

UN ENVIRONNEMENT BRAZIL

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UN Environment Brazil 2017-2018

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CONTENT



Foreword 5



About UN Environment 8



Secretariats, Conventions and Global Partners 9



About UN Environment Brazil 10



Where we work 11



2030 Agenda and the environment 12



Areas of operation

Resource Efficiency 14
Climate Change 24
Healthy and Productive Ecosystems 32

Environment under review 38
Chemicals, Waste and Air Quality 44
Environmental Governance 48



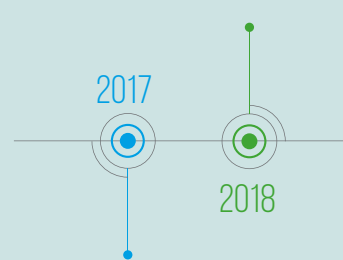
Communication 62



World Environment Day 66



Campaigns 70



Timeline 78



FOREWORD

Fourteen years after establishing the United Nations Environment Programme in Brazil, we can say that the partnerships we've built with government, universities, civil society and the private sector are intense and fruitful in all aspects. We have been present at the federal, state and municipal levels and in different areas, such as climate change, natural resource efficiency, environmental governance, healthy ecosystems, chemicals and waste, among others. However, the global and national challenges to achieve a more sustainable future are still enormous, representing a long road of work for the country - and UN Environment is ready and willing to collaborate.

Guided by the principles of the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), UN Environment Brazil has joined forces with environmental authorities and key players and specialists in the country to promote the necessary changes in a strategic, coherent, efficient and integrated way, and in line with the national and international agreements of which the country is a signatory. This report contains a detailed description of the work done by the Country Office in 2017 and 2018, when UN Environment supported the implementation of the SDGs, specifically twelve of them (1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17), and integrated actions in the economic, social and environmental spheres, aiming at the new global 2030 Agenda and its commitment to "leave no one behind."

For this, partnerships have been essential. We work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC¹), the Ministry of Environment (MMA), the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications (MCTIC), the Ministry of Development, Industry and Commerce (MDIC), the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), the Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service (Sebrae), as well as various non-governmental organizations, the academia and private sector partners. In addition, we have a special partnership with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which finances an important part of Brazil's Country Office portfolio.

Among all of UN Environment's work in the country in the last two years, we can highlight the progress in implementing the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBr), which reached more than 15 million biodiversity-related records. We also finalized the national regulatory framework analysis to identify gaps and evaluate necessary reforms to ratify and promptly implement the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Brazil.

In climate change, we have supported the MCTIC in the development of 21 documents with technical subsidies and public policy mechanisms to support the country's main economic sectors in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, in order to comply with the Paris Agreement and other climate change commitments. Aware of how the participation of all actors and general society is crucial to implement viable new solutions to old problems, UN Environment has organized strategic dialogues with other UN agencies in Brazil to discuss the links between climate change and health, food, migration, cities and human development.

¹ Acronyms as in Portuguese

In order to encourage local governments to adopt sustainable production and consumption policies and tools, UN Environment Brazil has worked with the MMA to municipalize the Environmental Agenda in Public Administration (A3P), promoting training courses for public managers in 359 Brazilian cities across the five Brazilian geographic regions (North, Northeast, Center-West, Southeast and South). In addition, the Office developed a methodology that defines sustainability criteria for products and services in government purchases, sharing technical files with partners such as the Federal Attorney General's Office (AGU), the National Electric Energy Agency (Aneel), the Federal Supreme Court (STF), the National Justice Council (CNJ) and the Brazilian Navy, which have embraced and expanded the national agenda on sustainable public procurement.

Incorporating sustainability into private sector business models is a priority for us. That is why we launched with Sebrae two publications and a digital portal on eco-innovation for small businesses and promoted the first two eco-innovation camps in Brazil, supporting bold ideas and startups that work in the grain supply chain and the water area.

Agreements with the academy were also established through the Sustainable Development Solutions Network in Amazon (SDSN-Amazônia), led by the Amazon Sustainable Foundation (FAS). This partnership enabled the creation of a Solutions Lab, a knowledge and communication tool that aims to foster local inputs to promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the Amazon basin.

Pollution on land, water and air were a central subject to UN Environment. One of the major environmental concerns is the plastic litter that invades seas and oceans. Therefore, the Clean Seas Campaign (#MaresLimpos) arrived in Brazil with the mission of mobilizing governments, congress representatives, civil society and the private sector to strengthen actions to reduce marine litter and disposable plastics. In September 2017, the campaign won the official support of the Brazilian government, which assumed the commitment to develop the National Plan to Combat Marine Litter. Other forms of pollution were also highlighted in the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA), held in December 2017 in Nairobi, Kenya, which slogan was "Beat Pollution" (#BeatPollution).

World Environment Day, June 5, is a key date in the country and in the world. The 2017 celebration stressed the importance of the connection between man and nature. For such, we promoted and supported a series of activities, from a half marathon in Iguaçu National Park (PR) to a national photography competition – #ImWithNature – with wonderful partners: Grupo Cataratas, AirBnB, Clube de Regatas Flamengo, Museu do Amanhã, Embassy of Canada and ICMBio, among others. In 2018, under the slogan "Beat Plastic Pollution" (#BeatPlasticPollution), efforts were added to the Clean Seas Campaign. Repeating the previous year success with a whole week of activities, the events included the commitment of 11 cities in Santa Catarina to join the campaign and implement a regional plan to combat marine litter. Regarding this, and stressing the importance of preventing plastic pollution in rivers from reaching the oceans, the Clean Rivers for Clean Seas Initiative was launched in Manaus in partnership with FAS.

In 2018, the UN launched the Environmental Defenders Initiative in Rio de Janeiro in response to the escalation of violence faced by those working at the forefront of protecting the Earth and its natural resources – an event fully supported by UN Environment Brazil which has developed work on the topic. This year, we promoted three media briefings with communicators from Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Brasilia, who met to discuss the crucial role of the media in disseminating information related to the loss of species and habitat, pollution, land rights, environment protection and environmental defenders.

Regarding environmental governance, for the Atlantic Forest conservation and recovery – a forest that has already lost more than 90% of its original area –, we prioritized strengthening the environmental management in the municipalities. Together with the National Association of Municipal Environmental Agencies (ANAMMA), the initiative is present in all the 17 Brazilian states that shelter the Atlantic Forest, mobilizing councilors, city halls, state governments and the Public Prosecutor's Office to protect this biome that benefits the life of 72% of the Brazilian population with priceless and crucial ecosystem services to public health.

There have been many challenges in recent years, in which Brazil has played a crucial role, once again showing its leadership: it was a key player in the Paris Agreement, which brings together 184 nations committing to limit global warming; it ratified the Minamata Agreement, which establishes strict criteria for the use of mercury; it was part of the pioneer group of countries that signed the Escazú Agreement, the first multilateral environmental policy treaty in Latin America and the Caribbean, which contains rules for the protection of environmental defenders and seeks to ensure that all people have access to information and to justice in environmental matters; and it is advancing more and more in the implementation of the SDGs. The environmental leadership historically exercised by the Brazilian government is capillarized in private institutions and in the whole society, which has faced and will continue facing the challenges brought by a strong agenda of environment protection.

UN Environment sees these challenges as opportunities for action to promote the development paradigm defended by Member States - one that will leave a healthy and productive environment for the next generations. Our perspective for 2019 is to maintain the same level of professionalism and pertinence of actions in the country, as well as to complete ongoing activities and to promote the sustainability of actions already undertaken. The 2030 Agenda will continue to dictate the course of action we will take next years, and UN Environment Brazil will continue to work enthusiastically to build a better, healthier and sustainable future for us, our children and grandchildren.

Denise Hamú

UN Environment Brazil Representative



Denise Hamú/ Photo: Guilherme Leporace.



ABOUT UN ENVIRONMENT

The United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) was created in 1972 and is the leading voice in the United Nations System on environmental issues – acting as a catalyst, advocate, educator and facilitator to promote the environmental dimension of global sustainable development.

Our mission is to lead and encourage environmental partnerships by inspiring, informing and supporting nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

Headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya, the organization's structure consists of several divisions (Economic, Scientific, Political, Legal, etc.) and a growing network of collaborators and centers of excellence, as well as six regional offices and other sub regional and national bureaus. It also hosts environmental conventions, secretariats and inter-agency coordination bodies.

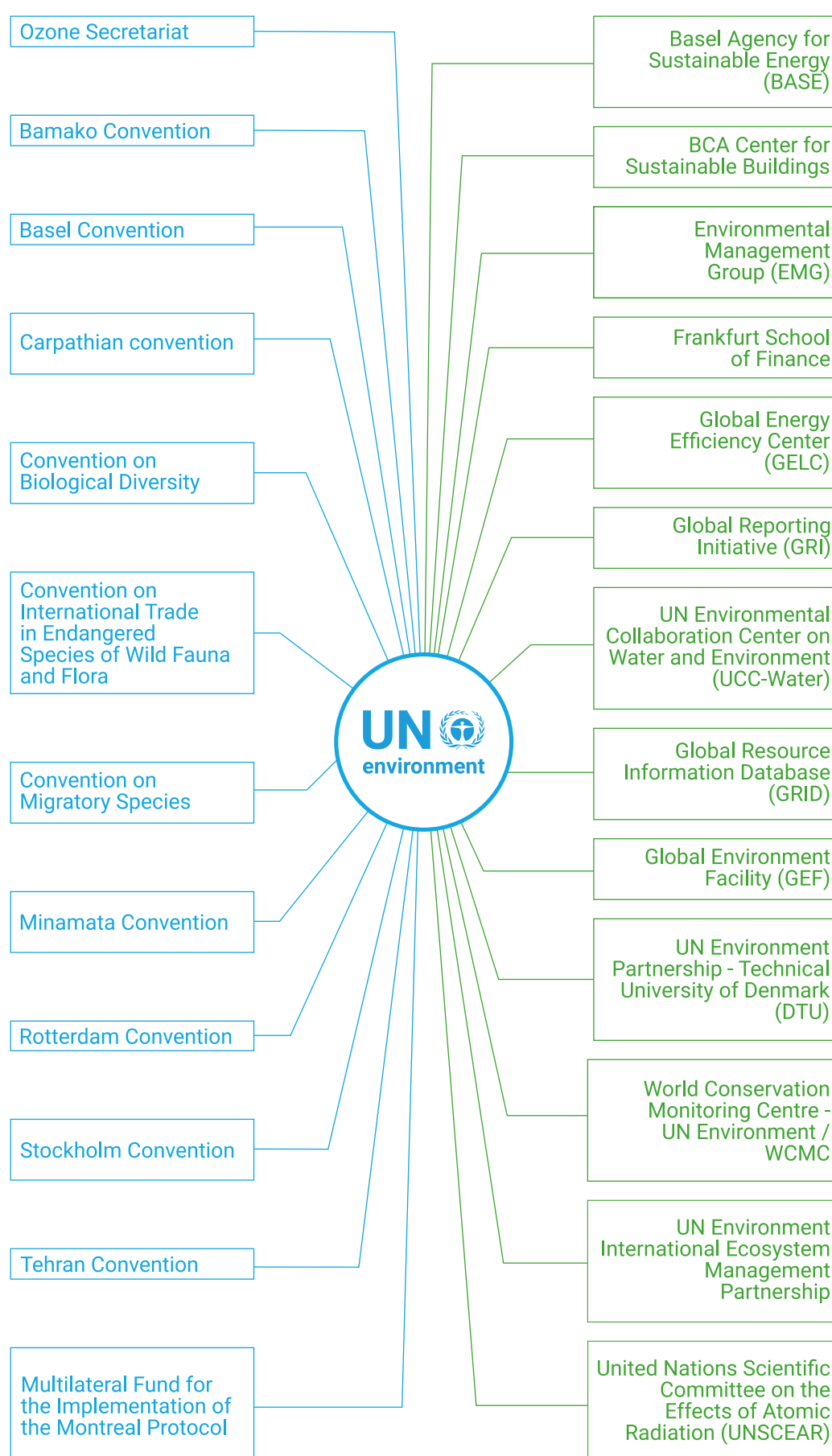
The work of UN Environment is categorized into seven programmatic areas: resource efficiency; climate change; healthy and productive ecosystems; environment under review; chemicals, waste and air quality; environmental governance and resilience to disasters and conflicts.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, a region rich in biological diversity, ecosystems and cultures, the UN Environment Regional Office, located in Panama City, works directly with the 33 countries of the region and with a population of about 600 million people, promoting integrated activities into the work programmes approved by the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA).

United Nations Environment Assembly, 2017/Photo:UN Environment



SECRETARIATS AND CONVENTIONS



ABOUT UN ENVIRONMENT BRAZIL

In 2004, UN Environment inaugurated its office in Brazil, in the city of Brasilia, to strengthen its activities in the country, in order to facilitate the identification of priorities and develop initiatives that meet sub regional and national specificities.

Since then, the organization has grown, expanding the scope of its presence in the country and, through strategic partnerships with the Brazilian government and several stakeholders, has implemented projects in key areas of sustainable development in Brazil and in the world.

