as a management issue aiming to strengthen capacity for climate change-related planning and effective management in the least developed countries, with a focus, also taking into account the impacts on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.</p> <p>2) Encourage the expansion of already existing international cooperation mechanisms in its technological and educational dimensions, aiming to strengthen capacity for climate change-related planning, financing of mitigation and adaptation actions and effective management in the least developed countries, with a focus on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.</p> <p>Comment: A priori, the maintenance of the term "mechanisms" does not limit international cooperation and, in our opinion, refers to the mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement such as the CDM, MDS, technology mechanism and those related to capacity -building. In addition, we suggest removing the term "least developed countries", since it excludes Brazil, which is a developing country according to the UN and also needs to access these mechanisms especially for its poorest regions.</p>	-	<p>Brazilian target 13.b tries to expand international cooperation aimed at strengthening planning and management capacities related to climate change. The suggested proposal is better addressed in other targets, particularly 12.6, which addresses corporate practices and responsibility for sustainable development.</p> <p>Target 13.b (United Nations and Brazil) is aimed at strengthening planning and management capacities in the least developed countries, therefore, it does not cover funding for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions in countries that are not classified as least developed by the UN. In the Brazilian target, which does not eliminate the UN target, a decision was made to emphasize international cooperation and not to discriminate types and modalities of cooperation.</p>	2	0

SDG 14: CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 14.1	<p>Comment:</p> <p>ACT Health Promotion</p> <p>It is important to note: Tobacco control can reduce marine pollution and toxicity, thereby improving aquatic life. Not only because of the disposal of cigarette butts, but also because tobacco cultivation pollutes the nearby waterways, compromising the quality of water and the life of aquatic organisms.</p>			2	0
Target 14.2	<p>Edition:</p> <p>By 2020, improve public policies to ensure the sustainable management and protection to marine and coastal ecosystems, so as to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience capacity and making restoration measures obligatory, in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.</p>		The proposed wording does not significantly alter the original one.	2	0
Target 14.3				3	0
Target 14.4				2	0
Target 14.5				1	0
Target 14.6	<p>Edition:</p> <p>By 2020, conserve at least 25 per cent of coastal and marine zones, particularly areas of special importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, in accordance with national and international legislation, and based on the best available scientific information.</p>		The proposed edition mentions issues addressed in target 14.5.	1	1
Target 14.7	<p>Edition:</p> <p>By 2030, increase the economic benefits to all countries, especially the small island developing States and least developed countries, from the sustainable management of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.</p>	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to all countries, especially the small island developing States and least developed countries, from the sustainable management of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.		1	0
Target 14.A				1	0
Target 14.B				0	0
Target 14.C				0	0

SDG 15: PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 15.1.1br	Alteration: By 2020, at least 30 per cent of the Amazon, 25 per cent of the Cerrado , 17 per cent of every other terrestrial biomes and 10 per cent of marine and coastal areas will be preserved, through systems of preservation units established in the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) and other categories of officially protected areas such as Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), preservation of Legal Reserves (RLs) and indigenous lands with native vegetation, particularly areas of special importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, ensuring and respecting demarcation, regularization and effective and equitable management, to guarantee interconnection, integration and ecological representation in broader land and marine landscapes.		The removed text was discussed during the workshops of SDG 15, and it was decided to keep the specifications contained in it, as they are found in the submitted national target. The proposed 25 per cent increase in protected Cerrado biome, in turn, is not provided for in the deliberations of the National Commission of Biodiversity (CONABIO) that originated the Brazilian target, and no justification was presented for such increase. Therefore, suggestion will not be accepted.	3	0
Target 15.1.1br	Alteration: By 2020, at least 30 per cent of the Amazon, 25 per cent of the Cerrado , 17 per cent of every other terrestrial biomes and 10 per cent of marine and coastal areas will be preserved, by means of systems of preservation units established in the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC) and other categories of officially protected areas such as Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), preservation of Legal Reserves (RLs) and indigenous lands with native vegetation, particularly areas of special importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, ensuring and respecting demarcation, regularization and effective and equitable management, to guarantee interconnection, integration and ecological representation in broader land and marine landscapes.		The proposed 25 per cent increase in protected Cerrado biome, in turn, was not discussed in the deliberations of the National Commission of Biodiversity (CONABIO) that originated the Brazilian target, and no justification was presented for such increase. Therefore, suggestion will not be accepted.		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 15.1.2br	By 2030, ensure the conservation of inland aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity, and strengthen sustainable fisheries in these environments, eliminating overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and eliminating including the subsidies that may contribute for these practices IUU fishing.		The proposed wording does not significantly alter the original one.	3	0
Target 15.1.2br	Addition: By 2030, ensure and preserve the conservation of inland aquatic ecosystems and their biodiversity, and strengthen and monitor sustainable fisheries in these environments, eliminating overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and eliminating subsidies that contribute for IUU fishing.		The proposed wording does not significantly alters the original one. Apart from that, this was supposed to be an alteration proposal to the original proposal, not an addition proposal.		
