

Initial approach for assessment reports on national progress towards SPAC

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| 1. | National Sustainability Strategy | <p>What is the status of your country's sustainable development strategy?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does it current exist? Yes, from 1999 to 2002 it was elaborated the Brazilian Agenda 21 in a participatory process, which involved the public consultation in the 26 federative states and the different actors: sub-national governments and the different sectors of the civil society. ▪ If so, is it being implemented? In part, it's being implemented. Explanation: the intention was that the Brazilian Agenda 21 would subsidize the elaboration of the Pluri-annual Plan (PPA) of the national government, and in a manner there are elements of it in the PPA, but there are many things of the Brazilian Agenda 21 that are not contemplated in the PPA (i.e. elaboration and implementation of regulatory, economic, and social instruments to promote sustainable production in different sectors). ▪ What areas does it cover? Sustainable production and consumption, eco-efficiency, corporate social responsibility, infrastructure, regional integration, renewable energy and biomass, information & knowledge for sustainable development, public health system, social inclusion and income distribution, sewage treatment, urban space management, rural sustainable development, sustainable agriculture, mass transportation and sustainable mobility, water management, forestry policy, deforestation control and biodiversity, State modernization, decentralized governance, foreign relations, education for sustainability. ▪ If not, is it in being developed? ▪ Are there plans to develop it? |
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| 2. | SPAC policy integration | <p>What SPAC policies are integrated into the national strategy?</p> <p>Explanation: There are two documents (coming from different spheres) that we could define as “national strategy”: the Brazilian Agenda 21 (Brazilian MoE initiative) and the Pluri-Annual Plan 2004-2007, know as PPA, (Brazilian Ministry of Planning responsibility). Both of them include SPAC policies. The problem: the Brazilian Agenda 21 just mention information campaign, fight against water and energy waste, solid waste management. And the PPA includes SPAC policies, just the kind of policies indicated in the next boxes***. It´s important to inform that the all initiatives indicated in the next boxes are just in the beginning, in an initial phase of elaboration.</p> | <p><i>Investment policies?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procurement YES, PPA ▪ Subsidy reform YES - PPA ▪ Tax reform YES - PPA ▪ Socially Responsible Investment NO <hr/> <p><i>Production policies?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clean production YES - PPA ▪ Integrated Product Policy/lifecycle analysis NO ▪ Extended Producer Responsibility NO ▪ Polluter pays NO ▪ International finance institution reform NO |
| | | | <p><i>Marketing policies?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Know NO • Eco-education YES • Advertising reform NO • Eco-labeling YES, BUT JUST IN THE PAPER. • Pricing NO • Trade policy reform NO |

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| 3. | Domestic policy framework on SPAC | <p>Is there a domestic policy framework on SPAC, or any efforts or intention to develop one?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does it current exist? <p>NOT YET.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If so, is it being implemented? ▪ What areas does it cover? ▪ If not, is it in being developed? <p>YES***.</p> <p>What areas does it cover?</p> <p>In the PPA 2004 – 2007, there is a Program on Policies and Economic Instruments towards SPAC. This program includes the following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Support to the development of studies of the economic value of the environmental services related to biodiversity. 2) Support to the development of economic instruments to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. 3) Capacity building and information dissemination on SPAC. 4) Creation of Mediation Agency of Sustainable Business. 5) Creation and articulation of mechanisms to finance sustainable development. 6) Promotion of projects on production, environmental services, and commercialization of sustainable products. 7) Generation, dissemination and adoption of Environmental Sustainable Technologies. 8) Environmental-economic indicators. 9) Credit instruments to extractives activities. 10) Economic instruments to SPAC. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are there plans to develop it? |
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| 4. | SPAC Targets and timetables | <p>What are the key targets and timetables? There are no timetables! There are no clear targets, but only strategic orientation and general objectives.</p> | <p>Policy & performance targets by sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food security <p>In this new government, it was created the Food Security National Council, in which Idec has a seat. Its main attribution is to assist the President in the formulation of public policies and in the definition of strategic actions towards the fight against the famine.</p> |
| 5. | SPAC indicators | <p>What are the indicators for measuring progress? Last year, it was the first time that the federal government published “Indicators of Sustainable Development”. In the SPAC area, the indicators chosen were: energy consumption per capita, energetic intensity, participation of renewable sources in the energy offer, recycling, recycling system, radioactive waste production and management. In the PPA, it is indicated the development / improvement of the indicators***.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fresh water <p>The main problem in Brazil is the lack of sewage treatment. In the Brazilian Agenda 21, and in the PPA, is mentioned the priority of actions towards the increasing of this kind of treatment. Other initiative that is being already implemented is the payment for the water use (agriculture, industry and domestic consumption).</p> |
| 6. | Progress towards SPAC | <p>What progress has been reported?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable energy <p>The Ministry of Mining and Energy established a program to study alternative renewable energy to the Amazon region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable transport <p>In the Brazilian Agenda 21, one of the main identified priorities is the elaboration and implementation of sustainable public collective transport. In this new government, we have a Ministry of Cities, which is in charge of developing and implementing actions related to: housing, transport, waste treatment, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Safe & affordable housing <p>In the PPA, there are programs and actions towards the offering of affordable housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Healthcare <p>In the PPA, there are programs and actions towards the improvement of the public health system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Education <p>The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Education established a Management Body of the Environmental Education National Policy to implement it. The first activity of them is to organize the Youth National Conference of Environment, which is part of the National Conference on Environment that is a process of public consultation on de society demands on environment issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information <p>In the PPA, the Brazilian MoE proposed a program called Policies and Economic Instruments to SPAC. In this program, one of its activities is the Capacity building and the dissemination of SPAC information</p> |

