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16TH SESSION - COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ON PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Institutional Arrangements for SDGs in Brazil

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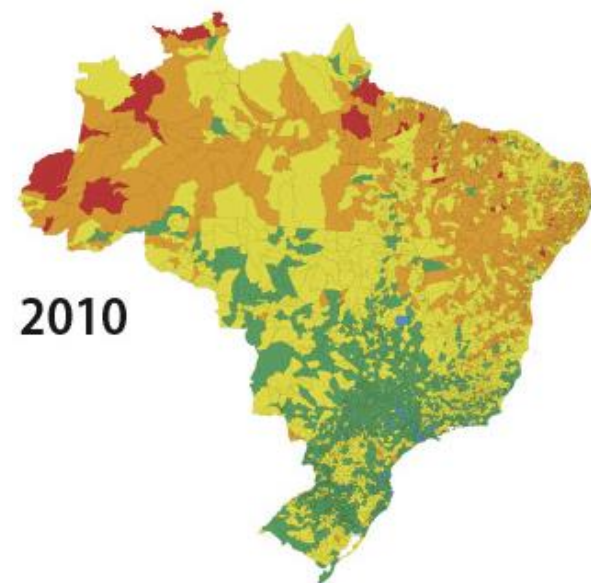
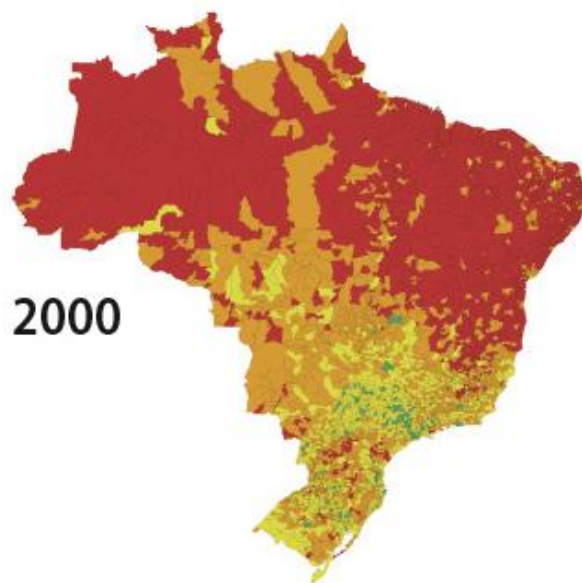
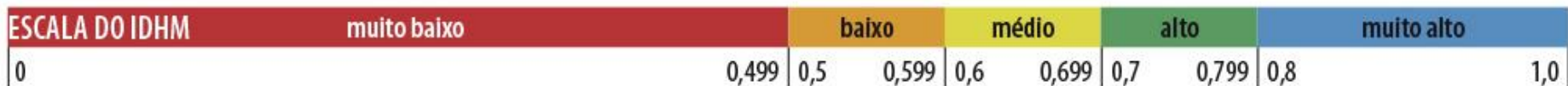
Legislative Consultant in Public Administration – Federal Senate-Brasil

New York, April 24, 2017

Historical Background

- Brazil: high level of achievement of Millenium Developement Goals (2001-2015)
 - Poverty: goal was to reduce to 50%, Brazil reduced to 25%
 - Lula and Dilma Presidency: Strong commitment both at national and international level
 - Sucessfull policies: Familiy Allowance (Bolsa Familia), Zero Hunger (Fome Zero) Programs.
 - New Government institutions at Ministerial Level:
 - Social Development and Fighth Hunger
 - Agrarian Development
 - Presidential Secretaries (Secretary for Women Policies, Secretary for Racial Equality Policies, Secretary for Human Rights, Secretary for Youth)

