

**2004 NSDS Status Report: Brazil**  
**NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (NSDS)**

**Survey**

Please indicate the stages of NSDS (see Annex II for the list of key characteristics) development/implementation in your country, by responding to the questions below:

1. Is your country implementing an approved NSDS or its equivalent?

Yes  No

**If No**, go directly to question #2

**If Yes**:

- a) Do you have a national body designated to implement and/or monitor your country's

NSDS (or its equivalent)?

Yes  No

Please give the year it started: 1997 revised and expanded in 2004

Please also give the name and composition of such a body: Commission for Sustainable Development Policies and Brazilian Agenda 21. The Commission is composed of representatives from the Ministries of the Environment; Planning, Budget and Management; Science and Technology; Foreign Relations; Cities; Education; Finance; Culture; Labor and Employment; Agrarian Development; Agriculture, Farming and Food Supply; National Integration; Health; Development, Industry and Foreign Trade; the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency; National Association of Municipalities and Environment; Brazilian Association of Environment Agencies. Also represented are youth organizations; human rights organizations; indigenous communities; traditional communities; consumer protection organizations; Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development; Urban Reform Forum; business entities; scientific community; Brazilian NGO and Social Movement Forum for Environment and Development; trade unions.

- b) How is your NSDS (or its equivalent) being implemented? Please give specific

actions/activities undertaken for this purpose: Through the insertion of the public policies defined in the Brazilian Agenda 21 into the Federal Government's Multi-Year Plan (2004-2007). The Agenda 21 Program has three main actions: (i) implementation of the National Agenda 21; (ii) support the development and implementation of local sustainable development plans (local agendas); and (iii) continued training for Agenda 21, which aims to train instructors for local agenda 21 processes.

- c) Is the implementation of NSDS (or its equivalent) being monitored and evaluated?
- Monitored on a regular basis
  - Not monitored on a regular basis
  - Has been evaluated
  - Has not yet been evaluated
2. Does your country have a NSDS\* or its equivalent approved by the government but not yet implemented?
- Yes  No

If **yes**, please give the name of NSDS or its equivalent and the year of approval:  
 Name:  
 Year of approval:

The various actions of the Brazilian Agenda 21 are under different stages of implementation. The participatory integration of the various federal public policies and local actions are part of an often slow process, particularly in a country with the dimensions and diversified economic and cultural characteristics of Brazil. As an example, approximately 600 local Agenda 21 processes have currently began the state of awareness raising of the various local groups, that is, the beginning of the procedures required for developing a Local Sustainable Development Plan.

*Countries which are already implementing NSDS: please skip questions # 3-5*

3. Has your country already developed an NSDS, but not yet formally approved?
- Yes, a NSDS has been developed, waiting for a formal approval;
  - NSDS is under development.
- If your country is in the process of developing an NSDS, has there been:
- Multi-stakeholder consultations;
  - Training or workshops undertaken;
  - National coordination body established or designated?
- No, NSDS has not yet been developed but under consideration.
4. If your country does not have NSDS process (or its equivalent) in place, do you have any of the following components that could contribute to an NSDS (please check all that apply):
- Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)
  - National Development Plan
  - National Environmental Action Plan
  - Other – please specify:

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\* For countries with federal governments, this may mean having a federal strategy for sustainable development.

5.  Click here if no action has been taken regarding NSDS or its equivalent
6. If your country has developed PRS but not NSDS,

Does your country's PRS incorporate and integrate environmental, economic and social aspects of development?

Yes  No

In the Brazilian Agenda 21, poverty reduction was discussed under the topic "Reduction of Social Inequalities. When the Commission for Sustainable Development Policies and the Brazilian Agenda 21 (CPDS) defined the methodology and the structuring issues for developing Agenda 21, it not only took into account<sup>6</sup> the analysis of the national potentialities – as in natural resources management, where Brazil stands out – but also in the historically recognized frailties of our development process, social inequalities. Another criterion employed by the Commission to define the issues was the need to avoid prioritizing the sectoral approach, which, as a rule, excludes groups, strengthens corporations and as a result leads to mistaken solutions. Thus, for example, the development of the issue of reduction of social inequalities allowed the bringing together of experts from the fields of health, education, sanitation, rights of citizenship among others to formulate policies that aim at the quality of life of the population.

The Brazilian Government also develops actions to reduce poverty under specific programs of the Ministry for Social Development.

7. If your country has developed both NSDS and PRS, is PRS linked to NSDS?  
 Yes  No
8. Does your PRS or NSDS address Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in your country?  
 Yes  No

Comments: The Ministry of the Environment, chairman of the Commission and its executive-secretariat, is currently working in partnership with UNDP to integrate the Millennium Goals to the implementation of the National Agenda 21 and local Agenda 21s.