Target 15.2	Alteration: By 2030, eradicate illegal deforestation in all Brazilian biomes, expand and protect the areas the area of forests under sustainable environmental management and recover 12 million hectares of forests and other forms of degraded native vegetation in all biomes and preferably in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs) and, in areas of alternative land use, expand the area of planted forests in 1.4 million hectares.		The proposed wording does not significantly alters the original one, for sustainable environmental management also presupposes the protection of areas under management.	5	1
Target 15.2	Alteration: By 2030, eradicate illegal deforestation in all Brazilian biomes, expand and protect the areas the area of forests under sustainable environmental management and recover 12 million hectares of forests and other forms of degraded native vegetation in all biomes and preferably in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs) and, in areas of alternative land use, expand the area of planted forests in 1.4 million hectares.		This suggestion is identical to the previous one, submitted twice by the same proponent. The justification for not accepting it, therefore, is the same as the previous one.		
Target 15.2	Alteration: By 2030, eradicate reduce illegal deforestation in all Brazilian biomes in X per cent , expand the area of forests under sustainable environmental management and recover 12 million hectares of forests and other forms of degraded native vegetation in all biomes and preferably in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs) and, in areas of alternative land use, expand the area of planted forests in 1.4 million hectares.		The original proposal, which is in line with international commitments assumed by the country, was extensively debated among the WG of the SDG 15, and was unanimously accepted by representatives of various governmental organization. The submitted proposal, in turn, disagrees with the term "eradicate" illegal deforestation and proposes that it be only "reduced", without, however, proposing a quantitative value for such reduction. Given that it is a vague proposal and does not establish a target to be achieved within the defined time horizon, it cannot be accepted.		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 15.2	Alteration: By 2030, eradicate illegal deforestation in all Brazilian biomes, especially the one cause by extensive livestock and agriculture production , expand the area of forests under sustainable environmental management and recover 12 million hectares of forests and other forms of degraded native vegetation in all biomes and preferably in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs) and, in areas of alternative land use, expand the area of planted forests in 1.4 million hectares.		The proposal only specifies illegal deforestation that comes from agriculture, without, however, providing a justification for such particularization. Since the target is to eliminate illegal deforestation, regardless of its cause, this particularization makes no sense and the proposed alteration should be rejected.		
Target 15.2	Alteration: By 2030 2020 , improve public policies for the sustainable management of forests, with the purpose of eradicating illegal deforestation in all Brazilian biomes, expand the area of forests under sustainable environmental management and recover 12 million hectares of forests and other forms of degraded native vegetation in all biomes and preferably in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs) and, in areas of alternative land use ; expand the area of planted forests in areas of alternative land use in 1.4 million hectares.		The proposal alters the date set for achievement, from 2030 to 2020 (in disagreement with the general guidelines adopted in the target adaptation work), and it does not represent an evolution of the established commitment; it vaguely points out that there should be improvement of the public policies for sustainable management of forests with the purpose of eradicating deforestation, something that is already being done in the present. In addition, the proposed wording would convert an end-oriented target into an implementation one. The second part of the suggested alteration is just in terms of form, not translating into an objective evolution in relation to the original wording.		
