

SISTEMATIZAR  
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FORMA MAIS  
REPRESENTATIVA  
POSSÍVEL

# Post-2015

## Final Report The World We Want Post-2015

AUGUST 2013

Brazil – National Consultation



**Abong**

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### **Presentation**

In December 2012, Abong was selected to lead the national consultation process of the Beyond 2015 campaign (also known as Pós-2015 or Más Allá de 2015) - an initiative of international civil society networks concerned with promoting a new development framework to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which will expire in 2015.

Abong, as well as its affiliates and partners, has been working on issues related to sustainable human development since its foundation, in 1991, and participates in several international networks and processes related to the creation of new development models, one that focuses on the realization of human rights, the overcoming of inequalities and on the defense of common goods: a development that promote life and not products.

In this sense, Abong share the efforts of international civil society networks to participate in the political process of defining the development framework that will take effect from 2015 onwards, to replace the MDGs, which will guide international cooperation efforts and inform the establishment of related international regimes, directly impacting civil society movements and organizations around the world.

This report, therefore, is part of the effort to build an international development framework that considers civil society goals and priorities, listening to and respecting those who work daily for general access to collective rights and common goods. This is also a first step towards defining priorities and recommendations for both the Brazilian government and for multilateral organizations, and it has as main objective to foster the debate on the subject in Brazil.

**Enjoy your reading!**

Note: For comments and further information, please contact us by the email [pos-2015@abong.org.br](mailto:pos-2015@abong.org.br) or visit the websites [www.beyond2015.org](http://www.beyond2015.org) and [www.abong.org.br](http://www.abong.org.br).

## Introduction

The year of 2015 is vitally important for the future of UN activities, as well as for other multilateral organizations, governments and civil society institutions that work with issues related to development, poverty and sustainability.

The year 2015 is the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were established by the UN in the year 2000 and signed by the 189 UN member-countries. Despite the engagement of several civil society networks, organizations and movements, the MDGs were created by and for Governments, in a rather vertical manner, which limited the effective participation of civil society. Thus, 2015 creates the opportunity for establishing new development goals with the participation of civil society and, amongst several ongoing processes, the Beyond 2015 campaign is promoting national and regional consultations in more than 30 countries, organized by civil society to propose goals and priorities for the international development agenda post-2015.

Abong has been selected by the international civil society network coalition (mainly GCAP – Global Call for Action Against Poverty and the IFP – International Forum of NGO Platforms) to organize a national consultation with organizations whose field of action is the same as Abong's (defense of rights and common goods). The results of the activities developed within the scope of the consultation are described in this report.

Recommendations were established in a variety of workshops conducted in four different Brazilian cities (São Paulo, Brasília, Salvador and Recife) with the participation of a broad group of various civil society organizations, networks, activists and social movements. The overall aim was to benefit from the work and experience that partner organizations and movements have acquired throughout the years and use it to attain the concrete results contained in this report.

This report is organized as follows.

- 🌀 Political context: social participation for the world we want post-2015
- 🌀 Abong's strategy for national consultations in Brazil
- 🌀 Vision and Principles
- 🌀 Recommendations from thematic workshops
- 🌀 Annex

## I. Political context: social participation for the world we want post-2015

In the second half of the 20th Century, Brazilian society and Brazilian government have undergone major political, economic, social and cultural changes. The democratic transition process and the elaboration of a new Constitution in 1988 consolidate social rights, which are to be guaranteed by means of social and economic policies as well as by actions promoted in a decentralized manner and with social participation. The creation and management of public policies must be open and transparent, through the inclusion of the population in public policies elaboration and decision-making processes.

As part of this process, a wide variety of entities are included in the civil society domain: i.e trade union groups, entities such as the Ordem dos Advogados do Brasil – OAB [Brazilian Bar Association] and the Associação Brasileira de Imprensa – ABI [Brazilian Press Association], universal demands movements, such as the feminists, LGBTs, the landless movement and the black movement, and join the struggle against social authoritarianism that exist in the set of political, economical, social and cultural relations in Brazilian society and in the Brazilian government.

Civil society organizations that work against the violation of human rights and demand for the effective realization of political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights have formed a bloc for the defense of rights and common goods with which a large number of social actors became identified. In this context, to ensure participation of different segments in the policy-making process, several formal structures of dialogue were created, such as councils of thematic policies and conferences, places for proposing, developing and promote public accountability on public policies. These places have been consolidating in Brazil in the past 20 years, as an important realm of political expression and of dialogue and interaction, allowing for a better interface between CSO experience and state practices.

However, despite the formal inclusion of several social actors in the process of developing and monitoring public policies, these spaces have hardly contributed to guarantee the inclusion of civil society demands in public policies. This is partly due to the authoritarian heritage of the Brazilian state and to a strong State resistance to recognize results from the Councils in policy-making. Questions of representation and of a biased relation between the State and civil society are also responsible for the relative lack of innovation in public policies.

