



SDG Dialogues

Leave no one behind

Initial considerations for the research



Context

Definition and adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 as targets to be met by 2030;

2016: Work Group to conduct the research: National Dialogue: **Making sure no one is left behind** in SDG implementation.



Definitions



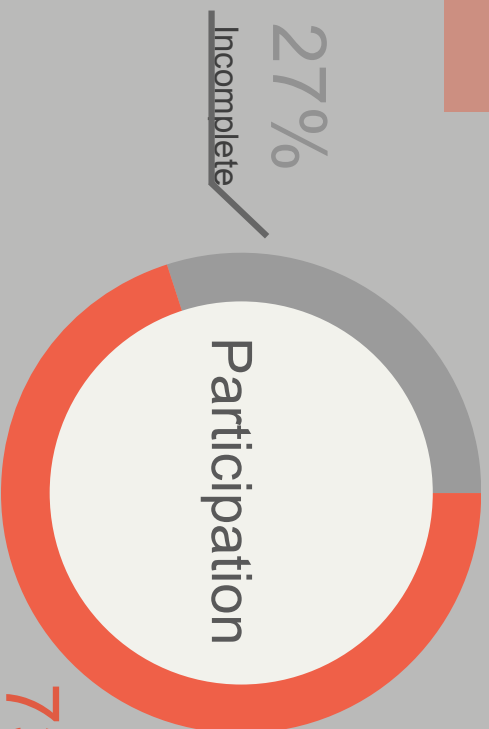
This material was developed from the information provided by organizations of the most diverse profiles that work with the SDGs. The research was conducted between September and November of 2016 in Brazil, and during the second semester of 2016 in 30 countries;

The information was registered in an online form, with open questions as well as objective ones, to help content systematization.

National partners

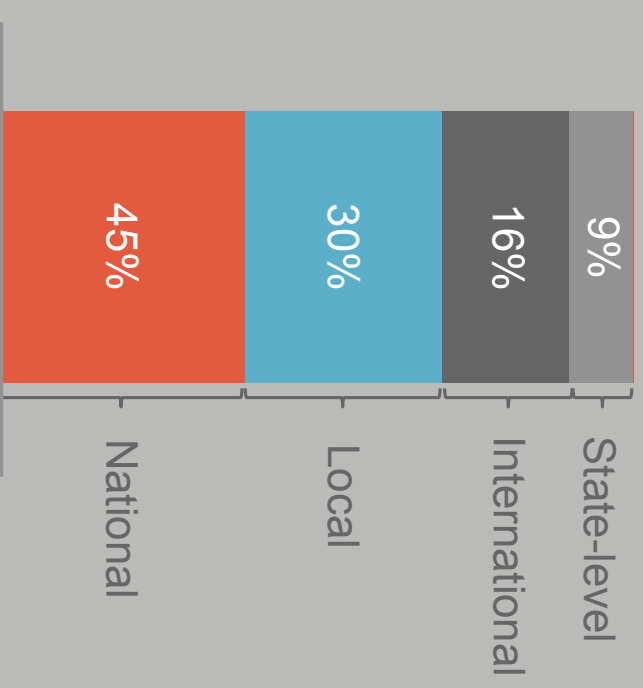


Overview



- To discover which are the groups and communities under threat of being excluded from SDG implementation;
- To understand the level of access to resources and government-provided services and relief programs;
- To understand the level of involvement with the SDGs, as well as the challenges and opportunities identified by those groups.

Scope of action



SDG general representability



SDGs 1, 3, 4, 10 and 11 represent the goals most related to the activities performed by the organizations;

100% of answers directed to each SDG were considered for systematization.



Overview: most mentioned SDG representability



Civil society

78% answers



NGOs, networks, social movements, cultural groups, teaching institutions.

Companies

17% answers



Companies that promote social impact.

Government

5% answers



Public agencies, councils.



It was considered SDG citation above 80% in each nature of performance;

It is noticed that those that declared themselves as companies have a strong social impact bias.

Every SDG was mentioned in the research

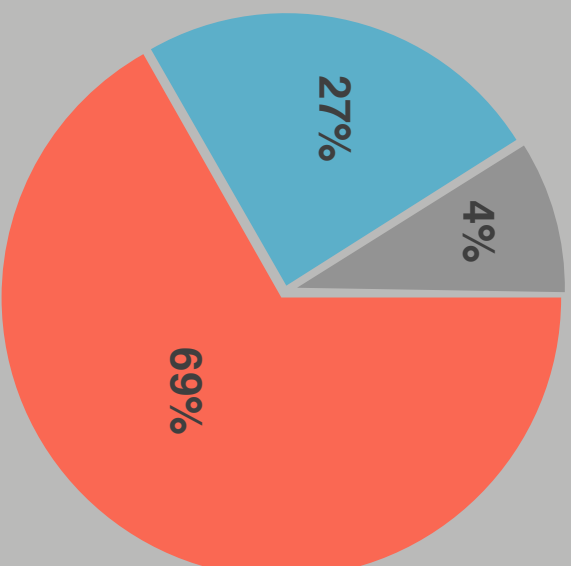
SDG general understanding



69% I know the SDGs well and understand their purpose and intentions.

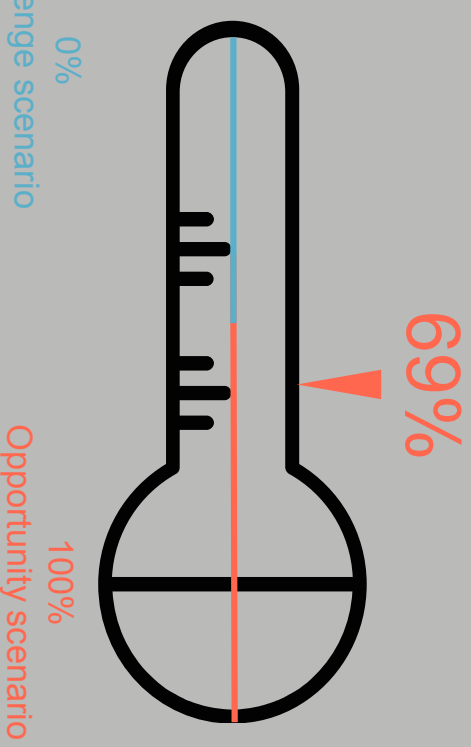
27% I have heard about the SDGs, but only understand part of their purpose and intentions.