Target 15.2	Alteration: By 2030, eradicate illegal deforestation in all Brazilian biomes, expand the area of forests under sustainable environmental management and recover 12 million hectares of forests and other forms of degraded native vegetation in all biomes and preferably in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs) and, in areas of alternative land use, expand the area of planted forests in 1.4 2 million hectares.		The definition of the expansion of forest areas to be planted up until 2030 was made based on the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) planning for the period, which is the agency with public policies in this area. Therefore, it is not appropriate to change that number without a concrete prospect of being able to comply with it.		
Target 15.2	Alteration: By 2030, eradicate illegal deforestation in all Brazilian biomes, expand and protect the areas the area of forests under sustainable environmental management and recover 12 million hectares of forests and other forms of degraded native vegetation in all biomes and preferably in Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves (RLs) and, in areas of alternative land use, expand the area of planted forests in 1.4 million hectares.		This is the same proposal submitted twice as alteration proposals for target 15, by the same proponent. The justification for rejection, therefore, is the same as the previous ones.		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 15.3				4	0
Target 15.4				3	0
Target 15.5.1br	Alteration: By 2020 the rate of loss of natural habitats will be reduced reduce by 50 per cent (compared to 2009 rates) the rate of loss of natural habitats, also significantly reduce and degradation and fragmentation in all biomes will be significantly reduced.		The proposed wording does not significantly alter the original one, and only proposes formal changes.	2	0
Target 15.5.1br	Alteration: By 2020 reduce by 50 per cent the rate of loss of natural habitats will be reduced by 50 per cent (compared to 2009 rates) and significantly reduce degradation and fragmentation in all the existing biomes will be significantly reduced.		The proposed wording does not significantly alter the original one, and only proposes formal changes.		
Target 15.5.2br	Comment: "By 2020" would be quite ambitious.		The time horizon for 2020 defined by the original global target was kept, in line with the general orientation adopted in the work of adapting the targets to the national reality.	2	0
Target 15.5.2br	Alteration: By 2020, reduce to zero the risk of extinction of endangered species will be significantly reduced, tending to zero, and improve the their conservation status, especially of those who are perceived as having suffer the greatest decline, will have been improved.		The proposed wording does not significantly alter the original one, and only proposes formal changes.		
Target 15.5.3br	Comment: It involves a large part of the agricultural crops that are exotic. To achieve this, we would have to have access to banks ex situ. As it is, it is difficult to achieve it in 2 years.		The time horizon for 2020 defined by the original global target was kept, in line with the general orientation adopted in the work of adapting the targets to the national context.	2	0
Target 15.5.3br	Comment: It involves a large part of the agricultural crops that are exotic. To achieve this, we would have to have access to banks ex situ. As it is, it is difficult to achieve it in 2 years.		Comment is identical to the previous one, possibly added due to a mistake by the proponent.		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 15.5.3br	Alteration: By 2020, create public policies to maintain the genetic diversity of microorganisms, cultivated plants, bred and domesticated animals and wild varieties, including species of socioeconomic and/or cultural value, will have been maintained and strategies will have been developed and implemented to minimize genetic variability loss.		The proposal does not present a step forward in terms of the established commitment, as it vaguely points out that public policies should be created to maintain the genetic diversity of microorganisms, etc., while such policies are already in place, and in a considerable number. In addition, the proposed wording would convert an end-oriented target into an implementation one.		
Target 15.6.1br	Alteration: Ensure a fair and equitable sharing of the benefits that stem from the use of genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge, and promote adequate access to genetic resources and the associated traditional knowledge, as provided for in Law No. 13.123, 2015.		The proposed wording does not significantly alter the original one, only suggesting a citation to the Brazilian law, which is unnecessary and inadequate, since it is an international commitment with the SDGs.	3	0
Target 15.7	Addition: Restrict the legal commerce of wild animals, which was proven ineffective to fight animal traffic and to preserve species.		Legal commerce of wild animals is subject to specific legislation and regulations, so it is not for a proposed target of an international agreement, such as the SDGs, to question it.	4	0
Target 15.8	Comment: Important to note: Tobacco control contributes to improving soil quality because tobacco leaf cultivation is intensive and often makes use of large amounts of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators and wood combustion for its preparation. Tobacco crops eliminate soil nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, to a greater and quicker extent than other extensive crops.		Comment does not relate to target 15.8, which is the object of consultation.	2	1
Target 15.8	Comment: Altogether, tobacco cultivation unbalances the ecosystem and leads to soil degradation, including deforestation. Tobacco control, in particular in relation to support to alternative crops, can help restore biodiversity and protect the soil as it moves towards other important development goals, such as increasing food security, for example.		Comment does not relate to target 15.8, which is the object of consultation.		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
Target 15.8	Addition: Methods to control invasive alien populations should take into account animal sentience. In other words, hunting is not an alternative because it causes unnecessary suffering and constitutes maltreatment.		The target specifies that measures should be implemented to avoid introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and to control or eradicate priority species. Nonetheless, nothing prevents these measures from considering alternatives other than hunting, so it is not appropriate to include this specification in the target's text.		