Presidential mandates from the last decade have sought to emphasize public participation policies through several different mechanisms in the federal and local government, but their impacts in policy-making are still complex and, many times, contradictory<sup>1</sup>. The experience of participation, however, has strengthened Brazilian civil society in its search for an effectively participatory democracy, not only in Brazil but also internationally.

In fact, Brazilian civil society movements and organizations have participated actively in international networks and for a on different subjects related to development: since the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 1992 until the 2012 People's Summit, the international agenda of Brazilian rights-based organizations has broadened significantly, searching for increase participation in international regimes of human rights, trade, climate, environment amongst others<sup>2</sup>.

Thus, Abong sees the Beyond 2015 campaign as a great opportunity to strengthen social participation in international development for a and it has sought to motivate not only it associate organizations, but also social activists and movements dedicated to the defense of rights and common goods to contribute to the national consultation.

<sup>1</sup> For a thorough analysis on the subject, refer to the publication called “The architecture of social participation in contemporary Brazil: advances and challenges”, available in Portuguese <http://www.inesc.org.br/noticias/biblioteca/textos/relatorio-arquitetura-da-participacao-social-no-brasil>.

<sup>2</sup> We call attention to the recently convened National Conference 2003 – 2013: a new foreign policy, during which the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Antonio Patriota, partially responded to civil society demands for more participation in the foreign policy agenda by announcing the creation of a “mechanism of dialogue” with civil society to be institutionalized until the end of 2013. More information on the conference can be found at [www.conferenciapoliticaexterna.org.br](http://www.conferenciapoliticaexterna.org.br).



## II. Abong's strategy for national consultations in Brazil

To carry on national consultations, Abong has developed a two-phase strategy: the first one was more focused on visibility and engagement, aiming at raising awareness on the campaign, which was largely unknown to the Brazilian public; the second one was the organization of thematic workshops in four different Brazilian cities, in order to make use of the work already developed by partner organizations in different development subjects.

### Visibility and engagement

On February 26th 2013, Abong organized a strategy-sharing workshop on the Beyond 2015 Campaign in São Paulo, after passing around information about the theme among networks and partners. The aim of this first workshop was to increase the representation of organizations that work for the defense of rights and common goods in the national consultation process. Over 50 people participated in the event, including representatives of organizations and social movements, students and rights defense activists.

In the workshop, representatives of the Secretaria Geral da Presidência da República (the General Secretariat of the Presidency) and of the UN staff in Brazil gave presentations in which they shared their strategies for the campaign. Then, a group work session was held in which participants discussed principles and strategies that should be included in the consultation. Participants also reinforced the need to systematize goals and commitments already assumed by the Brazilian government in spaces such as councils and conferences, so we have recovered deliberations made in the National Conferences held in Brazil in the last decade.

### Thematic Workshops

In the following months, to ensure the effective participation of organizations and movements that work for the defense of rights and common goods, Abong, together with partner organizations and movements, promoted a total of **three thematic workshops**.

The methodology of the workshops consisted in promoting the participation of its guests to agree on recommendations and proposals that would respond to the expected results, based on the work that has already been developed by movements and organizations that were present. The format of each workshop (group work, plenary, dynamics) changed according to the number of participants.

The results of these thematic workshops were systematized and included in this final report, which is aimed at the post-2015 campaigns, and at becoming an advocacy instrument (in its entirety or divided in themes) to be shared and used by all people who participate in it.

 Brasília: **Childhood and Youth**  
co-hosted by: **INESC** (Projeto Onda), **Engajamundo**

 Salvador: **Fight against racism**  
co-hosted by: **Vida Brasil**, **Conen**, **Iceafro**

 Recife: **HIV/AIDS and gender equality**  
co-hosted by: **Gestos - HIV, Comunicação e Gênero**

<sup>3</sup> See list of participants attached

### III. Vision and Principles

Vision and principles are related to the broader aspects that were raised during the consultation process, especially in the visibility and engagement workshop that took place in February 2013. During that afternoon, after a general presentation of the Beyond 2015 campaign and of its context, the participants initiated an informal round of evaluation of the MDGs: in general, they agreed that the evaluation of the progress of the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 is a special opportunity for local, national and international mobilizations around this agenda. This moment calls civil society and governments to double their efforts to attain the established agreements and reevaluate positions and methodologies that guided the processes related to the MDGs.

Besides, participants evaluated that, in the past 15 years, Brazil has made significant progress both domestically and in the international scenario in terms of realization of rights, strengthening of civil society and cooperation. Nevertheless, in several countries, the MDGs were not built in a participatory manner, and global governance was incapable of guaranteeing its effective funding. Furthermore, several partner organizations have evaluated that the MDGs affected negatively the human rights agenda, which was established in the UN Social-environmental Cycle that had begun in Rio92 (in themes, such as sustainable development; women; human rights; social rights; the racial issue).