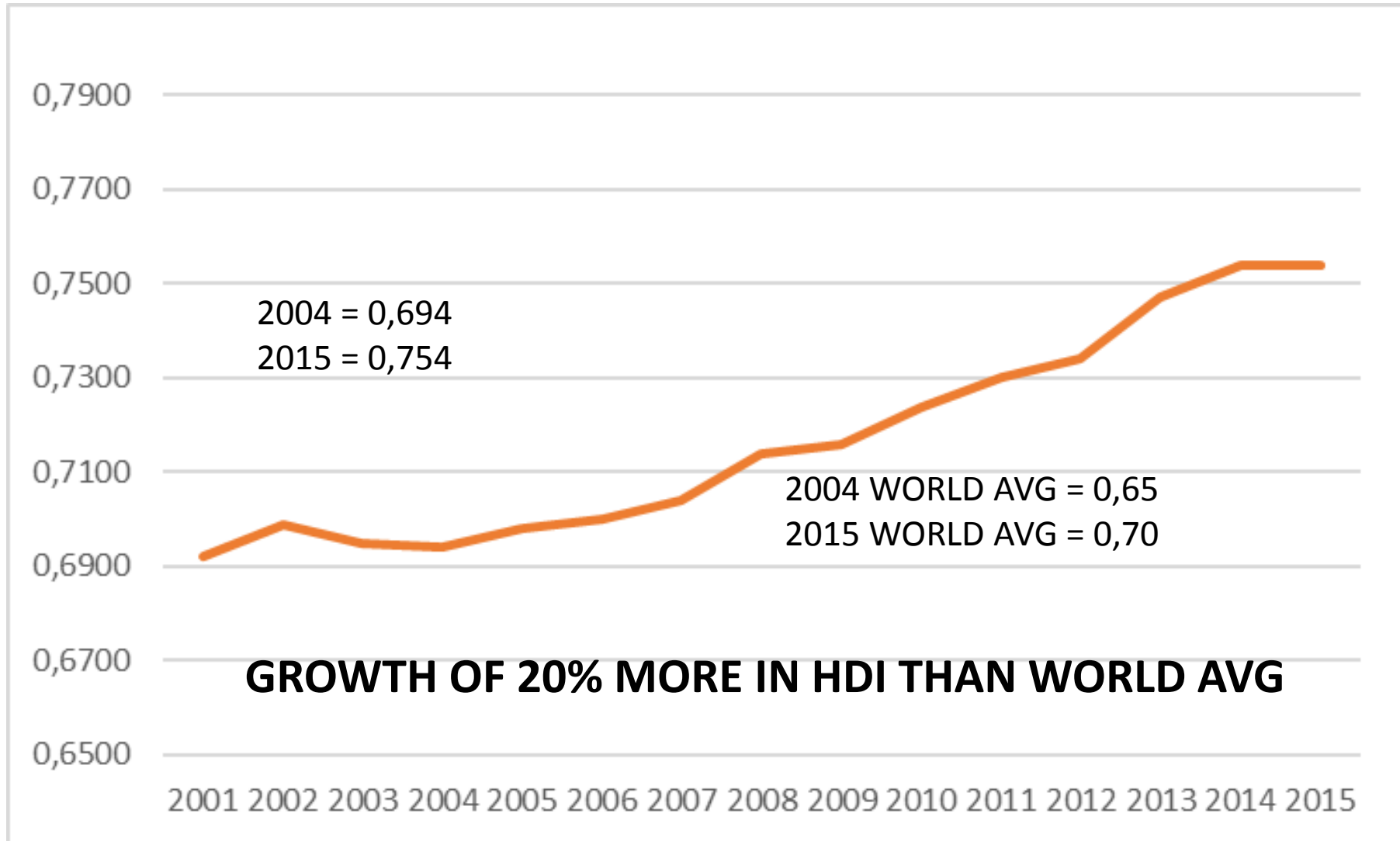
HDI Brasil – 1991-2010



Fonte: Pnud

SOURCE: UNDP

HDI – Brazil – 2001-2015



**MELGAÇO, PARÁ – BRAZIL:
VERY LOW HDI (0,418) 50% ILLITERACY
(2013)**



FAO

HUNGER

MAP

2014

produced by
Statistics Division
 Food and Agriculture Organization
 of the United Nations