Target 15.9	Edition: By 2020, create public policies to integrate biodiversity, geodiversity and sociodiversity values will be integrated into national and local strategies for development, poverty eradication and inequality reduction, and incorporate them incorporated into national accounts, as appropriate to each case, and into planning procedures, national accounts and reporting systems.		The proposed wording does not significantly change the original wording.	2	0
Target 15a				4	0
Target 15b				2	0
Target 15.c	Alteration: Enhance global support and federative cooperation for efforts to combat poaching, illegal fishing and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities and providing small-scale artisanal fishers to pursuit with access to natural resources sustainable livelihood opportunities .		The proposed wording does not significantly change the original wording.	2	0

**SDG 16: PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE
ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD
EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE
INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS**

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
16.1	Comentário - Talvez fazer uma proposta de monitoramento de governança. A taxa de homicídios caiu de maneira significativa até 2013. No entanto, voltou acima do patamar de referência apontado nessa target como o pico do problema (de 2007, que era 53 por 100 mil). No ano de 2017 a taxa de mortes violentas intencionais estava em 57,3. Não citada na meta, o DF teve uma redução de que quase 50% da taxa em quatro anos. Talvez como proposta seja monitorar os estados que tiveram experiências exitosas e voltaram a retroceder em poucos anos. E até mesmo monitorar as experiências exitosas para evitar que retrocedam.		Comment does not propose alterations to the target. The proposals for monitoring governance and the experiences of the states that have achieved good results in reducing homicides deserve an evaluation by the National Commission for SDGs.	4	0
16.1	Comment - the example above that mentions a rate reduction is in Pernambuco..		Comment does not propose any target alteration and it complements the previous comment.		
16.1	When adapting this target, aren't we deviating it from international comparability? Wouldn't it be better to keep the international community informed using the same language, and to pose challenges on the national level, sometimes regionally?		On the issue of international comparability, it should be noted that none of the national targets proposed here will replace the global targets; the latter will continue to be taken into account. Regarding the issue of launching challenges on the regional level, at the moment it is understood that it is more advisable to define only national targets. In any case, it is suggested that the proposal to launch regional challenges be evaluated by the National SDG Commission. Eventually, the challenges could be proposed to the States, Federal District and Municipalities, respecting their autonomy in adopting their own violence reduction targets.		