During these 14 years, UN Environment has been engaged in disseminating environmental information and strengthening institutional practices to address the main environmental challenges of our time. Likewise, it has contributed to the progress of political, technical and legal discussions of issues relevant to the global and regional agenda.

UN Environment Brazil is linked to the regional office for Latin America and the Caribbean, and operates in close coordination with regional and sub regional bodies as well as with the agencies of the UN System in the country. Currently, it develops actions in all programme areas. With emphasis on what has been accomplished in the past two years, this publication highlights part of this portfolio, bringing also the experiences and office results in the communication and campaigns areas.



WHERE WE WORK

In 2017 and 2018 we were present, performing, participating or supporting operations and projects, in 126 Brazilian cities.



2030 AGENDA AND THE ENVIRONMENT

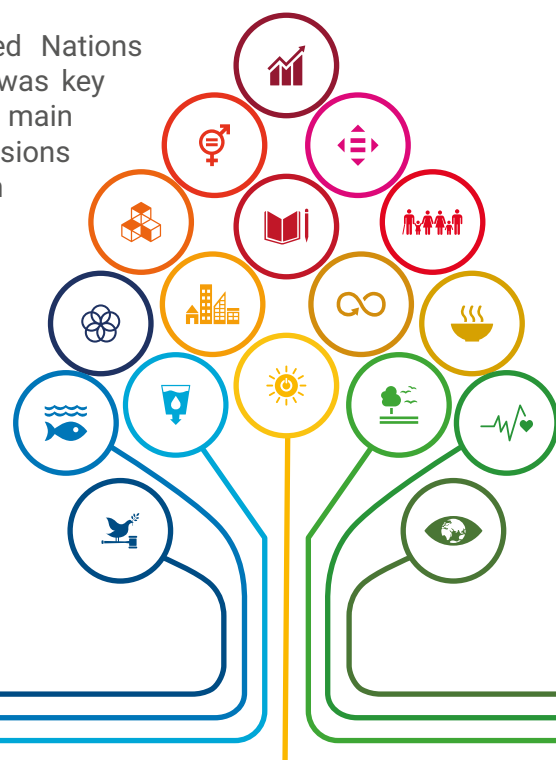
Sustainable development results cannot be achieved if development operations remain within conventional social, economic and environmental silos. Instead, a more holistic or integrated approach becomes necessary to recognize connections between social progress, economic growth, and environmental sustainability.

The 2030 Agenda, adopted by more than 150 countries at the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development in New York in 2015, was created for this purpose. The document, result of an intensive participatory process by governments, civil society, private sector and other stakeholders, outlines the plans that will ensure a global partnership to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth, poverty eradication and environmental protection in the coming years.

The Agenda summarizes the complexity of the development issues faced by the world, identifying five key themes for action: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships. The Agenda goes further, establishing 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 goals, as agreed at Rio+20, to be achieved by 2030.

UN Environment plays an important role in supporting the 2030 Agenda, and is responsible for establishing the conceptual basis to ensure that environmental sustainability is incorporated and reflected in its objectives, targets and indicators as a mainstreaming issue. Brazil was an essential player in the SDGs international negotiation processes, with high-level representation and active participation in the committees, having been protagonist since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 92 – and host country to it.

Twenty years later, the country welcomed the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, and was key to negotiating the 2030 Agenda. UN Environment's main objective is to support in a balanced way the three dimensions of sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs by supporting South-South cooperation strategies and maximizing economic benefits, environmental and social aspects of development initiatives.



(X) = Related goal



RESOURCE EFFICIENCY

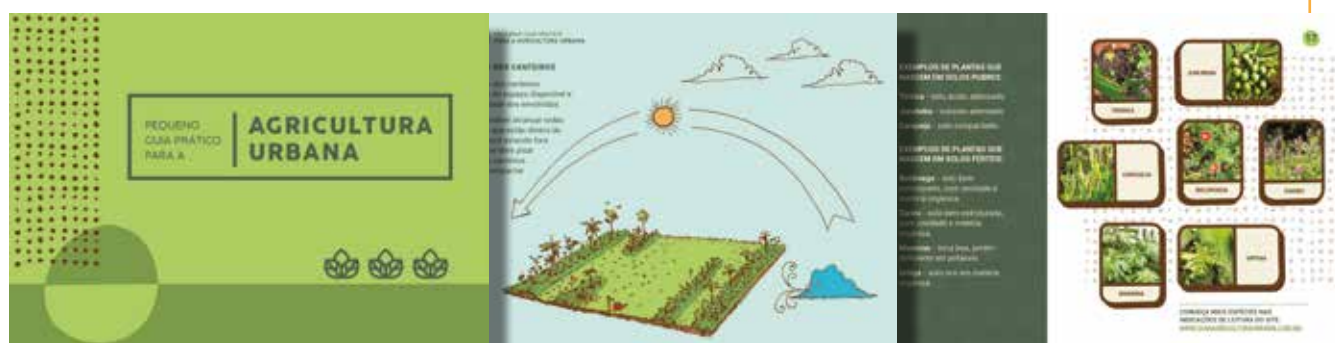


SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN BRAZIL

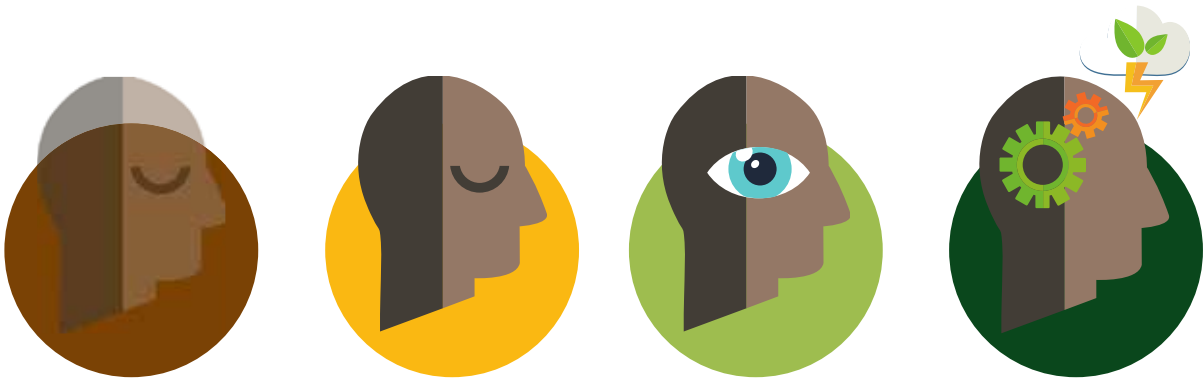
UN Environment promotes different actions to foster sustainable production and consumption in Brazil. In cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, it supports the implementation of the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS) through training and technical studies to support decision-making and public policies development. The organization also supports actions to raise awareness in this area, together with the private sector and civil society.

Results and activities

- Support training courses in 359 Brazilian cities across the five Brazilian geographic regions (North, Northeast, Center-West, Southeast and South), in 2017 and 2018, in order to strengthen municipal environmental management, helping public managers to develop programmes and initiatives focused on social and environmental responsibility. The courses were carried out in the context of the Environmental Agenda in Public Administration Programme, known as A3P, aiming at six thematic areas: a) rational use of natural resources and public goods; b) appropriate waste management; c) quality of life improvement in work environment; d) awareness and training for employees; e) contracting of goods and services with sustainability; f) sustainable construction implementation criteria;
- Publication of the booklet *A practical guide to urban agriculture*, which provides a brief history of the current practice and the importance of food safety in Brazil. Available at: www.guiaagriculturaurbana.com.br;
- Support to the guidelines review, thematic areas structuring and prioritization strategies for the second cycle of the Sustainable Production and Consumption Plan of Brazil (2016/2020) implementation, aligned with the goals of the 2030 Agenda, specifically SDG 12, and the 10YFP Framework Programme;



- Support for the preparation of the National Steering Committee on Sustainable Production and Consumption internal regulations and strategic planning;
- Support to the development of training material for teachers and completion of ten training courses on education for consumption and environmental education;
- Support to the launch of the Akatu survey, *Overview of Conscious Consumption in Brazil: Challenges, Barriers and Motivations*. In its fifth edition (2018), the survey includes data segmented by region, pointing out consumer perceptions and expectations regarding companies' sustainability practices and social and environmental responsibility and individual preferences in the paths towards either sustainability or consumerism. The analysis is available at: www.akatu.org.br/arquivos/Pesquisa_akatu_apresentacao.pdf;



Conscious consumer/Illustration: Akatu

- Partnership with the Brazilian Support Service to Micro and Small Businesses (Sebrae/BA), in order to increase the number of companies with environmental licenses in Bahia. Informative guides aimed at public managers were developed with the goal of engaging micro and small businesses and facilitating licensing processes in the region.

In Brazil, UN Environment supports advocacy actions aimed at the general public regarding Sustainable Consumption and Production/Photo: Tim Mossholder.



SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL LABELING

Public procurement is a great opportunity for decision-makers to set an example and lead the promotion of sustainable development by incorporating sustainability requirements into such procurement. Environmental labeling provides information on product sustainability to guide consumer choices towards more sustainable products. In this context, UN Environment and the Brazilian government, through the Ministries of Environment, Planning, Development and Management and Industry, Foreign Trade and Services, implemented the Sustainable Public Procurement and Environmental Labeling Project (SPPEL). The objective is to unite these two powerful tools and increase the demand and supply of sustainable products in Brazil.



Results and activities

- Development of a methodology to define sustainability criteria for products and services, and creation of technical sheets for the acquisition of three products: printing paper, liquid dishwashing detergent and wooden partition. The sheets were shared with partners (Attorney General's Office, National Electric Energy Agency, Federal Supreme Court, National Council of Justice and Navy) for possible application in government procurement actions;
- Training of public managers and entrepreneurs, especially micro and small companies, in sustainable public procurement and environmental labeling, in partnership with Sebrae Mato Grosso do Sul. The courses were held in Campo Grande, in 2017, and were attended by about 80 participants;
- Development of a report on environmental labeling in Brazil and three workshops on the subject – in Brasilia, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro –, attended by government representatives, private companies, associations of the productive sector and certifiers;
- After the completion of the project, at the end of 2017, the Brazilian government continued to promote actions on this agenda, generating positive results, such as the development of two additional technical sheets with sustainability criteria – for toilet paper and paper towels – with Cisap technical group. In addition, the Brazilian Navy approved its first sustainable tender for the purchase of A4 paper, detergent and wood partitions, using the criteria developed in the SPPEL project, as well as the Rio Grande do Sul Superintendence of Administration of the Attorney General's Office, which approved the tender for A4 paper purchase.



PROJECT

ECO-INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR



Eco-innovation, a methodology developed by UN Environment, was created to develop new business models based on an organizational strategy that incorporates sustainability throughout the value chain, seeking to reduce environmental impacts and raise companies' economic and social impacts. In partnership with the Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service (Sebrae), the initiative seeks to disseminate and implement eco-innovation through the creation and development of an eco-innovation camp with startups and entrepreneurs, as well as engage micro and small enterprises in the application of the methodology.

Results and activities

-  Promotion of two Eco-Innovation Camps, giving startups and entrepreneurs with innovative ideas the opportunity to have their proposals perfected for business application. The first event, *Camp for Grain Supply in Brazil – Agrotech*, was carried out in partnership with Sebrae and the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), in Londrina, in August 2017. The second, *Eco-innovation Camp: Water Challenge*, in partnership with Sebrae and Green Nation, took place during the World Water Forum in March 2018 in Brasilia, and had more than ten panels and dynamics on socio-environmental impact business;
-  Launch of a booklet on life cycle analysis, in partnership with Sebrae and the Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (Ibict): *Life cycle thinking - conscious business on the road to sustainability*;
-  Launch of an Eco-innovation Portal in partnership with Sebrae and the Sebrae Sustainability Center (CSS): www.ecoinovacao.com.br. The platform brings together publications and interactive contents, such as infographics, booklets and videos, to help Brazilian entrepreneurs to join the global corporate sustainability movement;
-  Publication, in partnership with the Sebrae Center for Sustainability, of the booklet *Eco-innovation in small businesses* prepared in infographic version.



Participants of the Eco-innovation camp in Brazil - Agrotech, 2017/Photo:UN Environment.

PROJECT

NETWORK OF WOMEN LEADERS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

An initiative that attracts and mobilizes women in leadership positions in public and private institutions, governmental, non-governmental and multilateral organizations, the Network of Brazilian Women Leaders for Sustainability works on two common goals: empower women and reach Brazilian sustainable development. More than 400 members worked for this purpose in a collaborative way. Created in 2010, under the auspices of the federal government, and supported by UN Environment until 2017, the Network of Brazilian Women Leaders for Sustainability moved to the private sphere, being driven by representatives of the second and third sectors.



Results and activities

-  Promotion of seven dialogues held in Sao Paulo, Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, Foz do Iguaçu and Curitiba, and attended by more than 300 women. Their purpose was to relate types of consumption and use of time to the quality of life of today's society, identify ongoing initiatives and actions in institutions, companies, governments and organized movements for a better quality of life;
-  Development and launch, in partnership with AES Tietê, of the *Roadmap for a renewable matrix*, a study that gives an overview of the renewable sector, lists several available national and international investment funds for those interested in investing and points out the participation of women in the sector;
-  In September 2017, the Network delivered its latest management report developed under UN Environment's project. The report covers the activities carried out between 2010 and September 2017 giving detail of the initiative and its vision for the future.