4% I have heard about the SDGs, but don't understand their purpose and intentions.

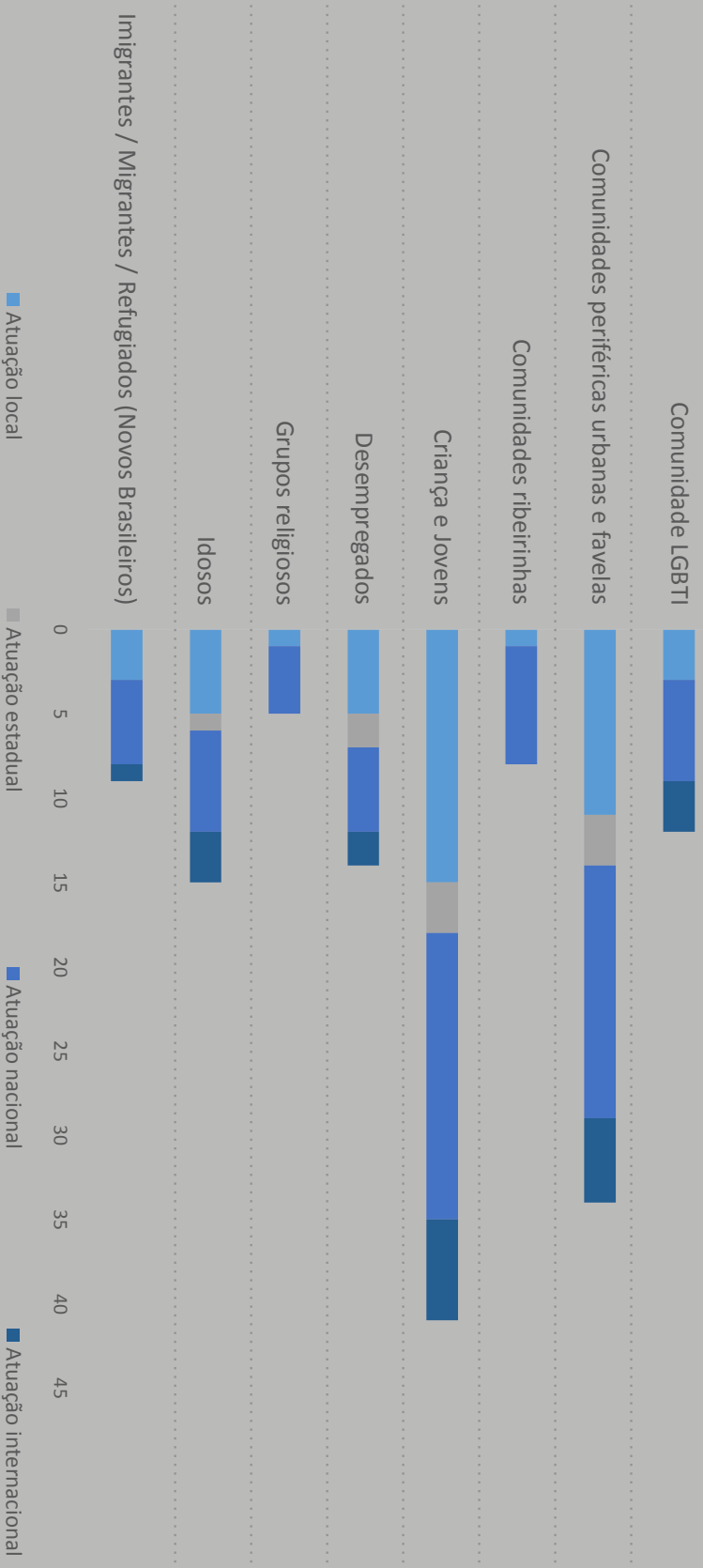


98% of those who answered consider SDG implementation and important agenda for Brazil.