- ✓ About 805 million people – one in nine of the world's population – were chronically undernourished in 2012–14, with insufficient food for an active and healthy life. This number has fallen by 100 million over the last decade, and by 209 million since 1990–92.
- ✓ The vast majority of hungry people live in developing countries, which saw a 42 percent reduction in the share of undernourished people between 1990–92 and 2012–14. Despite this progress, 13.5 percent of the overall population, or about one in eight, remain chronically undernourished in these countries, down from 23.4 percent in 1990–92.
- ✓ 63 developing countries have already met the MDG1 hunger target while 25 have reached the more stringent 1996 World Food Summit target of halving the number of undernourished persons by 2015.
- ✓ The MDG 1c hunger target – of halving, by 2015, the proportion of undernourished people in the developing world – is within reach, but only with sufficiently accelerated progress.
- ✓ Large regional differences remain. Latin America and South-Eastern Asia have been the most successful subregions, while Western Asia is the only one to actually regress. Sub-Saharan Africa, with almost one in four chronically hungry, has more than a quarter of the world's undernourished people. Southern Asia, with over half a billion, has the highest number of the chronically hungry.

For additional information please visit:
<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess>

Prevalence of undernourishment in the population (percent) in 2012-14



Sources

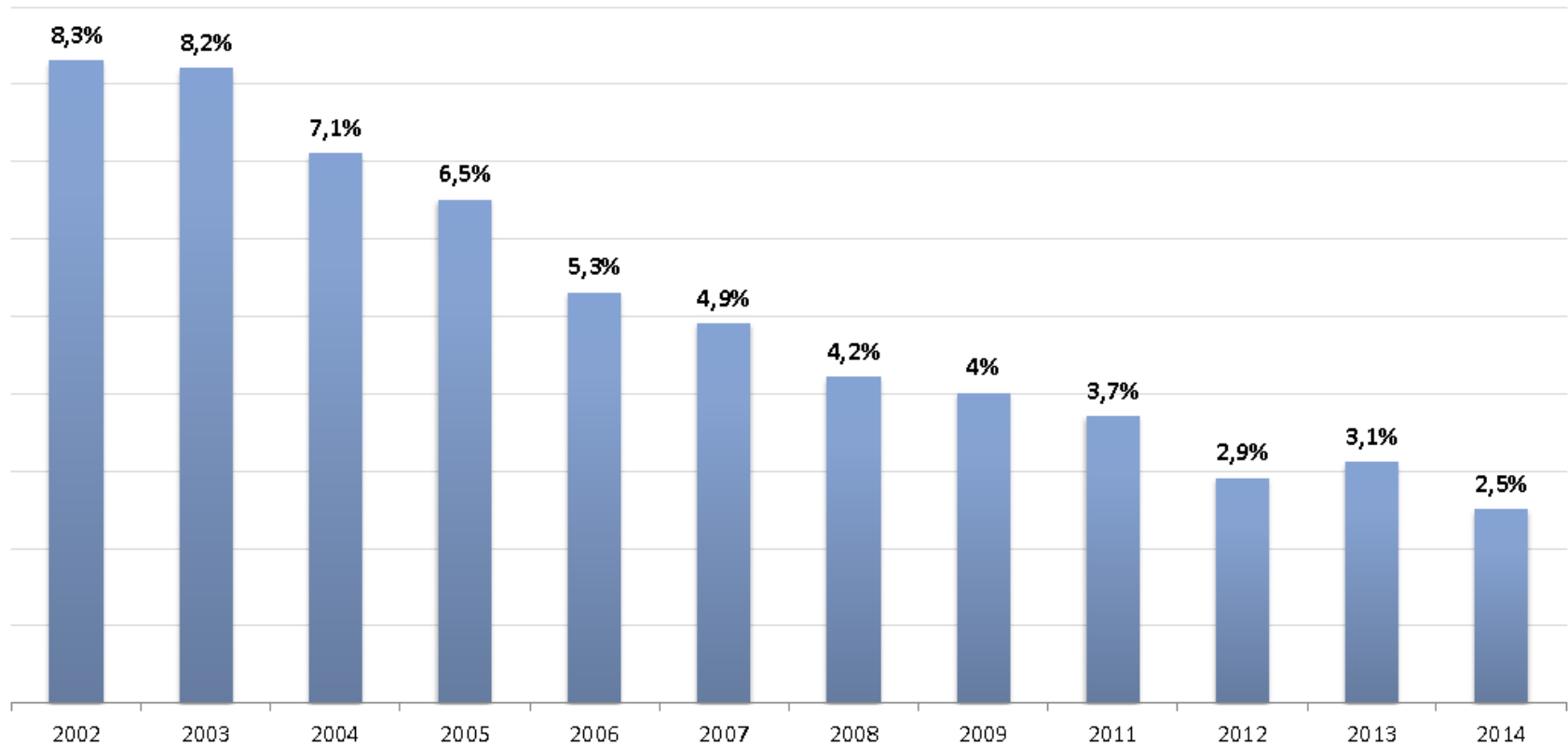
Undernourishment data: FAO Statistics Division (ESS)
 Political boundaries: FAO Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL)
 Global relief: ETOPO1 (National Geophysical Data Center - NOAA)
 Inland water bodies: FAO Land and Water Division (NRL)