PROJECT

PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION ON GREEN ECONOMY



At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, in 2012, green economy, which in its simplest form can be considered as a low-carbon, resource-efficient and socially inclusive economy, has been recognized as a tool to achieve sustainable social, economic and environmental development. In order to support countries in placing sustainability at the center of their economic policies and practices for promoting 2030 Agenda, the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) was created in 2013, bringing together five United Nations agencies: UN Environment, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). In 2017, through PAGE, UN Environment Country Office Brazil supported the state of Mato Grosso in identifying opportunities to promote green and inclusive economic growth, encouraging the development of areas with high potential for sustainability in the state, particularly renewable energy and sustainable tourism.

Results and activities

-  In partnership with the Foundation for Support and Development of the Federal University of Mato Grosso (Uniselva Foundation), development of an analysis of Mato Grosso's energy matrix and evaluation of the technical and economic potential for renewable energy generation and use. The project will contribute to prepare the Strategic Plan for the State Renewable Energy Development;
-  Support to Sebrae Mato Grosso to lead a study on templates and guidelines for sustainable tourism and preparing guidelines for standardization and certification of companies and sustainable tourism activities in the state.






TEN YEAR FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME ON SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

In 2012, at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, heads of state adopted the Ten Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Production and Consumption (10YFP), a global commitment to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production in both developed and developing countries. 10YFP generates collective impact through programmes and partnerships, bringing together several stakeholders who develop, replicate, and extend SCP policies and initiatives. It also promotes knowledge and experience exchange and facilitates access to technical and financial resources for developing countries.

UN Environment created the 10YFP Trust Fund to support programmes, projects and initiatives that help to transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns, in line with the national and regional development priorities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Brazil was the first country in the region to collaborate with the Fund contributing with one million dollars.

UN Environment also acts as a secretariat to support the 10YFP functions. The secretariat works closely and reports to the Member States and the 10YFP Committee and collaborates with UN agencies and promotes the active participation of stakeholders. It also coordinates and facilitates the development and implementation of the 10YFP programmes and manages the Trust Fund.

Results and activities

-  Conference on South-South Cooperation for Sustainable Production and Consumption, with the participation of 174 representatives from 40 countries from Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean in April 2017 in Brasilia.



PROJECT

SUSTAINABLE CITIES: INTEGRATED URBAN PLANNING AND INVESTMENT IN INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES



With UN Environment's support, Recife and Brasilia are enhancing sustainable urban planning and the use of innovative low-emission technologies, such as solar boats and phytoremediation, to advance their sustainable urban development. The lessons learned throughout the process will be shared through a knowledge platform managed by the existing Sustainable Cities Programme, which will promote these lessons and good practices to more than 300 cities across Brazil. In Recife, capital of the state of Pernambuco, the Recife Agency for Innovation and Strategy and the Management Center of Porto Digital head the project; in Brasilia, the local government (GDF) is the leading body, supported by the Center of Management and Strategic Studies (CGEE). CGEE will also develop a Sustainable City Innovation Observatory. This project, led by the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications, and implemented by UN Environment, has received a grant of US\$ 25 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Results and activities

- Preparation of a diagnosis of contamination and remediation proposal of the old landfill at Estrutural and development of studies of future climate projections for the Integrated Region of Economic Development of the Federal District (Brasilia) and surroundings (RIDE/DF), considering two scenarios defined in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);
- Support for the creation of specialized teams in Brasilia to promote good practices, innovation and research in the Descoberto and Paranoá basins and to recover the springs of the river basins of Alto Descoberto and Serrinha do Paranoá;
- Definition of a new stretch of urbanization along the river bank, together with municipal agencies and the local community, in Recife;
- Development of the Sustainable Cities Knowledge Platform, which brings together a system of laws, strategies, tools and good practices and models of citizen participation;
- Expansion of the number of cities that are signatories to the Sustainable Cities Programme. Between April and November 2018, 32 new signatory cities were registered, among them, Rio de Janeiro;
- Development of training workshops, achieving the commitment of the Parana municipalities to the Sustainable Cities Programme agenda. 33 municipalities of the western part of the state participated and during the event, the city of Iguatu/PR joined the programme. All city halls in the region are committed to the agenda. The same workshop was held in Cascavel/PR, Guarulhos/SP, Ilhéus/BA and Uruçuca/BA.



CLIMATE CHANGE



PROJECT

OPTIONS FOR GREENHOUSE GAS MITIGATION IN KEY SECTORS IN BRAZIL

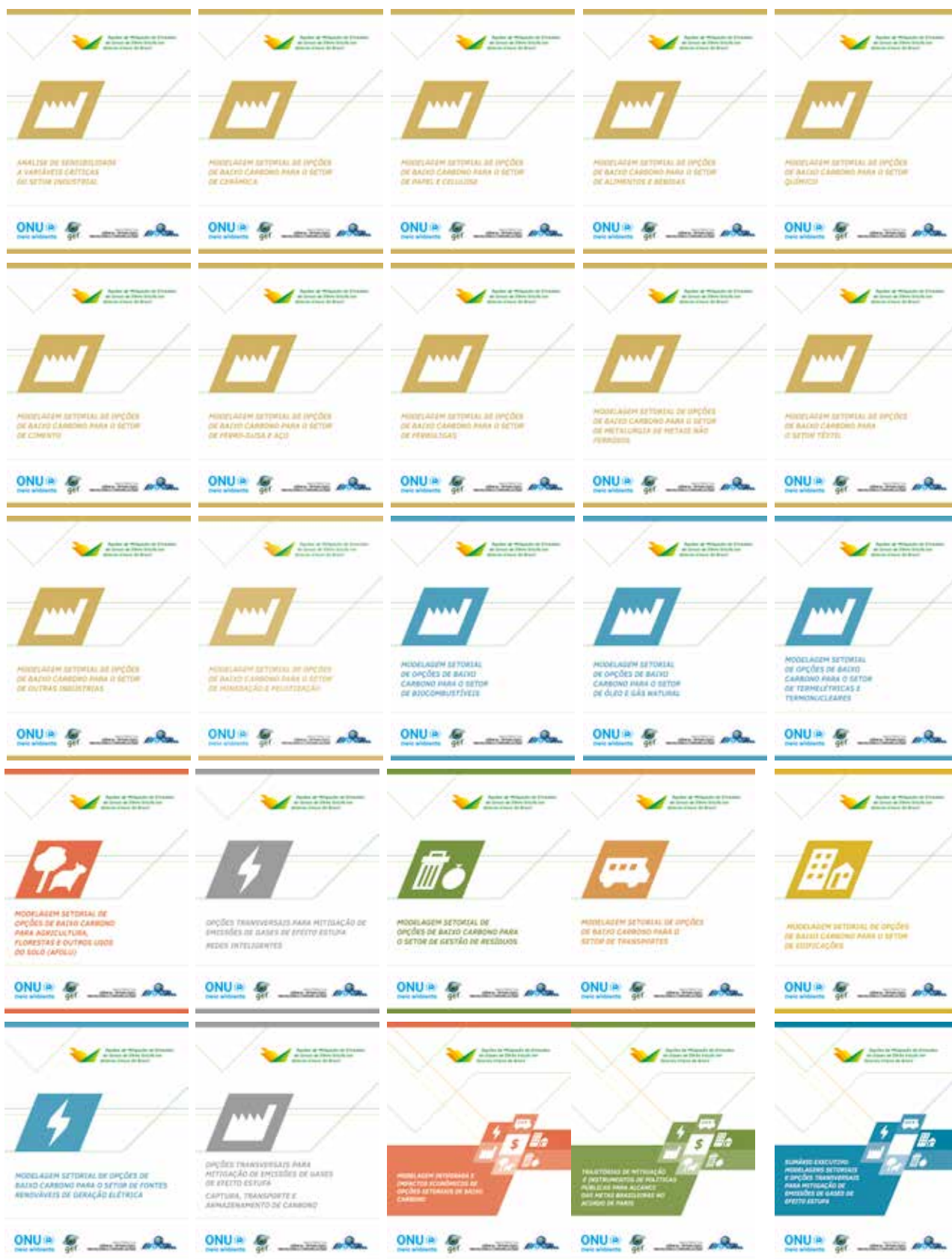
With the objective of supporting the Brazilian government in its efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, UN Environment offered technical and financial support to the Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Options Project in Key Sectors of Brazil, to the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications. Based on the integrated analysis of different mitigation options for the main sectors of the national economy, such as industry, energy, transportation, housing, services, agriculture, forests and waste management, the project evaluated mitigation options and their impacts on the Brazilian economy, considering the adoption of conventional and innovative low carbon technologies.

Results and activities

- Submission of the project final results with elaboration of technical subsidies and suggestions of public policies. The project supported the Brazilian government in developing a strategy to implement its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. Instruments derived from the project are being implemented, such as sustainable public procurement policies and a sustainable vision for the steel industry;
- Elaboration and divulgation of the paper *Mitigation trajectories and public policy instruments for reaching the Brazilian targets in the Paris Agreement*. This paper points out the role that key sectors of the Brazilian economy (industry, energy, transport, households and services, agriculture, forestry, waste management and other intersectoral options) can play to ensure compliance with 2030 emission targets of the NDC. For this, the estimated potential and costs of emission deduction were calculated, through an integrated economic-energy analysis, for the period between 2012 and 2050;
- Publication of 21 technical documents, each one focused on a Brazilian economic sector, with information to subsidize the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions in areas such as biofuels, ferroalloys, pulp and paper, food and beverages, among others;
- Development of the workshop on *Science and Technology Applied to Greenhouse Gas Emission Mitigation Actions for the Community of Portuguese Language Countries – CPLP*, in Brasilia, which resulted in the elaboration of proposals for strengthening technical cooperation on climate change between the Portuguese-speaking countries to be implemented by 2020;
- Development of the 20th and last meeting of the technical advisory committee for technical closure of the project, when the final conclusions were presented (mitigation options and their respective costs, with suggestions of public policies for each sector studied), in January 2018.



Publications with technical subsidies and suggestions of public policies for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions




PROJECT

STRATEGIC DIALOGUES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The *Strategic Dialogues on Climate Change* are an initiative of the United Nations System in Brazil, organized by UN Environment, under the umbrella of the UN Sustainable Development Partnership Framework for 2017-2021, targeted at the dissemination and promotion of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda, with a focus on climate change. The meetings aimed to create a fertile space for discussion on climate change related issues, with different national authorities and strategic partners, to promote the connection between agencies, funds and programmes with local governments, federal government and civil society and to translate commitments into actions.

The four dialogues reached approximately 17 thousand people, in person and via *streaming*. Thirty-eight key players from non-governmental organizations, foundations, research centers, federal and local government, UN agencies, multilateral organizations, and the academia participated in the roundtables. In addition to Brazilian citizens, speakers from the United States, the European Union and Latin America attended the dialogues.

Results and activities

-  *Climate Change and Energy and Food Security Dialogue*, at the UN House in Brasilia, in partnership with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation (KAS), the Regional Programme for Energy Security and Climate Change in Latin America (EKLA) and the Brazilian Centre for International Relations (Cebri), to discuss possible mitigation and adaptation actions of Mercosur and the European Union, undertaken in August 2017.



-  *Dialogue on Displaced Lives – Dialogues on Climate Change and Human Mobility* held at the Museum of Tomorrow in Rio de Janeiro, in partnership with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Programme for Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT) – event in which the responsiveness of cities to climate change, as well as their impact on global migratory movements was discussed, in September 2017;
-  *Dialogue on Climate Change, Human Development and Eradication of Poverty*, at the UN House in Brasilia, in partnership with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLAC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to discuss the relationship between extreme climatic events and territorial impact, consumption patterns, population growth and social vulnerability, held in October 2017;
-  *Dialogue on Climate Change and Health*, in Brasília, developed in partnership with the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), to discuss the implications of adverse climatic events, environmental disasters and pollution in some of the social and environmental determinants of human health: clean air, safe water, safe food and shelter, in December 2017;

Climate change can intensify the weather and climate events, such as heavy rains and floods/Photo: United Nations.



PROJECT

TECHNOLOGY NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CLIMATE ACTION PLANS IN BRAZIL

Among the Brazilian government objectives in taking on the commitments of the Climate Convention is to enable actions that promote and strengthen the development and transfer of climate technology, covering several sectors of the economy. To this end, the National Designated Entity (NDE) was established in 2014, to implement and operationalize the Technology Mechanism of the Convention, a responsibility undertaken by the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communications (MCTIC).

In this regard, developing countries should submit their Technology Needs Assessment (TNA). It is an instrument for each country to identify its technological needs in order to meet national expectations for environmentally sustainable development, increasing its adaptability, reducing its vulnerabilities in the face of climate change and promoting measures to mitigate greenhouse gases emissions. UN Environment will support MCTIC and partners for the assessment development, which will begin in 2019.



HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE ECOSYSTEMS



Christ the Redeemer, Rio de Janeiro/Photo: Rodrigo Soldon.