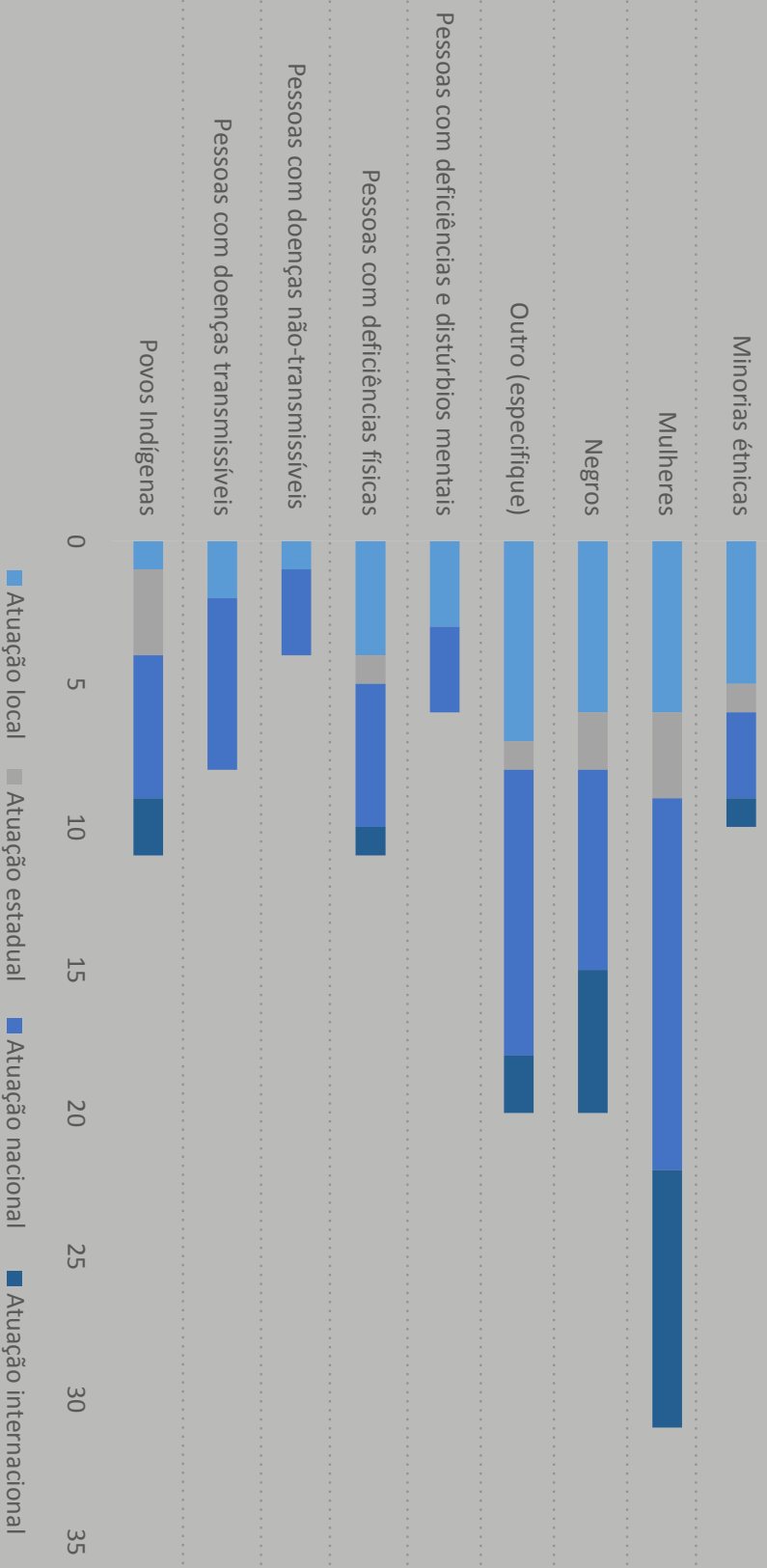
UNDERSTANDING STATUS



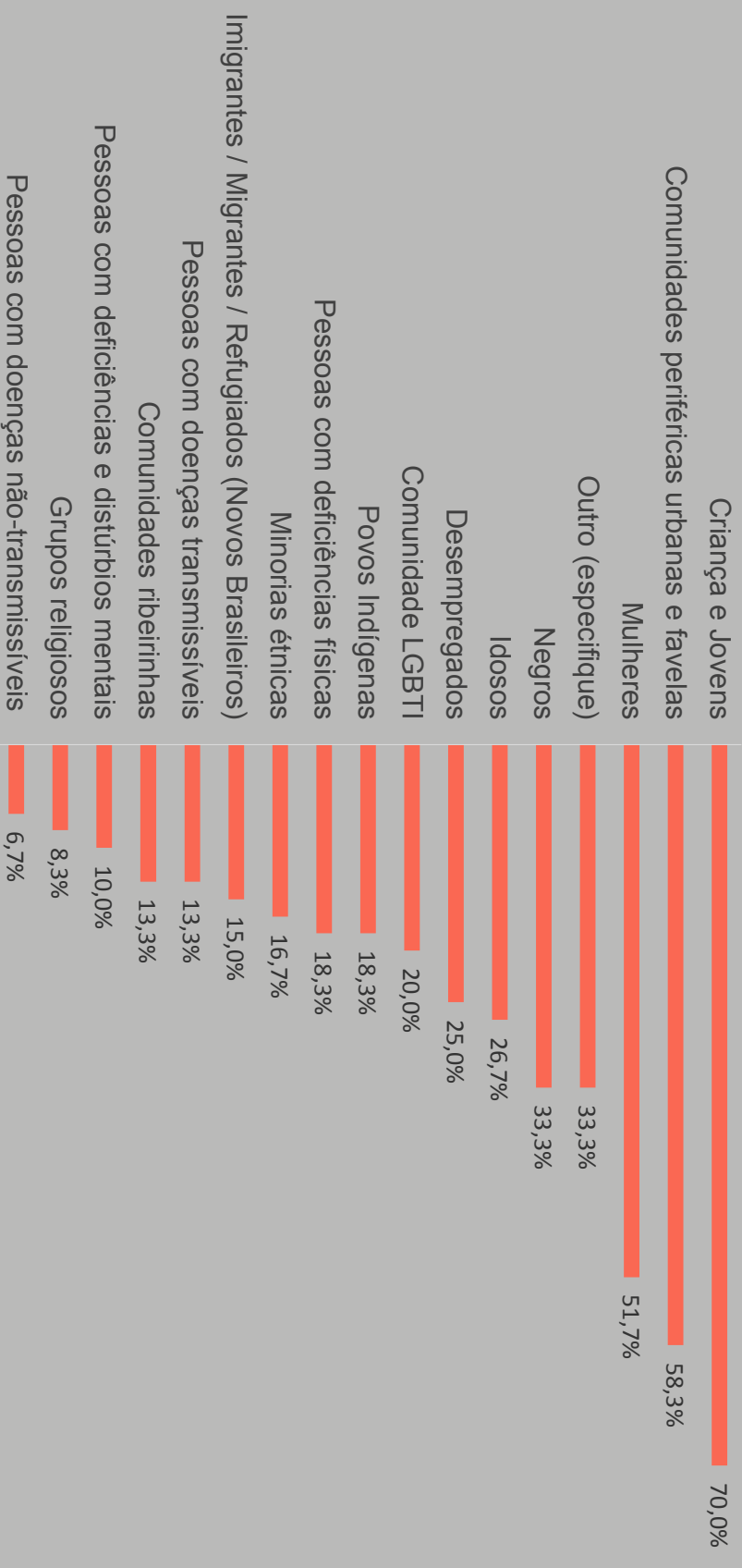
Positively impacted groups by scope of action