16.1	Comment: Even though it is an ambitious target, Brazil needs to tackle homicide index reduction as a priority, for it is among the most violent countries in the world.		Commnet does not present a target adaptation proposal, but rather supports the definition of a homicide reduction target.		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
16.1	<p>Commentary - The justification for establishing a homicide reduction target should not be considered as an unanimity, since the three states used as examples obtained a reduction in their homicide rates for various reasons, and in some of these cases, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, it is not yet possible to attribute the reduction of homicide to specific public policies. In addition, homicides have increased quite significantly in most units of the federation.</p>		<p>Comment does not propose any target alteration, only questions its justification. In response, it should be noted that the global target already provides a target for a significant reduction in mortality rates. Thus, the proposed national target deems a 1/3 reduction in homicide rates as significant. The target is ambitious and there is a risk that it will not be achieved, but there is knowledge available to build a homicide reduction policy, such as points that were considered fundamental for the Pact for Life program: public safety as a central element in government policy, the leadership ability of the chief executive; changes in strategic planning; an integrated cross-management model and instance of various agencies of the state executive and the Criminal Justice System; defining clear priorities, with homicide as the focus of public policy; use of quality information for decision-making and quasi-immediate resolution of problems; an environment of institutional collaboration that allowed weekly monitoring of violent crime rates and police and non-police intervention protocols in each integrated security area; external and internal control mechanisms of police activity focused on established priorities; system of police promotions with incentive to accomplishing of targets; the Internal Investigation Office's active role in punishing police officers involved in the production of violent deaths; conducting integrated police operations aimed at dismantling criminal networks for the production of violent deaths; media support 1.</p>		
16.1	<p>Alteration proposal - Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, including a 35 per cent reduction of homicide rates of youth, black people and women.</p>		<p>It was decided not to make the proposed alteration, because the new figure would make the target even more ambitious, issues that were problematized in the governmental working group that proposed the original target, and by one of the participants of the consultation.</p>		

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
16.1	Proposed addition 1 - Prioritize public policies against violence in the Northeast and the North, regions with the highest homicide rates in the country. The rate reductions, as mentioned above, were concentrated in the southeastern and midwestern regions of the country. Noticeable reductions, however, were accompanied by a significant rate increase in the Northeast and North, such as +256.9 in Rio Grande do Norte, +119.0 in Tocantins, and +93.2 in Acre (according to the Map of the Homicides of the Atlas of Violence 2018 / Ipea and FBSP).		In fact, when using homicide rates as an indicator of the general level of violence, it can be said that the North and Northeast regions have the highest levels in the country, as indicated. However, it was decided not to include or change the target for the following reasons: 1) even in homicides, according to the Atlas of Violence 2018 (Cerqueira et al, 2018a) 2, there are states with high rates in other regions, such as in Goiás (45.3 homicides per 100 thousand inhabitants) and Rio de Janeiro (36.4); 2) In relation to homicides, Cerqueira et al (2018b) 3 point out that there is a concentration of homicides in municipalities and neighborhoods: "in 2016, 50 per cent of violent deaths happened in 123 municipalities, corresponding to 2.2 per cent of the total of municipalities. In Cerqueira et al (2016) 4, it was pointed out that in the violent municipalities of the country, half of the homicides occurred in a maximum of 10 per cent of neighborhoods" (p.27). This would justify less focus by region and more in areas with higher homicide rates in more violent cities in all regions of the country; 3) As for other kinds of violence, such as rape and robbery, there is no such reliable data to indicate that they are also heavily concentrated in the North and Northeast. Finally, it is worth monitoring the evolution of homicide rates by region, for reducing regional inequalities is important.		

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Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
16.1	<p>Addition proposal 2 - It is necessary to decentralize public funds management. It is necessary to ensure that the value destined to municipalities be transferred in values to the neighborhoods, creating some form of neighborhood budget. Each neighborhood will have a deadline of up to ninety days to present its real necessity, of structure, education, transportation, health, etc., SO THAT GOVERNMENTAL TRANSFERS ARE NOT CONCENTRATED ONLY IN CITY CENTERS. EXAMPLE: I LIVE IN A NEIGHBOURHOOD WHERE EVERYTHING I NEED IS located in the city center, my spending in commuting and the physical and mental exhaustion could've been avoided if there were such policies in my neighbourhood.</p>		<p>The proposal deals with decentralization of public funds and does not dialogue with Target 16.1. In any case, such a proposal deserves evaluation by the National SDG Commission.</p>		
16.1	<p>Addition proposal 3 - Suggestion: include the following segments: LGBT and adolescents as vulnerable groups that must have targets to reduce the violences that they endure.</p> <p>Also as a suggestion of indicator: reduction of femicide, for there is a legal dispute about this criminal typification, which should be appropriate in this Target.</p>	<p>The proposal dialogues with a previous proposal submitted by the Ministry of Human Rights that could not be evaluated because it was sent after the discussion process within the government was finished. The proposal was to "Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, including a one-third reduction in homicide rates among children, adolescents, youth, black people, women and the LGBT.</p> <p>Taking into account the two proposals and recognizing the importance of prioritizing these vulnerable groups, the following wording is proposed:</p> <p>Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, including a reduction of 1/3 of femicide rates and of homicides of children, adolescents, youth, black and indigenous persons, women and LGBT.</p> <p>It should be stressed that in the case of LGBT homicides, it is essential that this indicator is officially produced. In addition, in order to expand the list of vulnerable groups, it was also decided to include indigenous people.</p>			

