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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Country Strategy Paper (CSP), the second for Brazil, provides a strategic framework for the EC cooperation with Brazil during the period 2007-2013. The CSP is the fruit of a consultation process involving stakeholders representing the State and civil society actors, particularly in Brazil.

EC-Brazil relations are based on a Framework Cooperation Agreement signed in 1992, on a Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement signed in 2004 and on the EU-Mercosur Framework Cooperation Agreement signed in 1995, which aims at preparing an interregional association between the EU and Mercosur. Cooperation funds have been earmarked to support this last objective and fuller details can be found in the Mercosur Regional Strategy Paper for 2007-2013, which supplements this CSP.

The analysis which follows shows that today Brazil is a stable democracy with room for further improvement, an emerging political power on both the regional and international scenes, a stabilised and growing economic power, still an unequal society, although social indicators have improved over the past few years, and a country with a rich but fragile environment.

Through its past cooperation, the EC has supported a wide range of projects in many different sectors. However, recent experience has shown the limits of the traditional cooperation model. The questionable impact of some projects, given the magnitude of the problems tackled in such an immense and contrasting country as Brazil, makes it necessary to envisage bilateral cooperation in different terms. Instead of allocating the relatively modest EC cooperation funds only to individual projects, an alternative proposed in this CSP is also to support “soft” measures that are expected to have positive multiplier effects on poverty reduction and on the economic, political and environmental situations in Brazil.

On the basis of this new approach, the first priority of this CSP will be to stimulate exchanges, contacts and transfer of know-how between the EC and Brazil. The primary objectives of these exchanges will be to provide valuable input for improving social inclusion and achieving greater equality in Brazil and improving mutual knowledge in a number of areas of specific interest and to enhance bilateral EC-Brazil relations. Another positive impact expected from this priority will be to raise the EC’s profile in Brazil and vice-versa.

Another lesson learnt from past cooperation is that positive experience has been gained in the field of the environment. Protecting, preserving and improving the environment for present and future generations, and promoting sustainable development are fundamental strategic objectives for the EC. Brazil – given its natural wealth and commitment to the environment – is a key player in this field. Therefore, as a second priority, the EC intends to support projects to promote the environmental dimension of sustainable development in Brazil, preferably in coordination with other donors to maximize their impact.

For the purpose of this CSP, an indicative amount of € 61 million has been earmarked for Brazil in the period 2007-2013 under the financing instrument for development cooperation (DCI). The proposal is to allocate 70% of the funds to the first priority (enhancing bilateral relations) and the remaining 30% to the second priority (promoting the environmental dimension of sustainable development). These resources can be supplemented by projects and programmes funded from thematic budget lines and those financed under the Mercosur and Latin American regional programmes. Cross-cutting issues in the form of social inclusion and good governance will be mainstreamed, whenever appropriate, into the abovementioned programmes.

1. EU/EC COOPERATION OBJECTIVES

1.1. General objectives

In accordance with **Article 177 of the Treaty establishing the European Community**, Community policy on development cooperation shall foster:

- sustainable economic and social development of developing countries;
- smooth and gradual integration of developing countries into the world economy;
- the campaign against poverty in developing countries.

The Community's development policy shall contribute to the **general objective** of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law, and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. Development cooperation is a multidimensional process covering broad-based equitable growth, capacity and institution building, private sector development, social services, the environment, good governance and human rights.

On the basis of Art 179 of the same Treaty, a new Development Co-operation Instrument adopted in December 2006 (DCI regulation No1905/2006) provides for the Community to carry out economic, financial and technical cooperation measures with third countries that are complementary to those carried out by the Member States and consistent with the development policy of the Community. Community policy in this area shall contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law, and to the objective of respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In their Statement on the European Community's Development Policy of 10 November 2000, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission decided to concentrate on a limited number of areas selected on the basis of their contribution towards reducing poverty and for which Community action provides added value. These are: the link between trade and development; support for regional integration and cooperation; support for macroeconomic policies; transport; food security and sustainable rural development; and institutional capacity-building, particularly in the area of good governance and the rule of law. At every stage of cooperation, the Community needs to mainstream *cross-cutting concerns*, namely the promotion of human rights, equality between men and women, children's rights and the environmental dimension.

This Statement was superseded by a new Joint Statement, "**the European Consensus on Development**", adopted by the Council in November 2005, providing a common framework of objectives, values and principles that the Union – all 25 Member States and the Commission - supports and promotes as a global player and a global partner. It reflects a general trend marked by a stronger consensus on the Millennium Development Goals, the international security context and the increased impact of globalisation. It sets development as a key component of the EU's external action along with the common foreign and security policy and trade policy and highlights the need for links with these and other related policy areas such as migration, the environment and employment. Placing poverty eradication at its core, the new EU development policy stresses the importance of good governance, human rights, democracy, the environment and sustainable management of resources, economic growth and trade development, food security, social cohesion and combating inequalities. It recognises that **the EU's relations with each external partner are unique and require a specific "policy mix"** of aid, trade and other policies tailored to the needs of each partnership.

1.2. Specific objectives concerning Latin America and Brazil more specifically

With regard to the countries of Latin America the general objectives set in Article 177 have been confirmed and reinforced through various general and specific documents¹ in which, in particular, the EC has underlined the human dimension of development and stressed the great importance it attaches to human rights, democratisation processes, good governance, protection of the environment, trade liberalisation and strengthening the cultural dimension, in particular as part of the overall objective of promoting cultural diversity.

In addition to this, for the countries of Latin America, important guidelines have emerged from the summit meetings between the Heads of State and Government of the Latin American and Caribbean region and of the European Union. The summits held so far (Rio de Janeiro - June 1999, Madrid - May 2002, Guadalajara - May 2004 and Vienna - May 2006) have highlighted a number of converging political values between the EU and Latin America. The Vienna Summit confirmed the two priority themes at the core of discussions: regional integration and social cohesion in Latin America.

At bilateral level, the main objectives of EC cooperation are set out in the EU-Brazil Framework Cooperation Agreement², signed in 1992 and in the 1995 EU-Mercosur Framework Cooperation Agreement, which aimed at preparing an inter-regional association between the EU and Mercosur. Brazil and the EC also agreed to foster their cooperation in the field of research and development and signed a Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement in January 2004, opening the way for Brazil to participate in the European Union's Framework Programmes for research.

The Communication "A stronger partnership between the European Union and Latin America" adopted in December 2005 highlighted the growing influence of Brazil and stated that 1) Brazil warrants a special treatment because of its important role in regional affairs and that 2) the fact that the EU has only the bare bones of bilateral dialogue with Brazil with no political dimension is no longer appropriate in view of Brazil's rapid development as a global economic and political player.

It should be noted that Brazil is eligible under the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) No.1905/2006 of December 2006 establishing a financial instrument for development cooperation.

2. AN OUTLINE OF BRAZIL'S POLICY AGENDA

After falling just short of the required minimum 50% of votes to win outright in the first round, incumbent President Mr Luiz Inacio "Lula" da Silva was re-elected in the second round on October 2006 by a large majority. The President is from the Brazilian Workers Party and was first elected in 2003 following ex-President Fernando Henrique Cardoso's eight-year mandate.

In accordance with the 1988 Constitution, each newly elected President has to submit a *Plano Plurianual (PPA)* to Congress at the beginning of his/her mandate. This document

¹ Commission Communications on EU-Latin American and Caribbean relations (COM(99) 105 final of 9.3.1999; COM(2000) 670 final of 31.10.2000; COM(2004) 220 final of 7.4.2004.) and Council Regulation (EEC) No 443/92 of 25.02.92 on Community financial, technical and economic cooperation with countries in Asia and Latin America also applies.

² COM(92)209 of 30.6.1992

outlines the broad lines of Government policy and allocation of public resources for a four-year period.

The PPA for 2004-2007, called "Plano Brasil de Todos" and approved by the Brazilian Congress in August 2003, set the following overarching development objectives:

1. social inclusion and reduction of social inequalities;
2. environmentally-sustainable economic growth generating employment and income, and reducing regional inequalities; and
3. promotion and expansion of citizen empowerment and strengthening of democracy.

For each of the overarching objectives, the Government defined a set of "challenges" or results (see Annex 1), to be achieved in several areas. These challenges are to be met through 374 programmes that envisage 4,300 measures. The PPA allocated 60% of the funds to the first objective (social dimension of the strategy), which shows the high priority assigned to the social inclusion agenda. Around 36% of the funds were assigned to the second objective (covering the economic, regional and environmental dimensions) and the remaining 4% to the third objective.

However, implementation of the broad lines of policy in the PPA depends to a large extent upon the support of the Brazilian Congress, where coalitions are volatile and could restrict the Government's capacity fully to implement the PPA.

3. ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

Brazil is the **fifth largest country** in the world, both in terms of territory (8.5 million km²) and of population (estimated 182 million inhabitants in 2004). Its population is predominantly young³ and mostly concentrated on or near the Atlantic coast of the south-eastern and north-eastern States. Since about 1970 there has been intense migration from the north-east to the south-east, as well as from rural to urban areas⁴.

Brazil is an upper middle income country with a GDP of US\$604.0 billion and a GDP per capita of US\$3,326.21 in 2004. Brazil is a key emerging world economic power, which - according to a number of recent estimates - could constitute one of the world's biggest economies by 2050.

3.1. Political situation

Internal context

Brazil is a Federal Republic made up of 26 States, one Federal District (Brasília), and 5,560 municipalities. Brazil is a representative democracy, with a President who acts simultaneously as Head of State and of the Federal Government. All legislative and executive bodies, at Federal, State and municipal levels, are elected with four-year mandates. The federal legislative body is the National Congress, consisting of the Federal Senate and of the House of Representatives (Chamber of Deputies). Each State has a State legislature and a

³ 62% of Brazilians are under 29 years of age.

⁴ In 1940, 31% of the Brazilian population lived in towns. Today 81% of the population lives in urban areas.

directly elected Governor, who heads the State executive and appoints its members. The Constitution provides for an independent judiciary.

Today Brazil is a stabilised democracy with a well developed political and institutional system. Still, some limitations persist that are likely to have a negative effect on governance, human rights and citizens' security. The most significant challenges include:

(a) the difficulty of putting together stable parliamentary majorities in the framework of the current political system, which creates a variety of problems with fully exercising legislative and executive powers;

(b) the relatively fragile links between the three levels of government (Federal, State and municipal), which make it difficult to define and implement policies and reforms nationwide, to promote national integration and to encourage balanced development of the various regions;

(c) the frequent cases of corruption⁵ and unlawful use of public resources;

(d) the legal and regulatory complexity and the need to improve the functioning of the judiciary system, to increase the efficiency of the public administration and to enable citizens and economic operators fully to exercise their rights;

(e) the need to improve effective implementation of the existing legislation in the field of human rights. Excessive use of force by law enforcement officials, limited access to justice for the poorest and most vulnerable sectors of society, and abuse against indigenous people are other major causes of concern⁶;

(f) violence⁷, which is particularly serious in big cities and frequently associated with (illegal) drug trafficking and social exclusion, generating a strong feeling of insecurity amongst citizens.

Regional and international context

In recent years, Brazil has been implementing an increasingly assertive foreign policy, playing an active role in multilateral fora and positioning itself as a representative of emerging countries and as a staunch defender of poorer countries, particularly in Africa.

In the context of the UN reform, Brazil has been lobbying intensively for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, together with Germany, India and Japan, within the G4 Group. Brazil is also actively lobbying for the dismantling of agricultural subsidies, within the G20 Group at the WTO. Brazil is leading the UN peacekeeping force in Haiti.

It should be underlined that on many major world issues Brazil's views converge with the EU's. Both Brazil and the EU believe that sustainable development can be better achieved in a multi-polar world. They also share the view that regional integration is the best way forward to achieve prosperity and peace. Their views also coincide on other issues of multilateral interest, such as the fight against poverty, climate change, peace and security.

⁵ In 2004 Transparency International ranked Brazil 59th out of 146 countries in its corruption perception index.

⁶ See also the United Nations Human Rights' Committee considerations on the second periodic report of Brazil (CCPR/C/BRA/CO/2).

⁷ One homicide occurs about once every 12 minutes in Brazil.

At regional level, the Government has aimed at strengthening Brazil's role as a protagonist in South America, intervening in crises or disputes in or between neighbouring countries to promote regional stability, and has supported the various integration processes in the subcontinent. Brazil has played a key political role within Mercosur - and the EU-Mercosur association negotiations – pushing for the negotiation of free trade agreements with third countries and for the extension of Mercosur. Brazil has also been an active promoter of the South American Community of Nations⁸. Nevertheless, Brazil's standing as a regional leader has recently been challenged by events such as the Bolivian expropriation of Petrobras assets, estimated at US\$ 1,5 Billion, the Brazilian inability to mediate between Mercosur partners Argentina and Uruguay in the paper mills dispute and the rising profile of Venezuela's President Hugo Chavez.

Brazil has maintained privileged bilateral relations with neighbouring countries and has signed trade agreements with the Andean Community and Mexico. Brazil has also diversified its bilateral relations, establishing closer links with other regional powers such as India, China, Russia or South Africa but also with Arab or African countries. Brazil has maintained balanced relations with the USA or the European Union.

3.2. Economic situation including trade

Throughout the 1990s, growth was erratic and the period was marked by instability, inflation and macroeconomic volatility. In 1994 Brazil adopted the *Plano Real* and succeeded in controlling inflation, aligning the real on the US\$. This led to a strong valuation of the real and adversely affected Brazil's trade balance. Brazil's financing needs increased and so did Brazil's external debt.

In 1999 the Government negotiated a fiscal adjustment programme with the IMF and launched a package of structural reforms to restore macroeconomic balances. These included the adoption of a floating exchange system for the real, an inflation-targeting regime, and a tight fiscal policy.

The new administration that came to power in 2003 is maintaining the prudent macroeconomic strategy that Brazil has been implementing since 1999 and continuing to give priority to macroeconomic stability. The new Government thus committed itself to keep a firm grip on inflation, and managed to achieve high primary surpluses (more than 4% of GDP). This cautious economic policy prompted a steep fall in the public debt/GDP ratio (to 51.8%) - and put Brazil in a position not to renew its agreement with the IMF, and even to repay all of its liabilities to the IMF (US \$ 15.5 billion) in 2005, two years ahead of schedule, and to achieve the lowest country risk rating in its history. The structure of the Brazilian debt has also been improved with a smaller share of total debt now being denominated in foreign currency. In spite of these positive signs, public debt remains a source of vulnerability for the Brazilian economy.

The Government's record in meeting the budget targets has been achieved mainly by raising revenue, i.e. increasing the tax burden⁹, and compressing public investment. Private investment has also been hampered by high interest rates. As a result, after a high growth rate

⁸ The South American Community of Nations was established at the 3rd South American Nations Summit in Cuzco in December 2004. This new regional integration system brings together all the countries of the South American continent, i.e. all the Mercosur and CAN countries plus Chile, Suriname and Guyana.

⁹ Brazil's fiscal revenue ratio is close to 35 % of GDP.

in 2004 (5.2%), fuelled by exceptionally favourable global economic conditions, the economy slowed down in 2005.

In 2004 the Brazilian economy ranked 14th worldwide, though its share of world trade remained limited (0.9%). Services accounted for around 75% of Brazil's GDP, industry 19% and agriculture 6%. In recent years Brazil has recorded significant trade surpluses and exports have contributed positively to Brazil's GDP growth; exports have been led mainly by transport equipment (including automotive and aircraft¹⁰), meat and iron and steel. Significant productivity gains have been made in the agricultural sector turning Brazil into a major agricultural power¹¹. Brazil's main trading partners in 2004 were the EU (26.8%) - to which around 50% of Brazil's agricultural exports were bound - , the USA (21.9%), Argentina (6.9%), China (6.9%) and Japan (3.7%). Over recent years, the EU has registered significant trade deficits in favour of Brazil.

Brazil is a leading destination for European investments, whose total stock in the country is close to €80 billion (one third of the total). In 2002, 52% of the investment flows to Brazil came from the EU. From 1996 to 2002, investment flows concentrated mainly on the tertiary sector¹².

Brazil imports oil but could become self-sufficient by the end of 2005 given the scale of investment recently made in this sector. Brazil's oil production is equivalent to Kuwait's (1.8 million barrels a day).

Over the past decade Brazil has been very active on the external trade front. At the WTO Brazil has endeavoured to improve market access for its agricultural products. Through Mercosur, Brazil has recently tried to diversify its trade by concluding limited preferential trade agreements with countries like India and South Africa, added to the existing and new preferential trade agreements with many Latin American countries. Further agreements of this type are planned with countries such as Morocco and Egypt. Mercosur itself has been weakened by trade disputes between Brazil and Argentina related to Brazil's surging exports to Argentina.

3.3. The social situation

Key social indicators have improved over the last decade. The current Government has assigned high priority to social development programmes. "*Fome Zero*" is the Federal government strategy to eradicate extreme poverty notably by promoting food and nutrition security as well as the access of the most vulnerable population to citizens' rights. In this context, the government has streamlined the existing social transfer programmes into a unified conditioned social cash-transfer Programme "*Bolsa Familia*" for the most disadvantaged families, which offers financial subsidies as well as a combined access to basic social rights (e.g. health, food, education and social assistance). Efforts are being made to improve the efficiency of the programme though a better targeting. However much

¹⁰ EMBRAER is one of the world leaders for the design, manufacturing and sale of aircraft for the commercial and defence markets.

¹¹ Brazil is the world's No 1 producer and exporter of sugar, coffee and orange juice, leading exporter of tobacco, bovine meat and poultry, and No 2 soy exporter.

¹² In 2002, 56% of investment went to the tertiary sector (mainly post and communications, electricity, gas water, trade and finance), 40% to the secondary sector (mainly food products and beverages, motor vehicles, chemicals, and electrical and electronic equipment) and 4% to the primary sector (mainly extraction of crude oil and natural gas).

remains to be done to address rural, urban, gender and racial inequalities and to ensure that access to goods and services benefit all social groups.

In 2004 Brazil ranked 72nd out of 177 in the UN Human Development Index, a rather modest position compared with the country's levels of economic development and technological sophistication. According to the Brazilian MDG monitoring report (September 2004), in 2002 there were 52.3 million poor people in the country, or 30.6% of the population, while extreme poverty affected 11.6% of the population, i.e. 20 million people. Brazil is still one of the world's most unequal societies: the poorest 20% account for 4.2% of Brazil's national income or consumption. Since 1990 the Gini index has remained at 0.57 (1 being the maximum inequality), one of the highest in the world. In other words, wealth and income distribution remain very unbalanced.

The poorest of the poor in Brazil have traditionally been in the North-East region¹³. In 2002, 25.2% of its inhabitants were in extreme poverty or indigence. However, some areas in other parts of the country, in particular close to or inside big cities, have reported increasing numbers of poor or indigents. For instance, 5.2% of the inhabitants of the south-east were also in extreme poverty or indigence in 2002. In fact, nowadays poverty exists in most of the country, although it is concentrated mainly in metropolitan and depressed agricultural areas. Inequality in Brazil is also related to race; 65% of the poorest 10% are blacks or mulattos, while 86% of the wealthiest 1% are whites.

Access to education has improved over recent years¹⁴ but there are still regional imbalances between the North-East and the South and South-East regions, especially in higher education. Literacy among young people in Brazil is officially high (96.3% amongst 15-24 year-olds in 2002) but illiteracy remains high among the population aged 15 or more (12% in 2002).