Therefore, participants of the February workshop have selected the following principles that should guide the creation of a new development framework post-2015:

- 🌀 **COHERENCE:** recovering commitments already made by Brazil in international treaties and conventions related to the development, especially with respect to those made during the series of UN development conferences in the 1990s. Participants emphasized the risk of the UN process try to “reinvent the wheel”, instead of retrieving the work already done in the last decades.
- 🌀 **EFFECTIVENESS:** ensuring space for civil society participation in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the post-2015 development framework; ensuring the necessary political commitment to fund the agreed targets; ensure that the targets reach the structural issues that hinder development.
- 🌀 **REPRESENTATIVENESS:** ensuring participation of the population in most vulnerable situations in the post-2015 development framework; making good use of the capillary presence of social movements and organizations movement to ensure diversity; make use of the work already done by the movements and organizations on topics related to the consultation.

Thus, to ensure the effectiveness of the Post-2015 Agenda, the following aspects must be taken into account: (i) the political/institutional/financial fragility of multilateralism; (ii) a limited framework of social participation to effectively incorporate the demands from people who are directly affected by a model of consumption and production, which are based in the privatization of common goods and in human rights violation.

<sup>4</sup> A oficina de visibilidade e engajamento foi realizada no âmbito da Assembleia Geral da Abong, que acontece a cada três anos, e que, em 2013, foi precedida por um seminário intitulado “Governança e Solidariedade global: o lugar da sociedade civil”. A ideia era estimular o debate e a reflexão sobre a participação da sociedade civil brasileira nos processos internacionais, para subsidiar a realização da oficina preparatória. Veja mais informações sobre o seminário no link: <http://www.abong.org.br/noticias.php?id=6028>.

<sup>5</sup> Cabe destacar que esta oficina inicial contou com participantes bastante diversos: estudantes, ativistas, representantes de organizações, redes e movimentos, estudantes e interessados em geral. Assim, os resultados e as observações sobre “visão” e “princípios” são mais políticos do que técnicos, e refletem essa diversidade.

In the case of Brazil, the main challenge to be addressed is inequality – economic, gender, race/color/ethnicity – and the disrespect for sexual orientation, associated to racism, sexism and homophobia. These inequalities will only be addressed through change in existing power relations, which currently impedes proper financing of health and education policies, for example. It is time to fight against power relations that result in low quality jobs and in a regressive tax system, which burdens low-income population significantly more, proportionally, than high-income people. It is time to overcome power relations that continue to ignore black people, indigenous communities, women and LGBT population.



#### IV. Analyses and Recommendations of thematic workshops

##### Childhood and Youth

Brasília, May 13th 2013

co-hosted by: **INESC** (Projeto Onda<sup>6</sup>), **Engajamundo**

##### Analysis

Young people consulted during the childhood and youth workshop are used to deal with subjects related to public policies in general since most of them participate in initiatives related to the promotion of rights and the debate about development. The workshop resulted in recommendations to the United Nations and to the Brazilian government, and they are mainly related to **quality and access to education**, but they also refer to more general issues, such as **school nutrition, transportation, poverty and energy**. In the occasion, participants also reiterated the importance of **self-representation**, that is, the group was eager to participate directly as enthusiastic and capable to represent themselves in national and international political processes.

##### Recommendations to the United Nations and the Brazilian Government

1. Special attention to rural schools in relation to culture and food;
2. Education with methodologies that integrate people with disabilities and encourage their learning;
3. Promote an education that responds to demands related to cultural differences: indigenous, traditional communities;
4. Nutritional counseling in school;
5. Quality education: public basic education (primary to secondary) schools in all municipalities, communities and administrative regions;
6. Ensure that all students in every community will have access to school with a maximum of 25 students per class;
7. Quality public transportation and flow increase. Integration in other states (physical structure);
8. Quality health: focus on the promotion of family healthcare programs: PSF units and emergency care: UPA. All with qualified professional and good infrastructure;
9. Eradicate child labor by promoting strategies for adolescents to have a monthly income;
10. Encourage businesses and government agencies to hire apprentices (establish a quota);
11. Promote and invest in digital inclusion;
12. Decrease poverty;
13. Implement educational methods that encourage students and teachers;
14. Access to sanitation;
15. Investment in infrastructure;
16. Investment in renewable sources of energy.

<sup>6</sup> Projeto ONDA (the WAVE project): Teenagers in Movement for Rights is a work done by Inesc with support from Kindernothilfe. The project aims to introduce the topic of human rights of participatory budget in public schools of the Brazilian capital. Participating students come from public schools located in different cities of the Federal District (DF), mostly in areas of social exclusion. The project's goal is to ensure the involvement of children and adolescents in the discussion about rights and citizenship, noting how they relate to the public budget. The idea is to strengthen the capacity of students in achieving their rights and monitoring public policies related to them. More information <http://www.criancanoparlamento.org.br/?q=node/66>.