PROJECT



STRENGTHENING BIODIVERSITY-RELATED MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

Brazil has been one of the most active participants in the negotiations launched by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). In this context, this project aims to intensify collaboration between UN Environment and the Brazilian government to strengthen the country's engagement in biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, developing and implementing policies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the management of protected areas. It also promotes South-South Cooperation on issues related to access and benefit sharing, marine protected areas and species conservation.

Results and activities

-  Experiences shared between Latin American and Caribbean countries on how different models of marine protected areas can contribute synergistically to global conservation goals by promoting the workshop *Improving South-South Cooperation towards global goals of protected marine areas in South America and the Caribbean* during the International Congress of Marine Protected Areas. The event was held with the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment (MMA), the United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Center (UN Environment - WCMC) and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in La Serena, Chile, in September 2017;
-  South-South Cooperation and identification of tools for implementing national legislation on the Legal Framework of Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) in a more effectively and economically way through the organization of the *ABS Workshop: strengthening national plans and international compliance* in Rio de Janeiro, in October 2017, with the participation of representatives from nine countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia;
-  Contribution to the debate on the goals of marine ecosystems linked to the Convention on Biological Diversity as networks of marine protected areas, community fishing areas, conservation of oceanic islands, equality and effectiveness in marine protected areas, fishing sanctuaries, among others through the event *Towards Target 11 of Aichi event: Marine Protected Areas and Other Effective Conservation Measures*, in Recife, April 2018, together with the MMA and UN Environment - WCMC. The event was attended by representatives from Belize, Chile, England, Jamaica, Mexico and Spain;



-  *Towards Target Goal 11: marine protected areas and other effective conservation measures* report elaboration, which assesses the experiences of protected areas and Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures in marine landscapes, with particular attention to how governance models respond to local and traditional ecological knowledge, connectivity and ecologically representative networks. The review identifies case studies from more than 30 countries, with a particular focus on knowledge sharing and innovative solutions in Latin American and Caribbean countries;
-  Strengthening the institutional capacity of governmental and non-governmental organizations that support and participate in the Brazilian Blue Initiative, through the *Participatory Fisheries Monitoring Workshop: experiences exchange* with Latin America representatives in July 2018 in Florianópolis, in collaboration with the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio). In order to increase the potential for successful implementations, the workshop promoted the knowledge exchange among specialists of participatory fisheries monitoring in Latin America and the Caribbean and was attended by representatives of the Chilean Ministry of the Environment, the Galapagos National Park (Ecuador) and the Sao Paulo Fishing Institute. In addition, the meeting produced a set of recommendations regarding legal, social and technological mechanisms that can assist in the implementation of participatory fisheries monitoring in marine protected areas of sustainable use in Brazil. The recommendations are presented in the report *Benefits of participatory monitoring of fisheries in marine protected areas, contributing to multiple biodiversity and sustainable development goals*.



Marine protected areas can synergistically contribute to global conservation goals/Photo: Belle Co.






PROJECT

INFORMATION SYSTEM ON BRAZILIAN BIODIVERSITY - SiBBR







Online since 2014, the Brazilian Biodiversity Information System (SiBBR) is a platform (www.sibbr.gov.br) that gathers the largest amount of existing data on the biological diversity of Brazil. As a result of a partnership between UN Environment and the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications, with financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the project's objective is to support, through the creation, publication and validation of biodiversity data, scientific production, public policy-making and decision-making, processes associated with environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources.

SiBBR currently stores more than 15 million records on species occurrence, with information on biological collections, endangered species, use of biodiversity, nutritional tables, conservation efforts and various other biodiversity-relevant topics.

Results and activities

-  In 2018, the number of biodiversity records published in SiBBR and partner institutions reached more than 15 million, with more than 4 million coming from the *Brazil Flora 2020 Project* (<https://goo.gl/G56uYp>), in partnership with the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden, which complemented the data set of occurrence of Brazilian species with descriptions for 892 botanical species;
-  Development of the Biodiversity & Nutrition tool, which, based on a nutritional and a database of recipes derived from Brazilian native species, allows the research of the nutritional value of foods of the Brazilian biodiversity. Created in partnership with the Ministry of the Environment, under the Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition project (BFN), the tool was presented during the International Symposium on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition in November 2017 and launched at the 5th Meeting of the Committee National Coordination of the BFN Project, in October 2018;
-  Promotion for the creation of the Brazilian Citizen Science Network. The network is presented in an online platform hosted in the SiBBR portal, receiving registrations of new Brazilian initiatives and citizen science projects and presenting information and access links for different lines of research;



-  Dissemination and national selection of the Young Researchers Award, offered by the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) to encourage scientific innovation in the area of information technology for biodiversity. For two consecutive years, Brazilian students won the award;
-  Development of five biodiversity data publication courses held in the states of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rio de Janeiro and in the Federal District, and two training courses on the use of the Decision Support Module (MAD) tool which enables consultation processes, facilitating data organization and automation for the process of assessment of priority areas in biodiversity, conducted by MMA, in 2017;
-  Development of five seminars on SiBBr dissemination in Brasilia, Campo Grande, Pirenópolis, Londrina and Ottawa, Canada, in 2017;
-  Documentation of the entire platform through a data inventory and structuring of the taxonomy database, according to DarwinCore standard, adopted internationally by GBIF. Two institutional videos were also produced: one on the SiBBr presentation platform, with various information, aimed at the general public, the other on tools offered to the population, features, national and international relevance, as well as benefits for biodiversity research and conservation. Three tutorial videos have been produced providing an easy and didactic way of standardizing and structuring data in DarwinCore, targeting researchers who publish in SiBBr;
-  Training for the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), in 2018, when the Metadata Catalog tool of SiBBr's Spatial Data Infrastructure was presented. The training included a practical class on data and metadata in the tool and on the structure of users and profiles according to the needs of the Environmental Licensing Board (Dilic/Ibama);
-  Entry into the ALA-GBIF Community (Global Biodiversity Facility). The Australian platform for biodiversity data, Australian Atlas for Living Data (ALA), is based on free software and features modules with different functionalities that can be used by other countries. Since 2013, the community around this tool has organized workshops to introduce the ALA modules to other institutions that want to implement it, improve existing national data portals and learn from each other's achievements.

The SiBBr aims at gathering the maximum quantity of existing data on biological diversity of Brazil/Photo: Joseph King.



PROJECT

ACTION PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE ALTO DESCOBERTO BASIN

The project aims to contribute to water and food safety in Brasília through investments in green infrastructure and appropriate soil management in the Alto Descoberto Basin, encouraging sustainable agricultural production and tourism activities. The Alto Descoberto Basin is the main water source in Brasília, a predominantly rural area of significant environmental relevance, which has five conservation units. The proposals that integrate the scope of the Sustainable Rural Development Programme for the Alto Descoberto Basin were built based on a strategy that considers conventional agriculture, improving its practices, productivity and efficiency, and incorporating the advance of agro ecology and organic agriculture in the region. The project is carried out in partnership with the Brazilian Institute for Development and Sustainability (IABS) and the Institute for Democracy and Sustainability (IDS).



Results and activities

- Analysis of the socioeconomic dynamics at the Alto Descoberto Basin, through the application of questionnaires to rural leaders and associations of local producers - surveys were undertaken with Emater, Caesb, the Planning Institute of the Federal District (Ibram) and the Water, Energy and Sanitation Regulatory Agency of Brasília (Adasa);
- Systematization of the Alto Descoberto Basin environmental data, identifying priority areas to guarantee water production in the region, conservation and restoration areas, and necessary incentives for agroforestry activities.



PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTS



The goal of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa in the project Natural Capital Accounting and Ecosystem Services Evaluation is to move ahead on the agenda on environmental and ecosystem accounting knowledge. Funded by the European Union and implemented by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and UN Environment, the initiative plans to improve the management of natural biotic resources, ecosystems and their services, local policies, data availability, and measurement practices to advance and integrate natural capital accounting. In Brazil, the pilot will be undertaken in the Rio Grande basin, in the Matopiba region (Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia), focusing on services related to soil, water and carbon.

Activities

- At an early stage, the project aims to: a) develop a national plan and conduct a selection of ecosystem accounts in physical and monetary terms, based on national priorities; b) develop indicators in the context of the 2030 Agenda, the Aichi targets and other international initiatives; c) promote greater awareness of natural capital accounting; and d) share knowledge on the topic and expand the community of professionals in the areas.





ENVIRONMENT UNDER REVIEW



PROJECT

SDSN-AMAZON: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOLUTIONS NETWORK IN THE AMAZON

The Global Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) was born in 2012 to mobilize scientific and technological knowledge and promote practical solutions to sustainable development problems. In 2014, the SDSN-Amazon was launched with the Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (FAS) as its leading institution, to foster the exchange of ideas, promote partnerships for sustainable solutions, new technologies, business models and policies in the Amazon basin and, in the long term, contribute to improving the quality of life of communities living in the state of Amazonas.

Results and activities

- Development and launch of the SDSN-Amazon Platform (<http://maps.sdsn-amazonia.org>), which brings together solutions of Amazon experts on issues related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The platform georeferences best practices from public and private sectors, including civil society organizations, and promotes the exchange of scientific and academic knowledge for the implementation of innovative solutions for sustainable development in the region;
- Support the launching in 2017 of the online course *From the Beginning: Management and Preservation of our Terrestrial Ecosystems*, developed by the Sustainable Development Goals Academy (SDG Academy) on the sustainable use of global terrestrial ecosystems. Organized in seven modules, it considers the impacts of deforestation and climate change on nature, stressing the consequences of human activities on ecosystems in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia;



Meeting of indigenous and riverside communities (ribeirinhos) leaders of the Amazon basin/Photo: FAS.



- Development of a master's degree programme in sustainable development practices in the Amazon basin, built in a participatory manner with the main centers of research and training of the region: Universidade do Estado do Amazonas, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana, Instituto Amazónico de Investigaciones Científicas (SINCHI) and Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE);
- Development of two events in 2017 and 2018 with indigenous and riverside community (*ribeirinhos*) leaders from the Brazilian Amazon Basin to discuss an action plan for the 2030 Agenda in the Amazon. The dialogues explored the possible role of institutional structures to support the achievement of the SDGs in the region, encouraging the debate and convergence of Amazonian societies for joint action;
- Launch of the *Rios Limpos para Mares Limpos* (Clean Rivers for Clean Seas) initiative in June 2018, which aims to prevent plastic pollution from rivers reaching the oceans, bringing together representatives of the academia, civil society and government sectors at the headquarters of FAS in Manaus. As a milestone on the agenda, a clean up action was organized on the shores of Lake Tarumã, in Rio Negro, with stand up paddleboards, by the *Grito D'água* Movement and with the support of the City Secretariat of Public Cleaning (Semulsp).



PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS: INTENSIFICATION OF SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL OUTLOOK - GEO 6

Many Latin American countries face obstacles managing environmental information and meeting national and international demands for this type of information. In this context, the project seeks to accelerate the harmonization, adoption and implementation of environmental indicators in order to achieve a common language to monitor and support the effective integration of the environmental dimension into national and regional development plans and policies. The capacity building for the GEO 6 – Global Environmental Outlook – process builds on the existing capacity in the region to strengthen environmental information and data systems and networks and to promote their more efficient and integrated use, ensuring that most of the 33 Latin America and the Caribbean countries implement the selected indicators.

Results and activities

- Definition of two sets of multipurpose indicators for Latin America and the Caribbean. This included the development and approval of 26 methodological sheets for the SDGs indicators. The sheets will also serve for the indicators of the Initiative for Sustainable Development (ILAC);
- Development of webinars on public spending, climate change, national consumption of materials, sustainable production and consumption, and geospatial information. The events, attended by more than one hundred people, are available at the link: goo.gl/JeZ9so;



Workshop on environmental indicators in Rio de Janeiro, 2017/Photo: UNIC.



- Publication of the *Directory of Learning Materials* for all selected ILAC and SDGs indicators to support the independent capacity building of country technical teams. The project established contact with more than 150 people in several countries of the region, reaching approximately one thousand government and private sector representatives;
- Participation of 25 focal points and involvement of 22 countries in the Working Group on Environmental Indicators (WGI) to define metadata;
- Development of four events in 2017 and 2018, for focal points and teams responsible for the production of environmental information in the English-speaking Caribbean, Latin America and the Andean countries. At the events, the countries had the opportunity to strengthen capacities and establish partnerships to advance in this theme in the region;
- Development of the ILAC community at the UN Environment Live site, where all documents relevant to the project were made available, including metadata and event information: <https://environmentlive.unep.org/>;
- Consulting on training needs and main gaps on environmental information generation and partial report of multipurpose indicators reported by 15 countries in the region;
- Participation at the preparatory meeting at the XXI Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean in October 2018, when ministers requested the ILAC Working Group on Environmental Indicators support to review priority topics, define and document environmental indicators and strengthen environmental information systems in the region (Buenos Aires Declaration Decisions 3 and 4).

XXI Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2018/Photo: UN Environment.





A low-angle, upward-looking photograph of industrial infrastructure, featuring a large cylindrical tank and a complex network of pipes and scaffolding. The entire image is overlaid with a solid red color. The text is centered in the upper half of the frame.