Notes

The map shows the prevalence of undernourishment in the population of developing countries as of 2012-14. The indicator measures the probability that a randomly selected individual in the population is consuming an amount of dietary energy, which is insufficient cover her/his requirement for an active and healthy life.

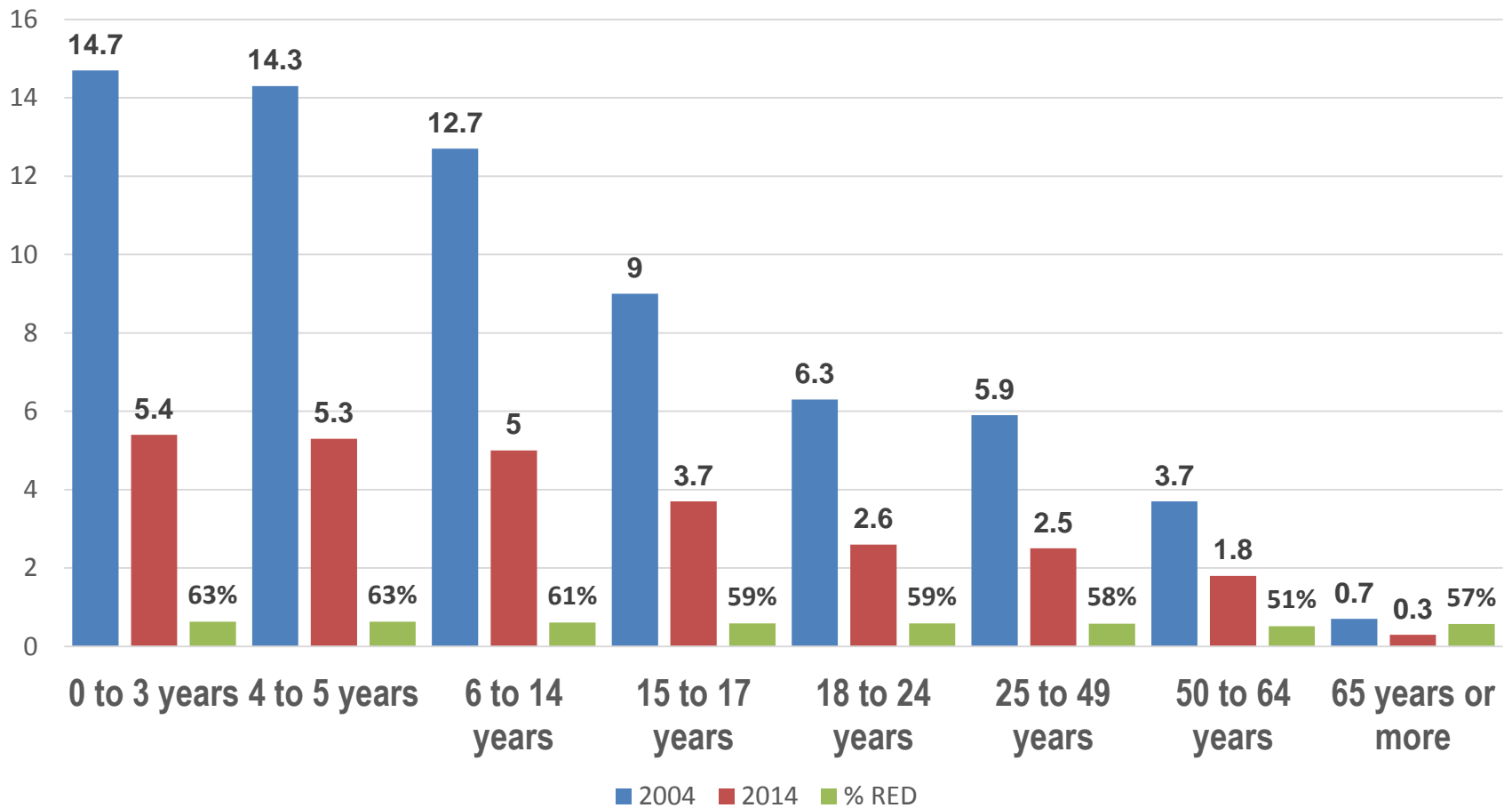
Data for South Sudan and Sudan for the years 2012-14 are not reliable and are not reported.