### **Fight against racism**

Salvador, May 16th 2013

co-hosted by: **Vida Brasil, Conen, Iceafro**<sup>6</sup>

### **Analysis**

The workshop in Salvador mobilized more than 20 leaders of black movements and organizations that are currently in activity in Brazil, and the group's first recommendation – which was in itself very significant – was the change of the workshop's title from "Race Diversity and Equality" to "Fight against racism", which reveals the importance of recognizing racism as a historic and persisting hurdle to overcoming race inequality in Brazil. The group has agreed upon the following text as an introduction to the recommendations:

"We must be aware that no program that aims at promoting development with social and environmental justice will be successful if it is not based on fight against racism and the historical and brutal atrocities it resulted in. In this sense, we must report that the challenges to overcome social-racial damage are not included in the 8 Millennium Goals, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly through resolution 55/2, of September 8 of the year 2000, with the approval of 189 signatory countries. This is consequence of a view of the world that, besides not acknowledging the historical debt with the black people, also denies the importance of this principle as a major social commitment.

We understand that the elaborations and the consequent sharing of convergence with other national and international organizations to be presented in the form of propositions reflecting expectations and desires as challenges resulting from this consultation in the context of civil society organizations committed to the theme, should have as a goal for its compliance the United Nations Decade for People of African Descent."

### **Recommendations for the Brazilian Government**

1. Increase to 50% the percentage of the presence of black men and women in public universities;
2. Build and implement a new model of public security policy, giving central importance to the following issues: Brazilian Government's immediate positioning against lowering the criminal age, against the extermination of black youth, and the criminalization of both urban and rural social movements and grassroots communities;
3. Create mechanisms to increase the number of black people in the job market;
4. Establish mechanisms to stop the extermination of black youth;
5. Establish a work plan to reach the goal of 100% land entitlement for quilombo (runaway slave communities) communities in a period of 10 years;
6. Establish a decent housing policy to overcome the existence of homeless population, which in some States is mostly comprised of black people;
7. Ensure access to water, land and territories, and create effective policies to enable land-title regulation of quilombo and Indigenous lands, as well as fishing territories;
8. Promote policies against land and real estate speculation in occupied land; ensure the implementation of the Estatuto das Cidades;
9. Ensure the effective right to prior and informed consultation to all communities, specially traditional people's communities, concerning public or private development projects;

10. Implement nationwide policies and actions on the promotion and healthcare for the black population, effectively implementing the Política Nacional de Atenção Integral à Saúde da População Negra, paying attention to: the fight against institutional racism at SUS [Brazilian Healthcare System], treatment for the most prevalent disorders in this population (such as hypertension, diabetes, sickle cell disease, maternal and child morbidity and mortality, prevention of disability) and respect to the practices of African religions;

11. Recognize communication as a human and fundamental right, establishing a media regulatory framework in Brazil and in the Americas with the participation of civil society, including the issue of fight against racism and guaranteeing media plurality.

#### *Recommendations to the United Nations*

1. Create mechanisms that will contribute to the consolidation of democracy, eradication of poverty, as well as foster sustainable development in the African continent;
2. Strengthen and foster development model paradigms that include forms of production and trade based on solidarity and practiced by traditional peoples and communities, such as indigenous populations, as well as agroecology, the preservation of the environment and the defense of rights;
3. Establish a fund for the promotion of development with social and environmental justice in Haiti;
4. Create and implement cultural policies, considering them as a fundamental human right.

#### *Recommendations to the Brazilian Government and the United Nations*

- 1 - Eliminate the pay gap between white and black population, considering gender issues.
- 2 - Create and implement mechanisms to combat institutional racism and sexism, including governance institutions, with the effective participation of the black movement and other groups historically outside power and decision-making spaces.
- 3 – Establish as one of the references to implement public policies the compliance with the items contained in the Declaration and Plan of Action approved in the 3rd World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.
- 4 - Create and implement cultural policies that affirm diversity and difference as a tool to fight and transform rooted ideas and thoughts that are related to exclusion;
- 5 - Create and implement policies for the preservation and valuation of historic sites and places of black culture;
- 6 - Ensuring women's access to health services in the reproductive period with a focus on reducing maternal morbidity and mortality among black women.