Positively impacted groups by scope of action



Positively impacted groups by organizations actions





Selected answers, or specified as “others”:

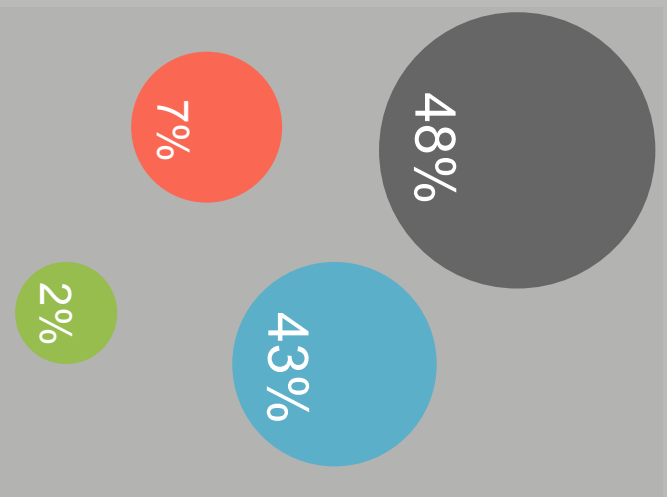


- Environmentalists and art educators;
- Citizens, social and political organizations, and public agencies;
- Those affected by socioenvironmental disasters;
- Population in street situation;
- Family groups;
- Youth between 14-24 years;
- Traditional communities in general;
- Students;
- Rural communities of subsistence agriculture;
- Infants (0-3 years);
- Rural workers settled by agrarian reform;
- First-time entrepreneurs (income generation);
- Groups and associations vulnerable to environmental degradation, climate change, desertification, and groups for protection of the environment, citizenship, human rights, and civil society empowerment.

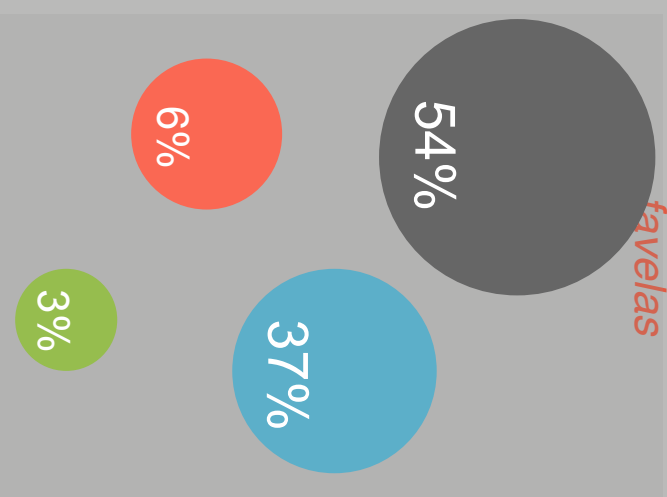
Contemplated groups and public policy evaluation