CHEMICALS, WASTE AND AIR QUALITY

PROJECT

MIA: INITIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY IN BRAZIL

The use of mercury is a priority issue for Brazil, which was one of the first countries to sign the Minamata Convention in October 11th, 2013, which establishes deadlines for the reduction, control and elimination of mercury in industrial and artisanal processes throughout the world. Supporting its ratification and implementation, the Initial Assessment of the Minamata Convention aims to protect human health and the environment from hazards arising from the inappropriate use, release and management of mercury. Providing key technical and scientific knowledge to the main stakeholders in Brazil, its purpose is to collect new and updated information and undertake an accurate diagnosis of the current mercury cycle situation in the country, to produce an inventory of emissions and releases, and to assess national infrastructure and capacity for metal management. The Ministry of the Environment conducts the assessment, with support from UN Environment.

Results and activities

- Completion of sources of information on mercury management assessment in Brazil;
- Analysis of the national regulatory framework in order to identify gaps and assess regulatory reforms required for ratifying and prompt implementing of the Minamata Convention in the country;
- Portuguese publications of the *Minamata Convention on Mercury* (available at <https://goo.gl/tYeqqa>) and of the *Identification and Quantification of Mercury Releases Toolkit*;
- Training on the toolkit for 72 representatives of 48 federal government institutions, state governments, private sector, industrial sector and civil society;
- Development of guidelines for Mercury Inventory in Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining (ASGM), presented at the First Permanent Working Group Meeting on the Minamata Convention in 2018;
- Production of the national qualitative and quantitative inventory of mercury sources;
- Publication of the *Analysis of regulatory frameworks to identify gaps and regulatory reforms required for ratifying and prompt implementing the Minamata Convention in Brazil*, undertaken by the Institute for Evaluation (Instituto Avaliação);
- Publication of the initial assessment of available mercury information to assist in the development of the national emissions inventory.






PROJECT

NATIONAL PLAN FOR THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION IMPLEMENTATION ON POPs



The Stockholm Convention aims to eliminate and restrict the use of persistent organic pollutants, known as POPs, which are highly persistent chemicals toxic to human health and the environment and which are not easily degraded. Brazil signed the Convention in 2013 and committed to prepare the National Implementation Plan (NIP), led by the Ministry of the Environment, with support from UN Environment, with the idea of adopting control measures in the life cycle of the POPs and promoting and improving management technologies and practices to prevent the emergence of new substances as well as eliminating and reducing existing ones. In 2017, after the preparation of the NIP, the implementation project was successfully completed, giving rise to a new moment of revision and updating so that the management of POPs is carried out regularly in the country.

Results and activities

-  Publication of 11 guides on the Stockholm and Basel Conventions, to assist countries in the design and implementation of their national implementation plans. The material was distributed to state, federal and municipal government agencies, universities, research centers, industry associations and civil society;
-  Support for the *First Intercessional Meeting on Strategic Approach to the Appropriate Management of Chemical Substances after 2020*, in February 2017 in Brasilia;
-  Project closure and proposal design to review and update the Stockholm Convention National Implementation Plan in Brazil.





ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE



PROJECT

INTEGRATED APPROACH - 2030 AGENDA IMPLEMENTATION IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION INTENSIFICATION

In order to achieve sustainable development, actions cannot remain within conventional social, economic, and environmental silos. Instead, a more holistic or integrated approach is necessary. The 2030 Agenda advances towards this *ethos* and summarizes the scope and complexity of today's world challenges. Environmental issues, as they are linked to poverty eradication, social protection and other key development issues, are a significant opportunity for a more comprehensive approach to sustainable development. Their inclusion in all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) challenges humanity to find new ways of ensuring well-being that do not result in natural resources depletion, environmental degradation or livelihoods destruction. UN Environment has been working in Brazil and Latin America and the Caribbean to advance this approach in the region.

Results and activities

- Elaboration of the policy paper *Making poverty eradication an integral objective of all policies: what will be necessary?* on integrated approach, presented at the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Integration Segment in 2017, in a side event on the Integrated Approach in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Organization of the *Regional Workshop on Environmental Compensation Mechanisms*, in Medellín, Colombia, in June 2017. More than 25 representatives from the government, civil society, academia and private sector from Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia and Brazil participated in the event. Models of socially inclusive conservation incentives in the region were presented, discussing potentialities

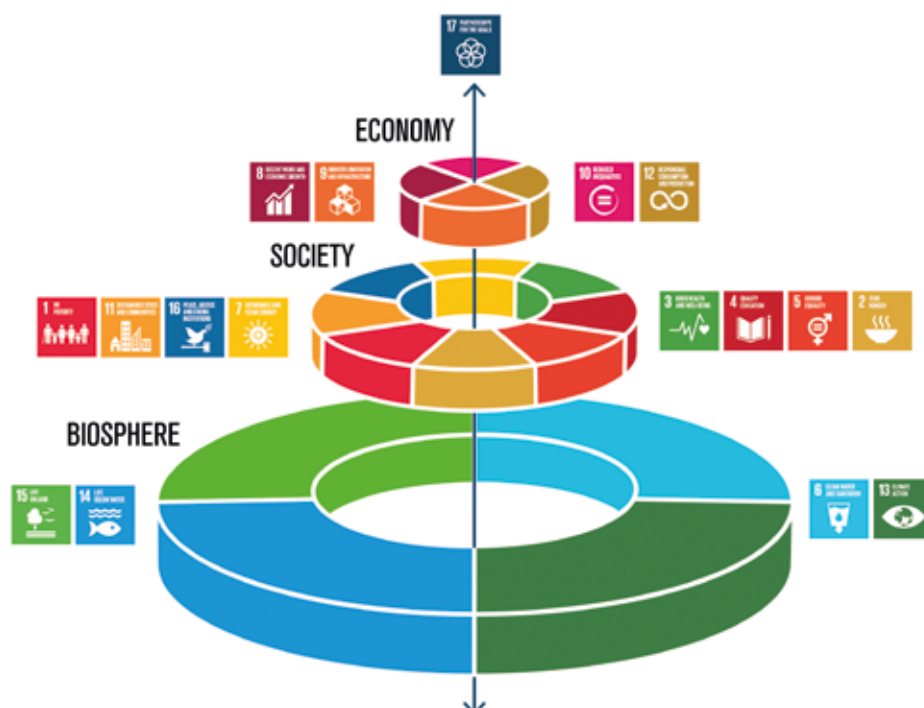




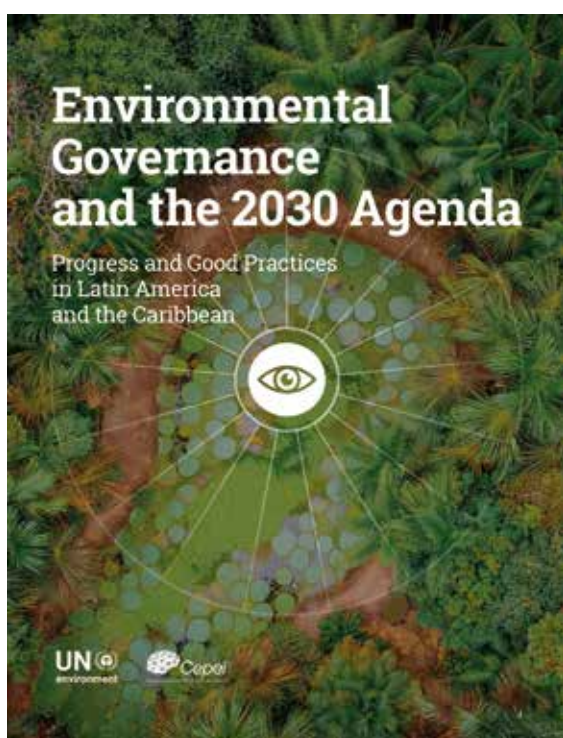


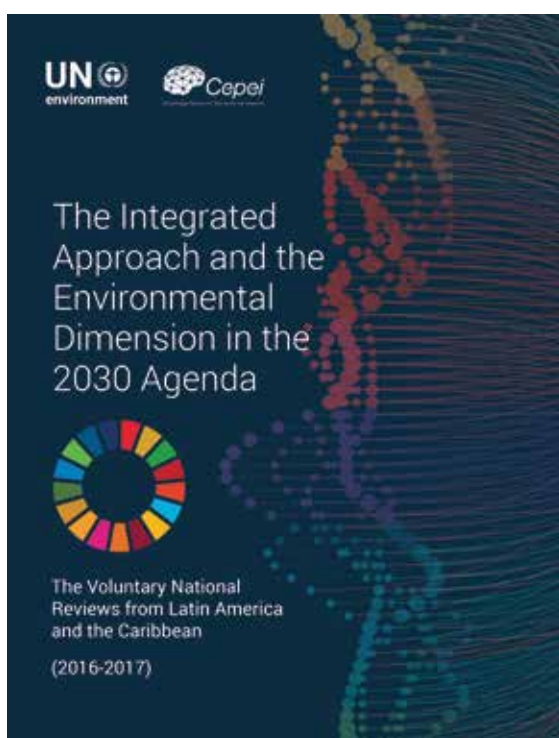
Illustration: Azote Images for Stockholm Resilience Centre

and limitations of implementing similar structures in the region, and formulating recommendations for a roadmap for implementing similar experiences. In 2018, a project proposal was designed to strengthen socially inclusive environmental compensation mechanisms through ecosystem-based adaptation;

-  Support for the participation of Brazilian authorities in the *Integrated Approach to the Implementation of the National 2030 Agenda Strategy forum*, convened by the Government of Mexico and the German cooperation agency (GIZ) in Mexico City in November 2017;
-  Elaboration of the publication *Environmental Governance and the 2030 Agenda: advances and good practices in Latin America and the Caribbean*, which compiles and analyses trends in institutional arrangements and legal instruments that advance towards the integration of the environmental dimension of sustainable development: <https://goo.gl/UAZCf9>;
-  Elaboration of an analytical research with the revision of 14 voluntary reports on the 2030 Agenda implementation presented by the countries of the region in 2016 and 2017. The analysis focuses on the inclusion of an integrated approach;
-  Development of *The SDGs as a Control Panel for Public Policy Management towards an Integrated and Transversal Sustainability* side event, at the XXI Meeting of the Forum of Ministers of the Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, in October 2018. The purpose of the dialogue was to discuss good practices applied by countries of the region in integrating the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda; tools needed to strengthen environmental governance at the local, national and regional levels; possible strengthening points for the Ministries of the Environment; and additional budget allocation for SDGs implementation, among others.



Environmental Governance and the 2030 Agenda Progress and Good Practices in Latin America and the Caribbean, in English and Spanish: <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/26756>




The Integrated Approach and the Environmental Dimension in the 2030 Agenda - The Voluntary National Reviews from Latin America and the Caribbean (2016-2017): http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25644/2030_Agenda.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y

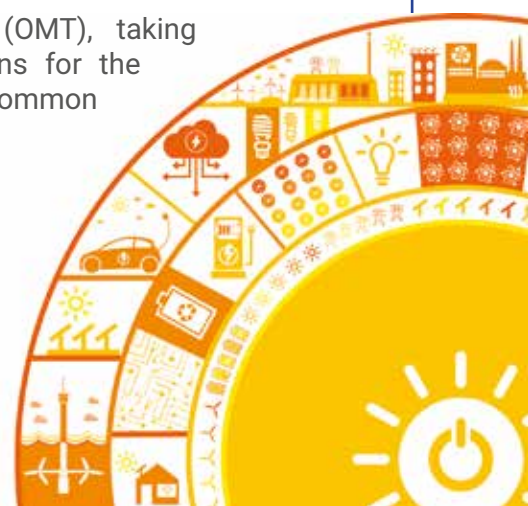
PROJECT

STRENGTHENING UN ENVIRONMENT IN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION

At Rio+20, world leaders pledged to strengthen the United Nations Environment Programme as the world's leading authority in implementing the global environmental agenda and in promoting coherently the environmental dimensions of sustainable development within the United Nations System. In the Brazilian context, UN Environment plays a strategic role in supporting the UN System in identifying national challenges and opportunities for collaboration in the environmental area.

Results and activities

-  Review projects, participate in training sessions on special topics, data and information collection, and undertake analysis of Brazilian environmental priorities and perspectives for strategic meetings with the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), government agents and other partners;
 -  Strengthening UN Environment's role as the leading global authority that establishes the global environmental agenda and promotes coherent implementation of the environmental dimensions of sustainable development in the UN System through the participatory and coordinating role of UN Environment in the UN Result Groups in the country. Specifically, UN Environment participates in the Peace and Prosperity Result Groups and leads the Planet Result Group;
 -  Active participation of UN Environment in two additional thematic groups of the UN System, specifically Gender, Race and Ethnicity Group and SDGs Advisory Group;
 -  Active Participation of UN Environment in the UN Communication Group, which supports the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) communication strategies, placing the UN as a relevant source of knowledge and information on inclusive sustainable development and all its ramifications;
-  Development of, together with UNDP Brazil, three SDGs glossaries, specifically 12, 13 and 15, with the purpose of presenting the internationally agreed definitions of each SDG in the context of Brazil's national circumstances.
-  Act as chair of the Operations Management Team (OMT), taking responsibility for UNCT evaluations and recommendations for the effective implementation, coordination and management of common operations areas.