### HIV/AIDS and gender equality

Recife, May 24th 2013

co-hosted by: **Gestos - HIV, Gender and Communication**

### Analysis

The workshop in Recife resulted in very thorough analyses and recommendations, including a reflection on guiding principles and a subtitle for the thematic consultation: “strengthening HIV response and gender equity in the post-2015 agenda is essential for sustainable development”. The complete document resulting from the workshop follows below:

The workshop dealt with two major debates of the post-2015 agenda: response to HIV epidemics and gender equality, and it used as reference results from global consultations (such as the one on health, population and inequality, for example) as well as proposals from civil society that were presented through virtual consultations and advocated by networks and organizations that work in both fields. This previous networking informed the face-to-face consultation organized by Abong in partnership with Gestos, which was also supported by national networks through virtual consultations during the month of May.

“The review on the implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (CIPD+20) in 2014, of the Political Declaration to Intensify Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS and the progress evaluation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG+15) in 2015 are special opportunities for international, national and local mobilizations around this agenda, instigating governments and civil society to redouble efforts to achieve agreements that were already agreed upon.

This is an important process, since even considering that significant progress has occurred in several domains, we are still falling short from the agreed goals and, although the current MDG has explicitly recognized the need to stop and revert HIV propagation, achieving gender equality, improving maternal health through universal access to reproductive health, it is not in any way guaranteed that these agreements will be fulfilled or that they will remain in the post-2015 development agenda - especially in the context of the aggravation of the financial crisis in Europe and the USA, the redefinition of the aid architecture and recent changes in world governance. Priorities are being redefined and, in the United Nations, conservative and fundamentalist forces are increasingly funded and organized.

It is therefore fundamental that the new strategic development goals are more ambitious than the MDG, and we list some of the reasons below.

Despite measurable progress on the MDG 6 (regarding AIDS, TB and Malaria) – in 2012 new HIV infections fell 20% since 2001, due to combined strategies of medical, behavioral and structural prevention – the access to antiretroviral treatment today only benefits half of those eligible for the treatment and the implementation of broad and scientifically supported prevention strategies is still a challenge.

Today, 34 million people are living with HIV, young people account for 40% of all new infections, HIV is still the fifth leading cause of the burden of disease globally and the current pace of progress is insufficient to meet the several commitments by 2015. With the same emphasis, countries have also committed to eliminate gender inequalities and gender violence, and to increase the capacity of women and girls to protect themselves from HIV. These goals are still potentially attainable, but we know they won't be met quickly enough – and this is why they must be strongly present in the post-2015 process.

In similar ways, the need to create a specific goal in the post-2015 agenda for gender equality has been a strong demand from the women's and sexual and reproductive health movement, counting with the support of UN Woman, UNFPA, UNAIDS and is currently being debated by governments. But we know the challenges related to this agenda – we just have to remember the difficult process of the Rio+20,

which resulted in a final declaration that only after a very strong pressure from civil society reaffirmed the commitment to the integral implementation of the Beijing Platform of Action and of the Action Plan of the International Conference on Population and Development.

Certainly, gender equality and women empowerment were affirmed as pillars of sustainable development in the Rio+20, recognizing “sexual and reproductive health and the promotion and protection of all related human rights”.

However, there is still little effective initiatives from most governments – including the Brazilian government – to avoid, for instance, that problems related to sexual and reproductive health continue to impact negatively the lives of people, society, economy and development processes. There are alternatives and solutions that are knowingly effective, but there is also a clear lack of political will, which becomes evident in the minimum part of the public budget that is dedicated to facing gender inequalities.

Finally, one must consider that the debate on a sustainable world occurs in complex contexts of social change, that are accompanied by social networking and the overcoming of old dictatorships and the creation of new domination processes; protests against the rise of unemployment rates and austerity measures; a combination of financial and institutional crisis and the renewed organization between LGBT communities in low and middle income countries and the great challenges faced by movements of people living with HIV, women and youth.

It is against this background that the Brazilian networks and organizations identified below join, through on line or face-to-face discussions – the global effort to contribute to the construction of New Strategic Goals for the Millennium, responding to Abong’s invitation, to mark a position on the subject.

#### *General guiding principles for negotiations:*

1. Aware of the challenges that must be met to attain the Millennium Goals, governments, simultaneously to working in the construction of new strategic development goals, must accelerate their efforts to attain the current MDGs. The progress must be based on strategies whose results have been proved successful, for instance, in the reduction of child mortality and maternal mortality as well as in the control of HIV, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases; in the elimination of chronic malnutrition and in the promotion of universal access to sexual and reproductive health care, including conception and contraception. Such objectives must be even further ambitious in the future agenda;
2. It is fundamental to ensure, both in the current MDG agenda and in the new strategic objectives, the recognition and the inclusion of the most economically and socially marginalized groups in the process of planning, monitoring and evaluating policies – both at the national and global levels. Such populations include sex professionals, people who use drugs, gay men, transsexual women, people in prison, migrants, young people, people with disabilities, afro-descendants and indigenous people, among others. The participation of these segments in social control also involves the creation of standards and regulations that will ensure, in a transparent manner, the financial sustainability of civil society;
3. The new global health agenda must recognize that the socioeconomic and political determinants of health and sexual and reproductive rights are fundamental to individual, family and community health, and to welfare, citizen participation as well as economic and psychological empowerment of women and girls, transgender people and men who have sex with men. The new goal should ensure universal access to comprehensive and good-quality sexual and reproductive healthcare, such as the free access to contraception, access to male and female condoms, to the prevention and treatment

of sexually transmitted infections, including universal and free access to antiretroviral medication; early detection of non-communicable diseases of the reproductive system, including breast cancer and cervical cancer; to safe maternity, including access to legal and safe abortion;