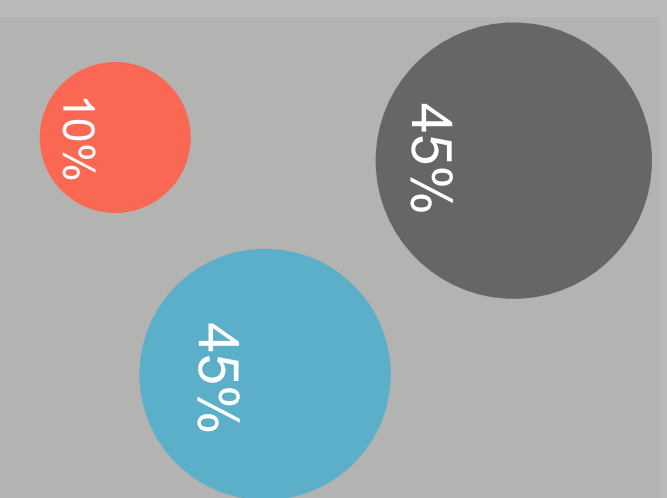
Youth and children



Urban peripheral communities and favelas



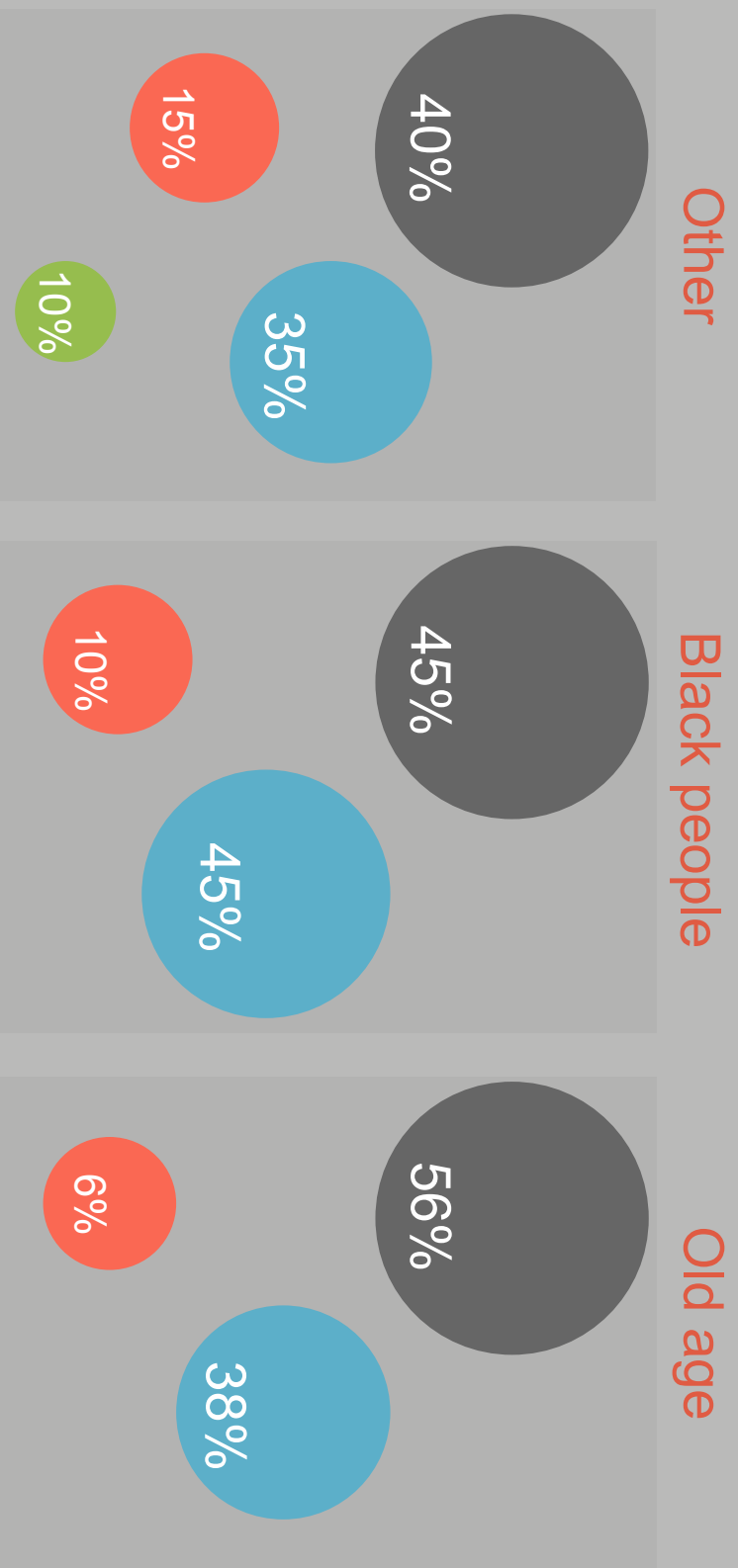
Women



Public policy evaluation



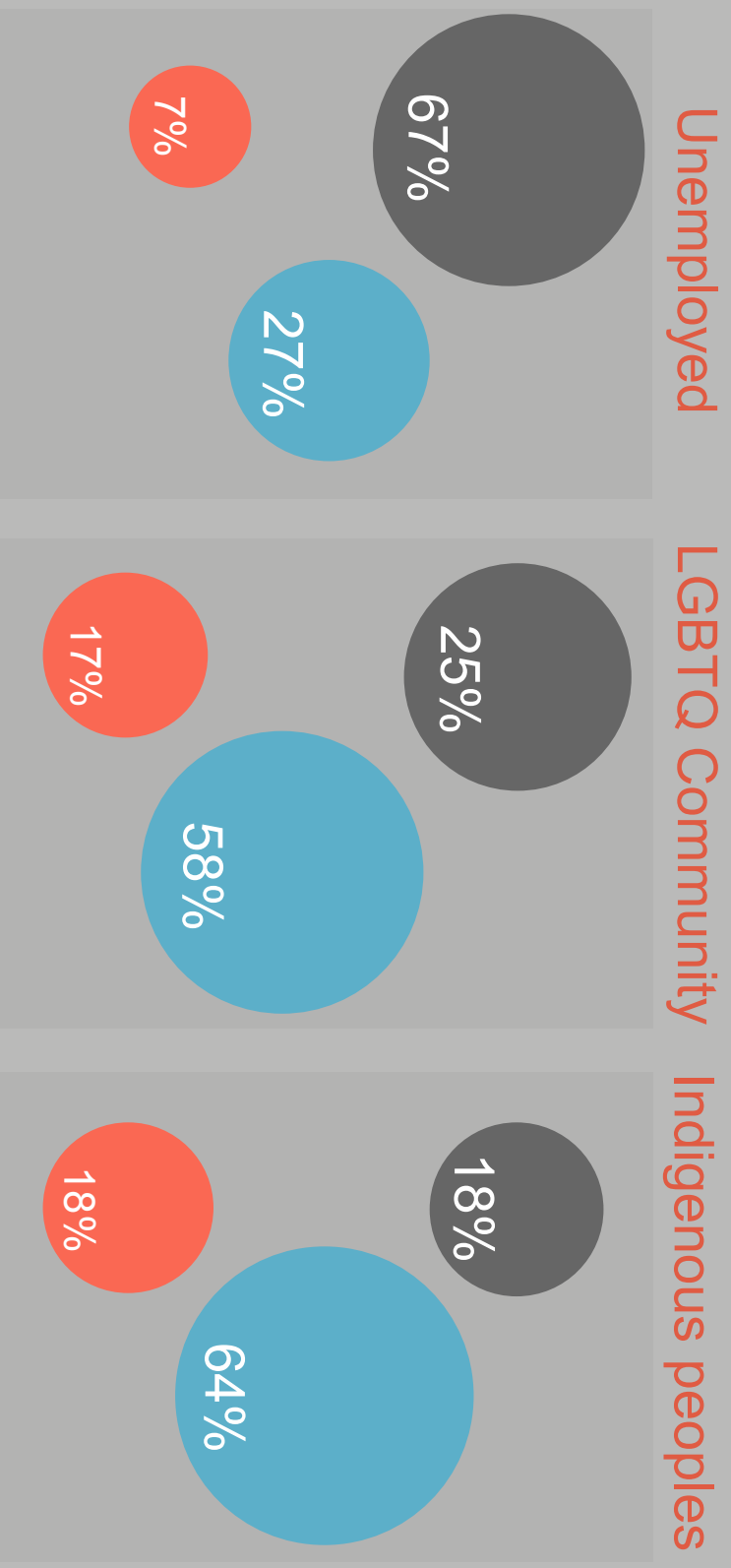
Contemplated groups and public policy evaluation