% of Population in Extreme Poverty— Brazil 2002-2014



Source: Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (IBGE/MDS) / Renda

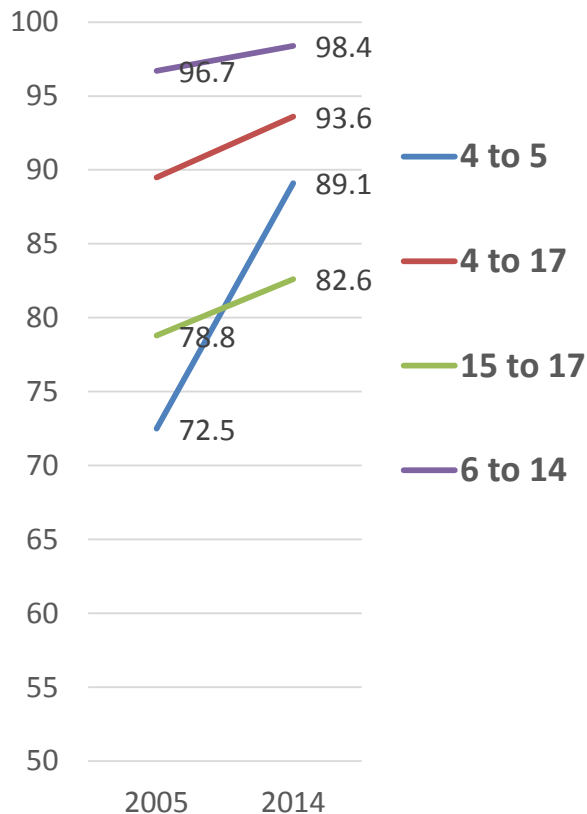
Extreme Poverty by Age (%) – 2004-2014



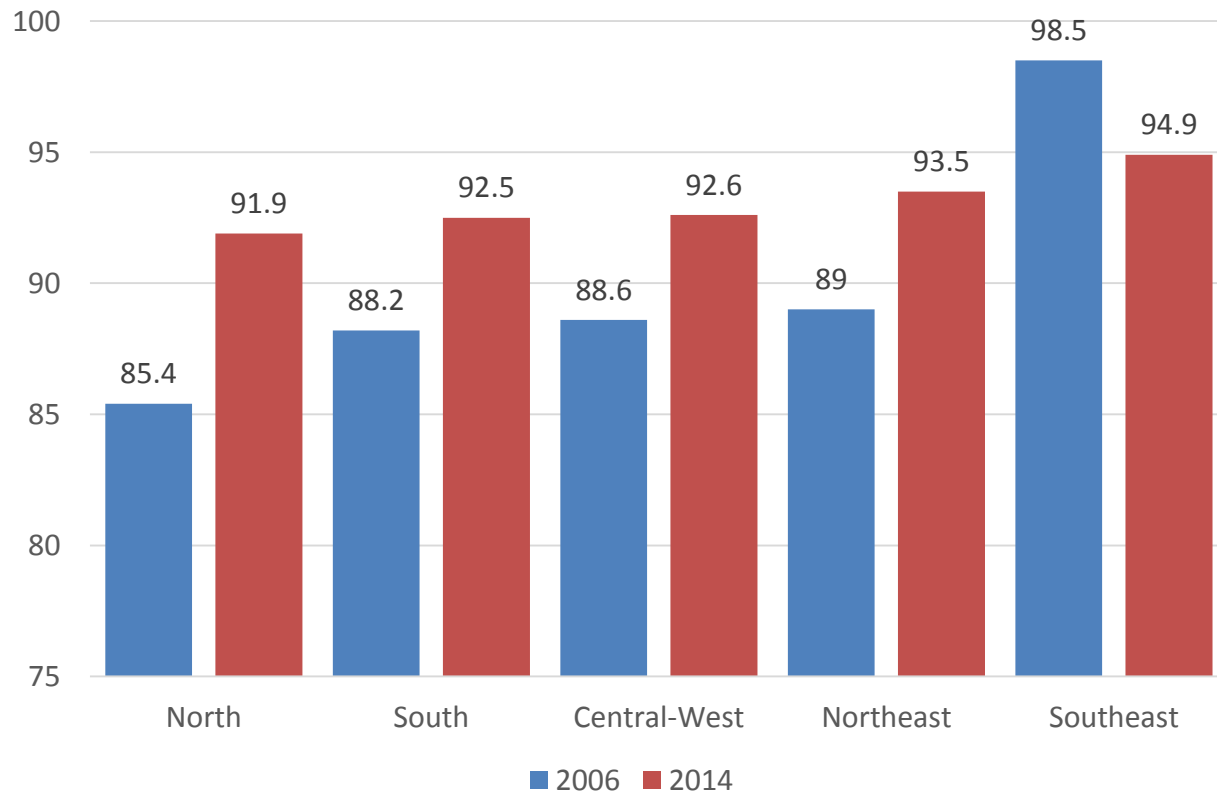
Source: IBGE/Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (Pnad)