4. The new goals should ensure universal access to free, quality secular education regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic status, immigration status, gender identity, sexual orientation, among others. They should ensure young people to have access to a friendly and comprehensive sexual education (including spaces beyond formal education) to enable them to challenge harmful gender norms, to prevent themselves from HIV and gender violence, teen pregnancy and unwanted pregnancy, to plan their lives and make well-informed decisions about their sexuality;

5. The MDGs should develop innovative indicators to monitor whether and how the poorest and most marginalized people can benefit from essential services, including HIV and combating violence, and all the social protection that are relevant to face inequalities;

6. Care and social reproduction are intrinsically linked to productive economy and, therefore, should be reflected in the design of macroeconomic policies. The post-2015 agenda must include women's equal access to and control of resources, promoting the equitable distribution of goods in relation to the use of land and technology, for example;

7. Development policies and programs, including those of "foreign aid", must be designed to support gender equality. Funding to eliminate harmful gender norms, inequalities and negative social constructions that increase women's vulnerability to HIV and violence, for example, must become a priority. Strategies must be created to save public resources and use them in a better and more transparent way. Studies show each dollar invested in prevention saves up twice as much in costs not incurred. Funding methods of conception and contraception, for example, would save over 11 billion dollars/year spent on maternal and newborn health care in developing countries.

8. It is essential to recognize that gender equality and AIDS have a significant impact on the population dynamics in order to promote demographic changes in countries with high poverty, mortality and fertility rates. Both aspects are related to work, income distribution and social protection, and therefore the ability of countries to ensure access to health, education, economic empowerment and essential services. Emphasis must be given to the creation of equal leadership and social-economic opportunities for young men and women and it must be recognized that, regardless of the high or low fertility rates, access to SRH is essential to the dignity and the ability to maintain a productive life.

9. The post-2015 agenda must include measurable global indicators to eliminate all forms of violence, in private, public spaces – tolerated or exercised by the Government, ensuring the prevention, treatment, punishment and eradication of gender-based violence based on international agreements as Belém do Pará and CEDAW. It must also ensure the integration among HIV, mental health, gender violence and sexual abuse services. Special attention must be given to the protection of women and girls in contexts of conflict, considering gender equality and protection of women as fundamental aspects for the stabilization and establishment of peace.

10. Sexual and reproductive rights must be considered in the environmental sustainability agenda, because when women are able to exercise their reproductive rights and to choose the size of their families through the access to information and contraceptive services, they tend to decide on having a number of children they can give better provide for. Such families are healthier, more resistant and more capable of being successful when dealing with crises or environmental changes and, together with changes in unsustainable consumption and production patterns, this may help to release the pressure on limited resources and endangered ecosystems;



11. The monitoring methodologies of new indicators in the post-2015 agenda should collect disaggregated data on gender, age and ethnicity to inform all policies and services. They should also include formal participation of civil society representatives in monitoring and evaluation processes.

### *Recommendations for the Brazilian government*

1. Defend that the schedule for the MDGs has not expired and that significant progress can be made until the end of 2015. The process of setting the post-2015 agenda should not affect the continuation of these efforts.
2. Defend that the new development agenda must not address HIV only as a health issue alone, but rather as an important human rights and development agenda. Domestically, Brazil should increase synergy between AIDS policies and strategies to promote gender equality, poverty eradication and promotion of human rights and racial equality.
3. Brazil should support the development of a specific global goal on “Gender Equality” to meet the basic service needs of those who are most impacted by HIV, including women who use drugs, sex workers and transgender people; the country should strengthen economic, environmental and social development programs – including emphasis on the issue of sexual and reproductive rights of every person, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity or age.
4. Simultaneously, the Brazilian government should promote sexual and reproductive rights, autonomy and gender equality as transversal axes in global discussions on the post-2015 agenda, including the defense of teen and youth empowerment strategies as crucial for sustainable development.
5. It should consider that the fundamental role of women in community water resources management can be effective for the introduction of sanitary education and hygiene programs, which can help to reduce the incidence of diarrheal diseases.
6. Brazil should promote (both domestically and internationally) the leadership and participation of indigenous and black women in collective decision-making spaces at the local, state, national and regional levels, to ensure the autonomy of indigenous and afro-descendant groups in the field of human rights and also to eliminate inequalities. It should also encourage the rescue, care and protection of cultural heritage and ethnic diversity.
7. Finally, in a context where conservatism and the influence of fundamentalist religious groups have gained space, and where the promotion of gender equality as well as sexual and reproductive rights agendas are facing increasing barriers, it is strategically important to strengthen and fund civil society progressive groups as well as their mobilization and awareness-raising strategies on nationally controversial themes through a specific regulatory framework, both at the state and city levels. The secularity of Brazil is a key-aspect for the deepening of democratic processes.