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
16.2	Alteration Proposal 1 - Reduce by 80 per cent the cases of abuse, exploitation, trafficking, torture and all other forms of violence against children and youth.		In the case of the aforementioned kinds of violence, "abuse, exploitation, human trafficking, torture and all forms of violence against children and adolescents," there are no indicators available that can measure a reduction of cases, which will make it impossible to measure the target presented by the proponent. Moreover, it is important to keep the wording "protecting all children", as explained in a justification above, since it refers to the need to hold institutions accountable for implementing protection and defense actions and programs that safeguard children and adolescents from all forms of violence.	4	1
16.3	Commentary - All Brazilians shall have the same legal evaluation, regardless of political or social power.		There was no alteration proposal. However, it should be emphasized that inequality in favor of the vulnerable is a constitutional precept, constituting an objective of the Federative Republic of Brazil, written in art. 3 rd , III of CF. In the specific case of access to justice, this objective is still complemented by the ruling of art. 5 th , LXXIV.	5	0
16.3	Alteration: Strengthen the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all people, especially those found in situations of vulnerability.	Suggestion is valid, because it simplifies the text and better adjusts the scope of the target. We suggest that the text should be: Strengthen the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all, especially those found in situations of vulnerability."			

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
16.3	Alteration proposal 2 - Strengthen public policies regarding Extrajudicial Conflict Mediation by empowering community, religious and other leaderships in communities. Certainly it will initiate, in the medium term, the strengthening of a culture of peace, social integration through community empowerment and with greater social as consequence.		It should be noted that the original wording does not prohibit the use of public policies of mediation as an instrument to target achievement; also, public policies in this area deserve evaluation of the National Commission of SDG. But the alteration ends up exempting the State from any direct responsibility for target achievement, leaving entirely to society the responsibility for guaranteeing access to justice. For this reason, it should not be accepted.		
16.4	Comment - Among the national and transnational crimes, it is also important to strengthen intersectoral articulations to combat illicit trade in tobacco products. It is also essential to give greater protection to the National Tobacco Control Policy against undue interference in the legislative field (for example, from the tobacco industry).		Comment does not propose a target, although it emphasizes the importance of facing the illicit trade of tobacco products and protecting the tobacco control policy, an issue that deserves evaluation of the National Commission of the SDGs.	4	0
16.5	Alteration proposal 1 - Create public policies to substantially reduce tax evasion, corruption and bribery in all their forms.		The proposed alteration focuses on the means to achieve a reduction in tax evasion, corruption and bribery. It is argued that it is better to keep the target's focus on results, even if they involve, in this case, the creation or improvement of public policies, so that it is clearly indicated that the creation of such policies is not enough.	4	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
16.6	<p>Comment - Dear colleagues, I would like to share TCU's normative decision No. 170, dated 09/19/2018, which can be an important reference for this target, and may even be used to impose some legal obligations for the publication of Sustainability Reports. Link: <http://www.in.gov.br/materia/-/asset_publisher/Kujrw0TZC2Mb/content/id/41965540/do1-2018-09-24-decisao-normativa-tcu-n-170-de-19-de-setembro-de-2018-41965175>.</p>		<p>Normative Decision-TCU No. 170, dated September 19, 2018, is an important instrument to promote transparency at the federal level. However, it is restricted to the Management Report and to the reporting units listed in its annex. Target 16.6 has a broader scope because it is not limited to management transparency or to federal agencies.</p>	4	1
16.6	<p>Alteration proposal 1- Create public policies to develop effective, responsible and transparent institutions at all levels.</p>		<p>The proposed alteration focuses on the means to develop effective, responsible and transparent institutions at all levels. It is argued that it is better to keep the target's focus on results, even if they involve, in this case, the creation or improvement of public policies, so that it is clearly indicated that the creation of such policies is not enough.</p>		
16.7	<p>Comment - Dear colleagues, I would like to share TCU's normative decision No. 170, dated 09/19/2018, which can be an important reference for this target, since the proposed methodology to elaborate Integrated Reports on Management and Sustainability requires the inclusion and participation of the interested parts (stakeholders) in the process and int decision making Link: Sustainability Reports. Link: <http://www.in.gov.br/materia/-/asset_publisher/Kujrw0TZC2Mb/content/id/41965540/do1-2018-09-24-decisao-normativa-tcu-n-170-de-19-de-setembro-de-2018-41965175>.</p>		<p>Normative Decision-TCU No. 170, dated September 19th, 2018, is an important instrument to promote transparency at the federal level. However, it is restricted to the Management Report and to the reporting units listed in its annex. Target 16.6 has a broader scope because it is not limited to management transparency or to federal agencies.</p>	5	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
16.7	Create public policies to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.		The proposed alteration focuses on the means to ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. It is argued that it is better to keep a result target, even if they involve, in this case, creation or improvement of public policies, so that it is clearly indicated that it is not enough to create such policies.		