Public policy evaluation



Contemplated groups and public policy evaluation

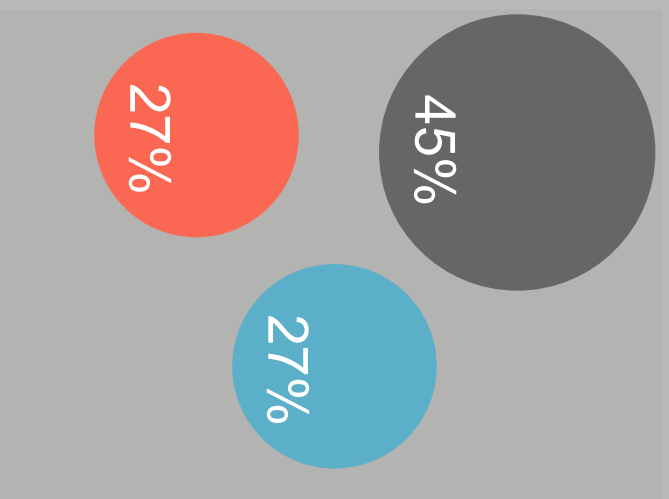


Public policy evaluation

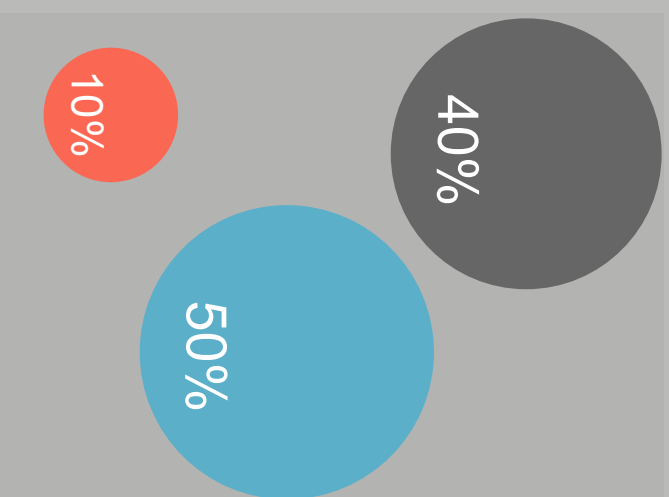
Contemplated groups and public policy evaluation



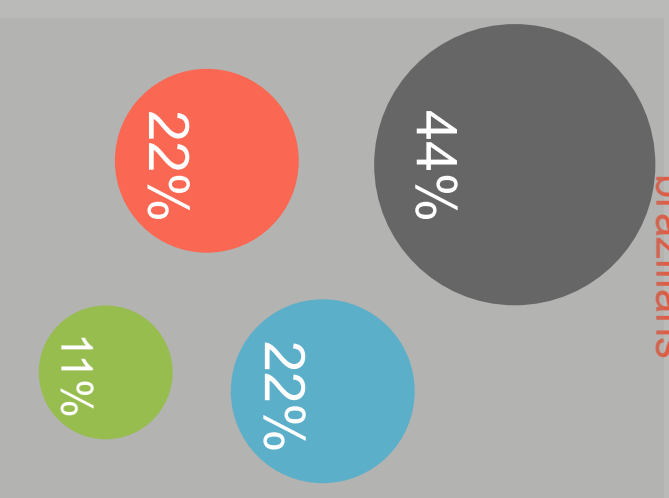
Physically handicapped



Ethnical minorities



Immigrants/
Refugees/new
brazilians

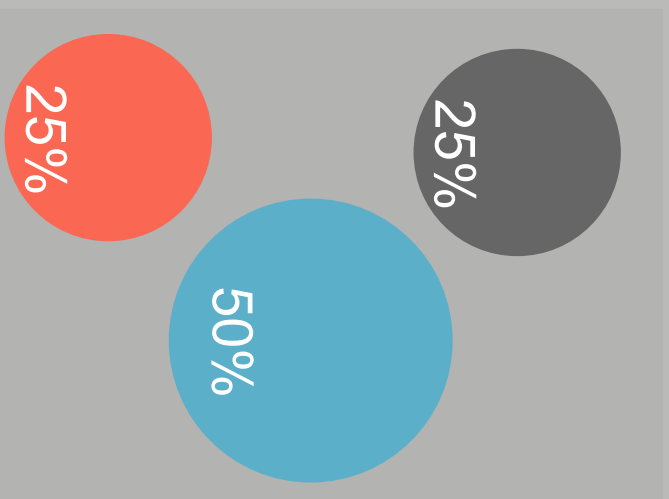


Public policy evaluation

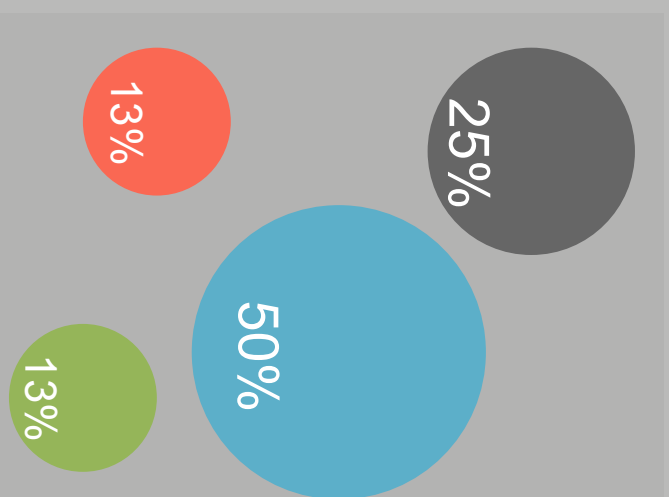
Contemplated groups and public policy evaluation