Health indicators have also improved. Public policies have had an impact on the drop in child mortality rates (36 per 1000 in 2003), but there is still room for reduction of post-neonatal mortality, mainly in the North and Northeast regions. In 2002, Brazil spent 7.9% of its GDP on health, an amount close to the OECD average (8.72%). According to UNAIDS, an estimated 650,000 Brazilians are living with HIV. Brazil's response to HIV has benefited from strong political support: access to care, including anti-retrovirals, is universal and guaranteed by national law. Combating HIV/AIDS has been mainstreamed as a cross-cutting issue in the programming process by analyzing the government's policy agenda on HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health in particular, as well as the importance of the theme in Brazil.

The Brazilian Government has taken initiatives to tackle gender and racial inequalities, establishing a Special Secretary for the promotion of Racial Equality (Seppir) in 2003 and adopting integrated measures for the *Quilombos* population, the black population and the indigenous population. A National Plan for gender policy was also adopted to promote equal access to work and civil rights, education, health and combat against women violence.

Between 2004 and the first semester of 2005, unemployment decreased from 12.3% to 10.3%. However the female unemployment rate in 2005 was 1.6 times higher than the

¹³ The northern States of *Maranhão* and *Piauí* have GDP per capita levels comparable to those of countries like Mozambique or Senegal, whereas the southern States of *São Paulo* and *Rio de Janeiro* could rank amongst the 30 wealthiest countries in the world.

¹⁴ In 2002, 93.8% of children aged 7 to 14 attended elementary school, 40% of children aged 15 to 17 attended secondary school and 9.8% of the youngsters went on studying.

male's, which represents the highest gender disparity¹⁵ amongst Latin American countries. Unemployment of the 18-24 year-olds also fell from 23.7% to 21.6%, but still remains at a high level. Although the decrease in the unemployment rate is encouraging, job creation continues to be an important challenge for Brazil. Forced labour, especially of children¹⁶ and in the agricultural sector, and sexual exploitation are sources of concern. The Government has declared the fight against trafficking a national priority.

Brazil produces neither coca leaf nor opium poppy. Cocaine is produced mainly in neighbouring countries¹⁷. But according to the UNODC Regional Office in Brazil, cocaine is then trafficked into Brazil. Brazil is used as a transit country, mainly for cocaine bound primarily for Europe and the USA. This has resulted in a growing domestic market for cocaine.

Access to land is a sensitive issue in Brazil. It is estimated that 1% of Brazilian landowners own half of all fertile land. Land reform is on the current Government's agenda with a target of settling 430,000 families from 2003 up to 2007; but by mid-2005 only an average of 59,000 families a year had been settled. Access to land has also always been considered critical for the survival of indigenous peoples (who make up 0.2% of the population¹⁸, are grouped into 215 tribes, and live mostly in the Amazon region) as well as "traditional" populations. Their right to their land was enshrined in the 1988 Constitution¹⁹. However, despite substantial efforts the constitutional goal of demarcating all indigenous lands remains distant.

3.4. The environment

Brazil's environment is one of the richest in the world. Brazil's natural wealth includes not only the dense tropical rainforests of the Amazon, but also the important biomes of the savannah-like Cerrado²⁰, the arid scrublands of the Caatinga, the Atlantic Forest, the grasslands of the Pampa and the wetlands of the Pantanal. Much of Brazil's fauna and flora is found nowhere else on earth, its ecosystems contains more than 15% of the plant and animal species known to science²¹. Brazil also holds 12% of the world's available freshwater.

According to the Ministry of the Environment, the value of environmental services rendered by Brazil's ecosystems (in terms of mega-biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration) is several trillion euros per year. Therefore Brazil has a key and strategic role to play on a global scale, a role which the country has assumed since it is party to a number of international conventions on environmental issues (biodiversity, climate change/Kyoto Protocol, desertification, endangered species, etc.) and participates actively in international conferences on the environment.

¹⁵ In politics, women are also under-represented, with only 9% of the total number of seats in Parliament in 2004.

¹⁶ The ILO estimated in 2002 that 450,000 children are employed as domestic servants.

¹⁷ Authorities in Brazil estimate that about 60% of the cocaine bound for or transiting Brazil originated in Colombia, 30% in Bolivia and 10% in Peru.

¹⁸ Source: FUNAI. This figure covers only indigenous people living in villages. Some 100 to 190,000 indigenous people live outside indigenous lands, mainly in urban areas. 53 more tribes have requested formal recognition as indigenous peoples.

¹⁹ Brazil also ratified ILO Convention 169 in July 2002

²⁰ The Cerrado is marked by a period of intense rainfall for five months of the year and dry periods for the other seven months. It offers a wide range of landscapes from grass and scrub to more dense forests and scrubs.

²¹ In a world ranking for biodiversity, Brazil would come first for amphibian species, third for birds, and fourth for both mammals and reptiles.

Following the Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio in 1992 and following broad internal consultations, the *Brazilian Agenda 21* was drawn up to redefine the country's development model, introducing the concept of sustainability. The main priorities of this document were integrated in the 2004-2007 PPA. But although Brazil has an ambitious environmental agenda and a wide variety of environmental legislation, effective implementation is still lagging behind.

Although the Ministry of the Environment endeavours to promote the environment as a horizontal issue that should be taken into account in all important public policies, other Ministries still consider the environment as an impediment to economic growth.

Brazil's Amazon basin deserves a special mention since it covers 6.5 million km², i.e. around 60% of the country's territory. It is also one of the world's most biodiversity-rich ecosystems and plays an important role in the global cycle. The FAO's Forest Resource Assessment indicates an average annual loss of 13,500 km² for the period 1990-2005 and 18,000 km² for 2000-2005 in Amazonia. Several schemes are being implemented to curb deforestation, such as the Programme for Protection of Amazon Areas, or the Sustainable Amazon Programme²². Deforestation in the Amazon region and elsewhere²³ in Brazil is mainly due to economic pressures (expansion of the surface dedicated to agriculture, infrastructure works like roads or dams to improve production movements, activity in the timber industry in the Amazon region, tourism in Pantanal or the Atlantic forest, etc.) and to urbanisation.

Deforestation and the vigorous expansion of large-scale agriculture (in particular of soy, maize and other grains) - where use of genetically modified seeds has grown very quickly in recent years²⁴ - and of the cattle-breeding have led to a loss of biodiversity in vast areas. Deforestation is also providing around 60% of Brazil's greenhouse gas emissions and more than 3% of global greenhouse gas emissions.

The impacts of climate change are likely to affect Brazil's natural ecosystems – increasing the risk of biodiversity loss and sectors related to primary production. Water resources are at risk in many areas. Human health and human settlements, especially in coastal lowlands and environmentally and socio-economically marginal areas, also are vulnerable. There are indications that global climate change and deforestation may lead to major shifts in the hydrological system of the Amazon, with potentially catastrophic consequences for the rainforest and the whole region.

Degradation of the quality of water resources is another serious problem stemming partly from the extensive - and poorly controlled - use of fertilisers and pesticides and partly from problems associated with the lack of basic sanitation and with other contamination of diverse origins (discharge of insufficiently treated industrial effluent, accidents, etc.). In areas of intensive agricultural production, this creates serious problems of soil erosion, sedimentation of streams and contamination and reduction of the level of underground rivers. Deforestation at river heads also causes degradation of rivers.

²² The Sustainable Amazon Programme addresses policies for environmental management, land-use planning, sustainable production, social inclusion, infrastructure and a new financing model allowing integrated sustainable development policies..

²³ The forest along the Atlantic coast is the most threatened forest. Only 8% of this forest is left over.

²⁴ The present Government passed a Law authorising and defining the framework for production of and trade in genetically modified crops.

Recently, however, the Ministry of the Environment' Secretariat for Water Resources published its Annual Water Resources Management Plan which addresses the abovementioned problems.

Another significant problem in Brazil is urban pollution. In many cases the strong migration flows from rural to urban areas during the last few decades unleashed an explosive and uncontrolled growth, which was not accompanied by parallel development of basic infrastructure. Air pollution levels are high in big cities, mainly due to traffic congestion and the concentration of industrial activity. Problems related to lack of sanitation are sometimes worse in middle-sized and small cities than in big cities, which have more resources to deal with them.

4. OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ONGOING EC COOPERATION, COORDINATION AND COHERENCE

4.1. Overview of past and ongoing EC cooperation

The EC supports development cooperation projects in Brazil through its bilateral cooperation, but also through various thematic budget lines and through its horizontal and regional cooperation programmes. In mid-2005, EC cooperation with Brazil totalled some €180 million²⁵ in terms of projects in progress.

No recent global evaluations of the EC cooperation with Brazil have been made. The comments set out below are therefore based mainly on the results of the regular monitoring of projects, both external and made by the Delegation, combined with the findings of recent regional and thematic evaluations.²⁶ An audit of the environmental aspects of the development cooperation was recently carried out in Brazil by the European Court of Auditors. The draft preliminary findings highlight the relevance of the EC contribution to controlling deforestation and sustainable development of the Amazon rain forest, taking into account the global effects of the environmental degradation of this biome and the fact that the links between poverty reduction and environmental management and between good governance and law enforcement and environmental management are properly taken into account. The Court notes that projects are experiencing implementation problems commensurate with the big challenge that they have taken on and considers that, under these conditions, **only continuous support can secure success** on long-term sustainability.

Bilateral cooperation

Close to €64 million were allocated to bilateral EC-Brazil cooperation for the period 2002-2006. €13 million (20.3% of the budget) had been allocated to projects on tax and public administration reform and human rights before the EC cooperation strategy for Brazil was adopted in August 2002. This strategy allocated an additional €51 million to three priority sectors: 1) economic reform (€30 million or 47% of the indicative budget); 2) social development (€15 million or 23%) and 3) the environment (€6 million or 9%).

Implementation of the 2002-2006 CSP was hampered by severe administrative constraints arising from conflicts between the EU's and Brazil's legal and regulatory frameworks for the

²⁵ This amount includes all cooperation projects except those financed through the FP5 and FP6, or through Erasmus Mundus (See also Annex 4).

²⁶ Latin America (2005); MERCOSUR (2004); Asia & Latin America - Regulation 443/92 (2002); Environment (2004); Forests (2002); Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) (2002).

management of bilateral cooperation projects, which were exacerbated by the entry into force of the new EU Financial Regulation in 2003 and the change in Brazil's procedures for managing projects financed by external sources in 2004.²⁷

Most of the Delegation's efforts during the first half of the programming period went into trying to overcome regulatory incompatibilities, which took until mid-2005 to solve. Approval and implementation of new projects therefore suffered long delays. The situation at the beginning of 2006 can be summarised as follows:

- The projects on tax and public administration reform and human rights (€13 million) started in 2004 financed with the beneficiaries' own resources, but, due to internal procedures, EC contributions did not start to be made available until after April 2005. These projects cover areas considered strategic by the Brazilian Government and results so far, especially on capacity building and promoting EU-Brazil exchanges, are considered highly satisfactory and of excellent quality by the participants and beneficiary institutions.
- Economic cooperation projects (€30 million) were committed according to plan (€8 million in 2003 and €22 million in 2005), but implementation has been delayed by the abovementioned administrative difficulties: the first project started in June 2005, the second one is scheduled to start in mid-2006. Results are therefore too scarce to draw any firm conclusions.
- The status of the remaining projects is as follows: one urban rehabilitation project (€7.5 million) was committed in December 2005; the two remaining projects, regarding social development in rural areas (€7.5 million) and environmental conservation (€6 million), should be committed later in 2006.

Other projects from previous programming periods, covering different social and environmental issues, were already being implemented at the beginning of 2002: four social projects (total EU contribution of €14.4 million) were completed in 2004-2005. Three of them (€13.5 million) aimed at improving the living conditions of poor people in shanty towns in the metropolitan areas of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. These projects focused mainly on improving provision of basic social services (water supply, sanitation, housing, etc.) and promoting income-generating activities (credit for house improvement and for starting up micro enterprises, training in management, marketing, computing, advisory services on management and legal issues, etc.). A fourth project (€0.9 million) offered training on molecular biotechnology-related issues to medical staff from the São Rafael hospital, in Salvador-Bahia. Although these projects have not been formally evaluated, monitoring shows that the expected results have essentially been achieved. The direct and indirect beneficiaries also expressed satisfaction with the quality of the results and the municipalities and other stakeholders involved are working to secure the continuity of projects' activities without EC financing. Methodologies and practices developed by the projects are also being replicated in other shanty towns.

Sector analysis/Other instruments

²⁷ Cooperation is now submitted to administrative procedures similar to those used to approve external loans. Agreements cannot be signed until lengthy consultations with different agencies have been completed and the projects have been entered in the Multi-Annual Plan (PPA) and in the budget.

The sector that, historically, has absorbed **most financial resources is the environment**, mainly through the pilot programme for the protection of the Brazilian rainforests (PPG7). In October 2005, funding commitments totalled over €350 million, 85% of which were from EU partners²⁸. PPG-7 is the largest example of international cooperation to find solutions to an environmental problem of global dimensions. The implementation strategy is based on establishing partnerships at several different levels, for example involving Federal, State and municipal governments, civil society organisations and the private sector. The objectives of PPG-7 are: i) to balance sustainable economic development with conservation of tropical forests; ii) to preserve the biodiversity of the forests; iii) to reduce the contribution made by Brazil's tropical forests to global emissions of greenhouse gases; iv) to set an example of cooperation between industrialised countries and developing nations on global environmental problems. The Programme's portfolio covers a wide range of projects divided into five main thematic areas: experimentation and demonstration; preservation of protected areas; institutional strengthening and capacity-building; applied and targeted research; lessons learned and dissemination.

A number of smaller environmental projects financed through the environment and forest programmes with civil society have also produced excellent results in promoting conservation and sustainable economic alternatives. The current portfolio includes eight projects selected through calls for proposals, with an EC contribution of around €16.5 million. They are mostly directed to the Amazon region and, to a lesser extent, to the Atlantic forest.

Social development has been the second priority in terms of funding, mainly through decentralised cooperation projects with NGOs, aimed at reducing poverty, defending human rights, improving health or protecting the environment, but also through bilateral cooperation. In October 2005, 37 projects were being implemented in partnership with European (together with local) NGOs (total amount: €24 million). Partnerships have been developed with high-quality local organisations, whether NGOs or municipalities. Smaller projects have generally been more successful in showing the flexibility necessary to respond to changing situations. Supporting civil society is also an important part of ongoing horizontal and regional cooperation.

Economic cooperation has also been an important part of the EC cooperation with Brazil, mainly in the form of participation by Brazil in horizontal programmes such as AI-Invest²⁹ or the EC R&D Framework Programme³⁰. As stated earlier, two main bilateral projects, with an EC contribution of €30 million, were approved in 2003 and 2005 to support the development and internationalisation of SMEs.

The EC has also allocated funds to cooperation projects in other sectors, such as education (through horizontal programmes such as ALFA³¹ or AlBan³², but also through the Erasmus Mundus programme), urban development (through the URBAL regional programme) and the

²⁸ The EC (€65 million), Germany, the UK, the Netherlands, Italy and France.

²⁹ 15 of the 45 regional AI-Invest Eurocentros are in Brazil, including some in the north-eastern region.

³⁰ Under the Fifth Framework Programme 46 projects with Brazilian participation were approved, making Brazil by far the leading participant in Latin America.

³¹ Brazilian institutions participated in over half of the ALFA II projects. Brazilian students are also participating actively in Erasmus Mundus, making Brazil the leading participant in the Programme, ahead of Russia and the USA (not counting the students benefiting from the various national Erasmus windows).

³² In the AlBan higher education programme for 2004-2005, for example, 27% of the 779 participants are Brazilian.

information society (through the @lis³³ regional programme and the R&D Framework Programmes). Projects on institutional capacity-building and state modernisation have also been approved, for example on training for modernisation of Brazil's tax system.

Main conclusions

In general, Brazil has made greater use of thematic/horizontal budget lines and regional cooperation instruments than of bilateral cooperation projects. Experience shows that the involvement of Brazilian civil society or private-sector entities (NGOs, universities, technological institutes, companies, etc.) in these programmes and their dynamism to establish partnerships with European entities have produced good results at local or sectoral level.

Institutional cooperation, involving public bodies, has been hampered by administrative and operational difficulties due to procedural changes. Should no workable solution be found following these procedural changes, alternative channels and mechanisms which offer more practical solutions for implementation of bilateral cooperation should be sought. The possibility of using bilateral cooperation funds to provide additional resources specific to Brazil to supplement to horizontal and regional instruments should be explored.

4.2. Programmes of EU Member States, the EIB and other donors

According to the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)³⁴, official development aid to Brazil decreased slightly between 2001 and 2003 and totalled €243 million (≈ US\$296 million) in 2003.

According to ABC, out of 88 cooperation projects being implemented in August 2005, 35 were related to the environment, 18 to agriculture, 7 to industry, 11 to health, 6 to the social development /education, 6 to public administration and 1 to transport. Another 145 specific cooperation schemes were also being implemented mainly in the following sectors: social development/education (80), agriculture (23), vocational training (8), the environment (7), health (7) transport (5), gender (4), industry (4) and public administration (3). 45% of the projects and 55% of the specific schemes were concentrated in the Northern and North-Eastern regions.

The **leading donors** of development aid to Brazil in 2002-03 were **Japan** (US\$174 million) and **Germany** (US\$75 million). Both partners implement a project-based cooperation covering a wide range of sectors (see also DAC table in Annex 5). For Japan, the priorities are: environmental conservation, enhancing international competitiveness, regional and social development to correct interregional inequalities and promotion of tripartite cooperation (see Annex 6 for fuller details)

Besides Germany, several other EU Member States have cooperation programmes with Brazil. Cooperation schemes are mostly concentrated in the North, North East and South East, and cover many sectors (see Annex 8 for fuller details).

Brazil is the leading beneficiary of **EIB** loans in Latin America. Up until now the EIB has granted 21 loans worth a combined total of 1 billion euros, which is equivalent to some 52 % of its total activity in Latin America. Through its loans, the EIB supports private-sector

³³ 26 Brazilian partners are involved in the @lis programme, with 9 of the 19 ongoing demonstration projects being implemented in Brazil

³⁴ The Brazilian Cooperation Agency in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

investment in Brazil. Some of the main investments supported have been those made by Pirelli, TIM, Telefónica, Itaú-BBA, Volkswagen, Mercedes and Veracel, as well as the Bolivia-Brazil gas pipeline.

At multilateral level, the **World Bank's** 2004-2007 Country Assistance Strategy outlines a programme which projects up to €6.1 billion (≈ US\$7.5 billion) of financing for Brazil. The main objectives are: 1) a more Equitable Brazil, 2) a more Sustainable Brazil and 3) a more Competitive Brazil.

The three main objectives guiding the **IADB** activities from 2004 to 2007 are: (a) to promote sustained, stable and environmentally sustainable growth; (b) to reduce poverty, promote social inclusion, and enhance social and regional equity; and (c) to support institutional strengthening and promote democracy and citizen participation. Loans have been concentrating on the social sector (21 operations) and competitiveness (15 operations), which account for 32.7% and 38.6% of the total amounts respectively. Geographically, operations have been concentrated in the Southeast (22.1% of the total amount) and the Northeast (17.3%).

Maybe because of the relatively small impact of ODA on Brazil's GNI, no formal donor **coordination mechanisms** have been set up. At Government level, essentially the Brazilian Cooperation Agency in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for coordinating technical cooperation activities and the Ministries of Finance and of Planning and Budget for financial cooperation.

Within the EU family, regular thematic meetings involving the Heads of Sector from the Delegation and the Member States' Embassies are organised on cooperation, human rights, culture, science & technology and the environment (on PPG7, presided by the World Bank and with the participation of other donors). Regular meetings of "Chefs de Mission Adjoints" from the Delegation and Member States' Embassies are also held.