PROJECT

STRENGTHENING THE ENVIRONMENT MUNICIPAL COUNCILS THROUGH THE ATLANTIC FOREST MUNICIPAL CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY PLANS



The Atlantic Forest benefits the life of most of the Brazilian population (72%) with invaluable ecosystem services that are fundamental to public health, such as climate balance, water regulation and food. It is also one of the richest socio-biodiversity areas on the planet, recognized as a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO and as National Patrimony by the Federal Constitution of Brazil. However, it is threatened: it has lost more than 90% of its original area. Because of its importance and high level of threat, the Atlantic Forest was protected by the Atlantic Forest Law, which establishes the Municipal Plan for the Conservation and Recovery of the Atlantic Forest (PMMA).

The PMMA allowed municipalities to proactively defend, preserve and restore native vegetation by defining priority areas and actions. However, not everyone understands how the plan works, nor do they have the human resources to follow the law and enjoy its benefits. With the aim of stimulating the strengthening of environmental management in the municipalities, UN Environment and the National Association of Municipal Environmental Bodies (ANAMMA) are traversing the 17 Brazilian states that house the biome to sensitize and mobilize councilors, city halls, state governments and the Federal Prosecution Service for the protection of the Atlantic Forest. In this task, it counts with the support of non-governmental organizations, state governments and the Environmentalist Parliamentary Fronts, established in the state legislative councils.

Results and activities

- Promote 13 meetings in each state legislative council with the support of the Environmentalist Parliamentary Fronts, for launching the project and incorporating into the project public players of the Executive and Legislative, the Federal Prosecution Service, non-governmental organizations and partners. During the events, the participants discussed joint strategic actions for the implementation of an integrated and participatory planning tool in municipalities, provided in the Atlantic Forest Law (11,428/2006);

- Development of online courses on PMMA. The training has been offered since 2012 by Brazilian institutions, but with the new project, both the portal and online course have been updated with specific contents for each state - which is crucial, considering that Brazil is a country of great dimensions and that each region has unique characteristics. By December 2018, five classes with more than 2,500 people had been created to undertake the course - the goal of the project is to reach 3,000 people, including city hall technicians, counselors and other local and regional players;



Meeting of the Legislative Assembly/Photo: Anamma.

- Creation of the Municipal Councilors for the Environment Federation, a movement that enables the exchange of experiences and good practices among members of municipal councils, especially from civil society;
- Selection of 15 municipalities to receive support to elaborate their PMMA, serving as reference and incentive in the various regions. These municipalities fulfill the following criterias: Environment Municipal Council and Municipal Environment Fund regulated and operational; PMMA containing conservation actions in at least 20% of Atlantic Forest remnants existing in the municipality; PMMA containing restoration actions in at least 5% of the municipality territory;
- In the southern region, the states of Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul defined as a criteria that municipalities can only be competent to make forest management of their territories if they present a PMMA.

Atlantic Forest, Tijuca National Park, Rio de Janeiro/Photo: Airbnb.



PROJECT

BRAZIL AND CHINA FACING GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES: NOTES TO A BILATERAL AGENDA




Brazil and China are strategic players in the global sustainable development agenda. Cooperation between the two countries in the environmental area has gained noticeably more importance in the last decade, above all because of the strategic importance of bilateral dialogue.

In the multilateral context, BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) stand out for their political importance, adding to the dialogue on global environmental problems and especially those related to the climate change agenda. The challenges posed by the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda create an opportunity to go beyond the current initiatives and signal the possibility of an innovative and transformative political alliance.

UN Environment and the Brazilian Center for International Relations (Cebri), a think tank of global leadership, designed this project oriented towards South-South Cooperation and aimed at discussing and suggesting issues in the environmental area and consolidating a network of experts and key players from both countries.

Results and activities

 Beginning of activities: May 2018. Since then, meetings have been held for content and planning discussions as well as interviews with environmental experts to discuss proposed themes and strategies for the project. By December 2018, 12 meetings were held with experts and partners. The action was part of the efforts to bring together a network of experts and key players working on environmental issues related to Brazil and China;



-  Development of the roundtable *Dialogue between Brazil and China on the International Agenda on Climate Change and Sustainable Development*, in September 2018, in Rio de Janeiro. The discussions were led by the General Undersecretary for Environment, Energy, Science and Technology (Ministry of Foreign Affairs); the Brazilian ambassador to China, the Brazilian Agency for Promotion of Exports and Investment (Apex-Brasil) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Secretariat for Diplomatic Planning;
-  Development of the roundtable on *Welfare in Cities and New Lifestyles: Developing societies* in November 2018. Instituto Pereira Passos (IPP), Brics Urbe and Brics Policy Center, Alberto Luiz Coimbra Institute for Graduate Studies and Engineering Research (Coppe) and the Green Fund, both from the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Climate and Society Institute (iCS), the Radar China/Xinhua newspaper and the Vallya trust, coordinated the dialogues;
-  Development of the roundtable *A new Agenda for Biodiversity between Brazil and China*, in December 2018. The Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development (FBDS), the International Institute for Sustainability (IIS), Universidade de Brasilia (UNB) and the Climate and Land Use Alliance - Brazil led the discussions.

Dialogues between Brazil and China/Photo: Cebri.



PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS INITIATIVE



Environmental rights are enshrined in more than 100 constitutions, and even so, harassment, intimidation and killing of people who defend the environment are growing. The UN Environmental Rights Initiative was launched in response to the escalation of violence faced by those working at the forefront of protecting land and natural resources at a time when biodiversity loss has reached alarming levels. Through the initiative, several players working with environmental rights can cooperate more easily, putting Together efforts and uniting voices to promote, protect and respect environmental rights. Launched in Brazil in September 2018, it happened in a significant moment, since 2018 marks both the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the year in which Brazil was classified, based on civil society surveys, as the most dangerous country for environmental defenders.

Results and activities

 Launch of the Environmental Rights Initiative in Brazil, on September 3rd, at the Museum of Tomorrow, in Rio de Janeiro. The event was attended by 150 people, including authorities, international organizations, civil society, celebrities and national and international press, and reached more than 20 thousand users at the UN Brazil Facebook live broadcast. The Attorney General of the Republic, Organization of American States, Ministry of Human Rights, Superior Court of Justice, World Commission on Environmental Law/IUCN, Global Witness and the Global Institute on the Environment were partners in the launch.

Raquel Dodge, General-attorney of the Republic of Brazil, at the launch of the Environmental Rights Initiative, Museum of Tomorrow, 2018/Photo: UNIC.



- Photo exhibition at the Museum of Tomorrow, organized in partnership with Global Witness and the British newspaper The Guardian, with 30 pieces depicting environmental defenders from different parts of the world;
- Three media briefings developed on environmental rights. In Rio de Janeiro, 11 journalists and communicators (Globe, EFE, Climate and Society, Autossustentável, Maria Farinha, Believe.Earth) participated in the activity on August 30th. In Sao Paulo, on November 22nd, there were 25 professionals (InfoAmazonia.org, EFE, ECO 21, WWF Brazil, Instituto Alana, Globo, Maria Farinha Filmes, among others). The last one happened in Brasília, on December 6th, and had nine communicators (GIZ, Metrôpoles, WWF, Radio EBC, among others);
- Production of a webdoc on environmental defenders, which included testimonies from national and international authorities and interviews with four activists, in partnership with Believe.Earth.

Maria do Socorro, environmental defender, participated in the launch of the Environmental Rights Initiative and talked about the water poisoning in the city of Barcarena/Photo: Thom Pierce, Guardian, Global Witness and UN Environment.



PROJECT

INCREASING BRAZILIAN CAPACITY TO MONITOR FOREST RESTORATION PROJECTS



The capacity for forest restoration in Brazil is recognized internationally, but regeneration processes occur in the long run. Therefore, monitoring efforts are gaining importance in order to understand both ecological processes and socioeconomic factors, especially those related to landowners. In this context, UN Environment has signed an agreement with Instituto Terra, supported by the Yale School of Forestry, with the objective of developing an advanced training programme in monitoring forest restoration projects that includes ecological and socioeconomic indicators, for continuous improvement initiatives.

Instituto Terra is a non-profit organization founded in April 1998, operating at Vale do Rio Doce region in the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, which runs the Bulcão Farm (Fazenda Bulcão) – an area of 608.69 hectares recognized as a private reserve of natural heritage (RPPN) since its foundation and the first RPPN constituted in a degraded area of Atlantic Forest with the commitment of forest restoration of the area. The main actions of Instituto Terra involve ecosystem restoration, production of Atlantic Forest seedlings, environmental extension, environmental education and applied scientific research.

The partnership between UN Environment and the Instituto Terra is carried out through the project “*Increasing the Brazilian capacity to monitor forest restoration projects*”, which aims to establish a programme of online and field training, to contribute to the Brazilian debate on forest restoration and to promote the knowledge exchange among forest restoration professionals from different regions in Brazil.

Activities

- On-site and online training development, in partnership with Yale University, through the Environment Leadership Training Initiative (ELTI), to be launched in the first quarter of 2019. The face-to-face component will take place at Instituto Terra RPPN. The course will cover six areas: a) the importance of monitoring forest restoration projects; b) determining objectives, information needs and work plans; c) data collection of biophysical indicators; d) collection of socioeconomic indicators; e) data analysis, evaluation and reporting of results; f) development of an adaptive monitoring and management plan.



PARTICIPATION IN COUNCILS AND COMMITTEES

Corporate Sustainability Index Board - CISE B3

A pioneering initiative in Latin America, the Corporate Sustainability Index (ISE) seeks to create an investment environment compatible with the demands of sustainable development of contemporary society and stimulate corporate ethical responsibility. ISE is a tool for comparative analysis of performance of companies under the corporate sustainability aspect, based on economic efficiency, environmental balance, social justice and corporate governance. It also broadens the understanding of companies and groups committed to sustainability, differentiating them in terms of quality, level of commitment to sustainable development, equity, transparency, accountability and others.

UN Environment is part of ISE advisory board, ISE's highest governance body, whose mission is to guarantee a transparent process of index construction and company selection. Also part of the ISE are the Association of Analysts and Investment Professionals of the Capital Market - APIMEC; Brazilian Association of Entities of Financial and Capital Markets - ANBIMA; Brazilian Association of Closed Entities of Complementary Social Security - ABRAPP; Ethos Institute; Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance - IBGC; Brazilian Institute of Independent Auditors - IBRACON; International Finance Corporation of the World Bank - IFC; Group of Institutes Foundations and Companies - GIFE and Ministry of the Environment.

Sebrae Sustainability Center Expert Technical Committee

Seventeen institutions nationally and internationally recognized as sustainability specialists were invited by Sebrae Sustainability Center (CSS) to join its expert committee, among them UN Environment. The proposal is to add diverse knowledge to analyze scenarios that impact small businesses, identify opportunities and propose innovative solutions, contributing to the continuity of production and dissemination of knowledge developed by CSS. The activities developed by Sebrae Center seek to include small Brazilian businesses in the new economy, helping them to become more sustainable, efficient and competitive.

Other entities part of the committee include the Sustainability Center at Fundação Dom Cabral; Embrapa Semiárida; Akatu Institute; Peabiru Institute; Center for Sustainability Studies of Fundação Getúlio Vargas, FGV-EAESP (GVces); BRE-Building Research Establishment; Center of Excellence for Sustainable Integrated Communities from the Building Research Establishment; Sustainable Idea (Ideia Sustentável): Strategy and Intelligence in Sustainability; Institute of Energy and Environment of the University of São Paulo; Envolverde; Brazil United Nations Global Compact; Brazilian Association of Public Cleaning and Special Waste Contractors (Abrelpe); Center of Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Technology of São Paulo University (USP); Rita Mendonça, consultant on nature and human development; Homero Santos, consultant on social responsibility and sustainable development; and Carlos Nobre, recipient of the Nobel Peace prize and member of the Brazilian Panel on Climate Change and of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund Advisory Board

The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) has been active since 2000 to ensure civil society participation and contribution to the conservation of some of the world's richest biologically endangered ecosystems. CEPF identifies and supports a regional approach, involving a wide range of public and private institutions to address conservation needs through coordinated efforts.

CEPF is a joint agencies programme: French Development Agency, International Conservation, the European Union, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Government of Japan and the World Bank. Its purpose is to provide funding to protect unique and threatened ecosystems, also known as biodiversity hotspots. In 2013, the Cerrado Biome was identified as one of the priority hotspots for investments in conservation projects from 2016 to 2021.

UN Environment integrates CEPF's advisory board, which follows the implementation of CEPF in the Cerrado and provides high-level guidance on the portfolio of supported projects. In addition, it proposes and guides the revision and updating of ecosystem profiles. In particular, it is the body responsible for disseminating and guiding decision-making processes of CEPF's Regional Implementation Team (RIT) and ensuring the Fund strategic planning in Brazil.

Cerrado and the city, seen from the National Park of Brasília/Photo: Bruno Bimbato, ICMBio.