Basic Education – 4 to 17 years

By Age Groups %

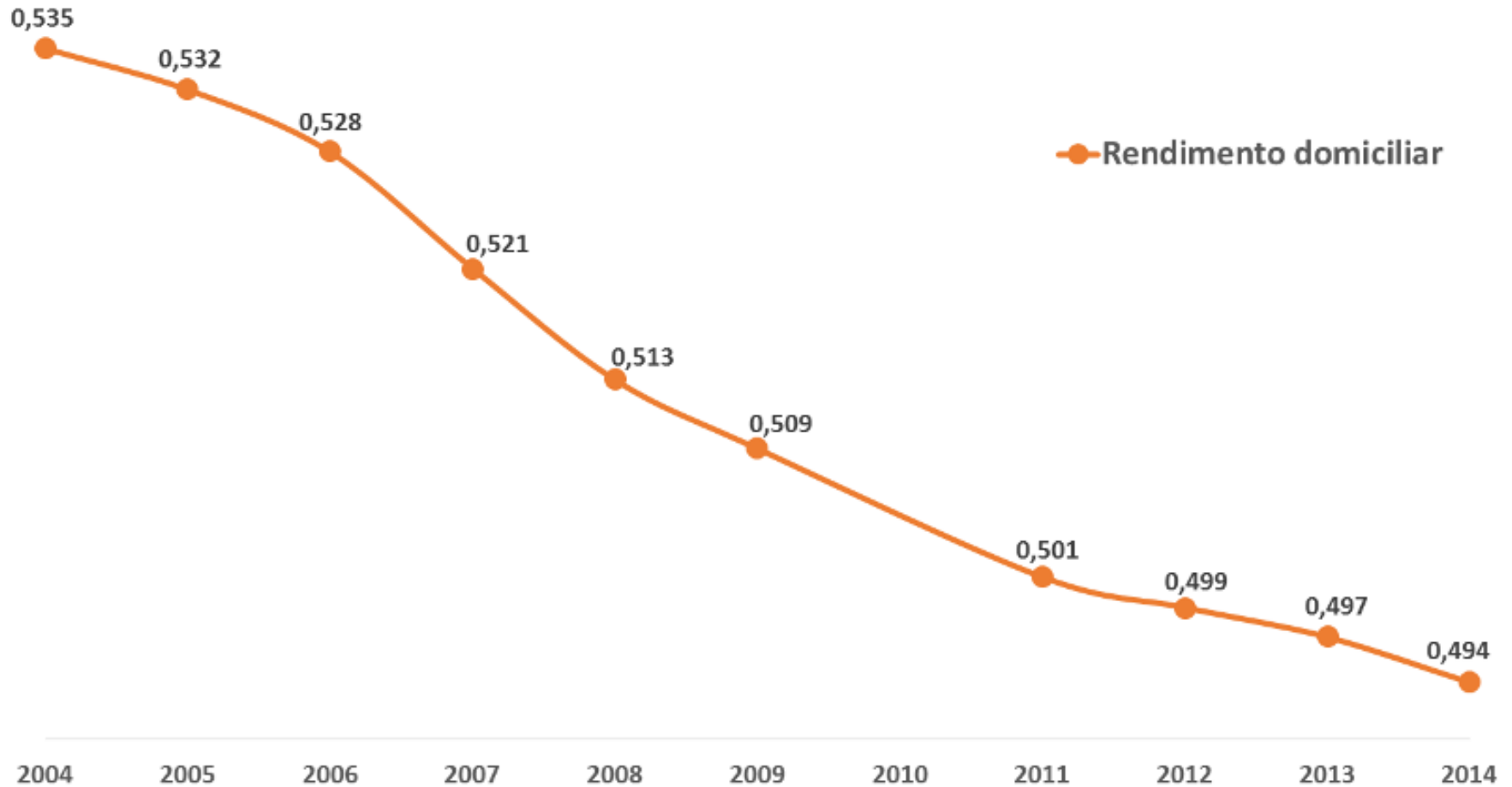


By Region %



REDUCTION OF 44,9% OF CHILDREN 4 TO 17 YO OFF THE SCHOOL

Gini Coefficient Brazil 2004-2014



Institutional framework for monitoring and coordination of MDGs

- Presidential Decree October 31, 2003
- Technical Group for Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals
- Mapping, diagnosis, strategies, adaptation, report
- Political Support from the Top: **Center of Government** and **the President**
- Coordination of policies by the Center of Government - Civil House of the Presidency with support of Special Advisory of the President
- Collaboration:
- IPEA / IBGE/ ENAP / UNDP / UN Brazil
- Lines ministries (Social Development, Health, Social Security, Cities, Science and Technology, Planning and Budget)
- Presidential Secretaries (Secretary for Women Policies, Secretary for Racial Equality Policies, Secretary for Human Rights, General Secretary, Strategic Affairs Secretary)

- Civil Society engagement
- Creation of Brazil MDG Prize (2005)

- Five reports issued (2004, 2005, 2007, 2010, 2014)
- Institutional learning

Sustainable Development Goals

Goals from 2016 to 2030

17 goals, 169 targets

- SDG 1 (no poverty)
- SDG 2 (zero hunger)
- SDG 5 (gender equality)
- SDG 10 (reduced inequalities)



SDGs – Institutional Arrangements (1)

- Interministerial Order n° 116, de 19/02/2014 – created an Interministerial Working Group to articulate the Brazilian position in intergovernmental negotiations of Post 2015 Agenda (Foreign Affairs/ Finance / Social Development / General Secretary of the Presidency)
- 1st phase: Government meetings promoted by Min Foreign Affairs with ad hoc partners to coordinate Brazilian position

SDGs – Institutional Arrangements (2)

- 2nd Phase: First semester 2016: 15 Ministeries under Foreign Affairs coordination (including Secretary of Government - SEGOV, Secretary of Federative Issues (SAF) of the Presidency, Civil House, Federal Court of Accounts, IBGE and IPEA).
- Initial stage of the SDG Agenda: ODS:
 - i) negotiation;
 - ii) internalization
 - normatization of a National Commission of SDGs
 - internalization of global targets
 - definition of national performance indicators
 - link between SDGs and Pluriannual Plan goals
 - iii) interiorization
 - mapping of policies by SDG
 - validation of mapping with line ministeries
 - articulation and local mobilization