Ad hoc consultations on specific issues are also organised, as required, with Member States, Government bodies, other donors and civil society, at the request either of the Delegation or of third parties.

4.3. Policy mix analysis (coherence)

Given the geopolitical importance of Brazil, most EC policies are - or could potentially be - involved in EU-Brazil relations. The EC and Brazil tackle the themes of common interest through the various dialogues they hold on a regular basis.

Since the EU is Brazil's leading trading partner and top investor, **trade** is, of course, a key aspect of EU-Brazil relations. At bilateral level the EU aims, through its existing dialogue, at overcoming bilateral trade irritants, at raising all relevant issues that could contribute to facilitating trade flows and investment, and at exchanging views ahead of major WTO events. These objectives will be pursued through a regular EC-Brazil dialogue on trade issues.

The biregional Association Agreement currently being negotiated between the EU and Mercosur should also increase trade and improve trading conditions with Brazil since it is intended to cover many aspects, such as progressive and reciprocal liberalisation of trade in goods and services, creating the right conditions to foster and protect investment, an SPS

Agreement, an Agreement on wines and spirits, customs and trade facilitation provisions including the acceptance of international standards³⁵ and provisions in areas such as customs and related procedures, standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures, liberalisation of current payments and capital movements, adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights, and reciprocal opening of government procurement markets. Following a ministerial-level meeting in September 2005 negotiations have been effectively relaunched, with a new level of political commitment and a greater focus on key areas.

The EC Regional Strategy Paper for Mercosur provides, under priority 2 - Support to the deepening of Mercosur and the implementation of the future EU-Mercosur Association Agreement - for assistance to be granted to individual Mercosur Member States to implement the trade chapter of the future EU-Mercosur Association Agreement, to deepen the trade aspects of Mercosur, and to facilitate trade.

As an essential component of bilateral trade between the EU and Brazil, **agriculture** has also always been another crucial – and sensitive - aspect of EU-Brazil relations. Improved access to the European market for Brazilian agricultural products and the CAP reform remain key issues in the EU-Mercosur negotiations and at multilateral level. Naturally, access to the European market also implies complying or being equivalent with the applicable **EU sanitary and phytosanitary regulations**. Through its SPS policy, the EC will continue to guarantee a high level of health protection for its consumers. To this end, the strengthening of the competent authorities in general and of the veterinary authorities in particular, is one of the major elements to be emphasised in this process. Attention will be paid to ensure a coherent and synergetic SPS strategy of the individual Mercosur Member States.

Another important component of bilateral trade is **information and communication technologies** (ICT), since the European ICT industry has built up a strong position in Brazil, through significant investments by several companies. In the framework of the EC-Brazil dialogue on ICT, and also of their dialogue in the framework of the @lis regional programme, the EC and Brazil regularly exchange views ahead of major international events in the ICT field and discuss policies, regulations and standards, possible cooperation in the ICT sector and any specific issue of bilateral interest.

Science and technology in general – beyond trade - is another important dimension of the bilateral relation. Brazil has great potential in this field. The EU/Brazil S&T Cooperation Agreement together with the new possibilities for international participation in the EU's Seventh Research Framework Programme (FP7) for 2007-2013 provide a sound basis for increasing existing cooperation and improving participation by Brazilian scientists in FP research projects and fellowships on a mutually beneficial basis. In addition, a series of "Specific International Co-operation Actions" (SICA) will be dedicated to international co-operation with Brazil to jointly address, on the basis of mutual benefit, problems of shared concern. For participation in the « Specific international cooperation actions» Brazil may be considered individually as a region on its own. It is worth noting that in 2005 the EU put in place specific visa measures to facilitate the entry and long term stay of non-EU researchers, as well as their short-term movements between EU Member States³⁶. The EU has also

³⁵ Such as the WCO Framework of Standards to secure and facilitate global trade.

³⁶ Council Directive 2005/71/EC of 12.10.2005; Recommendation 2005/761/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28.9.2005.; Council Recommendation 2005/762/EC of 12.10.2005.

supported the creation of 4 S&T Promotion Platforms in Latin America; one of them is located in Brazil and dedicated to environment issues. The EU and Brazil hold a regular S&T dialogue at bilateral but also at sub-regional and regional levels through MERCOSUL and ALCUE, in accordance with the Guadalajara Declaration on science and technology.

Brazil was invited to participate in **Galileo**, the European satellite navigation system. As a country with significant space capabilities, Brazil's participation would certainly be of benefit to both sides. This would be maximised by an early decision. Despite expressions of interest on various occasions at different levels, and a number of specific EC-Brazil dialogues on Galileo, no official position had been transmitted to the European Commission by February 2006. However, the creation of GEONSAT (interministerial group headed by the Brazilian Space Agency, with the task of preparing the decision on Brazil's participation in the Galileo programme) demonstrates that the matter is being taken seriously.

Given the trade flows with Brazil, **transport** is also an important aspect of the bilateral relations. In the case of air transport, the EU is in the process of concluding new or renegotiating existing air services agreements with a number of its main partners and this should be a key question to be settled with Brazil during the reference period. Following that, a transport dialogue could be launched with a focus on aviation safety and, in particular, the mutual recognition of certification findings between the European Aviation Safety Agency and the corresponding Brazilian authorities. This would be a key market facilitator in view of the growing importance of the aviation manufacturing industry in Brazil. Agreement has already been reached to launch a dialogue on maritime transport between the EU and Brazil and this now needs to be activated.

Brazil's **environmental** wealth and the country's global role were highlighted in section 3.4. There is interest on both the European and the Brazilian sides to pursue and intensify the existing dialogue on the environment, and to possibly organise meetings on a yearly basis. Issues for discussion include: climate change, renewable energy, global forest policy, biodiversity, bio safety, international chemicals management, international environmental governance, sustainable production and consumption and bilateral cooperation on the environment.

Today higher **education** in Europe faces the need to stimulate the process of convergence of degree structures and to add to the attractiveness of European higher education worldwide. These themes are central to the Bologna process and to the national reforms of higher education in the Member States. The EC has decided to encourage and support the opening-up of European higher education to the rest of the world. This will supplement the European Union's existing regional programmes on higher education with non-EU countries. Regional programmes, such as ALFA and Alban, have fostered international cooperation on higher education between the European Union and its partners. Brazil is already actively participating in Erasmus Mundus and is one of the countries with the highest success rates. This participation could be further stimulated.

At the Guadalajara Summit in May 2004, the Heads of Government of the EU and the Latin American countries committed themselves to placing promotion of **social** cohesion at the centre of their biregional relations. The EC and Brazil agreed to initiate a sectoral dialogue on social issues and to investigate possible agreed common areas for discussion³⁷. Such dialogue would take into account, on the one hand, the priorities of the Brazilian Government

³⁷ The EC has already proposed to discuss poverty reduction and social inclusion initiatives, corporate social responsibility and equal opportunities.

as regards social development, poverty and hunger eradication issues and, on the other, the EU approach to combating poverty and social exclusion, in the framework of the Lisbon Agenda.

At the May 2006 Vienna EU/LAC Summit, the 60 participating countries reaffirmed their shared values, their common interests and their willingness to act as part of a multilateral framework. They also confirmed their commitment to strengthening social cohesion and promoting regional integration.

From 31 May to 2 June, Commission President J.M. Barroso made an official visit to Brazil, the first ever by a Commission President. On that occasion, Presidents Barroso and Lula welcomed the increasingly close links between the EU and Brazil which, they said, are based on shared values such as the commitment to democracy and the rule of law, the importance of human rights, development combined with social justice, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of world peace and security.

The abovementioned areas of dialogue are by no means an exhaustive list. Other areas, like regional policies, energy, disaster risk reduction, justice, migration and visa policies, the fight against drug trafficking, security and the promotion of cultural diversity³⁸ could also potentially be developed in the future, taking into account or supplementing the initiatives developed at regional level (e.g. the coordination and cooperation mechanisms on drugs between the EU, Latin America and the Caribbean).

5. THE EC RESPONSE STRATEGY (INTERVENTION SECTORS)

5.1. Reasons for the choice of priorities

Brazil continues to evolve at a fast pace; besides turning into an economic power, it has become a leading regional and international player at political level. Brazil is now a donor of development aid to Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa (Angola, Mozambique, etc.) and to countries such as East Timor or Haiti. Official development aid to Brazil was equivalent to around 0.06% of its GDP in 2003, while inward FDI flows represented around 2% of its GDP during the same year.

These figures clearly show that ODA is not key to Brazil's development. The same is also true of EC bilateral cooperation funds: with an average of approximately €10 million a year, the EC does not contribute enough to have a decisive impact on the country's environmental, social and economic situations.

Nevertheless, the foregoing analysis shows that there are still significant gaps in Brazil's development. Today Brazil is a stabilised democracy, but with some limitations likely to have a negative impact on governance, human rights and public security. It is an emerging political power on both the regional and international scenes, a stabilised and growing economic power, but growth needs to be consolidated. Social indicators have improved, but wealth is very unequally distributed and the environment is threatened in parts of the country.

Therefore the question is how to use limited resources in the best possible way, how to maximise impact and how to try to produce an adequate response to Brazil's development challenges. The first way is to **concentrate resources** on a limited number of relatively

³⁸ The EU and Brazil share views on cultural diversity as the recent negotiations on a UNESCO Convention on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions have shown.

tightly defined focal areas. Another is to seek maximum **coherence** with other development aid instruments or programmes and with other donors.

As Brazil is part of **Mercosur**, efforts have been made to guarantee coherence between the CSP for Brazil and the Regional Strategy Paper for Mercosur. The Mercosur strategy plans to support 1) Mercosur institutionalisation, 2) deepening of the Mercosur common market and implementation of the future EU-Mercosur Association Agreement and 3) efforts to strengthen participation by civil society. Trade aspects will be dealt with primarily – but not exclusively - at regional level.

Coherence and complementarity will also be sought with the **Latin American Regional Strategy** - which consists of 1) supporting social cohesion, 2) regional integration and 3) investing in human resources, especially through higher education -, with the EC thematic programmes and with the EC's 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development.

Another way of maximising impact with limited resources is to **draw useful lessons from the past**. The project-based approach prevailing until now has limits because of its questionable impact given the sheer size of Brazil and because implementation has proved increasingly difficult. Practical arrangements for bilateral cooperation need to be thoroughly screened and possibly re-thought to avoid delays. One option proposed in this CSP to overcome lengthy delays with implementation and add to the impact would be also to support, henceforth, measures and activities leading to better governance and policy-making, which, although **modest in size**, can have a powerful **leverage** effect in maximising the impact in terms of development.

To address Brazil's development challenges, **the EC will build on existing sectoral dialogues**, and support small-scale initiatives or “soft” measures that could have a positive multiplier effect. Existing sectoral dialogues can roughly be classified into three categories, on:

1. social issues (including the sectoral dialogues on social and global social issues);
2. economic issues (including the dialogues on bilateral trade and trade-related issues, air and maritime transport, nuclear cooperation, science and technology, including Galileo and information society issues); and
3. environmental issues.

This list is, of course, by no means exhaustive and can be expanded by mutual agreement between the EC and Brazil, ideally through an Action Plan agreed by the Joint Committee on a yearly basis. As a priority, but not exclusively, the EC will support those sectoral dialogues and initiatives that could have a positive impact on **social inclusion** and on the reduction of inequalities. The mid-term review of the CSP implementation shall provide an appropriate opportunity to screen the various initiatives or measures supported during the first period, with a view to focusing financial efforts on the most promising sectors, including potential new sectors, as identified through the sectoral dialogues.

Here are a few examples of how sectoral dialogues could contribute to addressing Brazil's challenges: to support social inclusion and greater equality in Brazil, in the framework of the existing dialogue on social issues, the EC and Brazil could organise exchanges at local or State levels on specific successful initiatives launched in Europe or in Brazil, or exchange information on European regional policies, or build on the EUROSociAL regional programme. To stimulate growth and investment, the EC and Brazil could, in the framework of the existing dialogue on trade and trade-related issues, organise business round tables, set up networks by sector of industry, or share information on clean technologies. To tackle issues such as air or water pollution in Brazil, the EC may share information with Brazil on

its programmes or legislation in these fields (e.g. CAFE programme, Water Framework Directive, etc.). To exchange on consumer policies, interactions between consumer NGOs could be stimulated. The range of possibilities is vast and will have to be restricted by adopting annual Action Plans jointly agreed between the EC and Brazil. Cross-cutting issues, particularly gender issues, human rights, the environment, conflict resolution, culture, social inclusion and good governance will be taken into account and integrated in the sectors of intervention mentioned above. Due account will be taken in all focal sector projects of the rights and needs of indigenous peoples in all activities affecting or impacting on their rights and livelihoods.

These “soft” measures, besides contributing to responding to Brazil's development challenges, will also allow Brazil and the EC to increase mutual knowledge and to raise their relationship to a new level to better express the historical ties and the scope, maturity and dynamism of the partnership between Brazil and the EU as an important political objective for the EC for the years ahead (see last paragraph of section 1.2).

As part of its political objective to **strengthen its relations with Brazil** and to increase mutual knowledge the EC will also seek to maintain and increase its presence in Brazil³⁹. A common history, shared respect for human rights and ethnic, religious and cultural diversity and a common vision of international relations based on the principles of multilateralism are generating an increasing demand for a **meeting of minds and academic exchanges**, driven by institutions from both sides.

Obviously, the EC should also further support action in favour of the **environment**. Indeed, the EC contribution to controlling deforestation and sustainable development of the Amazon rain forest has been evaluated as relevant and the environment is one of the sectors where the most valuable experience has been gathered so far. Besides, securing a sustainable environment for future generations is an important strategic objective for the EC. Ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, combating deforestation and increasing the percentage of nationally protected areas are also amongst Brazil's objectives in the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (see Annex 7). The impact of action on the environment can be maximised if an operational and systematic mechanism for consultation between stakeholders at various levels is implemented and if donors join forces and resources, closely liaising with Brazilian authorities. **Social inclusion** and **good governance** will also be key cross-cutting issues for this priority.

The themes of **social inclusion** and **good governance** should also be mainstreamed in EC development projects financed in Brazil outside the framework of the institutional bilateral cooperation (i.e. through the future Non State Actors Programme, the Programme for the Promotion of Democracy and Human Rights, the programme for the Environment or the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development). In the EC response strategy an assessment is made of the risks and opportunities in the proposed focal sectors for combating HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

On the basis of these considerations, the proposal is to focus the cooperation strategy for 2007-2013 on two main priority areas:

³⁹ According to a study released by Latino Barometro in June 2004, the level of knowledge on the EU in Mercosur countries has declined between 1995 and 2000; a large percentage of the population are unable to evaluate the EU activity, either positively or negatively.

Priority 1: enhancing bilateral relations

- a) The objective of this priority will be to support initiatives in the framework of the **EC-Brazil sectoral dialogues** that could contribute to enhancing social inclusion and achieving greater equality in Brazil, as the first priority, but also to meeting other development challenges. As described in the policy mix chapter and above, the EC and Brazil have initiated sectoral dialogues on various issues of common interest. New dialogues are sure to be launched in the years ahead. Cooperation resources will be used to develop and feed these dialogues and to finance activities leading to better governance and policy-making.

- b) To strengthen bilateral relations between the EC and Brazil, encourage mutual understanding and promote Europe's image and culture in Brazil, **academic exchanges** will be stimulated. To facilitate links between the EU and Brazil, account should be taken of: (i) the Bologna Declaration which stated the need to ensure that Europe's higher education sector acquires a degree of attractiveness in the wider world commensurate with Europe's major cultural and scientific achievements, (ii) the European Ministers of Education meeting in 2001, which emphasised the importance of making European higher education more attractive to students from other parts of the world, (iii) the Barcelona European Council of 2002, which confirmed opening up to the wider world as one of the three key goals for EU education systems and (iv) the successful participation of Brazil in higher education cooperation schemes promoted by the EU so far, such as Erasmus Mundus and Alban.

The programme will provide a means of funding scholarships for Brazilian undergraduate and postgraduate students and may entail capacity-building for universities and the exchange of teachers while seeking a close coordination with the common higher education area ALCUE.

The possibility of creating a specific scholarship programme for Brazil should be further examined in this context with a view to increasing the participation by Brazilian graduates in academic activities in the EU.

- c) To further stimulate academic exchanges and links and to promote better mutual knowledge, a **European Studies Institute** should be established in Brazil.

Priority 2: promoting the environmental dimension of sustainable development

Brazil has a major role to play in global environmental issues, due to the scale and wealth of its biomes, especially the Amazon region, but also because of its weight on the international scene, since the organisation of the UN Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. This clearly points to the environment as a priority sector for cooperation.

Moreover, in a context where the government's priorities are very much focused on economic and social development, it makes eminent sense to allocate cooperation resources to the third component, i.e. sustainable development. In this way the EC cooperation will contribute to attaining the MDGs for Brazil, and more specifically some of the targets set for goal 7 (*ensure environmental sustainability*), and at the same time support Brazil's valuable efforts to be a major player in and to comply with its commitments under multilateral environmental agreements, in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. This view is shared by most aid donors to Brazil, in particular by those EU Member States who have been actively cooperating, who allocate a large share of their resources to environmental issues.

Under this priority, the EC will support the efforts undertaken by Brazil to curb deforestation in the Amazon region and in other biomes and to manage its natural resources in a sustainable way. These efforts will be pursued in conjunction with other international donors, following the same principles as the PPG7, which is a good example of how coordinated donor action can bring substantial benefits with relatively limited resources.

It should also be stressed that protection of the environment of the large biomes is very closely interlinked with the fight against poverty in rural areas, which is at the same time a consequence and a cause of the degradation of the natural resources. In this respect, special attention will be paid to the situation of indigenous and “traditional” populations.

5.2. National indicative programme

The two main priorities of EC assistance identified in the 2007-2013 CSP are:

- 1) enhancing bilateral relations; and
- 2) promoting the environmental dimension of sustainable development.

An indicative allocation of € 61 million has been earmarked in the period 2007-2013.

The development cooperation strategy will be defined in two National Indicative Programmes, one from 2007 and 2010 (covering 65% of the resources), the other from 2011 to 2013 (covering 35%).

Indicative budget for the whole period (2007-2013):

CSP 2007-2013	%	In million €		
		2007 – 2010	2011 – 2013	TOTAL
Priority 1 - enhancing bilateral relations	70			42,7
<i>Action 1: facility to support sectoral dialogues</i>	15	6,1	3,05	9,15
<i>Action 2: Higher education programme</i>	50	18,605	11,895	30,5
<i>Action 3 : European Studies Institute</i>	5	3,05		3,05
Priority 2 - promoting the environmental dimension of sustainable development	30	11,895	6,405	18,3
TOTAL	100	39,65	21,35	61

PRIORITY 1 - ENHANCING BILATERAL RELATIONS

Main priorities and goals

The long-term impact expected from action on this priority will be to strengthen bilateral relations between the EC and Brazil and to make a valuable contribution to Brazil's development, especially to promoting social inclusion and achieving greater equality.

To meet these objectives, exchanges between the EC and Brazil will be stimulated within the framework of the relevant bilateral cooperation; existing or future sectoral dialogues will be facilitated and intensified. Actions in this priority should promote and support sectoral dialogues on themes of common interest between relevant Brazilian and European stakeholders (governments, public administrations, other institutions, business associations, civil society organisations, etc.). Existing sectoral dialogues cover areas such as social,

economic, information society, regional planning and environmental issues (see section 5.1.). The EC will give priority to supporting initiatives proposed in the framework of the sectoral dialogues on social issues, which underpins the objective of achieving greater equality and social inclusion. Initiatives presented in the framework of other sectoral dialogues will be supported, provided they contribute positively to Brazil's development or to the development of relation between the EC and Brazil.