16.7	Alteration proposal 2 - The participation of professionals of the most diverse segments of society is of paramount importance to make society more democratic, more inclusive, less unfair and can help governmental decision-making in a direct and objective way. The experience factor must be taken into account in decisions that can change a society for the better and only professionals can help at that time.		There is no target adaptation proposal. The comment presents a defense of the participation of professionals in governmental decision-making, which deserves evaluation of the National Commission of SDGs.		
16.8				5	0
16.9				5	0
16.10				5	0
16.a	Alteration proposal - Strengthen relevant institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, to prevent violence and violation of human rights and to fight terrorism and crime.		The proposed alteration is unnecessary, since crime and terrorism are human rights violations, and are already present in the global target's text. Moreover, the maintenance of the expression "in particular in developing countries" is relevant because Brazil carries out international cooperation in support of other countries.	4	0
16.b	Alteration proposal 2 - Promote and enforce non-discriminatory and affirmative laws and policies for sustainable development.		Despite the polysemic nature of the expression "sustainable development", there is no direct relation that justifies its use within the scope of affirmative and non-discriminatory policies.	3	0

SDG 17: STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
17.1	<p>Alteration: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p> <p>Comment: When adapting this target, aren't we deviating it from international comparability? Wouldn't it be better to keep the international community informed using the same language, and to pose challenges on the national level, sometimes regionally?</p> <p>I believe that the suggested adaptation is contained in the word "Development". I agree with launching national, state and municipal challenges, focusing on SDG targets and involving all social actors.</p> <p>It is important to note that WHO, the World Bank, UNDP, the wider United Nations system and other global and regional organizations have emphasized the importance of prioritizing tobacco control in the agenda for development Tobacco control also leverages and promotes South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation.</p> <p>According to the statement from the Third International Conference on Financing for Development of the United Nations, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (2015), governments should consider using tobacco taxes as a tool to finance sustainable development and Save lives.</p>		<p>The suggestion eliminates the possibility of Brazil supporting developing countries to globally achieve the target.</p> <p>On the issue of international comparability, it should be noted that none of the national targets proposed here will replace the global targets; the latter will continue to be taken into account. By proposing a national target, we are somehow posing specific national challenges. This is also provided for in the launching document of the United Nations 2030 Agenda, "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development": "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."(2015, p. 13)*.</p>	9	0
17.2	<p>Alteration:</p> <p>To establish the function of local development agent with CBO (Brazilian Classification of Occupation), a function supported by general Law No. 122/06 and complementary Law No. 128/08, an important function to carry out this integration.</p>		<p>The suggestion is not pertinent to the target's content.</p>	7	1
17.3	No comment.			6	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
17.4	Alteration: Pursuit assistance to achieve long-term debt sustainability, through coordinated policies to promote debt financing, reduction and restructuring, as appropriate, and to address the external debt of heavily indebted poor countries so as to reduce over-indebtedness.		The suggestion reverses the focus of the original target, which is mainly to help heavily indebted poor countries to reduce over-indebtedness. Moreover, Brazil cannot be considered over-indebted and the Brazilian public debt is mostly internal, therefore the country is not entitled to receive international support for that matter.	6	0
17.5	No comment.			7	0
17.6	No comment.			5	1
17.7	Alteration: By 2030, promote a political and institutional environment to reception transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies on favorable concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.		The suggestion to include the expression "promote political and institutional environment for reception" refers only to the internal context of the country, excluding the experience of Brazilian cooperation in technology dissemination and diffusion.	6	0
7.8	No comment.			6	0
17.9	Alteration: Create a favorable political and institutional environment to receive international support for implementing effective and targeted national capacity-building plans of all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North- South, South-South and triangular cooperation			6	0
17.10	No comments.			6	0