COMMUNICATION

UN ENVIRONMENT IN THE MEDIA

MEDIA HITS:

2016 4.105

2017 5.616

2018 8.103

INTERVIEWS FOR THE MAIN COMMUNICATION CHANNELS IN BRAZIL:



SPECIAL COVERAGE OF 31 EVENTS:



DIA MUNDIAL DO MEIO AMBIENTE



UN ENVIRONMENT IN THE WEB

LAUNCH OF THE NEW INSTITUTIONAL WEBSITE:



PRESENCE IN SOCIAL MEDIA:



NETWORK PARTNERSHIPS:



BELIEVE.EARTH

A valuable communication partnership was established with Believe.Earth in 2017 and 2018, a movement that argues, “if you believe, the future can be unbelievable.” Together, Believe.Earth and UN Environment have developed campaigns on plastic pollution for the World Environment Day, conducted interviews, produced digital social and environmental content and supported activities related to the Environmental Rights Initiative, including the organization of media briefings and production of a webdoc.



AUTOSSUSTENTÁVEL

Autossustentável is a socio-environmental content platform that uses the power of social media to disseminate information and encourage sustainability. In 2018, in addition to winning the Digital Influencers Award, the platform worked with UN Environment to develop content in thematic areas of plastic pollution, climate change, water, mercury and mobility.

GENERATING MULTIMEDIA CONTENT

Production of 31 videos and coproduction of 13; production of the Brazilian version for 22 global videos and a webdoc, available at www.youtube.com/PNUMABrasil, with special video coverage of the following events:

► DIALOGUES ON CLIMATE CHANGE



Production of 12 educational videos for a wider audience to disseminate the debates and knowledge exchange occurred during the four climate change dialogues promoted by UN Environment. The videos, which clarify terminologies and present the vision of specialists from various sectors of society on issues at hand, are available in Portuguese and English at the UN Environment website and social networks, having reached more than 25,000 people on the Internet, with 4,000 views and 600 direct interactions;

► ECO-INNOVATION CAMP



In an unprecedented initiative, startups and entrepreneurs from all over the country presented projects at the *Agrotech Eco-innovation Camp: Sustainability for the Grain Supply Chain*. To translate the event's inventiveness, UN Environment produced a video of the event and four short films on the topic, available in Portuguese and English, explaining what an eco-innovation camp is about, discussing sustainability and the impact of eco-innovation on the startups and agribusiness world and talking about the startups and ideas selected for the camp.

ON THE TRACKS

UN ENVIRONMENT THROUGH THE SUBWAY TRACKS IN BRASILIA

Water is the key to sustainable development. However, as the world's population grows, demand for water increases and access to clean and potable water decreases. In order to promote awareness for the sustainable use of water and encourage contact with nature, the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio), Canadian Embassy and UN Environment, in partnership with the DF-Metro, inaugurated in March, on the first day of the World Water Forum, in the federal capital of Brazil, a train carriage with information about the importance of water and the role of Brasília's National Park for its preservation, highlighting through art important elements from Cerrado fauna and flora.

Subway of the Federal District/Photo: ICMBio.



MUSEUM OF TOMORROW EXHIBITION

Inaugurated in December 2017, IRIS+ installation focuses on artificial intelligence and is able to ask questions that lead visitors to reflect on their role in society. The initiative includes information on UN Environment projects in Brazil, such as Clean Seas Campaign, Breathe.Life Campaign, SiBBR and the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions.

Interactive experience at the Museum of Tomorrow/Photo: Louise Martins, UNIC.



DIGITAL ACTION WOMEN WHO INSPIRE

UN Environment has joined forces to highlight the role of women in protecting the environment and fighting gender-based violence. Through the digital initiative *Women Who Inspire*, the agency joined the global campaign *16 Days of Activism for Ending Violence against Women*, coordinated by UN Women in the United Nations Secretary-General's UNITE campaign.

It was presented in social networks, between November 24th and December 5th in 2017, stories of eight women who were engaged in building an economically viable, socially just and environmentally correct world. The Brazilian office also participated in the Orange Day, which encourages use of clothes with the official color of the campaign every day 25.

PARTICIPATION IN THE 1st YOUTH LEADERSHIP VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

Almost half of the world's population is under 25 years old, and there are currently more young people than at any other time in history. In Brazil alone, there are 51 million. The 1st Youth Leadership Virtual Conference was born to encourage the engagement of this population in subjects such as politics, sustainability, science and education. In the event, UN Environment presented the Programme initiatives aimed at engaging new generations such as the Young Earth Champions Award, Citizen Science Platform of the SiBBR project and the beach clean up action promoted by the Clean Seas Campaign with the support of the Scouts Movement.

ECOFALANTE ENVIRONMENTAL FILM FESTIVAL

UN Environment supported the 7th Ecofalante Environmental Film Festival, one of the largest South American events of its kind, which featured 121 films from 31 countries in Sao Paulo between May and June 2018, reaching an audience of more than 28 thousand people in 32 cultural spaces. UN Environment also supported the itinerant edition that passed through Brasilia, from September 7th to 16th, and paid tribute to the Cerrado Day.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 2017

World Environment Day (June 5th) is the most important date for the United Nations to encourage worldwide awareness and environmental initiatives. In 2017 in Brazil, UN Environment promoted a week of activities and events between 4th and 11th June.

Cataratas half-marathon/Photo: Grupo Cataratas.



Iguaçu National Park (PR) was the setting for beginning celebrations, receiving thousands of runners for two athletics events: *Falls Half Marathon* and *8k Challenge*, promoted by UN Environment and partners. Surrounded by the Atlantic Rainforest and instigated by the sound of one of nature's seven new wonders, athletes, wearing World Environment Day T-shirts and buttons, staged the launch of the 2017 campaign #ImWithNature (#EstouComANatureza).

In Rio de Janeiro, the *Symposium Rio Echoes from 92: 25 Years Later* got together important names from the environmental area. Promoted by the Museum of Tomorrow in partnership with UN Environment, its idea was to discuss scientific, diplomatic, political, social and communication developments of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

In partnership with the Canadian Embassy and ICMBio, UN Environment launched the #I'mWithNature photography challenge, which included hundreds of participants sending photos of special moments of nature connection and preservation.

Throughout the week, Christ the Redeemer, the Museum of Tomorrow in Rio de Janeiro and different sights of Sao Paulo, such as *Viaduto do Chá*, *Ponte Estaiada do Morumbi*, *Ponte Estaiadinha*, *Borba Gato*, *Monumento às Bandeiras* and Sao Paulo City Hall, were illuminated in green to remember the importance of preserving nature. At the same time, UN Environment was in Rio de Janeiro for the launch of the event *Virada Sustentável* and for the national launch of the Clean Seas campaign at AquaRio. In partnership with the Flamengo Regatta Club a planting workshop for Atlantic Forest native seedlings for children was promoted.



Museum of Tomorrow, Chá Viaduct and Christ the Redeemer lighted in green on the World Environment Day/Photos: Museum of Tomorrow, City Hall of Sao Paulo and UNIC.

During the week, the Brazilian government reaffirmed its international commitment to the environment and announced the expansion of three important conservation units: Chapada dos Veadeiros National Park, in Goiás; Taim Ecological Station, in Rio Grande do Sul; and Union Biological Reserve, in Rio de Janeiro.

To close the week of activities, in partnership with Cataratas Group and AirBnB, the #I'mWithNature event was held with Rio de Janeiro hosts for a joint effort to plant native seedlings in Tijuca National Park at Rio Carioca springs. UN Environment also launched the *Green Passport Guide - 27 Sustainable Tourism Routes in Rio de Janeiro*, distributed to the hosts.

Workshop on native plants planting for children in partnership with the Flamengo Regatta Club/Photo: Natan Aquino.





WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY 2018

In 2018, with the theme #BeatPlasticPollution (#AcabeComAPoluiçãoPlástica), the date added efforts to the Clean Seas campaign to fight marine litter and mobilize all sectors of global society to address this problem. Plastic pollution is considered one of the main current causes of damage to the environment and health. Even so, the numbers of incorrect disposal of this material does not stop growing. More plastic was produced in the last decade than in the entire last century.

Under the World Environment Day 2018 slogan, more than 100 countries took action, through events such as beaches and forests clean ups, and announcing public policies for plastic disposing and responsible consumption.

In Brazil, UN Environment repeated its previous year success with a week of activities, from June 4 to 11. Celebrations began with the Minister of the Environment, Edson Duarte, signing a ministerial order to create the National Plan to Fight Marine Litter Management Commission. In partnership with National Geographic, UN Environment also held a round table on plastic pollution. One of the highlights of the discussion was the finding revealed in *Planet or Plastic* magazine May international edition, which brought together the most complete and up-to-date data on the plastic situation in the oceans.

In the same week, in partnership with Sebrae, UN Environment launched the Eco-innovation Portal (www.ecoinovação.com.br). Another highlight of the week was that 11 Santa Catarina cities committed to the Clean Seas Campaign, agreeing on developing and implementing a regional plan to combat garbage at sea focusing on the Itajaí River. In Manaus, in partnership with the Amazon Sustainable Foundation (FAS) and the State of Amazonas Secretariat of Environment (Sema), the Programme promoted the *Clean Rivers for Clean Seas* seminar.

Other activities that were also part of the celebrations are: participation in the public hearing round table on the consumption of plastic straws at São Paulo City Hall; participation in the II Fortaleza Sea Week; panel presentation at Santos Environment Week; and support to beaches and river clean ups throughout the country.



CHALLENGE #BEATPLASTICPOLLUTION: ALL TOGETHER AGAINST PLASTIC POLLUTION

The challenge launched by UN Environment began with digital influencers posting videos or photos on their social networks, showing behavior change by putting aside some disposable plastic items for more sustainable options and challenging others to do the same. Gisele Bündchen challenged Bela Gil, Tom Brady and O Boticario. Bela Gil challenged Bruna Marquezine, Giovanni Bianco and Cauã Reymond. Cauã Reymond challenged Tatá Werneck, Donata Meirelles and so on. Each one presented their ideas and actions to fight plastic waste.



CLEAN RIVERS FOR CLEAN SEAS



The Clean Rivers for Clean Seas initiative was launched at the same week in Manaus. As a milestone, a cleaning action was promoted on the shores of Lake Tarumã, in Rio Negro.

For more information see page 40.

Clean up of Rio Negro/Photos: FAS.



An aerial photograph of a tropical coastline, showing waves breaking onto a sandy beach. To the right of the beach is a dense, lush green forest. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The word "CAMPAIGNS" is written in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters across the upper portion of the image.

CAMPAIGNS



clean seas

turn the tide
on plastic

The global Clean Seas campaign was launched to fight plastic pollution that hits oceans. To that end, it urges governments to create policies to reduce plastic, call on industry to decrease production of disposable plastic packaging and products, and provoke consumers to change their consumption and disposal habits before irreversible damage is caused to the seas. Some of the main objectives of the campaign are to eliminate the use of plastic microspheres in personal hygiene products; ban or charge plastic bags and drastically reduce other disposable plastic items. By connecting individuals, civil society groups, industries and governments, UN Environment seeks to transform habits, practices, norms and policies around the world to fight marine litter and the harm it causes.



Mandala with plastic garbage from a beach clean up/Photo: UN Environment.



LAUNCH OF THE CLEAN SEAS CAMPAIGN IN BRAZIL IN JUNE 2017

In Brazil, UN Environment has signed partnerships with: Meu Copo Eco, Ecosurf Institute, Aqualung Institute, Union of Brazilian Scouts, the Ministry of Environment, USP Oceanographic Institute and World Animal Protection.



Photo: UNIC.

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SUPPORT

Brazilian government official support to the Clean Seas Campaign was reinforced in September 2017 through the commitment to develop the National Plan to Fight Marine Litter.

I NATIONAL SEMINAR ON FIGHTING MARINE LITTER

Photo: UNIC.



The seminar was the first step to the creation process of the National Plan to Combat Marine Litter - developed by the federal government. Held in November 2017 in Rio de Janeiro, it gathered 26 panelists, more than 200 participants and more than 35 thousand online broadcast audience. Topics included socioeconomic and environmental impacts of marine litter, challenges of research in the area, and examples of good practices for tackling garbage at sea.

CLEAN SEAS 1 LESS GARBAGE CHALLENGE

Between September and December 2017, youth members of the Brazilian Boy Scouts from all over the country participated in a challenge to win the Clean Seas Badge. In partnership with UN Environment and Less 1 Garbage Movement, Brazilian Boy Scouts engaged in a project to care for the oceans, encouraging cub scouts, seniors scouts and leaders to reduce plastic consumption. To get the badge, scouts had to define the type of disposable plastic they would stop consuming and register, every week, how many they ended up using. In all, 3,330 Boy Scouts received the Clean Seas Badge after significantly reducing their daily consumption of disposable plastic items such as bags, cups, cutlery, straws, and PET bottles.



Photo: Scouts Brazil.

CLEAN SEAS AT THE VOLVO OCEAN RACE

In April 2018, the Volvo Ocean Race, the oldest and most difficult sporting competition in the world, had an exclusive Clean Seas Campaign team and boat. In Brazil, the race docked in Itajaí, Santa Catarina, with the support of UN Environment, which entered the dispute to ask for an end to plastic pollution of the seas. More than 450,000 people passed through the Regatta Village, which did not use a single disposable glass or cutlery, showing that it is possible to do it differently. Several activities were carried out with the audience, and the municipality of Itajaí became the first Brazilian city to sign the Clean Seas Commitment.