This will help to broaden and deepen discussions between Brazil and the EC, create a climate of confidence between the parties and stimulate exchanges and networking habits between relevant stakeholders from both parties. It will also contribute to seizing new opportunities for exchanges and to building wider consensus on relevant themes.

This objective should also be attained by specifically promoting better mutual knowledge and understanding between the EU and Brazil. The activities planned will help to establish stronger links between European and Brazilian academic institutions and increase knowledge of the EU on the part of future decision-makers. This should contribute to raising the profile of the European Union in Brazil and vice versa.

Specific objectives

The objective of EC cooperation with Brazil on this priority is directly to contribute to the following specific objectives:

- Improve the sectoral dialogues between the EU and Brazil on themes of mutual interest.
- Expand cooperation and exchanges between relevant European and Brazilian institutions and civil society organisations.
- Strengthen links between EU and Brazilian academia.
- Enhance mutual awareness between EU and Brazilian institutions and societies.

Expected results

Action on this priority should lead to the following results:

- More frequent, more diversified and easier sectoral dialogues between EU and Brazilian authorities, resulting in organisation of events, production of sectoral or thematic studies, provision of technical assistance, specific agreements, effective exchanges of best practices including technical visits and short term secondments, transfer of knowledge and improved capabilities to design and implement adequate policies and programmes.
- Enhanced cooperation between Brazilian and European institutions, civil society organisations and other relevant stakeholders, resulting in specific initiatives to develop common undertakings.
- Consistent and sustainable increase in the number of exchanges of post-graduate students, teachers and researchers and of partnership agreements between European and Brazilian universities and higher education institutions.
- Regular dissemination of relevant information on the European Union among Brazilian society.
- Development of European studies in Brazil, in cooperation with Brazilian universities and other higher education institutions.

Activities to be implemented

Action 1: facility to support sectoral dialogues

This facility will promote and support sectoral dialogues on themes of common interest between relevant Brazilian and European stakeholders (governments, public administrations, other institutions, business associations, civil society organisations, etc.).

Profile-raising activities through printed and other media will play a large part in ensuring wide awareness of the EU cooperation. Participation of academic experts, representatives from civil society and/or social partners from the EU and Brazil will be encouraged.

Action 2: Higher education programme for Brazil

The objective is to facilitate access to European Higher Education Area for Brazilian postgraduate students and university professionals in order to increase their employability skills and opportunities in their country.

This will in turn contribute to strengthening political, economic and cultural links between the EU and Brazil.

The programme will provide a means of funding scholarships for Brazilian postgraduate students and may entail capacity-building for universities and exchange of teachers. A specific university-level scholarship programme will be established to facilitate links between the EU and Brazil in higher education and therefore increase the number of Brazilian students who complete postgraduate studies in Europe. The programme should receive the highest visibility in particular through a name that embodies European excellence.

Action 3: Establishment of a European Studies Institute in Brazil

This action aims at establishing a European Studies Institute in Brazil, with the main purpose of raising the EU's profile and strengthening higher education links. The Institute would include a European Documentation Centre with a specialised library to support teaching and research on European matters. Among other activities it would: (a) provide specialised training programmes (workshops, seminars, conferences and/or outreach courses) on different aspects of the EU (European law, economics, politics, environment, etc.) to Brazilian specialists dealing with EU-related matters in academic institutions; (b) offer a Master's course – or equivalent diploma - on European studies; (c) develop additional courses responding to the heavy demand for shorter and longer training programmes from Brazilian institutions; (d) promote the integration of European studies modules into existing courses; and (e) provide information on scholarships and research grants.

The Institute would be hosted by a locally well-known and prestigious institute of higher education, but will closely involve others in its activities, and should supplement the ESP centres to be set up under the EC-Mercosur cooperation programme.

Integration of cross-cutting issues

All the abovementioned programmes are expected to make positive contributions to enhancing social inclusion and achieving greater equality, respect for democracy, the rule of law and human rights and to better governance. Furthermore, specific measures will be taken to ensure that programmes' activities actively promote sound environmental practices, respect gender equity and actively support the participation of disadvantaged population groups. Given the nature of the activities planned, the programmes are not expected to have any direct negative environmental impact.

Financial envelope

70% of the total funding for the bilateral cooperation between the EU and Brazil in the period 2007-2013 will be allocated to this priority. 65% of these resources (or 45.5% of total funding) will be committed during the period 2007-2010 and the remaining 35% (or 24.5% of the total envelope) during the period 2011-2013.

67% of the total resources allocated to this priority will be assigned to Action 2, 20% to Action 1 and 13% to Action 3.

Activities under other EC budgetary instruments in Brazil

Actions planned under this priority fully complement various EU instruments for education, training and academic exchanges, notably the ALFA and Alβan programmes. Action 1 could also strongly complement other regional programmes (Al-Invest, Urbal, @lis and EUROsociAL) as well as with activities under different thematic budget lines (Democracy and Human Rights, Environment and Gender) and under the 7th Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development. Appropriate measures will be taken during design and implementation of the different programmes to ensure that potential synergies are fully harnessed.

PRIORITY 2 - PROMOTING THE ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Main priorities and goals

The EC's main priority will be to contribute to protecting the environment - more specifically Brazilian forests - and to combating poverty in fragile biomes. As recommended on the CEP, the issue of good governance both at central and local levels could also be addressed.

Specific objectives

The specific objectives of this priority will be:

- To curb deforestation;
- To prevent loss of biodiversity;
- To reduce carbon emissions due to deforestation, thereby contributing to Brazil's efforts to combat climate change;

- To create income and added value in local communities, and thus improve living conditions of indigenous people, traditional populations and rural poor in general.
- To improve governance in natural resource utilisation

Expected results

Action on this priority should lead to the following results:

- Reduction in annual deforestation rates;
- Increased income for rural poor in target regions.
- Establish and implement agreed and sustainable land use planning strategies;
- Better respect of the rule of law in forest areas;
- Increase in sustainable production and creation of local value;
- Improvement of the local management capacity for sustainable production;
- Availability of new marketing channels;
- Increased applied research for the abovementioned activities.

Activities to be implemented

Action 1: Support for the protection of threatened biomes and improvement of living conditions of populations in the forest

The activities to be financed will contribute to the Brazilian Government's policy to protect the country's threatened biomes, especially the "Sustainable Amazon Programme". Efforts should be concentrated on the Amazon region as the priority, given the importance of conservation of this region for biodiversity and its function as a carbon stockpile. However, as pointed out in the Country Environment Profile, other biomes also need attention due to the threats to their biodiversity and their high level of poverty (Cerrado, Caatinga and Mata Atlantica). Initiatives to reduce natural disaster risks could be explored.

Protecting the forest implies taking into account the needs of the population living in the forest. Local populations are the most dependent on natural resources for their survival, which they are often forced to over-exploit. They are also the first and worst affected by any degradation of the environment. To promote sustainable development at community level, it is essential to secure access to land for the local population and to foster productive activities that do not destroy the environment in the region. While there seems to be sufficient financial support for protected areas and biodiversity conservation, a funding gap exists for this type of activity. At the same time, this is a chance for local communities to combine the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

A cooperation programme could support sustainable production of the many underexploited forest products, like fish, fruits, colouring agents, medicinal plants, vegetable oils, nuts, etc. and add value to these products, through local processing. By increasing the income and

well-being of the local population, conditions could be created to contribute to reducing deforestation rates.

Specific activities will be devised and implemented following in-depth consultations with Member States and synergies will be sought. On the Brazilian side, all relevant stakeholders should be involved.

Integration of cross-cutting issues

Gender, human rights and, more generally, sustainable development issues are at the very core of the programmes and projects outlined above. Among the population dependent on and living in the forest are indigenous and other traditional groups, such as the *quilombolas*, the descendents of former slaves of African origin. By creating new opportunities for generating income and facilities for adding value to locally available natural resources, improvements will be achieved in areas such as integration of traditional groups, abuse of human rights, such as slave labour, and gender inequality. Specific attention will be paid to these aspects throughout implementation of the programme.

Financial envelope

30% of the total amount will be allocated to this priority: 19.5% during the period 2007-2010 and 10.5% during 2011-2013.

Activities under other EC budgetary instruments in Brazil

Projects based in Brazil will probably continue to be amongst the main beneficiaries of new Programme for the Environment. Several of the projects funded under the Sixth Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development were related to Brazil's tropical forests. Funding for this type of projects will also be available in the 7th Framework Programme. To avoid redundancy synergies will be actively sought between these two programmes and the activities funded under priority 2 of this NIP.

6. ANNEXES

6.1. Annex 1: details on the 2004-2007 PPA - “Plano Brasil de Todos”

“Challenges” identified under the 3 main objectives:

Social Inclusion and Reduction of Social Inequalities

1. Combat and eradicate hunger; promote food and nutritional security
2. Expand and improve income transfer schemes for poor families
3. Promote universal access to health, social security and social assistance, emphasizing quality and equity
4. Increase the level and quality of schooling in the population, promoting universal access to education
5. Promote an increased supply of goods and services, and promote lower prices of goods of mass consumption
6. Implement urban reform, and improve housing conditions as well as mobility in urban areas (i.e. urban transport), emphasizing environmental quality
7. Reduce the vulnerability of children and adolescents in relation to all forms of violence, supporting mechanisms to better protect their rights
8. Promote the reduction of racial inequality
9. Promote the reduction of gender inequality
10. Increase access to information and knowledge through new technologies, promoting “digital inclusion”

Growth with Employment Generation, Environmental Sustainability and Reduced Regional Inequalities

11. Attain macroeconomic equilibrium and the recuperation of sustainable economic growth, with better income distribution and with employment generation
12. Expand domestic sources of financing, and improve access to credit for investment, production and consumption
13. Expand jobs, promoting professional development and the reduction of the informal sector
14. Implement effective land reform, and promote sustainable rural agriculture and development
15. Coordinate and promote productive investment and productivity, with emphasis on the reduction of external vulnerability
16. Expand and strengthen scientific and technical knowledge regarding sustainable development, with emphasis on equity across regions
17. Stimulate investment in infrastructure in a manner that is coordinate and sustainable
18. Reduce regional inequalities, using an approach that addresses development at the national, regional as well as local levels, stimulating participation of society in local development
19. Promote environmental quality, as well as the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, with emphasis on education regarding the environment
20. Increase the participation of the country in international markets, preserving its national interests
21. Provide incentives for the enhancement of small and medium enterprises, promoting entrepreneurship

Promoting Citizenship and Democracy

22. Strengthen human rights, respecting the diversity in human relations
23. Guarantee the integration of indigenous people, respecting their cultural identity and economic situation
24. Value different forms of national and regional cultural expression
25. Guarantee public security with the implementation of integrated but decentralized public policies
26. Preserve national integrity and sovereignty
27. Promote national interests and fulfil the commitment that Brazil should be a culture of peace and solidarity, based on respect for human rights
28. Enhance development of a public sector that is ethical, transparent and decentralized, and participatory
29. Combat corruption
30. Democratize channels of social communication, valuing different (“alternative”) means of expression

6.2. Annex 2: Brazil at a glance

Political and geographical data	
Official Name :	Federative Republic of Brazil
Current President of the Republic :	Mr. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (since January 2003)
Next elections :	October 2006
Surface area:	8.5 million sq km
Land boundaries	<i>total:</i> 14,691 km <i>Border countries:</i> Argentina 1,224 km, Bolivia 3,400 km, Colombia 1,643 km, French Guiana 673 km, Guyana 1,119 km, Paraguay 1,290 km, Peru 1,560 km, Suriname 597 km, Uruguay 985 km, Venezuela 2,200 km
Population:	182 million (2004)
Population growth:	1.3% p.a.
Urbanisation:	82%
Main cities	Sao Paulo (10.8m), Rio de Janeiro (6m), Salvador (2.6m), Belo Horizonte (2.3m), Fortaleza (2.3m)
Economic indicators	
GDP:	US\$604.0 billion (current, 2004)
GDP/capita :	US\$3,326.21 (current, 2004)
GDP growth :	4.4% (2000), 1.4% (2001), 1.5% (2002), 0.5%(2003), 5.2% (2004)
Inflation	6%(2000), 7.7%(2001), 8.3%(2002), 9.3%(2003), 7.6% (2004)
Current Account Balance:	-4% of GDP (2000), -4.6% (2001), -1.7% (2002), 0.8% (2003). 1.9% (2004)
Exports to EU :	€21.1 billion (2004) = 25% total exports; 2.1% of EU imports
Imports from EU:	€14.1 billion (2004) = 26% total imports; 1.5% of EU exports
EU investment stock in Brazil :	€48.9 billion (1999), €69.3 billion (2000), €76.8 billion (2001), €78 billion (2002).
Selected social indicators (2002)	
Illiteracy:	12%
Life expectancy at birth:	71 years (2004)
Net attendance rate of people aged 7-24:	Elementary (7-14): 93.8% Secondary (15-17): 40% Higher (18-24): 9.8%
Poverty:	approx. 30.6%
Child mortality rate	28.0°/oo (2003)
Maternal mortality	75.3 per 100,000 live birth
Gini coefficient:	0.57 (0 is equivalent to absolute equality/1 to absolute inequality)

6.3. Annex 3 : more information on the environment

6.3.1. Proportion of land area covered by forest

	Land area	Forest Cover 2000	Forest Cover Change 1990-2000		Distribution of land cover/use % (1989)		
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha/year	%/year	Forest	Other Wooded Land	Other land
Brazil	845,651	543,905	-2,309	-0.41	64.3	.0	33.1
South America	1,753,520	885,618	-3,711	-.41	50.5	3.9	43.0
World	13,139,618	3,869,453	-9,319	-.24	29.4	11.2	58.6

Source: FAO

6.3.2. Extracts of the Country environmental profile

NB: the Country Environmental Profile was drafted by MWH Consultants in July 2005. The study was financed by the European Commission. The recommendations formulated in the study do not commit the EC.

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PARTICIPATION DE LA CE AU PROGRAMME PILOTE POUR LA PROTECTION DES FORÊTS TROPICALES DU BRÉSIL – PPG-7

Le Brésil détient la plus grande forêt tropicale du monde, dans la mesure où la plus grande partie de la forêt amazonienne se trouve sur son territoire. C'est pour cela que se déroule depuis 1992 au Brésil le **plus grand programme multilatéral de protection de la forêt tropicale de la planète**. Le Programme Pilote pour la Protection des Forêts Tropicales du Brésil (PPG7) reçoit des fonds des pays membres de l'ex-Groupe des Sept, de l'Union Européenne et des Pays Bas, et compte sur la contrepartie du gouvernement brésilien, des Etats et de la société civile. Les investissements déjà réalisés représentaient fin 2004 près de 420 millions de dollars.

Dans le *Country Strategy Paper 2001-2006* de la CE avec le Brésil, le PPG-7 est présenté dès son démarrage en 1992 comme la principale action de coopération de la Commission Européenne dans le pays, fort aujourd'hui d'une expérience de plus de dix ans de coopération socio-environnementale entre la CE et le gouvernement brésilien en faveur des forêts tropicales. De cette manière, cette coopération est cohérente aussi avec le *EC Environmental Action Program (2002-2011)* qui compte parmi ses priorités de contribuer à contrôler et inverser le processus de déforestation et de dégradation des forêts dans le monde.

Processus de mise en oeuvre du PPG7

L'**architecture institutionnelle** du PPG-7 est complexe. La proposition initiale du programme a été élaborée avec le soutien de la Commission Européenne et de la Banque Mondiale, et discutée par les donateurs lors des sommets du G7 à Houston en 1990 et à Genève en 1991. En juin 1992, dans le cadre de l'ECO 92 à Rio de Janeiro, le gouvernement brésilien a officiellement créé le PPG-7 en instaurant la **Commission de Coordination du Programme** (18 représentants) chargée de suivre, d'évaluer et d'assurer le déroulement du PPG-7, ainsi que d'approuver la programmation annuelle, les phases

d'implantation de ses projets, l'application de ses crédits et d'élaborer les directives et les procédures opérationnelles.

La même année a été créé le **Rain Forest Trust Fund (RFT)**, géré par la Banque Mondiale, qui a installé une unité à Brasilia chargée de suivre la mise en oeuvre du PPG-7. Le RFT est constitué par les contributions des pays du G-7 et de quelques membres de l'UE pour fournir un appui au PPG-7. Certains pays participent également par le biais de leurs propres agences de développement et de coopération, et certains programmes du PPG-7 font appel également à d'autres agences multilatérales comme le PNUD, par exemple.

L'**objectif général** du Programme-pilote est de «maximiser les bienfaits environnementaux des forêts tropicales, en harmonie avec les objectifs de développement du Brésil, en implantant une méthodologie de développement durable qui contribuera à la réduction continue des taux de déforestation». Pour ce faire, ont été proposés comme objectifs spécifiques: 1) démontrer la faisabilité de l'harmonisation des objectifs environnementaux et économiques dans les forêts tropicales; 2) aider à préserver les énormes ressources génétiques dont elles disposent; 3) diminuer la contribution des forêts brésiliennes aux émissions de CO₂; 4) fournir un exemple de coopération entre pays développés et pays en voie de développement sur les questions environnementales mondiales.

Vu la quantité d'institutions impliquées au niveau national et international, le schéma de mise en oeuvre des projets est complexe, tant en ce qui concerne les articulations institutionnelles que les mécanismes de financement, négociés en plusieurs étapes.

La **dynamique financière** du Programme Pilote est très significative. Au début du Programme, on estimait les dons à 250 millions de dollars, qui seraient complétés par la contrepartie brésilienne, à hauteur de 10%. En 2005, au bout de 12 ans, les dons ont atteint près de 347 millions de dollars, soit un excédent de 39% par rapport aux prévisions.

Le PPG-7 est suivi par l'**International Advisory Group (IAG)**, équipe d'experts indépendants brésiliens et étrangers, qui évalue en toute impartialité et formule des recommandations au programme, basées sur les enseignements tirés et sur la conjoncture socio-économique et politique du moment. Les rapports de l'IAG servent de référence aux interlocuteurs stratégiques (ministères, CE et autres donateurs, Banque Mondiale, ONG).

Portefeuille de projets du Programme Pilote

Le Programme Pilote met en oeuvre des actions dans **cinq domaines principaux**. Malgré la faiblesse institutionnelle du Ministère de l'Environnement, ces projets ont une vie indépendante et la plupart présentent des résultats importants pour la protection des forêts tropicales:

Expérimentation et démonstration: dans ce domaine, on mène des expériences innovatrices dans les communautés locales et organes gouvernementaux, sur les thèmes de la conservation, du développement durable et des initiatives d'éducation à l'environnement.

- Projets Démonstratifs (PD/A), avec la participation financière de la CE;
- Appui à la Gestion Forestière (PROMANEJO);
- Gestion des Ressources Naturelles des Várzeas, plaines inondables (Provárzea);
- Projet Commerce Durable (PNS);
- Prévention des Incendies de Forêt (PROTEGER);
- Projets Démonstratifs des Peuples Indigènes (PDPI).

Conservation des aires protégées (parcs et autres réserves naturelles, forêts nationales, réserves extractivistes et terres indigènes) par la protection et la gestion des ressources naturelles (forêts, ressources en eau et várzeas) avec la participation des communautés traditionnelles et des populations locales:

- Terres Indiennes (PPTAL);
- Réserves Extractivistes (RESEX), avec participation financière de la CE;
- Couloirs Ecologiques, avec participation financière de la CE;
- Mata Atlântica.