17.11	Alteration: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular contributing to the global goal of doubling the relatively less developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.		Brazil, as a developing country, is already included in the original target, and no alteration is necessary. In addition, the proposed text includes Brazilian exports in the global target of the relatively less developed countries, which does not respect the requirements for this classification, since the country is ranked among the upper middle income nations.	5	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
17.12	Alteration: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all relatively less developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed relatively less developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.		The suggestion of market liberalization for all countries is not a technical possibility, since importation quotas and taxes are important regulatory mechanisms for many countries and cannot be unilaterally dispensed. The WTO decisions favor liberalization to relatively less developed countries. Brazil may benefit from reducing tariffs for several products, but it is not possible to compromise the country without analyzing how a decrease in global tariffs in other sectors would impact the domestic industry. The term "least developed countries" was replaced with the term "relatively less developed countries", since the latter is the one adopted by Brazil.	4	0
17.13	Alteration: Contribute to increase global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and coherence.		It is understood that, when assuming the commitment to the original target, Brazil will also contribute to the increase of global macroeconomic stability. Therefore, it is not necessary to change the target text.	4	0
17.14	Alteration 1: Enhance the legal basis to increase coherence, dialogue, connection and integrated management of sustainable development policies. Alteration 2: Yes, just a correction of typos in the text: in portuguese, it is not "as SDGs", but "os SDGs." A cross mistake that has been repeated by several actors. This suggestion aims to promote the connection between the various laws that contribute to sustainable development, but do not talk to each other, causing management to be limited and defragmented.		The "Alteration 1" suggestion proposes mechanisms for target implementation, which can be taken into account in the creation of public policies, but would not fit in the target's text. Moreover, it would be necessary to define the concepts of coherence, dialogue, connection and integrated management with the objective of creating new indicators to accompany the increase of each of these items. Brazil has a legal basis for the development of SDGs. Through Decree No. 8.892, dated October 27th, 2016, the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals was created, with the purpose of internalizing, diffusing and giving transparency to the implementation process of Agenda 2030. Therefore, the original text is enough to achieve the target.	4	1
17.15	Alteration: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development		The main purpose of the target is respect for the sovereignty of each country in the development of its own policies. Despite suggesting the inclusion of the expression "strategies and legislation", the proposal removes from the text the development of policies to fight poverty, one of the main objectives of the 2030 sustainable development agenda.	4	0
17.16				5	0

Targets	Additions, comments, removals	Decision		Comments relative to target adaptation	
		Accepted Suggestion	Non-accepted Suggestion	Supportive	Non-Supportive
17.17	<p>Comments:</p> <p>Remove the comma before "... private and..." - (Cássio Aouqui) It is better to use the preposition "and FROM civil society ..." (in the x, y, z and civil society scopes); the preposition "WITH" pushes the civil society aside, to the margins of other scopes (and this is not how it is worded in the original).</p>	Encourage and promote effective partnerships in the public, private, private, and civil societiespheres, based on the experience of the resource mobilization strategies of these partnerships.	Suggestion accepted.	5	0
17.18	<p>Alteration: By 2020, develop the Brazilian capacity to produce data in order to significantly increase availability of high-quality, updated and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migrant status, disabilities, geographic location and other relevant characteristics in national contexts, respecting the legislation on information security.</p>		The suggestion to include several disaggregations in the text generates excessive details to the target proposal, since disaggregations are listed in the indicator metadata, not in the targets.	3	0
17.19	<p>Alteration:</p> <p>By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop metrics of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.</p>		The suggestion removes from the text an important part of Brazilian technical cooperation in support of developing countries, even within the United Nations Statistical Commission and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs).	4	0

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15 LIFE
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