#### V. Annex

- 🌀 Resolutions of National Conferences convened in Brazil in the past five years
- 🌀 List of participating organizations in thematic consultations (face-to-face and virtual)
- 🌀 Photos from the workshops

### Annex 1

*Resolutions of the National Conferences held in Brazil in the last five years, as a contribution to the definition of goals*

- 4th Cities Conference – June 19th to 23rd 2010 – Approved resolutions available here: [http://www.cidades.gov.br/images/stories/ArquivosConselho/ArquivosPDF/4\\_CNC\\_-\\_Caderno\\_Resolucoes\\_Versao\\_Final.pdf](http://www.cidades.gov.br/images/stories/ArquivosConselho/ArquivosPDF/4_CNC_-_Caderno_Resolucoes_Versao_Final.pdf)
- 9th National Conference on Social Assistance – December 16th to 19th 2013 – Approved resolutions available here: <http://www.mds.gov.br/cnas/conferencias-nacionais/ix-conferencia-nacional>
- 2nd National Youth Conference - December 9th to 12th 2011 - Approved resolutions available here: <http://www.juventude.gov.br/conferencia/resolucoes-finais/propostas-finais>
- 3rd National Policy Conference for Women – Held from December 12th to 15th 2011 - Approved resolutions available here: <http://www.nieg.ufv.br/docs/resolucoes-da-3a-cnpm.pdf>
- 1st National Conference on Communication – Held in December 2009 – Approved resolutions available here - [http://www.fndc.org.br/arquivos/relatorio\\_aprovada\\_completo.pdf](http://www.fndc.org.br/arquivos/relatorio_aprovada_completo.pdf)
- 14th National Health Conference – Held in December 2012 – Approved resolutions available here - [http://www.conselho.saude.gov.br/14cns/docs/Relatorio\\_final.pdf](http://www.conselho.saude.gov.br/14cns/docs/Relatorio_final.pdf)
- National Conference on Education – Held from March 28th to April 1st 2010 - Approved resolutions available here: [http://conae.mec.gov.br/images/stories/pdf/pdf/documentos/documento\\_final\\_sl.pdf](http://conae.mec.gov.br/images/stories/pdf/pdf/documentos/documento_final_sl.pdf)
- 11st National Conference on Human Rights – Held from December 15th to 18th 2008 - Approved resolutions available here: [http://www.ipea.gov.br/participacao/images/pdfs/conferencias/Direitos\\_humanos\\_XI/deliberacoes\\_11\\_conferencia\\_direitos\\_humanos.pdf](http://www.ipea.gov.br/participacao/images/pdfs/conferencias/Direitos_humanos_XI/deliberacoes_11_conferencia_direitos_humanos.pdf)
- 3rd National Conference on the Environment (CNMA), held from May 7th to 10th 2008 - Approved resolutions available here: <http://www.mma.gov.br/responsabilidade-socioambiental/conferencia-nacional-do-meio-ambiente/iii-conferencia/deliberacoes>
- 1st National Conference on Transparency and Social Control – held from May 18th to 20th 2012 - Approved resolutions available here: [http://www.cgu.gov.br/consocial/Biblioteca/RelatorioFinal/relatorio\\_final.asp](http://www.cgu.gov.br/consocial/Biblioteca/RelatorioFinal/relatorio_final.asp)

## **Annex 2**

*List of participating organizations in thematic consultations (face-to-face and virtual)*

- 1) Vida Brasil
- 2) Conen
- 3) Iceafro
- 4) Unegro
- 5) MNU
- 6) Acbantú
- 7) Aganjú
- 8) IPR
- 9) Fórum de Entidades Negras
- 10) Olodum
- 11) Uniram
- 12) Steve Biko
- 13) Cama
- 14) Abadfal
- 15) Coordenação de Quilombos (Pitanga dos Palmares - Bernadete)
- 16) Rio dos Macacos
- 17) Quilombo X / Reaja
- 18) Odara
- 19) CEN –Coletivo de Entidades Negras
- 20) Mídia Étnica
- 21) Cecup
- 22) Fórum de Cultura (Lauro de Freitas)
- 23) Camapet
- 24) Cese
- 25) Espiral do Reggae
- 26) Comissão Pastoral da Pesca (CPP)
- 27) Movimento de Pescadoras e Pescadores (MPP)
- 28) CMA Hip Hop
- 29) Fórum de Juventude
- 30) Articulação de terreiros / Associação São Jorge Filhos da Gomeia
- 31) Bloção
- 32) Makota Valdino Pinto
- 33) Inesc
- 34) Engajamundo
- 35) Comunidade Bah'ai do Brasil
- 36) ABIA – Associação Brasileira Interdisciplinar de AIDS.