Renforcement institutionnel, pour préparer les institutions publiques à formuler et à mettre en oeuvre des politiques environnementales plus effectives, en promouvant la gestion partagée entre l'Etat fédéral, les

Etats et les municipalités, en coopération avec les organisations civiles, le secteur privé et la société en général:

- Politique de Ressources Naturelles (SPRN), avec participation financière de la CE;
- Appui institutionnel au Groupe de Travail Amazonien (GTA) et au Réseau Mata Atlântica.

Recherche scientifique visant à augmenter les connaissances scientifiques sur l'écologie des forêts tropicales et leur utilisation durable:

- Centres de Science et de Recherche Appliquée dans le cadre du Ministère de la Science et de la Technologie (MCT), avec participation financière de la CE.

Leçons/enseignements et diffusion, visant principalement à influencer les politiques publiques et à rendre disponibles les connaissances acquises par le Programme :

- Projet d'Appui au Suivi et à l'Analyse (AMA).

Par ailleurs, il existe un appui à la **coordination du programme** (qui a déjà reçu une participation financière de la CE) et plusieurs autres importants **projets associés** au PPG-7, généralement financés par la coopération bilatérale, comme l'ARPA - Projet Aires Protégées d'Amazonie.

Principaux résultats et difficultés

Il existe un large éventail d'**exemples qui montrent des résultats** dans le domaine de la protection de l'Amazonie brésilienne au cours de la dernière décennie grâce à l'exécution des projets du PPG-7; le programme a posé les bases de politiques plus larges et plus efficaces au niveau fédéral et des Etats, visant la conservation et l'utilisation durable de la forêt.

D'une manière générale, les **institutions** et organismes publics impliqués dans la protection des forêts sont plus solides, au niveau fédéral, des Etats et des villes amazoniennes. Divers réseaux d'organisations de la société civile ont été créés et ont rejoint le processus, réunissant près de 850 ONG. Ces réseaux d'ONG et de mouvements sociaux de l'Amazonie et de la Forêt Atlantique sont aujourd'hui plus structurés et possèdent une meilleure capacité à participer aux débats sur les politiques publiques et à la mise en oeuvre de projets.

Il y a de **nouvelles formes de surveillance** par satellite qui permettent de suivre la dynamique de la déforestation en Amazonie, grâce à la modernisation des principaux centres de recherche.

Sous l'impulsion du PPG-7, la **décentralisation des politiques** de gestion environnementale et le renforcement des instances spécialisées des Etats amazoniens ont amélioré sur le terrain la capacité de gestion de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles. Le programme a également inauguré une approche régionale innovante et participative de la conservation de la biodiversité, avec la notion de «couloirs écologiques», proposée pour l'Amazonie et pour la Forêt Atlantique.

Les **enseignements tirés** du soutien apporté à plus de 200 projets démonstratifs constituent des références méthodologiques pour le développement durable dans la région et fournissent des bases à des politiques amazoniennes plus adaptées aux processus locaux. Ainsi, plus de deux cent cinquante mille agriculteurs familiaux ont été formés à la prévention et au contrôle des incendies.

Le PPG-7 constitue également un espace où les pays du Nord et du Sud font face ensemble aux problèmes mondiaux de l'environnement, ce qui en fait une expérience de gouvernance mondiale. Le gouvernement brésilien prend de plus en plus lui-même en charge la direction du Programme qui constitue aujourd'hui une base essentielle pour la viabilité des politiques.

Pour ce qui est des **difficultés**, le caractère pilote (tant pour le Brésil qu'au niveau mondial) de la lutte contre la déforestation a demandé la construction pas à pas d'un portefeuille de projets ciblés selon des demandes sectorielles d'organismes gouvernementaux et de groupes sociaux spécifiques. Au fil des ans, cela a rendu plus difficile la construction d'une stratégie plus large et plus solide pour le Programme.

Le PPG7 a souffert pendant longtemps de la tendance à l'**isolement du secteur environnemental au sein du gouvernement** brésilien et du manque de dialogue et de coopération avec le secteur privé et avec les autres organismes gouvernementaux chargés des politiques de développement. Les impacts attendus sur la capacité à stopper ou à freiner la déforestation en Amazonie et dans la Forêt Atlantique ne se sont pas concrétisés comme on l'espérait. Les années d'expérience renforcent la perception du fait que les forces les plus importantes liées aux **causes de la déforestation** ont une dynamique propre qui n'a toujours pas été correctement appréhendée, entre autres parce qu'on n'a pas travaillé auprès des organisations d'éleveurs et de la filière bois.

La trop **fragile articulation** entre les parties du Programme Pilote, et entre celles-ci et les autres programmes gouvernementaux, n'a pas facilité l'utilisation des enseignements et connaissances dans la formulation de politiques publiques à une échelle plus large. L'**intégration avec les autres programmes**

coordonnés par le Ministère de l'Environnement est timide, comme par exemple avec le Programme National de la Forêt (PNF), le Programme National de l'Environnement (PNMA) et le Fonds National pour l'Environnement (FNMA). Le gouvernement lui-même souligne le trop faible parti tiré du potentiel de duplication des projets démonstratifs, par le biais de programmes de crédit rural et d'assistance technique rurale qui devraient être mieux utilisés.

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Perspectives pour le Programme-Pilote

Lors du Séminaire National sur le PPG-7 qui s'est tenu à Santarém (Pará) en juin 2005, le gouvernement, la société civile et la coopération internationale se sont mis d'accord sur l'**importance des résultats** et des processus socio-environnementaux en cours et sur la **nécessité de poursuivre le programme** sur trois volets: 1) consolidation des actions en cours, en particulier celles qui interviennent sur le terrain des communautés; 2) élargissement de l'échelle des projets démonstratifs; 3) nouveaux projets-pilotes sur des thèmes encore non abordés. La Commission de Coordination du Programme souligne que le PPG-7 a servi de base aux politiques publiques du Gouvernement Fédéral pour l'Amazonie, qui culmine aujourd'hui avec l'établissement du Programme Amazonie Durable (PAS), qui transforme le PPG-7 en un ensemble d'activités de soutien au PAS. Cependant, les caractéristiques et la nature de cette relation demeurent imprécises. L'avenir du Programme Pilote et de ses dispositifs institutionnels, fort de près de 15 ans d'expériences et 16 projets en cours, dépend du mûrissement de nouvelles politiques pour l'Amazonie et la Forêt Atlantique de telle manière que ses enseignements se transforment en politiques concrètes et modernes pour le développement de la région amazonienne. Avec la mise en place du PAS, on s'attend à ce que soient créés de nouveaux espaces, où puisse se dérouler le dialogue et la négociation entre les organismes fédéraux, les gouvernements des Etats, les mairies, les organisations de la société civile et le secteur privé.

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CONCLUSIONS

Le Brésil est un **acteur stratégique dans toute négociation environnementale**. Détenteur de grandes zones de forêt d'une immense biodiversité, il a en plus un grand potentiel de contribution au séquestre de carbone et concentre sur son territoire un énorme volume d'eau douce. En revanche, c'est un pays en développement qui doit tirer le meilleur parti de son potentiel pour consolider son économie et élever les conditions de vie des populations défavorisées.

Le Brésil doit surmonter **d'énormes défis** dans la recherche de stabilité économique, de l'élimination de la pauvreté, de l'accès à la santé pour tous et à une éducation de qualité, d'un meilleur partage des richesses, le tout avec des pratiques environnementales correctes de manière à garantir pour les futures générations une bonne qualité de vie avec les ressources naturelles nécessaires à leur survie.

L'Union Européenne, en tant qu'important partenaire commercial et de coopération du Brésil, désireuse de contribuer à la conservation de la biodiversité du pays et à l'amélioration de la qualité de vie de sa population, devra continuer à **encourager la transversalité des questions environnementales** dans tous les domaines où elle intervient, que ce soit du point de vue commercial ou social, comme par exemple des programmes de soutien à l'élimination de la pauvreté dans la région de caatinga, avec l'inclusion des variables environnementales comme axe stratégique de consolidation de ces actions.

Il est important d'aider le Brésil dans ses **efforts pour une gestion durable de ses forêts**, par le biais de l'appui à la certification et à l'accès à des technologies de contrôle plus appropriées, ainsi que sur base de négociations des normes légales garantissant l'origine légale et durable de ses produits forestiers.

La **société civile** organisée représente également un acteur stratégique et doit être renforcée dans la même mesure que le gouvernement.

Finalement, on observe que l'**enjeu de la coopération internationale dans le cas de la déforestation**, ne se situe plus dans l'identification de ses dynamiques et de ses causes ni dans les mesures à court, moyen et long terme à adopter pour maîtriser la déforestation mais plutôt dans l'élaboration et la mise en oeuvre de politiques publiques, et dans l'investissement financier correspondant, capables d'en finir avec un système extrêmement archaïque, enraciné et vicieux d'occupation et d'utilisation des ressources naturelles.

Le principal enjeu des **rapports de coopération** entre le Brésil et l'UE réside dans la mise en pratique d'un modèle de développement durable de fait.

RECOMMANDATIONS

Face à la problématique de l'environnement au Brésil, il est nécessaire **d'identifier des grands thèmes qui servent d'axes pour la coopération**; il faut aussi pouvoir compter sur des mécanismes appropriés pour coopérer avec efficacité dans la construction d'un modèle durable de développement.

Il est fondamental d'aider le gouvernement à se structurer en vue d'une **planification de l'usage du sol qui tienne compte des variables économiques, sociales et environnementales**, et en vue d'une régularisation foncière qui réponde aux nécessités du développement. Tous les biomes sont affectés, plus ou moins profondément selon les situations régionales, par ce problème dont les effets sont globaux.

La diversité des intérêts en jeu et des problèmes à résoudre implique qu'une plus large variété d'institutions gouvernementales doit être responsabilisée et prise en compte pour la coopération, et non pas seulement le Ministère de l'Environnement. Il convient donc d'étendre la coopération à d'autres secteurs gouvernementaux, à travers une stratégie institutionnelle transversale qui devra lui donner plus d'impact.

Bonne gouvernance et planification régionale

Dans ce contexte, on recommande que la coopération environnementale ait comme axe principal la "**Bonne gouvernance et planification régionale**" avec l'objectif de contribuer à ce que le gouvernement brésilien, à travers ses différentes instances et institutions, puisse développer des modèles de planification de l'usage du sol, de régularisation foncière et d'aménagement du territoire, comme outil stratégique pour trouver une productivité qui à la fois soit meilleure et implique un faible impact sur l'environnement, permettant un meilleur contrôle de la déforestation.

Cette coopération peut se faire par **l'assistance technique de la CE**, profitant de l'expérience européenne dans ce domaine. Cela permettrait d'élargir la liste des partenaires possibles au sein du gouvernement fédéral, comme par exemple, le Secrétariat au Patrimoine de l'Union, lié au Ministère du Plan, et qui est stratégique car il a parmi ses responsabilités l'administration du patrimoine immobilier de l'Union, qui est composé d'immeubles propres nationaux et de terrains de la marine, de zones de préservation permanente, de terres indiennes, de forêts nationales, de terres inoccupées (*terras devolutas*), de zones de frontière et de biens d'usage commun.

Une coopération axée sur la "Bonne gouvernance et la planification régionale" **permet d'appuyer différentes institutions et activités**, avec des actions pouvant être planifiées graduellement et avec continuité, de telle sorte qu'à la fin de 2006/2011 on puisse observer des résultats concrets.

PPG-7

En ce qui concerne le **Programme Pilote pour la Protection des Forêts Tropicales du Brésil (PPG-7)**, malgré les difficultés que montre le gouvernement pour lui définir des voies précises de consolidation, il existe différents éléments (comme le Séminaire National du PPG-7 organisé à Santarém) qui montrent un évident intérêt pour la continuation du programme. Autant les bailleurs de fonds que les bénéficiaires du programme attendent une définition politique et institutionnelle plus nette pour son avenir. Cependant, le PPG-7 présente une trajectoire de pionnier, avec sa longue expérience d'articulation entre acteurs et l'ensemble des actions réalisées tout au long de ces 15 dernières années, qui en font la base et la principale référence du gouvernement pour l'établissement du Programme *Amazônia Sustentável* (PAS).

Quelles que soient les orientations du gouvernement brésilien, il est important que la CE, surbase de sa longue participation dans le plus important programme qui existe en faveur des forêts tropicales d'un pays, maintienne les négociations avec le gouvernement brésilien pour la poursuite du PPG-7.

Axes et instruments pour des actions par rapport aux biomes

Sur base des graves problèmes de dégradation que ces biomes connaissent, l'**Amazonie**, le **Cerrado** et la **Mata Atlântica** sont proposés comme axes thématiques prioritaires pour appuyer des actions de

coopération. Des thèmes et des instruments spécifiques doivent être envisagés pour chacun de ces biomes, sur base de la spécificité de leurs problèmes et des processus en cours.

Amazonie

Pour l'Amazonie, l'axe principal de la coopération devrait rester le "**Contrôle de la déforestation**". La déforestation est étroitement liée à l'usage du feu, ce qui contribue à l'augmentation des émissions de gaz dans l'atmosphère; d'autre part, ces deux éléments affectent les ressources en eau. Ces problèmes ont comme origine commune l'absence d'aménagement du territoire et le manque de planification de l'usage du sol. Dans ce sens, la coopération thématique horizontale devrait choisir des thèmes consolidant les démarches de planification ainsi que l'amélioration des méthodes de production et de conservation. C'est en appuyant des actions qui vont dans ce sens que l'on favorisera l'impact sur la réduction de la pauvreté et sur la qualité de vie des populations bénéficiaires.

Les thèmes qui démontrent les plus gros besoins de coopération sont les suivants:

- Gestion forestière et certification;
- Monitoring et prévention des incendies de forêts;
- Technologie de récupération des zones dégradées;
- Gestion des ressources en eau;
- Gestion des Unités de Conservation et des Terres Indiennes.

Cerrado

Le Cerrado est un biome très important du point de vue économique et environnemental. Il subit une énorme pression à cause de l'expansion de la frontière agricole et de l'utilisation de sa végétation arborée comme source d'énergie pour le secteur sidérurgique (charbon de bois).

Pour ces raisons, la conservation du Cerrado devrait être l'objet d'une attention particulière, surtout à cause des effets que provoque son usage économique sur la biodiversité et autour des sources de certains des plus importants fleuves du pays. De plus, ce biome présente la possibilité d'agir au niveau de la séquestration de carbone, grâce à ses caractéristiques biotiques et climatiques.

Il s'agit dans le Cerrado essentiellement d'essayer d'équilibrer **les variables économique et environnementale**, comme axe de coopération. Il est important d'y appuyer les institutions de recherche, l'initiative privée, les pouvoirs publics locaux et la société civile dans le sens d'un partenariat pour la réalisation des actions prioritaires. Pour l'appui aux municipalités, beaucoup sont déjà organisées entre elles dans des associations qui en rassemblent parfois plus de 40. Cela permet un appui ciblé sur certaines régions, de manière mieux planifiée et plus cohérente, stimulant des résultats de manière plus concentrée, et facilitant leur suivi.

Les principales actions seraient les suivantes:

- Gestion des ressources en eau (récupération de la forêt de cette région, protection des sources, consolidation des processus participatifs de gestion des ressources en eau);
- Restauration des zones dégradées;
- Technologies favorisant l'utilisation des zones récupérées.

Mata Atlântica

La principale voie de coopération serait dans ce biome la **restauration de la Mata Atlântica**, ce qui signifie autant la systématisation d'expériences positives que l'appui ultérieur à des projets de restauration. Ici la coopération peut se réaliser à travers des appels d'offre et présente l'avantage de consolider le partenariat entre la société civile organisée, l'initiative privée, le gouvernement fédéral, et celui des Etats et municipalités.

La restauration de la Mata Atlântica recoupe les objectifs de trois grands traités internationaux:

Changement climatique/Protocole de Kyoto (séquestration du carbone), Convention de la Biodiversité et Lutte contre la Désertification.

Il est important de garantir que tous les Etats qui se trouvent dans ce biome puissent participer aux appels d'offres, afin d'assurer que l'ensemble des régions de forêt atlantique et leurs caractéristiques soient couvertes.

6.4. Annex 4: OECD (DAC) data for Brazil

Distribution of bilateral OECD Public Development aid per sector (2003 data) ⁴⁰

SECTORS	Bilateral PDA to Brazil in Million US\$ in 2003	%
Infrastructures and social services	165,7	35,53
non specified	68	14,58
Multisectoral destination	51,2	10,98
Education	47,7	10,23
Water distribution and decontamination	31,6	6,78
Health and population	31,3	6,71
Production	26,2	5,62
agriculture, forestry, fishing	23,2	4,97
Infrastructure and economic services	8,5	1,82
emergency aid	4,4	0,94
transport and communication	3,6	0,77
maufacturing industry, extractive industry, construction	2,5	0,54
Energy	2,1	0,45
trade, tourism	0,4	0,09
TOTAL	466,4	100,00

⁴⁰ The distribution of bilateral OECD Public Development aid per sector indicates the economic destination sector (i.e. the specific economic sector or social sector of the recipient country).

Distribution of bilateral OECD Public Development aid by donor (2003 data)

OECD countries	Total PDA	%
Japan	173,7	42,953
Germany	74,7	18,472
France	51,7	12,784
United States	33,6	8,3086
Netherlands	13,5	3,3383
United Kingdom	13,5	3,3383
Italy	8,8	2,1761
Canada	8,2	2,0277
Spain	7,1	1,7557
Switzerland	4,2	1,0386
Norway	3,9	0,9644
Belgium	3,8	0,9397
Sweden	2,1	0,5193
Austria	1,6	0,3956
Finland	1,5	0,3709
Luxemburg	1,2	0,2967
Australia	0,5	0,1236
Portugal	0,4	0,0989
New Zealand	0,2	0,0495
Greece	0,1	0,0247
Ireland	0,1	0,0247
Danemark	0	0
TOTAL	404,4	100

6.5. Annex 5 - insight into the cooperation priorities of major non-EU donors

Japan

The Japan-Brazil policy dialogue held in 2004 resulted in the identification of six priority areas for assistance: (1) the environment, (2) industry, (3) agriculture, (4) health, (5) social development, and (6) tripartite cooperation.

Based on this, the following were identified as priority development issues:

- (1) environmental conservation (the natural environment, including the preservation of biodiversity and efficient utilization of natural resources, and the urban environment, including air and water pollution countermeasures and waste disposal);
- (2) enhancing international competitiveness (improving infrastructure to raise productivity, promote SMEs, and encourage exports);
- (3) regional and social development to correct interregional inequalities (priority development and enhanced public safety in northeast and north Brazil), and;
- (4) promotion of tripartite cooperation (active implementation of third-country and collaborative training programs, promotion of the Japan-Brazil Partnership Program, and fuller use of third-country experts of Japanese descent).

The World Bank

The World Bank is currently financing 48 projects with a total commitment of \$4.2 billion. In addition, the World Bank Group's International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency are planning \$6 billion to \$10 billion in new investments during the four-year administration of President Lula.

The 2004-2007 CAS outlines a program which projects up to US\$7.5 billion of financing for Brazil. The main objectives are:

- 1) A more equitable Brazil: education will continue to be a key priority, with increasing involvement in secondary education and early childhood development. Support to social protection will be expanded through technical and financial support to programs such as the integrated cash transfer (Bolsa Família) and the youth employment program (Primeiro Emprego).
- 2) A more sustainable Brazil: better local services in urban and rural areas and careful management of Brazil's natural assets. A primary element of the planned program is support for increased access to basic services, such as water and sanitation, in rural and urban areas
- 3) a more Competitive Brazil: support to higher productivity and investment focus on more efficient infrastructure and competition regulation, a stronger financial sector, a modern innovation policy, and a more favourable environment for entrepreneurs, especially SMEs.