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| 7. | Obstacles to progress | What are the key obstacles blocking progress? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional inertia (bureaucracy) There are difficulties in inter ministerial articulation around the elaboration and implementation of SPAC policies. At the same time, there is no articulation between federal, sub-national and local governments. ▪ Available resources The economic policy of achieving positive results in the public account reduced the resources available to implement public policies. ▪ Competing priorities (e.g., trade, military) The main strategy of the federal government, described in the Pluri-Annual Plan 2004-2007 (PPA) is to develop a mass consumption market, which is going to be the motor of the economy, besides the exportation increase. Although, the environmental dimension is mentioned in the same PPA, regarding the need of sustainable production and consumption patterns, this strategic orientation is not incorporated in the programs and actions of the federal government. So, at the same time that the objective of including the majority of the Brazilian population in the consumption market is a sustainable consumption policy (55 million Brazilian are poor and 22 millions are under the poverty line), the change of production pattern is not a priority. ▪ Private interests (e.g., industry lobbies) For example, Brazil is discussing a National Policy on Waste Treatment, and the industry lobby against any initiative like extended producer responsibility is so strong that it was not mentioned in the last version of the law project. ▪ Lack of public awareness & support There is a lack of public awareness, and because that there is a lack of public support. Besides this, Brazil is facing an economic recession, and also, the main attention is to include the huge part of the population in the consumption market. ▪ Mass media Environmental issues are covered by the mass media, but more as preservation of natural resources and not in relation to SPAC. The only issue related to SPAC more covered by the mass media is recycling. ▪ Cultural barriers Although it is always mentioned that Brazilians have a cultural barrier, because of the abundance of natural resources. An example that this cultural barrier can be overcome is the energy crisis that Brazil faced in 2001, when the whole country |
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| 8. | Addressing the obstacles | What efforts/strategies are being taken to address those obstacles? | <p>Efforts by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National government <p>The conduction of participatory process of public consultations for the definition of public policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPA; - National Conference on Environment; - National Conference of Cities; - National Conference on Health. <p>The inclusion of the environmental dimension in the PPA, and the proposal of a program called Policies and Economic Instruments to SPAC***, as part of the PPA.</p> <p>The effort to implement local Agenda 21. There is financial resources addressed to this program and there is someone in charge of it at the MoE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local government <p>There are some initiatives of local governments, as the one of the City of Sao Paulo, and of the State of Acre, promoting SPAC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Corporate <p>I do not have information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trade union <p>The main Brazilian trade union, CUT, has a coordination on environment, and they are following the SPAC discussions in the civil society forums.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Civil society <p>Articulation of NGOs and social movements towards SPAC policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Articulation for a National Policy on Waste Treatment; - Sustainable consumption representation activities of the members of the National Forum of Civil Society Consumer Organizations. <p>Example of NGO initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Idec is working on sustainable consumption education (published a Education Guide on SC); SC information (radio campaign); research on LCA; and representation of the consumer's interests in discussions as National Policy on Waste Treatment; National Policy on Organic Products, National Initiative for Environmental Sanitation, PPA (Idec proposed a series of regulatory, economic, and social instruments to promote SPAC) |
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***In the PPA 2004 – 2007, there is a Program on Policies and Economic Instruments towards SPAC. This program includes the following actions:

- 11) Support to the development of studies of the economic value of the environmental services related to biodiversity.
- 12) Support to the development of economic instruments to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
- 13) Capacity building and information dissemination on SPAC.
- 14) Creation of Mediation Agency of Sustainable Business.
- 15) Creation and articulation of mechanisms to finance sustainable development.
- 16) Promotion of projects on production, environmental services, and commercialization of sustainable products.
- 17) Generation, dissemination and adoption of Environmental Sustainable Technologies.
- 18) Environmental-economic indicators.
- 19) Credit instruments to extractives activities.
- 20) Economic instruments to SPAC.