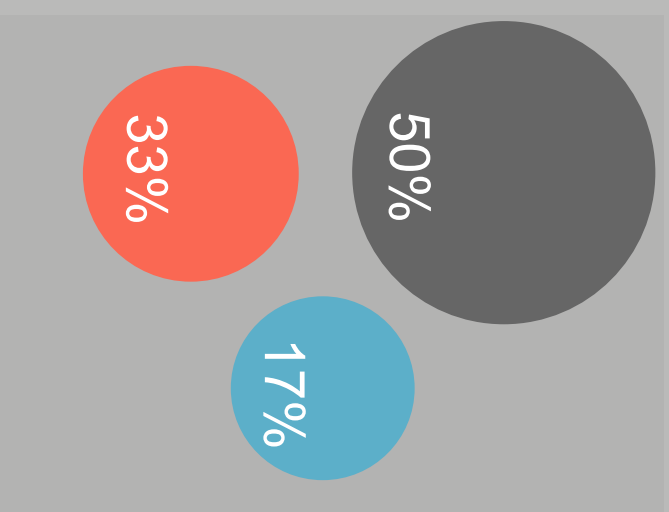
Transmissible
diseases



Riparian communities



Mental and
psychological disabilities

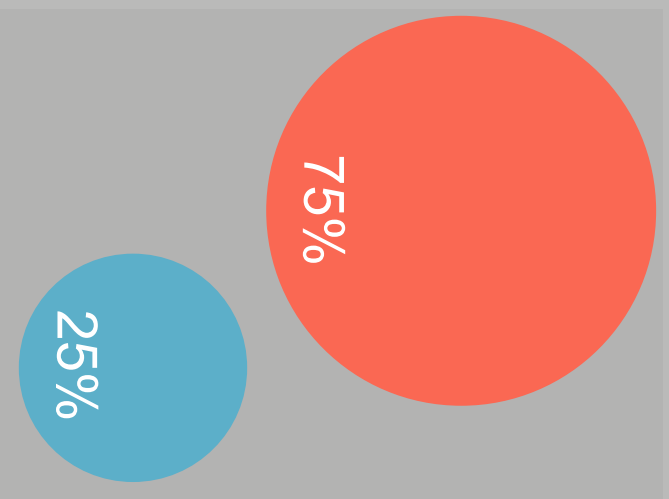


Public policy evaluation

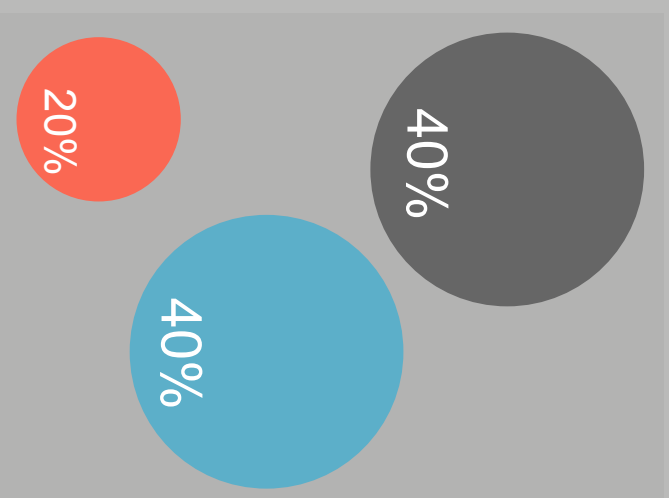
Contemplated groups and public policy evaluation