6.6. Annex 6 - Millenium development goals

Brazil Country Profile				
	1990	1995	2001	2002
1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<i>2015 target = halve 1990 \$1 a day poverty and malnutrition rates</i>			
Population below \$1 a day (%)	..	..	8.2	..
Poverty gap at \$1 a day (%)	..	..	2.1	..
Percentage share of income or consumption held by poorest 20%	..	..	2.4	..
Prevalence of child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	7.0	5.7	..	..
Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	..	12.0	10.0	9.0
2 Achieve universal primary education	<i>2015 target = net enrollment to 100</i>			
Net primary enrollment ratio (% of relevant age group)	86.4	89.7	96.5	..
Percentage of cohort reaching grade 5 (%)	71.7	70.8	..	..
Youth literacy rate (% ages 15-24)	91.8	94.1	94.2	..
3 Promote gender equality	<i>2005 target = education ratio to 100</i>			
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	..	..	103.1	..
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	102.9	102.8	103.3	..
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (%)	40.2	44.1	45.7	..
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	..	7.0	..	..
4 Reduce child mortality	<i>2015 target = reduce 1990 under 5 mortality by two-thirds</i>			
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	60.0	48.0	39.0	37.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	50.0	41.0	35.0	33.0
Immunization, measles (% of children under 12 months)	78.0	90.0	95.0	93.0
5 Improve maternal health	<i>2015 target = reduce 1990 maternal mortality by three-fourths</i>			
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..	260.0
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	71.9	87.6	..	..
6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<i>2015 target = halt, and begin to reverse, AIDS, etc.</i>			
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	0.5	..
Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of women ages 15-49)	..	76.7	..	..
Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	..	..	130.0	thousand
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	..	..	64.0	62.4
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	..	8.0	9.8
7 Ensure environmental sustainability	<i>2015 target = various (see notes)</i>			
Forest area (% of total land area)	65.6	..	63.0	..
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	4.2	4.4	6.7
GDP per unit of energy use (PPP \$ per kg oil equivalent)	5.8	6.6	7.1	..
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.4	1.6	1.8	..
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	83.0	..	87.0	..
Access to improved sanitation (% of population)	71.0	..	76.0	..
Access to secure tenure (% of population)	..	..	..	..
8 Develop a Global Partnership for Development	<i>2015 target = various (see notes)</i>			
Youth unemployment rate (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	6.7	11.4	17.9	..
Fixed line and mobile telephones (per 1,000 people)	65.0	93.4	385.1	423.8
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	3.1	17.3	62.9	74.8

Source: World Development Indicators database, April 2004

Note: In some cases the data are for earlier or later years than those stated.

Goal 1 targets: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Goal 2 target: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Goal 3 target: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.

Goal 4 target: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Goal 5 target: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Goal 6 targets: Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS. Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Goal 7 targets: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Goal 8 targets: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries. Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

INFORMES DEL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LOS OBJETIVOS DE DESARROLLO DEL MILENIO EN BRASIL

SISTEMATIZACION COMPARATIVA EFECTUADA POR PNUD

2002-2005

BRASIL – 2004- Objetivos y Metas propuestos	Situación Actual y Tendencias	Estimación de Cumplimiento	Desafíos y Prioridades	
1. Erradicar la Pobreza	▪ El 8.8% de la población vivía con menos de un dólar diario (PPP) en 1990. En 2000, el porcentaje se redujo a 4.7%, lo cual indica que Brasil se encuentra a solo	Na	Políticas Sugeridas en el informe	Costeo de las metas

<p>Extrema y el Hambre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducir a la mitad a la proporción de personas con ingresos menores a un dólar por día ▪ Reducir a la mitad la proporción de personas que sufren hambre 	<p>0.3 puntos porcentuales para alcanzar la meta de disminuir la pobreza en un 50%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sin embargo, tomando la disponibilidad de acceso al salario mínimo, medida usada para medir la pobreza de acuerdo con las políticas públicas brasileñas, existían en 2002 en el país 52.3 millones de pobres, es decir, personas que viven con menos de un salario mínimo per capita de ingreso familiar. Esto representa el 30.6% de la población. Entre 1992 a 2002 la incidencia de pobreza, basada en este criterio, disminuyó 9.1 puntos porcentuales, pasando de 39.7% a 30.6% respectivamente. ▪ Pese a estos avances, la brecha entre ricos y pobres se ha ensanchado, es decir que no se reflejaron mejoras en la equidad del ingreso. En 1992, el 20% de los más ricos poseían el 55.7% de los ingresos nacionales. En 1996, la cifra asciende a 55.8%, y en 2002 a 56.8%. ▪ El Coeficiente de Gini entre 1990 y 2002 se ha mantenido en 0.57, uno de los más altos del mundo. ▪ La desnutrición infantil ha disminuido cerca de un 70% entre 1975 y 1996, de 18.4% a 5.7%. Esta evolución se explica por el proceso de urbanización y las políticas de salud, saneamiento y distribución de alimentos implementadas en ese período. ▪ En el caso brasileño, como en otros países de la región, aunque la disponibilidad de alimentos es suficiente (3.002 calorías por persona), el desigual acceso de las personas a los alimentos –y no su disponibilidad- constituye el problema que se debe abordar para la disminución del hambre. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ La posibilidad de superar la pobreza está vinculada a la factibilidad de acceder a empleo decente y a la implementación de una estrategia integral de combate a la pobreza, destacándose iniciativas para eliminar el trabajo infantil y estimular la entrada de jóvenes en el mercado de trabajo luego de su formación educativa. ▪ Es importante el seguimiento y fortalecimiento de los programas ya establecidos (Programas Fome Zero y Bolsa-Familia) los cuales establecen como prioridad el combate al hambre, implementando diferentes políticas, como transferencias directas de ingresos para las familias, políticas estructurales de generación de empleo, acceso a servicios básicos, y medidas de emergencia para la distribución de alimentos a los grupos más vulnerables. ▪ Destaca la necesidad de seguir fortaleciendo las políticas de fortalecimiento de las economías locales, fortalecimiento de la agricultura familiar, acceso a créditos y asistencia técnica para agricultores. ▪ Se deben igualmente fortalecer los programas integrados de abastecimiento y seguridad alimentaria en las etapas de producción, distribución y consumo de alimentos. ▪ Continuar implementando programas de compra local de alimentos para programas municipales de alimentación, como merienda escolar, restaurantes populares, hospitales. ▪ Implementar huertas urbanas, asociadas a programas de educación alimentaria y nutricional. ▪ Incentivar funcionamiento de cocinas comunitarias y restaurantes populares públicos y redes de bancos de alimentos. 	<p>Na</p>
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<p>2. Alcanzar la educación básica universal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asegurar que todos los niños y niñas puedan terminar el ciclo completo de educación primaria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> La tasa de asistencia a la escolaridad básica en 2002 era de 93.8%. Existen, sin embargo, diferencias entre las regiones, siendo la región del nordeste la que presenta una tasa menor, de 91.6%. Los aspectos de calidad de la educación deben ser considerados. El 59% de los niños/as que completaron los primeros cuatro grados de escolaridad en 2001 no se desenvolvían adecuadamente en competencias básicas de lectura, y un 52% presentaba profundas deficiencias en matemáticas. Otro problema se refiere a las altas tasas de abandono escolar, las cuales eran de 8.7% en 2002. 	na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garantizar la sostenibilidad de la reforma educativa, asegurando la disponibilidad de los recursos financieros para su implementación. Implementar políticas que intenten aliviar el ingreso tardío. Asegurar una oferta educativa completa, incorporando medidas que permitan la permanencia de niños en la escuela mediante subsidios a las familias y/o alimentación pre-escolar y escolar Implementar campañas de información y programas que incentiven el alcance de la educación inicial 	Na
<p>3. Promover la igualdad entre los sexos y la autonomía de la mujer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminar la disparidad de género en la educación primaria y secundaria hasta el 2005 y en todos los demás niveles hasta el 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> La educación formal no constituye en Brasil un logro a conquistar en materia de igualdad de género. Las mujeres tienen comparativamente mayor escolarización que los hombres. La discriminación se observa en cambio en el mercado de trabajo, en el ámbito político, en la violencia familiar. Esto refiere a los patrones culturales dominantes, que atribuyen al hombre el papel de proveedor y a la mujer el del cuidado de la casa y la familia. Las desigualdades de género surgen, por lo tanto, de las construcciones socioculturales e históricas que transforman las diferencias de sexo en discriminación. Las desigualdades entre los sexos se reflejan principalmente en las remuneraciones salariales. Las mujeres con 4 años de estudios ganan el 81% del salario que reciben los hombres con la misma capacitación. Mujeres con 12 años de estudio, reciben el 63% del salario que reciben los hombres. En cuanto a la participación política, en el 2004 sólo el 9% de parlamentarias son mujeres (diputadas federales y senadoras). En tanto, en el 2002, sólo el 7.4% de gobernadoras son mujeres. 	na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> El indicador propuesto para evaluar esta meta sería insuficiente para evaluar la equidad de género. Las políticas de promoción de la igualdad de género deben incorporar iniciativas para la emancipación femenina en la economía, acceso a espacios políticos y posiciones de decisión. Fomentar políticas de apoyo a emprendimientos, microcréditos, titularidad de la tierra, documentación civil básica, los cuales están ya siendo implementados en el marco del Programa Nacional de la Secretaría Especial de Políticas para mujeres (SPM), órgano creado en 2003. Esta Secretaría se encuentra implementando los Programas de Prevención y Combate a la Violencia contra las mujeres, el de Promoción de la Autonomía Económica de las Mujeres en el Trabajo y el de Gestión de la Transversalidad de Género, los cuales deben seguir fortaleciéndose. Por constituir una de las áreas en que las desigualdades de género se manifiestan de manera marcada, el mundo del trabajo constituye un importante área a trabajar, lo cual está siendo implementado con el nuevo plan de gobierno: capacitación para el trabajo y generación de ingresos, promoción de la discusión sobre discriminación de género en el trabajo, establecimiento de nuevas líneas de crédito para mujeres agricultoras. 	Na

<p>4. Reducir en 2/3 la tasa mortalidad de menores de 5 años:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducir en 2/3 la tasa mortalidad de menores de 5 años: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ En 1990, por cada mil nacidos vivos 53,5 morían antes de cumplir 5 años. En 2002 ese número descendió a 33,7, indicando una reducción de 37,2%. ▪ En menores de un año, la reducción de la mortalidad fue de un 42,1%, la tasa descendió de 48,0 muertes por cada mil nacidos vivos a 27,8. ▪ Este descenso esta relacionado con los avances en condiciones de vida, el aumento del nivel educacional y la ampliación de cobertura de servicios de salud, como vacunación y otras medidas básicas de prevención y tratamiento de enfermedades y acceso a saneamiento. ▪ La eliminación del sarampión en los 90 constituye igualmente un positivo ejemplo del alcance de las políticas de salud 	na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ El énfasis en el combate a la mortalidad neonatal (4 primeras semanas de vida) es prioritario, para continuarla trayectoria de reducción de la mortalidad infantil. ▪ Igualmente, es necesario combatir las muertes por causas relacionadas con la pobreza, como infecciones, condiciones nutricionales y saneamiento del ambiente, especialmente en las regiones Norte y Nordeste. ▪ En el marco del proceso de ampliación de la atención y reorganización de los servicios de salud, la implementación de agentes comunitarios de salud y salud familiar es una iniciativa importante para lograr esta meta del milenio, ya que se realiza un acompañamiento y monitoreo de las condiciones de salud y nutrición de la población infantil. ▪ El Pacto Nacional para la Reducción de la Mortalidad Infantil es una iniciativa que igualmente apoyara en Brasil el cumplimiento de este objetivo, estableciendo líneas estratégicas de trabajo tales como promoción de nacimientos saludables, acompañamiento en nacimientos de riesgo y en el desarrollo infantil y promoción de la alimentación saludable. 	na
<p>5. Mejorar la salud materna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reducir la tasa de mortalidad materna en 3/4 partes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Se estima que la tasa de mortalidad materna ha sido de 75,3 por 1000 mil nacidos vivos en 2002, existiendo sin embargo un alto subregistro. ▪ Las principales causas de mortalidad materna son hipertensión arterial, infecciones post-parto y complicaciones relacionadas con aborto, siendo esta última la principal y mas severa, ya que igualmente se relaciona con demora en la consulta por atención. ▪ Otra preocupación esta relacionada con los embarazos de alto riesgo de adolescentes. En Brasil, el 22,4% del total de nacidos vivos es de madres de entre 15 a 19 años. 	na	<p>En el 2004 el gobierno, con la participación de consejos profesionales, centros sindicales, centros de estudio e investigación y organizaciones no gubernamentales, lanzo un Pacto Nacional para la Reducción de la Mortalidad Materna y Neonatal, con las siguientes prioridades:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Garantizar la realización de exámenes prenatales ▪ Garantizar la atención de mujeres y recién nacidos en todos los centros de salud, sin rehusar atenciones ni obligar a los pacientes a peregrinar por diferentes centros de salud. ▪ Cualificar e humanizar la atención al parto, aborto legal y consecuencias de aborto inseguro. ▪ Expandir la oferta de exámenes de laboratorios. ▪ Incluir asistencias pediátricas neonatales y obstétricas en los servicios de atención de urgencia (SAMU) ▪ Priorizar la capacitación y educación permanente de 	Na

			todos los profesionales involucrados en la atención obstétrica y neonatal.	
<p>6. Combatir el VIH/SIDA, la malaria y otras enfermedades</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Haber detenido e iniciado la reversión de la propagación del VIH/SIDA en el 2015. ▪ Reducir la incidencia de malaria y otras enfermedades graves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ En 1998 existían en Brasil 18,7 personas infectadas por cada 100 mil habitantes. En 2002, esa tasa disminuyó en un 31%-de 18,7 a 12,8 entre 1998 y 2002 ▪ La tendencia inicialmente indicaba que la epidemia afectaba en su mayoría a homosexuales, hemofílicos y usuarios de drogas intravenosas, sin embargo actualmente afecta indiscriminadamente a hombres y mujeres. La transmisión heterosexual ha pasado de 17,4% en 1980-1991, a 56,1% en 2002. ▪ Brasil es uno de los pocos países de América Latina que garantiza el tratamiento antiretroviral, ya que es productor de drogas no patentadas a bajo costo. Esta estrategia permitió reducir la mortalidad. El programa brasilero para el control del VIH/SIDA es reconocido mundialmente. De 400 mil personas que tienen acceso a medicamentos antiretrovirales en el mundo, 140 mil viven en Brasil. ▪ La malaria se encuentra concentrada en la Amazonia Legal, en donde se registra el 99% de los casos. Luego de la implementación del Plan de Control de la Malaria en el 200, se logro un avance en el control de la epidemia. De 637 mil exámenes positivos de en 1999, se paso a 349 mil en el 2002. ▪ Brasil esta entre los 22 países más afectados en el mundo por la Tuberculosis. Se ha logrado, sin embargo, una lenta reducción de su incidencia. Entre 1990 y 2002 se paso de 51,8 casos por cada 100 mil habitantes, a 44,6 casos. En el 2002, 58% de los casos de tuberculosis detectados habían sido curados. 	na	<p>De acuerdo al Plan Estratégico del Programa Brasilero para el Control del VIH/SIDA, las prioridades para lograr esta meta son:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Garantizar el acceso universal a antiretrovirales y a medicamentos para enfermedades oportunistas. ▪ Ampliar el acceso al diagnostico laboratorial de VIH/SIDA, aumentando en un 150% el número de tests realizados. ▪ Ampliar el acceso de gestantes expuestas a VIH/SIDA al diagnostico y tratamiento adecuados. ▪ Promover la salud sexual y reproductiva, y la adopción de prácticas sexuales seguras. ▪ Aumentar el número de preservativos ofrecidos, elevando a 90% el uso de los mismos. ▪ En cuanto a la Malaria, la estrategia a seguir por el Programa Nacional de Control de la Malaria (PNM) es el aumento del diagnóstico laboratorial precoz, y la vigilancia para la prevención y control de la enfermedad, a través del apoyo a la organización de servicios locales de salud para el diagnóstica y tratamiento de la enfermedad, capacitación de los recursos humanos, educación para la salud mediante programas de comunicación y movilización social, control selectivo de vectores y monitoreo. ▪ En cuanto a la tuberculosis, el Programa Nacional del control de esta enfermedad recomienda la necesidad de integrar el control de esta enfermedad como a atención básica, incluyéndola en el programa de agentes comunitarios de salud. Se enfatiza la necesidad de lograr el involucramiento de las comunidades, organizaciones de base y organismos internacionales y nacionales en el combate a esta enfermedad, para reducir la mortalidad y transmisión. Para ello se requiere expandir el tratamiento supervisado, elevar la detección anual y realizar vigilancia epidemiológica. 	na

<p>7. Asegurar un medio ambiente sostenible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Haber logrado en el 2015 que todas las políticas y programas del país hayan integrado los principios del desarrollo sostenible y se haya revertido la pérdida de recursos naturales ambientales. ▪ Reducir en 2/3 la proporción de la población sin acceso al agua potable y saneamiento ▪ Haber mejorado considerablemente la vida de por lo menos 100 millones de habitantes de tugurios 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Entre 1994 y 2001 la media anual de deforestación ha sido de 17,6 mil kilómetros cuadrados en la Amazonía Brasileira. ▪ El 8,49% del territorio nacional esta protegido como reserva natural, siendo Brasil uno de los países de mayor biodiversidad en el mundo, ya que alberga el 30% de las áreas de forestación tropical en el mundo. Entre 1990 y 2000 el porcentaje de áreas protegidas se elevo en un 22%. ▪ La proporción de población con acceso a agua tratada (abastecida por red) paso de 88,3% en 1992 a 91,3% en 2002 en áreas urbanas. En áreas rurales la cobertura de agua abastecida por red fue de 12,3% en 1992 y 22,7% en 2002. El acceso a agua de pozo o vertiente en la zona rural fue de 76,2% en 1992 y 80,6% en 2002. ▪ El acceso a saneamiento (fosa séptica o red) en zonas urbanas ha sido de 65,9% en 1992 y 74,9% en 2002. En zona rural, de 10,3% y 16,0% respectivamente, lo cual indica una situación desfavorable en materia de saneamiento en zonas rurales. ▪ La población que habita en asentamientos precarios ("favelas") a crecido de 3,1% de la población total en 1991 a 4,3% en 2000, periodo en que a media de crecimiento poblacional fue solo de 1,6%. En el Censo del 2000 se registraron 1,7 millones de viviendas localizadas en ese tipo de asentamientos precarios, abarcando a 6,6 millones de personas. 	<p>na</p>	<p>Se han establecido ya las prioridades para el logro de este objetivo, a partir de los siguientes programas a los que el gobierno dará continuidad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programa Nacional de Forestación y manejo sostenible de recursos naturales, para la promoción de plantación y conservación de bosques y vegetación. ▪ Programa de Conservación y Recuperación de los Biomas Brasileiros, para la implantación de corredores ecológicos. ▪ Programa de Conservación, Uso Sustentable y Recuperación de la Biodiversidad, para la conservación de 141 especies de fauna amenazadas de extinción y recuperación de animales retirados de su hábitat natural. ▪ Programa de Cambio Climático y medio Ambiente, que contempla el fomento a proyectos de utilización de bio-combustibles y fuentes alternativas de energía renovable. ▪ En referencia a agua y saneamiento, se prevé Instituir una política nacional de Saneamiento Ambiental que de prioridad a la asignación de recursos y planificación estratégica para abordar este problema, aumentando el acceso de la población a servicios de calidad de abastecimiento de agua y saneamiento. ▪ En referencia a las condiciones de vida de habitantes de tugurios, entre 2004-2017 se implementaran diferentes programas para la mejora de la habitabilidad y saneamiento de asentamientos. Igualmente, se implementaran el programas de viviendas de interés social, créditos y subsidios para viviendas, y proyectos de apoyo a medida preventivas de desastres naturales que puedan afectar a viviendas y asentamientos 	<p>Na</p>
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ASSESSMENT OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF MEETING MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

MERCOSUR COUNTRIES AND CHILE REPORTS 2000-2005

Millennium Development Goals ⁴¹	Extreme Poverty		Education	Gender Equality	Child Mortality	Maternal Health	HIV/AIDS	Environmental Sustainability	Global Partnerships
	Poverty	Hunger							
Argentina									..
Brazil									..
Chile									..
Paraguay									
Uruguay ⁴²									..