SDGs – Institutional Arrangements (3)

Institutionalization of Coordination and Monitoring Governance for SDGs

- 3rd Phase – Institutionalization of Coordination and Monitoring Governance
- Presidential Decree 8.892, 29 October 2016
- Issued to internalize, promote diffusion and give transparency to the implementation of 2030 Agenda – SDGs.
- Created the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals

- Interinstitutional Commission with consultive responsibilities
- Integrated to Secretary of Government of the Presidency
- Competences:
 - Elaboration the action plan for Agenda 2030 Implementation
 - Propose strategies, instruments, actions and programs for SDGs implementation
 - Follow up and monitoring of SGDs Development
 - Issue periodic reports
 - Formulate subsidies for public debate on sustainable Development
 - Identify, systematize and publicize better practices and initiatives to achive SDGs
 - articulation, mobilization and dialogue with federative entities and civil Society to disseminate and implement SDGs at state and municipal level

Composition of the Commission

8 Government Representatives

I – Federal Government

- a) Secretary of Government of the Presidency
- b) Casa Civil of the Presidency
- c) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- d) Ministry Social Development
- e) Ministry of Planning, Development and Management
- f) Ministry of Environment

II – State and Municipal Governments

8 Representatives of Civil Society

Presided by Secretary of Government of the Presidency

Designation of Government representatives by Minister of SEGOV

Representatives of Civil Society: chosen by public selection process under SEGOV coordination

Other representatives can be invited ad hoc to participate on meetings

Center of Government and SDGs

| <i>CoG Roles in Governance and Coordination</i> | <i>Structures of Presidency</i> | <i>Subordinate Bodies</i> |
|---|--|---|
| <i>Policy Articulation and Orientations</i> | <i>Secretary of Government (SEGOV)</i> | <i>National Secretary of Social Articulation (SNAS)</i> |
| | | <i>National Secretary of Federative Issues (SAF)</i> |
| | | <i>Deputy Chief for Parliamentary Issues (SUPAR)</i> |
| <i>Coordination of Policy Design and Implementation</i> | <i>Casa Civil (CC)</i> | <i>Deputy Chief for Analysis and Follow Up of Government Policies (SAG)</i> |
| | | <i>Deputy Chief for Monitoring and Articulation (SAM)</i> |
| | <i>General Secretary (SGPR)</i> | <i>Special Secretary for Strategic Issues (SAE)</i> |
| | | <i>Special Secretary for Investment Partnership Program</i> |
| | <i>Ministry of Planning Development and Management</i> | <i>Secretary of Planning and Economic Issues</i> |
| | | <i>Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA)</i> |
| | | <i>Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)</i> |

Challenges

- Federative complexity: 27 States, 5.600 municipalities
- Excessive dependence on Federal funding
- Improve Good Governance – capacity at 3 levels of government
- Coordination from the Center of Government
- Short term political goals
- Political “turbulence”: Dilma Rousseff Impeachment, redesign of Ministerial Structures, new Government priorities
- Financial crises:
 - Constitutional Amendment 95 of 2016
 - Freezes growth on Government expenses until **2036**
 - **Economic recession: loss of revenues**
 - **Pension and social assistance reform: cut on expenses**

Challenges

TCU Report – February 2017- Problems to solve

- Adherence of Annual Budget Laws and Plurianual Plan to SDGs
 - Need for better annual targets
- Lack of adequate statistics at municipal level
- Lack of proper indicators on nutrition, health and poverty
 - Absence of a precise definition of “poverty”
 - Risk of undestimative on poverty
 - CadUnico: 82 million people, 27 million families.
- Need of better multidimensional indicator
- Inadequate classification on “rural” and “urban” populations
- Need of change on culture to promote gender equality (and of better data on gender...)
- Need of better data on disabled persons

A photograph of the National Congress Building in Brasília, Brazil, featuring the iconic white hemispherical Chamber of Deputies and the tall, white, rectangular Chamber of Senators. The building is reflected in a large pool of water in the foreground. A yellow car is driving on a road that crosses the pool. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

Thank You!

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politicapublica.wordpress.com