Non-transmissible
diseases



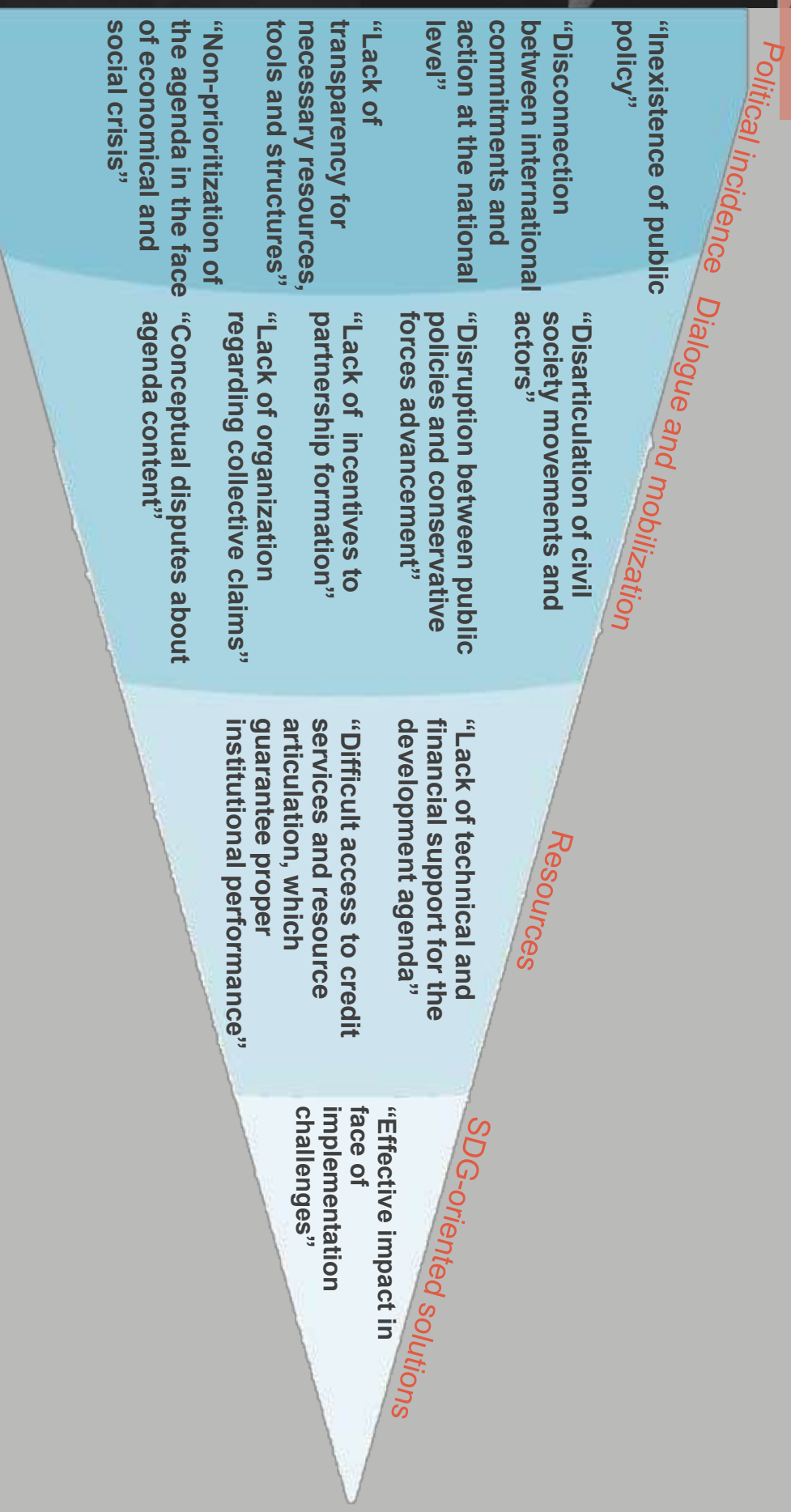
Religious groups



There were no answers for evaluation as “very positive results”.

Public policy evaluation

Overview: main challenges faces



Challenge and demand matrix by SDG



Challenges

- Ineffectiveness of the political framework for poverty;
- Priority reversal;
- Better understanding of poverty dynamics.

Demands

- Income redistribution through effective, restorative, inclusive and equitable public policies;
- Maintenance of social participation channels.



Challenges

- Negligence of public institutions regarding international commitments;
- Lack of effective investment.

Demands

- Dialogue with public authorities for the construction of practices that guarantee minorities' rights;
- SDG-oriented investments.

Challenge and demand matrix by SDG



Challenges

- To carry out challenges that contemplate diversity in Brazilian urban peripheries;
- Access to quality health service;
- Lack of investment in basic social services and health care.

Demands

- Technical and financial resources for research and innovation;
- SDG-directed investments;
- Ensuring access to quality service.

Challenges

- Functional illiteracy;
- Pedagogical project that is no conducive to the promotion of social, economic and political inclusion;
- To empower the learner as the protagonist of their education.

Demands

- Compliance with the NEP, making use of pre-salt royalties and popular participation;
- Strengthening education for youth and children.



¹National Education Plan

Challenge and demand matrix by SDG



Challenges

- Lack of political representation;
- High exposure to physical and psychological violence;
- Equal education for girls and boys;
- Promotion of visibility and respect for the vulnerable LGBTQ population.

Demands

- To increase participation of women in politics;
- Human rights education in schools;
- Effective actions against sexual exploitation

Challenges

- Lack of effective improvements in the infrastructure of sewage collection and water supply;
- Inadequate sanitation that causes direct pollution in water bodies and other natural resources.



Demands

- Structural investments for adequate basic sanitation.

Challenge and demand matrix by SDG



Challenges

- Institutional barriers to innovation and clean energy;
- Maintenance of investments in “dirty energy” at a national level.

Demands

- SDG-directed investments towards clean energy;
- Dialogue and public policies that foster innovation in the country.

Challenges

- Difficulty in social reintegration in labor market by the new Brazilians
- Lack of effective investment in human capital formation and continuous training;
- To ensure decent work and regularization of informal work.



Demands

- Strengthening the ecosystem towards a more resilient and inclusive economy;
- SDG-directed investments;
- End child labor.

Challenge and demand matrix by SDG



Challenges

- Lack of adequate incentives for innovative and sustainable processes;
- Inefficiency in industry-innovation integration.

Demands

- Technical and financial resources for research and innovation;
- Facilitation of intersectoral dialogue.

Challenges

- Poor living conditions, lack of opportunities and various forms of prejudices with vulnerable populations that suffer from social inequality.



Demands

- Strengthening human and economic rights agenda;
- Greater representation of minorities in the SDG agenda and decision-making.

Challenge and demand matrix by SDG



Challenges

- Inefficiency of policies to support the development of peripheries;
- Inefficient transformation scale regarding access to sustainable policies and technologies.

Demands

- Regularization of environmentally inadequate services;
- Promotion and implementation of urban gardens;
- Strengthening environmental education in school context.

Challenges

- Lack of incentives for sustainable production and consumption;
- Inefficiency listening to the industry regarding sustainable production.

Demands

- Promotion of awareness regarding working together within the production chain;
- Incentives for sustainable consumption;
- Strengthening political will on the issue.



Challenge and demand matrix by SDG



Challenges

- Lack of incentives to reduce emissions in the private sector.

Demands

- Incentives and public policies oriented to fight climate change.

- Lack of regularity in public policies with adequate resources transfer, instruments and structures to implement actions.

Challenges

- Lack of regularity in public policies with adequate resources transfer, instruments and structures to implement actions.



Demands

- To strengthen working along with indigenous peoples, which, through their management of natural resources, promote ecosystem ;
 - SDG-oriented investments and policies.

Challenge and demand matrix by SDG



Challenges

- Lack of resources and the need to develop green economy.

Demands

- To strengthen working along with indigenous peoples, which, through their management of natural resources, promote ecosystem;
- SDG-oriented investments and policies.



Challenges

- Difficulty in obtaining resources to demand judicially issues involving institutional activities related to the SDG agenda.

Demands

- Policy integration;
- Influence and social control of public budgets.

Challenge and demand matrix by SDG



Challenges

- Disarticulation of social movements;
- Lack of funding for institutional arrangements and activities linked to the change of realities.

Demands

- Greater articulation among organizations related to projects and policies that promote democracy and sustainability;
- To promote strategies for economic sustainability of organizations;
- To promote practices of monitoring and evaluation of goals.