LIKELY

POTENTIALLY

UNLIKELY

⁴¹ Projections based on the Millennium Development Goals' Country Reports, in consultation with country teams. Check the reports at <http://www.undp.org/rblac/mdg>
 Status: 21 completed reports. 4 ongoing reports: Ecuador, Belize, Suriname, and Trinidad & Tobago. Note: Panama's MDGs Report does not provide projections.

⁴² National MDGs Report coordinated by the government. Translated from Spanish "idóneo, potencial, remoto"

.. Indicates no data available

FUENTE: UNDP: www.undp.org/rblac/mdg/CountrycomparisonsJune24.doc

6.7. Annex 7 - insight into the cooperation priorities of EU Member States

GERMANY

Together with Bolivia and Peru, Brazil is a focus of German development cooperation with South America. The total volume of German bilateral commitments to Brazil to date is €464.0 million for technical cooperation (in the strict sense) and €797.3 million for financial cooperation, making a grand total of €1,261.3 million. According to the OECD-ranking, Germany is the second donor after Japan, and followed by France. German development cooperation with Brazil began in 1963, that is, 43 years ago.

In 2001 was started the concentration of German development cooperation, by reducing the number of focal areas and by grouping projects into programmes.

Priority areas of cooperation

The bilateral cooperation is presently focused on the following priority areas:

1. Environmental Protection and Management of Natural Resources
2. Integrated Regional Development in Disadvantaged Regions.

1. Environmental Protection and Management of Natural Resources

In this priority area, German development cooperation is engaged in 2 Programmes:

- Preservation and Sustainable Management of Tropical Rainforests (PPG7 Pilot Programme, Amazon and *Mata Atlantica*); and
- Energy and Urban-Industrial Environmental Management.

Since 1992, German Government has contributed more than € 271 million to the PPG7, and is therefore the major donor to Brazil in this area.

2. Integrated Regional Development in Disadvantaged Regions

In this priority area, German cooperation is concentrated in the northeast region, where it supports implementation of Brazils Poverty Reduction Programme "*Fome Zero*".

Beyond its two priority areas, German development cooperation supports Brazil's efforts to cooperate with other countries in its international programme to combat sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS.

The German-Brazilian **government negotiations** on financial and technical cooperation take place every two years. The last ones were in Bonn from August 30 to 31, in 2005.

Germany committed to provide fresh money amounting to €38.5 million for financial and technical cooperation in the 2005/2006 biennium. In addition, €22.23 million were reprogrammed. Additional funds for the tropical forest programme and for renewable energies/energy efficiency could be made available in the next budget year depending on budgetary availability. The Brazilian side committed to provide at least an equivalent amount of national resources.

Next Bilateral Negotiations on Technical and Financial Cooperation will be held in Brasília in 2007, and Consultations will take place in Brasília in 2006.

Other instruments of German development cooperation:

A variety of German institutions and organizations (religious organisations, political foundations, DEG, DED, InWent, CIM, the Senior Expert Service, the DAAD, and the private sector) are engaged in cooperation programmes in Brazil, for which they receive BMZ-funding beyond the aforementioned amount.

Finally, the German government contributes to the cooperation programmes implemented by **multilateral organisations**, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, UN organisations and the EU. In 2003, the German share in net ODA disbursements by multilateral organisations for Brazil was €49.2 million.

Since 2005, BMZ has been analyzing a new development policy approach for so-called “**anchor countries**”, which are large middle income countries with an outstanding economic and political position in their region and important actors in global governance processes. A country study for Brazil commissioned by BMZ in the light of this new concept has not yet been concluded. In the medium term, this approach could lead to a new orientation for German development cooperation with Brazil.

SPAIN

Uma parceria estratégica pelo desenvolvimento e contra a pobreza.

Ao longo dos últimos anos se produziu um **crecente aumento das relações bilaterais hispano-brasileiras** em todos os âmbitos, incluindo o da cooperação para o desenvolvimento. Este aumento das relações bilaterais tem uma enorme importância no contexto regional, considerando que o Brasil completa a ideia de iberoamerica que é um país chave no processo de integração do continente americano. O crescimento da cooperação internacional ao desenvolvimento como Brasil o converteu atualmente num **país preferente** para a Cooperação Espanhola, de acordo com o Plano Diretor 2005 – 2008. A ajuda oficial ao desenvolvimento (**AOD**) bilateral neta da Espanha a este país no 2004 ascendeu a **7.458.633 euros**. Nos próximos anos a Cooperação Espanhola tem o desafio de consolidar seus programas em Brasil, concentrando seus recursos nas regiões do país com os índices de desenvolvimento mais baixos.

Ainda mais, a Espanha se integra a duas iniciativas impulsionadas pelo Governo brasileiro junto a outros governos no seio da ONU: o Grupo de Alto Nível sobre Mecanismos Alternativos de Financiamento do Desenvolvimento; e a Iniciativa contra a Fome e a Pobreza. A Espanha manifestou igualmente seu interesse por associar o Brasil às reflexões sobre a cooperação internacional com países de renda média que tem bolsões importantes de pobreza.

A Agência Espanhola de Cooperação Internacional (**AECI**), adscrita ao Ministério de Assuntos Exteriores e de Cooperação, é o órgão executivo e de gestão da política espanhola de cooperação internacional para o desenvolvimento – sem prejuízo das competências designadas a outros Departamentos ministeriais. Para desenvolver suas funções, a AECI conta com diversas unidades no exterior, organicamente adscritas às Embaixadas, como os Escritórios Técnicos de Cooperação, encarregados de coordenar e executar os recursos da Cooperação Espanhola na sua demarcação, e de colaborar com os programas e projetos

impulsados pelas outras Administrações públicas ou por outros atores de cooperação internacional para o desenvolvimento. A principal interlocutora da AECI no Brasil é a Agencia Brasileira de Cooperação (ABC).

O **marco normativo** da cooperação bilateral entre Espanha e Brasil está recolhido em acordos como o Convênio Básico de Cooperação Científica e Tecnológica de 1989 ou o Tratado Geral de Cooperação e Amizade de 1992. A atual estratégia de cooperação está recolhida na Acta da III Reunião da Comissão Mixta Hispano-Brasileira de Cooperação para o período 2003-2007, assinada em Madri em julho de 2003. Outrossim, em novembro de 2003, foi assinado o Plano de Parceria Estratégica com Brasil, que confirma a vontade da Espanha e o Brasil de, entre outros compromissos, impulsar ainda mais a cooperação; e em janeiro de 2005, foi assinada a Declaração de Brasília sobre a Consolidação Estratégica entre Espanha e Brasil, que estabelece mecanismos de execução e seguimento dos objetivos e projetos previstos no Plano de Parceria Estratégica.

A **estratégia conjunta de cooperação** prevista pela Ata da III Reunião da Comissão Mixta baseia-se nas Metas de Desenvolvimento do Milênio estabelecidas pelas Nações Unidas, e nas prioridades de desenvolvimento formuladas pelos governos do Brasil e da Espanha. Esta estratégia, que busca acompanhar as políticas sócio-económicas de reformas impulsionadas pelo governo brasileiro, tem como objetivo principal lutar contra a pobreza extrema, promovendo a igualdade de oportunidades entre mulheres e homens, assim como a inclusão social, além de um desenvolvimento sustentável e o respeito à diversidade cultural. A área de ação prioritária para a Cooperação Espanhola no Brasil é o Nordeste, onde se concentra um bolsão de pobreza de mais de 50 milhões de pessoas; e, em consequência, é um dos objetivos principais das políticas sociais do atual governo brasileiro. Além de assinalar as ações levadas a cabo pelos distintos atores da Cooperação Espanhola, a Ata da III Comissão Mista estabelece as seguintes **prioridades** para o período 2003-2007:

- Cobertura das necessidades sociais básicas, especialmente alfabetização e seguridade alimentar.
- Investimento no ser humano, mediante o desenvolvimento de programas de educação, capacitação e desenvolvimento da cultura.
- Desenvolvimento de infraestruturas e promoção do tecido económico e empresarial, com especial ênfase nos setores de pesca e turismo sustentáveis, e mediante o instrumento do microcrédito.
- Defesa do meio ambiente e desenvolvimento sustentável da biodiversidade.
- Fomento da participação cidadã, desenvolvimento institucional, promoção e garantia dos direitos humanos e bom governo.

A continuação se relacionam os principais **programas e projetos** da Cooperação Espanhola com o Brasil:

- Desenvolvimento gerencial do Governo Federal Brasileiro, pretende melhorar as capacidades gerenciais de diversos coletivos da Administração Pública Federal brasileira, especialmente dos gestores de programas sociais. Numa primeira fase tem como contraparte a Escola Nacional de Administração Pública (ENAP); e a continuação está previsto iniciar um projeto de fortalecimento do Ministério de Desenvolvimento Social brasileiro.

- Soberania alimentar. Entre outras atividades, se apoia a organização do “Seminário Internacional sobre Seguro de Emergência e Seguro Agrícola” celebrado em Porto Alegre em junho-julho de 2005.
- Oferta formativa. Nos últimos anos vem incrementando de forma muito significativa o volume de ajudas e de cursos de formação, financiados pela Cooperação Espanhola, oferecidos ao Brasil. Inclui programas como os de Formação Técnica Especializada (até outubro de 2005, 70 cursos, seminários e jornadas); Bolsas MAEC-AECI (mais de 80 bolsas a formados brasileiros para o curso 2005-2006); Cooperação Interuniversitária (no ano 2004, o Brasil participou em 10 projetos realizados em colaboração com universidades espanholas); Leitorados da AECI (numa dezena de universidades brasileiras e com perspectivas de criar novas vagas); Fundação Carolina (no ano 2003 participaram 10 profissionais brasileiros no Programa de Visitantes e 44 no Programa de Bolsas).
- Erradicação do Analfabetismo. Está terminando-se de negociar um projeto entre a AECI, o Ministério de Educação e Ciência da Espanha, o Ministério de Educação brasileiro, a Secretaria de Acuicultura e Pesca, e a Organização de Estados Ibero-Americanos. Pretende-se utilizar a bem-sucedida experiência da Cooperação Espanhola no âmbito da educação de adultos e alfabetização através dos Programas PAEBA desenvolvidos em vários países de América Latina; e está prevista uma experiência piloto de alfabetização de pescadores artesanais na vacia média do rio São Francisco (Bahia).

- Proteção de coletivos em situação de maior vulnerabilidade. Mediante o Programa de Preservação do Patrimônio e das Escolas Oficinas em Iberoamérica, em cujo marco existem duas escolas oficinas em João Pessoa e Salvador de Bahia, que formam a jovens em ofícios vinculados a restauração do patrimônio histórico, ao mesmo tempo em que lhes oferecem uma educação complementar (básica e de alfabetização), além de uma ajuda mensal durante o período de formação. O grau de inserção dos jovens que ingressam nas oficinas escolas é muito alto atualmente, em torno de 75% frente ao êxito do programa, estamos estudando a possibilidade de abrir novas escolas oficinas em outros lugares do país.

Outro projeto neste âmbito é o de apoio à Aliança para o Desenvolvimento Humano e Cultural da Comunidade de Candeal, em Salvador (Bahia), que busca melhorar as condições educativas dos meninos pré-escolares frente a sua posterior entrada na educação básica.

- Promoção do tecido econômico e empresarial, com projetos como os de Desenvolvimento Sustentável do Turismo no Parque Nacional da Serra da Capivara (Piauí) e no Extremo Litoral Oeste (Ceará), mediante atividades de formação e capacitação, melhora de infraestruturas (serviços de água, coleta de lixo e eletricidade), o assessoramento técnico para planejamento e gestão. Estamos estudando um terceiro projeto similar no Delta do Parnaíba (Piauí). Outro projeto neste setor é o de desenvolvimento da pesca artesanal no Maranhão, que pretende melhorar as condições de vida das comunidades pesqueiras desta zona.
- Meio Ambiente. Estamos identificando um projeto de Desenvolvimento do Ecoturismo na ilha de Marajó (Pará), no marco do programa ARAUCÁRIA XXI da Cooperação Espanhola, e outro tri-nacional (Brasil, Argentina e Paraguai) para o desenvolvimento sustentável do Bosque Atlântico do Alto Paraná. Também se estão realizando ações de cooperação técnica no campo da gestão de recursos hídricos (Memorando de Entendimento entre os Ministérios do Meio Ambiente de ambos países de dezembro de 2004).

- Outras ações da Cooperação Espanhola destacáveis incluem as de cooperação ao desenvolvimento cultural do Brasil, e do fomento do setor da indústria cultural brasileira, ou a criação em Salvador de Bahia do Fundo para o Desenvolvimento do coletivo de Mulheres a Afro-descendentes.

A cooperação descentralizada, realizada pelas Comunidades Autônomas (governos regionais) e as entidades locais - como municípios e províncias - espanholas, adquiriu uma importância muito significativa, alcançando entorno de um terço do total da AOD da Cooperação Espanhola. Várias comunidades autônomas apóiam numerosos projetos de cooperação em diferentes regiões do Brasil, principalmente no setor de cobertura de necessidades sociais básicas.

Espanha também desenvolve sua estratégia de cooperação com o Brasil através da **cooperação multilateral** de diversos organismos internacionais, financiando programas dos quais participa Brasil, como os da Organização Internacional do Trabalho (OIT), Organização dos Estados Americanos (OEA), Organização Panamericana da Saúde (OPS) ou a Organização dos Estados Iberoamericanos para a Ciência, a Cultura e a Educação (OEI), assim como da Comunidade Iberoamericana de Nações.

A Cooperação não Governamental espanhola também é crescente, e a AECI colabora por sua vez com as ONG's brasileiras, tais como a Cruz Vermelha Brasileira no Maranhão, a Pastoral da Criança - recentemente premiada com o 1º Prêmio de Direitos Humanos "Rey de España", outorgado com caráter bienal pelo Defensor da Comunidade e a Universidad de Alcalá de Henares, por seu trabalho na luta contra a mortalidade infantil e a melhora das condições de vida das mães e gestantes no Brasil.

FINLAND

Prioridade é agregar valor

Em seus esforços para elevar a qualidade e eficiência do desenvolvimento de cooperação, a Finlândia está direccionando a maior parte dos fundos operacionais de desenvolvimento de cooperação para o fortalecimento da cooperação bilateral. O Brasil, infelizmente, não está entre os países parceiros de desenvolvimento de cooperação da Finlândia. Isto porque a Finlândia deverá aumentar o auxílio financeiro para os países mais pobres (LDCs), dando preferência aos parceiros de longo prazo (Nicarágua, Nepal, Vietname, Tanzânia, Quênia, Moçambique, Zâmbia e Etiópia). São estas as nações que irão compartilhar o aumento total do fundo. O governo da Finlândia decidiu, ainda, aumentar os fundos para a cooperação com os países da África Sub-Sahariana.

Devido ao fato de que o Brasil não é um dos países parceiros de longa da Finlândia na cooperação, a maioria das actividades no país consiste de projectos em pequenas instalações administradas pela Embaixada da Finlândia, bem como no apoio financeiro do governo finlandês a projectos de ONGs finlandesas operando em território brasileiro. O apoio financeiro se dá na forma de pequenos empréstimos, de doações feitas pelo Ministério das Relações Exteriores da Finlândia e via Fundos para Cooperação Técnica e Científica.

A Finlândia dá preferência a projectos em áreas onde acredita ter conhecimentos, e nas quais possa agregar valor, como, por exemplo, boa governação, direccionamento da lei, educação e Tecnologia da Informação. Desta forma, a Finlândia seleccionou três áreas temáticas de cooperação: Género e Criança, Povos Indígenas e Meio Ambiente. A cooperação se dá

principalmente com ONGs locais, de qualquer região do país, mas a preferência é por projectos executados nas áreas mais pobres, bem como em regiões que abriguem povos indígenas.

Actualmente, a Finlândia tem apenas um grande projecto (em cooperação com o PNUD) no Brasil, conhecido como Puxirum, no Amazonas. O objectivo deste projecto é criar, testar e disseminar um modelo de desenvolvimento sustentável também aplicável para a conservação e desenvolvimento sustentável das reservas extractivistas no Pará. Trata-se de um projecto com prazo de quatro anos, iniciado em 2002, cujo orçamento total é de 2,41 milhões de euros.

Entre outras actividades de cooperação da Finlândia no Brasil, 14 pequenos projectos foram iniciados em 2004, com financiamento total de 150.000 euros. Os recursos para 2005 também somam 150.000 euros. Em 2003, as actividades de apoio para ONGs finlandesas operando no Brasil tiveram um orçamento de 306.500 euros. Para o futuro, a tendência é da Finlândia seguir financiando pequenos projectos da Embaixada do país, bem como apoiando financeiramente ONGs finlandesas que operam no Brasil.

Estratégia geral da política de cooperação

A política de desenvolvimento da Finlândia está baseada nos seguintes documentos:

Resolução do Governo sobre a Política de Desenvolvimento (Fevereiro de 2004): define o desenvolvimento da política de cooperação durante o mandato do actual governo. O programa de política desenvolvimento compromete a Finlândia com a Declaração dos Objectivos do Milénio das Nações Unidas e com seu objectivo central, a erradicação da pobreza abjecta.

A decisão sobre a Operacionalização dos objectivos da Política do Desenvolvimento na Cooperação de Desenvolvimento Internacional da Finlândia (Fevereiro de 2001): identifica medidas para um futuro aprimoramento de práticas de desenvolvimento de cooperação, e esclarece sobre o critério para a selecção de países parceiros e de instrumentos de cooperação.

A política da Finlândia em Relações com os Países em Desenvolvimento (Outubro de 1998): permeia o papel do desenvolvimento da cooperação como uma parte significativa da política externa da Finlândia e confirma os objectivos de desenvolvimento político da Finlândia

O princípio da decisão da Cooperação do Desenvolvimento da Finlândia (Setembro de 1996): estabelece quais são os principais objectivos da cooperação de desenvolvimento da Finlândia, os meios de alcança-los e os canais de cooperação.

FRANCE

O Brasil é o primeiro parceiro da França na América Latina no que se refere à cooperação técnica, científica e cultural. Os eixos prioritários da cooperação franco-brasileira foram definidos pela terceira Comissão Geral França-Brasil, assinada entre os Governos de ambos os países em Julho de 2003. Essa cooperação caracteriza-se por uma forte parceria e pelo co-financiamento das acções pelas instituições brasileiras.