- 37) Anis
- 38) Articulação AIDS PE
- 39) ASQV - Grupo de Amigos na Luta Contra a SIDA Pela Qualidade de Vida – PE
- 40) BEMFAM - Bem-Estar Familiar no Brasil
- 41) Centro das Mulheres do Cabo
- 42) Centro de Promoção da Cidadania e Defesa dos Direitos Humanos Pa. Josimo
- 43) Centro mda Mulher 8 de Março, na Paraíba,
- 44) Coletivo Feminista Plural- RS
- 45) Comissao de Cidadania e Reprodução
- 46) GAPA/RS
- 47) GAPA /SP
- 48) GAPA/DF
- 49) Gestos- Hiv, Comunicação e Gênero
- 50) GRAB (Grupo de Resistência Asa Branca-GRAB)- CE
- 51) Grupo Curumim- PE
- 52) Grupo Cactos, Paulista – PE
- 53) GHIV - Grupo Humanitário de Incentivo a Vida - Ribeirão Preto - SP
- 54) Grupo de Apoio à Prevenção á Aids do Pará - GAPA/PA
- 55) Grupo Pela Vidda/SP
- 56) Grupo Pela Vidda-RJ
- 57) Federação de Bandeirantes do Brasil – RS
- 58) Fórum de Mulheres de Imperatriz – MA
- 59) Fórum de Mulheres Paraibanas
- 60) Fórum de Mulheres de Pernambuco
- 61) FÓRUM de ONG AIDS /MA
- 62) Fórum das ONG Aids do Estado de Sao Paulo
- 63) Forum de Ongs Aids do Distrito Federal
- 64) Fórum de Ong AIDS do Rio Grande do Sul.
- 65) ICW Brasil - ICW Latina Comunidade Internacional de Mulheres Vivendo com HIV Aids
- 66) Ile Mulher - POA
- 67) Movimento Nacional das Cidadãs Positivas/Brasil
- 68) Rep. do Conselho de Assistência Social do Recife
- 69) Rep. do Conselho de Psicologia de Pernambuco
- 70) Rep. do Conselho Estadual de DH de Pernambuco
- 71) Rep do Fórum de Mulheres de Pernambuco
- 72) Rede Nacional Lai Lai Apejo-Saude da População Negra e Aids
- 73) Rede Nacional Feminista de Saúde
- 74) Rede Nacional de Pessoas Vivendo com HIV e AIDS- Brasil
- 75) RNP+ do Estado de São Paulo (RNP+ SP)

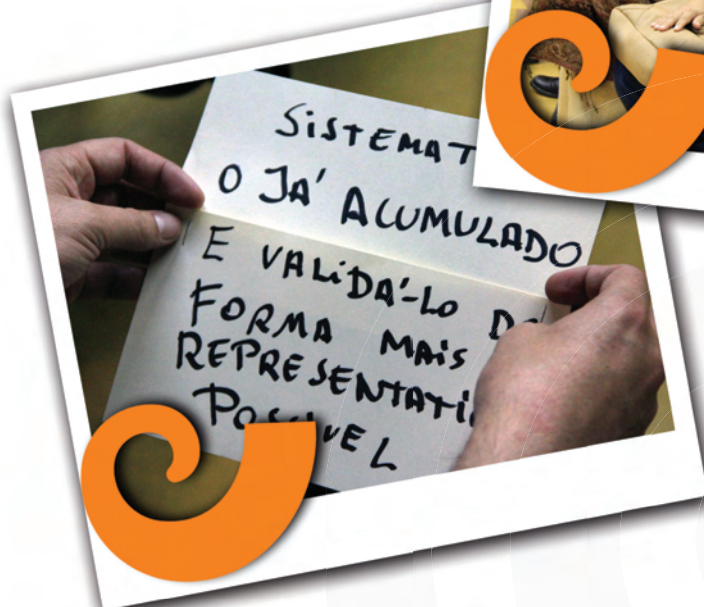


- 76) RNP+ Núcleo Médio Paraíba – RJ
- 77) Relatoria do Direito Humano a Saúde Sexual e Reprodutiva da Plataforma Dhesca.
- 78) RNP+- Capítulo PR

## Annex 3

*Pictures from Thematic Workshops*

### Preparatory workshop



## Fight against racism