Photo: Volvo Ocean Race.

TURN THE TIDE ON PLASTIC TEAM



The race had the team *Turn the Tide on Plastic*, from the Clean Seas Campaign – one of the seven sailboats participating in the largest regatta of this type in the world. The team, comprised of more than ten crew members, embarked on a mission to collect marine litter throughout the course of 45,000 nautical miles, four oceans, five continents and 12 cities.

BRAZILIAN CITIES COMMITTED TO THE CLEAN SEAS CAMPAIGN



Thirteen Brazilian cities signed its commitment to the Clean Seas Campaign in 2018, ensuring political and legislative actions to fight plastic garbage that reaches the ocean from their territories. Many of these cities are already developing their own local action plans to address the problem, considering their own strengths and peculiarities.

LAUNCH OF CLEAN SEAS WEB SERIES

Conceived by environmental activist and Clean Seas Advocate Fernanda Cortez, the Clean Seas website was launched to raise awareness of the real impacts of plastic on the oceans and the global agenda on the subject. Fernanda has traveled the world and Brazil, developing exclusive and highly relevant content in Portuguese to understand the impact of our consumer patterns on oceans.

There are ten ten-minute chapters that bring together activists, experts and scientists to talk about the effects of garbage, reverse the ocean's pollution picture and mobilize the population for its preservation. Among the participants are Captain Charles Moore, who discovered the Pacific island of plastic, and Dr. Jenna Jambeck of the University of Georgia who published the first study on the problem of plastics in the oceans. The web series is available at <https://goo.gl/DSR2oe>.

PLASTIC OCEAN: HOW TO ESCAPE THIS TANGLE?

UN Environment, in partnership with the World Animal Protection, decided to close the year 2018 with a meeting in Sao Paulo focused on solutions to the problem of marine litter and ghost fishing. The event brought together experts on the subject, government technicians, scholars, executives from the plastic, packaging and retail sectors, non-governmental organizations, students and interested people who were divided between the stage, the audience and the innovation fair.

At the time, the report *Current Situation, Challenges and Existing Solutions for the Problem of Ghost Fishing Networks in Brazil* was launched by the World Animal Protection, which presents the state of the art on fishing equipment and equipment lost or abandoned in the country and its impact on the marine environment and on the welfare and conservation of wildlife species.

Photo: Brandon Cole.



CLEAN SEAS WEEK FOR BEACHES AND RIVERS CLEANUPS

In 2017 and 2018, the Clean Seas Week for Beaches and Rivers cleanups took place all over Brazil, under the umbrella of UN environment's Clean Seas Campaign, bringing together efforts to survey the landscape of garbage in the country's beaches. The two editions of Clean Seas Week were organized in partnership with Ecosurf Institute.

In 2017, 136 groups in 16 coastal states and two countryside states registered with cleanup actions, bringing together nearly ten thousand volunteers in their activities. Despite only half of the groups sending information on collected wastes, there were 24 tons of garbage collected from Brazilian beaches. The seven items collected the most, according to the #CleanSeasWeek (#SemanaMaresLimpos) 1st Edition Report were: cigarette butts, straws, bottle caps, plastic bottles, plastic grocery bags, plastic bags in general and eppendorf pins (typically used for drug transportation). They also collected portable appliances (such as a microwave oven) and a sofa.

In 2018, there were 120 groups mobilized and 10,274 people involved who collaborated in cleaning actions in 12 coastal states and one countryside state. So far, 26 groups have reported collecting 20.5 tons.



▶ ▶

**SEMANA MARES LIMPOS
DE LIMPEZA DE PRAIA**

▶ ▶

15 a 23 de
setembro
em todo o Brasil

Cadastre seu grupo até 14/09 pelo link bit.ly/CadastroSemana2018

Logos in the top right corner: Ecosurf, mares limpos (a mar não está para poluição), and ONU meio ambiente.

#CLEANSEAS ADVOCATES



FE CORTEZ

Entrepreneur, presenter, environmental activist and the creator of the 1Less Garbage initiative. She is the #CleanSeas Advocate against disposable plastics.

SCHURMANN FAMILY

The family of Brazilian sailors has traveled the world three times in three decades, and by visiting the most remote and most striking places on the planet, they became eyewitnesses to the changes oceans have undergone over the years. They are the #CleanSeas Advocate for deep seas.

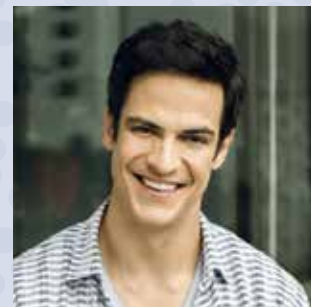


MARTINE GRAEL E KAHENA KUNZE

The Brazilian sailors are world and Olympic champions for the Sailing Class 49er FX. Martine was the only Brazilian to participate in the Volvo Ocean Race 2017-2018. They are #CleanSeas Advocates for sports.

MATEUS SOLANO

In 2018, actor Mateus Solano became the new #CleanSeas Advocate. He is an environmentalist and creator of the group Change for Preservation, which promotes beach cleaning actions and counts on the participation of artists and activists engaged in socio-environmental issue. Matthew joins an extraordinary group of personalities who defend the seas from plastic pollution.



SCHURMANN CONNECTION



The new Advocate, Matheus Solano, was invited by the Schurmanns, world-renowned sailors, to embark on the *Schurmann + Clean Seas Connection* and to participate in the Recife - Fernando de Noronha race, REFENO, between September and October 2018. The sailboat *Kat* had, besides the Family, a crew of Brazilian personalities that includes Felipe Solari, Foquinha, Jefferson Schoeder and Marina Person.

CAMPAIGN


**separe.
 não pare.**

**UM MOVIMENTO QUE
 COMEÇA E NÃO PODE PARAR.**
 A MOVEMENT THAT BEGINS AND CAN NOT STOP.

With the aim of informing, inspiring and mobilizing the Brazilian population to properly separate and dispose of household waste, UN Environment and the Packaging Coalition (Coalizão de Embalagens), formed by 23 business associations that signed the General Packaging Sector Agreement, launched in August 2017, in Brasília, the “*Separe.Não Pare*” (Separate. Don’t stop) campaign. Among the movement initiatives there’s a pilot project in the city of Sao Paulo, in partnership with Sao Paulo residential condominiums for direct communication with housing developments to highlight the importance of “*catadores*” (people who make a living from picking up cans, bottles, metals and other recyclable materials in the street trash) in the recycling chain.

The campaign was launched in August 20th at the UN House in Brasília. The platform is available at www.separenaopare.com.br and provides information on recycling, explaining how the Sectorial Packaging Agreement works, presents initiatives in the sector and offers graphic materials for download, such as stickers for trash cans, infographics and posters.

The campaign has the support of youtuber Jout Jout Prazer (Julia Tolezano), who has more than 1.6 million subscribers and is considered one of the most influential Brazilian youngsters in the country by Forbes Brazil. In 2017, she created a 12-minute video that addresses the importance of proper disposal of organic and recyclable waste, with more than 290,000 views.



TIMELINE

Events organized, coorganized and supported by UN Environment in 2017-2018

2017

March

Women's Network Round Table

Foz do Iguaçu, Curitiba and Sao Paulo

April

SiBBR Lectures for PPBio Researchers

Brasilia

10YFP South-South Cooperation Conference

Brasilia

Women's Network Round Table

Brasilia

May

UNSDPF: Constitution, Environment and Human Rights Colloquium

Brasilia

June

Clean Seas Campaign Launch

Rio de Janeiro

Environmental Compensation Mechanisms Workshop

Medelin - Colombia

World Environment Week:

- **Iguazu Falls Half Marathon**
Foz do Iguaçu
- **'Rio 92 Echoes' Symposium**
Rio de Janeiro
- **Harvesting Workshop at the Flamengo Club**
Rio de Janeiro
- **AirBnB Cleanup of the Carioca River Spring**
Rio de Janeiro

July

20th Session of the Mitigation Options Project

Brasilia

SiBBR Lectures for PPBio Researchers

Cuiabá

TIMELINE

2017

August



14th Meeting on Mercury-CONASQ
Brasilia

Agrotech Eco-Innovation Camp
Londrina

SiBBR Course - VIII Brazilian Herpetology Congress
Campo Grande



Climate Change, Energy and Food Security Dialogue
Brasilia

'Separe.Não Pare' Campaign Launch
Brasilia

68th National Congress on Botany
Rio de Janeiro

Palestra SiBBR - SiBBR Lecture - Herpetology Researchers
Campo Grande

September



Marine Protected Areas and South-South Cooperation Workshop
Chile

Clean Seas Clean Up Week
National

SiBBR Course in MAD
Belém



Climate Change and Human Mobility Dialogue
Rio de Janeiro

Amazon Day
New York, United States

SiBBR Course on Small Zoological Collections
Brasilia

SiBBR Lectures - 9th Brazilian Mastozoology Congress
Pirenópolis

TIMELINE

2017

October

SiBBR TDWG Lecture - Biodiversity Information Standards

Ottawa, Canadá

Climate Change and Human Development Dialogue

Brasilia

Regional SPPEL Workshop

Bogotá, Colômbia

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Workshop

Rio de Janeiro

SiBBR Lecture - State University of Londrina

Londrina

CPLP Workshop on Science and Technology Applied to Mitigation Actions

Brasilia

SWOT Analysis for Ecolabelling Workshop

Brasilia

Caribbean Environmental Information Week

Porto de Espanha, Trinidad and Tobago



November

I National Seminar on Marine Litter

Rio de Janeiro

SiBBR Capacity Building for the MAD Tool

Brasilia

SWOT Analysis for Ecolabelling Workshop

Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo

'Plante Rio' Event - Experiences and Real Utopias

Rio de Janeiro



December

Mercury Releases Toolkit Training

Brasilia

Climate Change and Health Dialogue

Brasilia

International Workshop on Environmental Indicators

Rio de Janeiro

Capacity Building for Sustainable Public Procurement and Ecolabelling

Campo Grande

A3P Training courses

The Environmental Agenda in Public Administration (A3P) was promoted in every month of 2017 and 2018, being held in all Brazilian states.



TIMELINE

2018

January

FAS Dialogues The Amazon We Want
Manaus

March

Eco-Innovation Camp: Water Challenge
Brasilia

Water and Biodiversity Distrito Federal Subway Initiative
Brasilia

April

Implementing the Neighborhood Approach
Sao Paulo

**Workshop on the Implementation of
SDGs Indicators 6.3.2 and 6.6.1**
Bogotá, Colombia

**Towards Aichi Goal 11: Marine Protected Areas and
Other Effective Conservation Measures**
Recife

May

Launch of the Municipal Plans for the Atlantic Forest Project
Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul

Sustainable Cities Workshop
Iguatú

June

**I Implementation Workshop for the GEF
Sustainable Cities Project**
Brasilia

IABS Workshop with Rural Producers from the Descoberto Basin

Launch of the Municipal Plans for the Atlantic Forest Project
Sao Paulo

World Environment Week

- Support for the creation of the National Plan Commission to tackle Marine Litter
- Clean Rivers for Clean Seas Initiative Launch
- National Geographic Round Table: Planet or Plastic?

July

Support for Akatu Research Launch
Brasilia

**Capabilities for Managing Corporate Sustainability Reporting
Information in Latin American Countries**
Brasilia

Sustainable Cities Training Workshop
Cascavel

**Participatory Fishery Monitoring: Exchanging Experiences
with Latin American Representatives**
Florianopolis

**Capão de Imbuia Museum and Federal
University of Paraná SiBBR Courses**
Curitiba

TIMELINE

2018

August

SiBBR Course on Data Publication at the Latin American Integration University
Foz do Iguaçu



Launch of the Municipal Plans for the Atlantic Forest Project
Paraná, Mato Grosso do Sul and Piauí

Environmental Rights Media Briefing
Rio de Janeiro



September

Launch of the Municipal Plans for the Atlantic Forest Project
Goiás

SiBBR Training for IBAMA
Brasília

Cebri Dialogue: Between Brazil and China on the International Climate Change and Sustainable Development Agenda
Rio de Janeiro

Sustainable Cities Training Workshop
Cascavel, Guarulhos, Ilhéus and Uruçuca

Second ILAC Technical Meeting
Kingston, Jamaica

Launch of the Environmental Rights Initiative
Rio de Janeiro

Clean Seas Clean Up Week
National



October

SDGs as a Public Policy Management Control Tool Towards Integrated and Transversal Sustainability
Buenos Aires, Argentina

November

Launch of the Municipal Plans for the Atlantic Forest Project
Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Bahia, Alagoas, Sergipe and Pernambuco

Cebri Dialogues: Welfare in the Cities and New Lifestyles in Developing Societies
Rio de Janeiro

December



Plastic Ocean: How do we escape this tangle?
São Paulo



Environmental Rights Media Briefing
Brasília

Cebri Dialogues: A New Biodiversity Agenda Between Brazil and China
Rio de Janeiro

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