O departamento de Cooperação e Acção Cultural da Embaixada da França no Brasil é encarregado da realização dessa cooperação. Os programas são co-executados com

instituições francesas e organizações não governamentais (ONGs) em estreita cooperação com as instituições nacionais. Esse departamento contou com um orçamento de 4,5 milhões de Euros em 2004 para os seguintes sectores: cooperação técnica; cooperação universitária e científica; cooperação audiovisual, linguística, educativa e cultural.

Além da Embaixada no Brasil, o Ministério das Relações Exteriores da França (MAE) possui uma representação de nível regional: a delegação pela cooperação regional no Cone Sul – Brasil, baseada em Santiago, no Chile. Ela actua nos domínios técnico, científico e cultural. O orçamento da delegação francesa para o Cone Sul – Brasil no sector técnico é de 15.940 Euros, de um total de 31.940 Euros (valores referentes a 2004) previstos para o Brasil. De maneira geral, os programas da cooperação técnica via MAE têm contrapartida de 50% de parceiros brasileiros.

Já a Missão para a Cooperação Não Governamental (MCNG) é o departamento do MAE que estuda e co-financia projectos realizados por ONGs francesas e colectividades territoriais (regiões, departamentos, cidades). A MCNG financia seis ONGs brasileiras, no momento, com um montante de 660.000 Euros destinados ao Brasil em 2004.

Outras instituições francesas que actuaem no Brasil são o Ministério das Finanças (MINEFI), a Agência Francesa de Desenvolvimento (AFD) e o Fundo Francês para o Meio-Ambiente Mundial (FFEM). Apenas o FFEM mantém três projectos em andamento, perfazendo um total plurianual de 4,56 milhões de Euros investidos no Brasil.

Modalidades de cooperação

As acções de cooperação França-Brasil distribuem-se em diferentes sectores:

- *Desenvolvimento económico e meio-ambiente*: desenvolvimento sustentável e meio-ambiente; desenvolvimento urbano; agricultura sustentável e novos mercados;
- *Desenvolvimento social e cooperação educacional*: saúde - AIDS, gestão hospitalar, vigilância sanitária;
- *Cooperação institucional*: modernização do estado; direito e justiça; ordenamento territorial;
- *Apoios a processos de monação tecnológica (pesquisa / empresas)*;
- *Cooperação Não Governamental*: economia solidária; nova urbanidade; nova ruralidade; diplomacia não governamental; pequena agricultura; serviços urbanos; saúde; desenvolvimento comunitário; cidadania,

Alguns programas atendem a focos regionais específicos, destacando-se a Organização do Tratado de Cooperação Amazónica (OTCA); a Delegação Francesa Cone Sul – Brasil e a Cooperação Transfronteiriça: Amapá – Guiana Francesa.

IRELAND

Financiando projectos

A Irlanda não possui um programa bilateral de assistência com o Brasil. Os fundos destinados à sociedade civil são doados por intermédio de projectos nas áreas de educação, redução de pobreza, direitos humanos e capacitação. Quem define as prioridades é o *Development Cooperation Ireland* (DCI), ou Gerência de Desenvolvimento e Cooperação, do Ministério das Relações Exteriores da Irlanda. As áreas prioritárias são definidas pelo DCI tendo como referência a Declaração dos Objectivos do Milénio das Nações Unidas. O programa do DCI teve na África sub-saariana o seu mais forte foco geográfico. Em Março de

2003, Timor Leste tornou-se o primeiro país fora da África sub-saariana beneficiado pelo programa.

O DCI trabalha em parceria directa com os países beneficiados, outros patrocinadores, organizações multi-laterais, ONGs e missionários.

Tomando-se como referência o ano de 2003, os projectos mais importantes desenvolvidos no Brasil são os seguintes:

- *Micro Projectos (In-country Micro Projects Scheme)*: administrado pela Embaixada da Irlanda, o foco do programa são projectos de desenvolvimento de pequena escala, com prazo de execução de até três anos. Em 2003, as acções se concentraram na região amazónica e tiveram um investimento de 51.576 Euros.
- *Direitos Humanos e Democratização (Human Rights & Democratisation Scheme)*: orçamento de 212.333 Euros
- *Programas de co-financiamento com ONGs* : orçamento de 100.000 Euros
- *Programa de Fundos Multi-Anual*: orçamento de 31.750 Euros
- *Fundos para Projectos de Missionários*: orçamento de 46.945 Euros

Esses últimos projectos são administrados através do DCI em colaboração com organizações locais com ligações com a Irlanda. O tipo dos projectos de cooperação varia de fundos doados em uma única parcela a fundos multi-anuais.

O investimento total em projectos de cooperação da Irlanda no Brasil em 2003 foi de 442.604 Euros.

ITALY

Laços de união continuam a ser fortes

A Itália e o Brasil mantêm uma tradição de longa data em relação à cooperação económica e industrial. No entanto, o PIB brasileiro é considerado de nível médio, e sendo assim, o país não recebe o chamado *commodity aid*. O auxílio bilateral, portanto, restringe-se, actualmente, a participações financeiras.

A Itália actua em diferentes frentes, tais como cooperação multilateral e bilateral, programas bilaterais (os quais podem ser executados por terceiros), co-financiamento entre ONGs e cooperação descentralizada. Em torno de 60% da ajuda proveniente do país é direccionada às organizações multilaterais, tais como o Banco Mundial, a ONU, entre outros. As ONGs italianas registradas no Ministério das Relações Exteriores recebem co-financiamentos para desenvolver projectos de cooperação.

O orçamento actual do governo italiano para iniciativas de cooperação bilaterais e multilaterais é de cerca de 18 milhões de Euros. Já o co-financiamento de ONGs inclui actualmente 36 projectos em fase de implementação, totalizando 28 milhões de Euros.

A cooperação descentralizada, em que autoridades regionais, provinciais e municipais italianas financiam colaborações e parcerias com entidades brasileiras, é uma característica italiana única e inovadora. Entretanto, não existem dados disponíveis sobre o total da contribuição financeira italiana canalizada por meio desse tipo de cooperação.

Estratégia geral

As políticas de desenvolvimento apoiadas pelo governo italiano se referem e incluem as directrizes e os princípios de cooperação para o desenvolvimento bilateral e multilateral (ONU, Banco Mundial, OCSE e União Europeia). A Itália apoia a Declaração dos Objectivos do Milénio, aprovada em 2000 pela Assembleia Geral da ONU, e adota como sua prioridade principal seguir as oito metas nela estabelecidas: erradicação da pobreza, educação primária universal, promoção da igualdade entre os sexos, redução da mortalidade infantil, melhoria da saúde das mães, combate ao HIV/AIDS, à malária e a outras doenças, garantia da sustentabilidade ambiental e desenvolvimento de parcerias globais visando o progresso.

A cooperação italiana no Brasil concentra-se em cinco áreas:

- *Redução da pobreza nas áreas urbanas*: os estados do Nordeste (principalmente a Bahia), Minas Gerais e Distrito Federal abrigam projectos sobre erradicação da pobreza e exclusão social de crianças e mulheres;
- *Protecção e reabilitação ambiental*: a região Amazónica inclui um programa de prevenção e controle de incêndios; o programa para a protecção da biodiversidade é implementado em diferentes ecossistemas em risco dentro de uma mesma região;
- *Educação*: educação primária, treinamento profissional e capacitação de professores;
- *Desenvolvimento rural*;
- *Governança*: intervenção nas áreas social e da saúde.

Perspectivas

A Itália está comprometida a continuar a apoiar estratégias para a redução da pobreza em áreas urbanas e a co-financiar projectos de ONGs no Brasil. Negociações sobre a renovação do financiamento do Programa Ribeira Azul estão em andamento, enquanto que os programas bilaterais de biodiversidade e de prevenção e controle de incêndios na região amazónica provavelmente serão prorrogados.

PORTUGAL

Laços históricos sempre fortes

As actividades de cooperação com o Brasil são encaradas pelo Governo de Portugal como um desenvolvimento natural dos contactos e intercâmbios existentes entre entidades dos dois países – sejam públicas ou privadas –, nos mais variados domínios, propiciados pelas afinidades históricas, culturais e linguísticas que unem as duas nações.

A coordenação da ajuda pública portuguesa ao desenvolvimento é realizada por um único organismo, o IPAD (Instituto Português de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento), que assegura também a supervisão e direcção política da cooperação. Uma rede de acordos bilaterais ajuda a enquadrar e a dar sustentação a algumas actividades de cooperação, sem excluir outras iniciativas que surgem de modo mais espontâneo. Os principais instrumentos para a cooperação consistem de financiamentos a fundo perdido e bolsas de estudo.

Cabe ressaltar que, em algumas situações, Portugal e Brasil têm assumido, conjuntamente, actividades de cooperação em benefício de outros países, notadamente no âmbito da Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa (CPLP).

Prioridades

Não há um critério geográfico para a atribuição de apoio por parte do IPAD. Em termos gerais a cooperação portuguesa dá a prioridade aos seguintes temas:

- Saúde
- Educação
- Investigação Científica
- Formação Profissional
- Apoio a Empresas
- Desenvolvimento do Turismo
- Cultura

Ao contrário do que acontece com outros países de expressão portuguesa na África e Ásia, com cujos governos o IPAD estabelece programas plurianuais de cooperação, as actividades de cooperação portuguesas com o Brasil resultam, em grande parte, da interacção de entidades dos dois países e dos projectos que estas apresentam, para financiamento, ao IPAD e a outros organismos públicos portugueses.

Além do financiamento de actividades de cooperação estritamente bilateral, Portugal contribui financeiramente para instituições e organismos multilaterais com actividade no Brasil. É também um contribuinte líquido do orçamento da Comissão da União Europeia para actividades de cooperação nos países em vias de desenvolvimento.

Valores da Cooperação Bilateral Portuguesa:

Ano	Financiamento	Encargos com a Cooperação
1999	1.028.684 €	2.569 €
2000	690.289 €	-
2001	958.375 €	45.490 €
2002	1.345.641 €	46.598 €
2003	324.648 €	-
2004	710.413 €	-

UNITED KINGDOM

Valorizando a participação

O foco central da política do Governo Britânico – baseada nos Documentos de Política (*White Papers*) para o Desenvolvimento Internacional de 1997 e 2000 – é o compromisso com os Objectivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio, a serem atingidos até 2015. O Ministério para o Desenvolvimento Internacional (DFID) é o órgão responsável pela promoção das acções e programas visando à redução da pobreza. Grande parte do trabalho do DFID concentra-se nos países mais pobres da África sub-saariana e da Ásia. Além disso, o DFID também procura contribuir com a redução da pobreza e com o desenvolvimento sustentável nos países de renda média, incluindo a América Latina e o Leste Europeu.

O DFID trabalha em parceria com governos comprometidos não só com os Objectivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio, mas também com a sociedade civil, com o sector privado e com a comunidade académica. Actua, ainda, com instituições multilaterais, incluindo o Banco Mundial, o BID, as agências das Nações Unidas e a Comissão Europeia.

Os objectivos da cooperação do DFID para o Brasil estão descritos no Plano de Assistência Regional para a América Latina. Na região, o DFID apoia iniciativas das IFIs (Instituições Financiadoras Internacionais) que actuam na região e estão voltadas para a redução da pobreza, para a harmonização entre doadores e para o intercâmbio de aprendizados sobre questões de política global.

No Brasil, a cooperação do Reino Unido é feita em parceria com o Governo Federal por meio da cooperação técnica bilateral, viabilizada por doações para o desenvolvimento de programas e projectos. Também são realizadas acções conjuntas com ONGs britânicas, por meio de recursos provenientes do Reino Unido.

É através do Plano de Assistência Regional (RAP) que o DFID demonstra seu comprometimento com o princípio do trabalho em parceria, mantendo a flexibilidade e a autonomia dos parceiros e o intercâmbio de conhecimento com todas as esferas da sociedade.

O RAP tem três grandes objectivos. O primeiro deles é aprimorar os esforços das Instituições Financeiras Internacionais para que seus programas de combate à pobreza tenham um maior impacto. Para isso, trabalha com o Banco Mundial e o BID em dois programas regionais: o de gestão pública e sistemas políticos responsáveis e que digam respeito aos mais pobres, e o de fortalecimento do acesso das pessoas pobres e excluídas aos mercados locais e nacionais e aos benefícios do comércio internacional. Outro objectivo do RAP é assegurar que as estratégias de redução da pobreza na região sejam planejadas e implementadas de forma eficaz, por meio de uma maior integração entre doadores e do fortalecimento das lideranças nacionais. Finalmente, o RAP também busca aprimorar a análise regional e o intercâmbio de conhecimento sobre questões de política global, incluindo comércio, HIV/AIDS, prevenção de conflitos e meio ambiente, facilitando o aprendizado e o compartilhar de experiências entre países em desenvolvimento.

Foco na participação

Os projectos de cooperação bilateral do DFID no Brasil são preparados de forma participativa, envolvendo o governo e os principais grupos de interesse, e necessitam de aprovação formal da ABC (Agência Brasileira de Cooperação). O ciclo do programa/projecto inclui a participação activa do DFID e de grupos de interesse na gestão, acompanhamento e avaliação das iniciativas apoiadas.

Recursos financeiros provenientes da sede do DFID no Reino Unido são atribuídos todos os anos a ONGs britânicas que trabalham no Brasil. São mantidos contactos regulares com essas organizações, de forma a promover uma discussão mais ampla de todas as actividades de cooperação apoiadas pelo Reino Unido e a facilitar o intercâmbio de aprendizagem.

As principais áreas de actuação no Brasil são a governança e os sistemas políticos, mercado e comércio internacional, harmonização entre doadores, e questões de política global (HIV/AIDS, comércio, prevenção de conflitos e meio-ambiente global). Os trabalhos são realizados em parceria com instituições nos níveis federal, estadual e municipal. Alguns projectos possuem componentes específicos nos estados do Nordeste, Norte e Sudeste.

SWEDEN

De olho nas metas do milénio

A Suécia possui uma política integrada de desenvolvimento global, que tem um objectivo comum: contribuir para *um desenvolvimento global justo e sustentável*. O impacto das medidas da Suécia em diversas áreas políticas, tais como comércio, agricultura, meio ambiente, segurança e cooperação para o desenvolvimento, devem ser coerentes e favorecer o desenvolvimento global.

A cooperação sueca para o desenvolvimento com o Brasil é definida e implementada pela Agência Sueca de Cooperação Internacional para o Desenvolvimento (ASDI). O objectivo principal é fornecer apoio estratégico aos esforços do Brasil em alcançar as Metas de Desenvolvimento do Milénio (MDGs).

Considerando o nível de renda do Brasil e recursos, a cooperação é implementada pelos seguintes instrumentos:

Apoio às Organizações não Governamentais: várias organizações independentes da Suécia, tais como a ONG Centro de Cooperação para o Desenvolvimento, Cooperação Técnica Sueca e LO-TCO Secretaria do Sindicato Internacional de Cooperação para o Desenvolvimento, têm operações no Brasil e estão recebendo apoio da ASDI para suas iniciativas. Muitas das iniciativas apoiadas têm como objectivo o aumento da influência do público e o desenvolvimento das instituições que constituem o esteio de uma democracia. Em 2005, o governo sueco abriu uma janela adicional para apoiar a cooperação das ONGs suecas com as organizações parceiras brasileiras, particularmente trabalhando no sentido de fornecer apoio estratégico para alcançar as MDGs. Este apoio é limitado a uma contribuição anual de 10 milhões de coroas suecas (aproximadamente 1,05 milhões de Euros).

Programas internacionais de treino: os Programas Internacionais de Treino têm o propósito de intensificar as habilidades administrativas e técnicas em países parceiros e abrangem temas de importância estratégica para o desenvolvimento económico e social. Ênfase especial é colocada em áreas nas quais a Suécia possui um nível considerável de conhecimento a oferecer. A maioria dos programas é nas áreas de transporte, comunicações, energia, protecção ambiental e indústria. Alguns programas de treino abrangem o sector social, como por exemplo, saúde e direitos humanos.

Apoio a programas multilaterais: a Suécia é um dos maiores doadores ao Sistema das Nações Unidas e aos canais de desenvolvimento através da cooperação para o desenvolvimento da União Europeia.

A nível regional, a Suécia tem uma longa tradição de cooperação com a OEA (Organização dos Estados Americanos), o BID (Banco Interamericano de Desenvolvimento), o IIDH (Instituto Interamericano de Direitos Humanos) e o CLASCO (Conselho Latino Americano de Ciências Sociais). A Suécia apoia o Salvem as Crianças e o UNICEF em sua actuação em nível regional, promovendo os direitos das crianças. Também apoia o Latinobarómetro.

Metas e áreas da cooperação

O orçamento total da cooperação sueca no Brasil é de 1,8 milhões de Euros, distribuídos entre as seguintes áreas:

Governo democrático e Direitos Humanos: 459.000 Euros

Saúde: 28.700 Euros

Agricultura e Silvicultura: 681.000 Euros

Educação: 581.000 Euros

Outros Serviços Sociais: 25.300 Euros

Outros: 28.900 Euros

Em 2005, o Governo sueco inseriu uma janela adicional para apoiar a cooperação das ONGs suecas com as organizações parceiras brasileiras. Esta contribuição anual de 10 milhões de coroas suecas estará disponível no período de três a cinco anos.

THE NETHERLANDS

Although the Dutch bilateral development cooperation programme with Brazil, which concentrated on sustainable development and environment, was officially closed at the end of 2005 the Netherlands wishes to remain an active player in the environmental sector in this country.

The Netherlands participates in the multi-donor programme PPG7 which supports Brazil in its endeavours to conserve its rainforest. Initially the Netherlands contributed 4.2 million Euro to the Rain Forest Trust Fund, which is administrated by the World Bank. With a second contribution in 1998 totalling 2,3 million Euro a special Dutch Trust Fund was set up to contribute to support sustainable business management, forest management and to support the management of the PPG7 programme as such. As a donor to PPG7 the Netherlands takes part in the debates regarding environmental policies for the Amazon region as well as in those on the future contents of the programme.

The total bilateral contribution of the Netherlands in the Brazilian environmental sector amounted to 16 million Euro. Besides the activities in the framework of PPG7, the Netherlands has been supporting a grass root level capacity building programme implemented by the Brazilian NGO IEB (total contribution 3.2 million Euro), a programme focussing on the promotion of the development of sustainable business in the Amazon region of the NGO Amigos da Terra (2 million Euro) and financed three budget lines of the governmental national environmental fund (FNMA) (2.5 million Euro).

Through a fund with an annual volume of 100.000 Euro small scale initiatives in the environmental sector are financed which have a strategic character and are intended to contribute to larger scale programmes or policies. For example in 2005 as an input to zonal planning a study of biodiversity along the three main transport corridors was financed.

The Netherlands has initiated a regional cooperation programme with the Amazon Treaty Organisation (OTCA) working through a silent partnership with GTZ to focus on sustainable development in the Amazon region. Furthermore the UNCTAD regional biotrade programme is supported, which includes a Brazilian national biotrade programme.

In 2004 a Memorandum of Understanding between the Netherlands and Brazil was signed for the development of activities in the field of the Clean Development mechanism (CDM). This has resulted in a substantial portfolio of CDM projects in Brazil which are financed through the Netherlands CDM fund.

Dutch NGO's, such as Cordaid, ICCO and NOVIB, remain active in this country. They concentrate mainly on sustainable development and corporate social responsibility. Although these NGO's receive funding from the Dutch government, they operate autonomously in selecting local activities and partners. On an annual basis between 5-10 million Euro is provided to development cooperation activities through this channel in Brazil.