



The delegation from the Federative Republic of Brazil Position Paper for the United Nations Development Programme

The topics before the United Nations (UN) Development Programme (UNDP) are Building Democratic Governance by Expanding Access to Justice; Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation; and Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Social and Economic Development. The Federative Republic of Brazil looks forward to working multilaterally with the Member States in addressing these issues at the upcoming conference.

I. Building Democratic Governance by Expanding Access to Justice Democratic governance and justice are important themes in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Access to justice is of significant concern to the international community and is an important factor in development. However, much remains to be accomplished: more than two-thirds of the world's population lack legal documentation; 1 trillion dollars is spent in bribes yearly, and justice systems often fail to act when vulnerable groups are threatened. Brazil considers functioning democratic systems to be a necessary part of sustainable development and emphasizes that access to justice is crucial to the protection of human rights. Brazil pledges support to UNDP's work, including its Strategic Plan: 2014-2017 and the promotion of access to justice and the rule of law. Also important is the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ); its efforts to combat crime and develop criminal justice administrative systems have helped secure more equal and sustainable access to justice. Furthermore, General Assembly (GA) resolution 66/288 has recommended expanding access to justice at the regional, national, and sub-national levels, while SDG 16 emphasizes ensuring "access to justice for all" and creating "effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels." Brazil's national policies support this by promoting access to justice and services to empower vulnerable groups, including women and children. Its 1988 Federal Constitution aims to guarantee access to justice for less privileged groups in Brazilian society with public provision of legal assistance regardless of origin, sex, creed, political affiliation, or race, thereby expanding access to justice for all. Brazil acknowledges the strong connection between justice and development, and it considers access to justice an issue of sufficient import to merit inclusion in international efforts. Currently, a comprehensive, data-supported profile of access to justice throughout the world is not available; such information is necessary to direct policy efforts in the pursuit of international goals. Brazil recommends that UNDP conduct a year-long study of access to justice in all Member States, focusing on legal outcomes with respect to age, gender, and socioeconomic status; access to legal counsel in urban and rural areas; the percentage of the population with correct legal documentation; and indicators of corruption. Brazil also calls for Member States to work in conjunction with UNDP and CCPCJ to conduct voluntary, credible investigations within the Member States. The investigations will collect the testimonies of victims, witnesses, and perpetrators, while also addressing country-specific human rights violations. The findings from the investigations, with results from the study, will contribute to a comprehensive report and drive efforts to pursue policies that foster access to justice for all and thereby further build democratic governance.

II. Fostering Developing Countries' Capacities for Climate Change Adaptation Developing countries are disproportionately affected by climate change. For example, while a 2°C rise in global temperature would cost about 1% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP), the cost for the African Member States would be about 4%. By 2030, the effects of climate change could lead to 90 million





more cases of malaria in Africa alone. Ten of the 15 largest cities in developing countries are located in coastal areas, which are vulnerable to climate-related natural disasters. While the estimated cost of adaptation for least developed countries (LDCs) is 75 billion dollars per year, only 1 billion dollars is currently available. Unified goals to aid affected the Member States with climate change adaptation are imperative to protect the lives that will be affected by climate change. Brazil strongly supports the efforts of UNDP to promote climate-resilient development and sustainable livelihoods in relation to climate change. In addition, the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the 2015 Paris Agreement urge all to consider adaptation to address the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, GA resolution 67/266 demonstrates the international community's dedication to capacity building. Several SDGs are connected to and affected by climate change, including SDG 13, "urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts." Brazil has responded by implementing a National Energy Plan (PNE 2030), which aims to expand the country's electricity supply by 95,000 megawatts, with 45.8% of its energy coming from renewables. Furthermore, Brazil has adapted agricultural practices to include changes in planting and sowing periods, the use of irrigation-saving technologies, and increased nitrogen fertilization to strengthen the resiliency of its sectors in light of climate change. Brazil recommends using public-private partnerships (PPPs) to expedite the implementation of sustainable technologies in sectors such as domestic transportation and energy in developing countries and LDCs. These partnerships can improve efficiency in the production and distribution of energy resources and contribute to developing cost-effective and environmentally sound solutions. Furthermore, Brazil invites the Member States to foster integration by deepening regional interconnections, which increases the security of the energy supply and other systems, especially in relation to climate change, at a reduced cost for all. It is also important for the Member States to incorporate governance and data collection as a means for effective climate change adaptation. Brazil is confident these initiatives and others will improve developing countries' capacities for climate change adaptation and lead to more sustainable development.

III. Improving Access to Water and Sanitation for Social and Economic Development

Water, a basic human right, is still not available to all. Globally, 769 million people lack access to water; about 82% of these individuals are living in rural areas. In total, about 2.6 billion people lack access to improved sanitation facilities, while 1 billion people engage in open defecation. More than 80% of global wastewater is not collected or treated. Poor sanitation and low water quality lead to 80% of infectious diseases, and diarrhoea resulting from these problems causes an estimated 842,000 deaths annually. Increased access to water and sanitation is closely tied to social and economic development, including reducing poverty, increasing access to education, and addressing hunger. To promote human rights and sustainable development, efforts must be made to improve access to water and sanitation. Brazil supports the work of the UN Inter-Agency Mechanism on All Freshwater Related Issues, Including Sanitation (UN-Water) and UNDP's focus on water governance. UNDP is currently promoting water resource management, improving water and sanitation accessibility, and building partnerships that enhance global cooperation efforts on water issues, such as the Water Governance Facility (WGF). In addition, GA resolution 64/292 on "The human right to water and sanitation" affirmed water and sanitation as basic human rights, and SDG 6 focuses on water and sanitation.





The international community has sought to expand awareness of water issues by declaring World Water Day on 22 March of each year. Regionally, the Organization of American States (OAS) is working to enhance water governance capabilities through intra-state technology transfer and information-sharing. Nationally, water is a key element of Brazil's strategy to promote sustainable growth. Brazil's achievements in social and economic development reflect its ongoing commitment to improving access to water and sanitation: 91% of Brazil's population has sustainable access to drinking water, while 77% has access to improved sanitation. Brazil strongly urges the Member States to uphold the water and sanitation goals found in the SDGs and other international efforts. Potential ways to improve access to water and sanitation include collecting and treating 70% of wastewater, recycling half of that wastewater for human use, and establishing access to drinking water and improved sanitation facilities. Brazil recommends the coordination between the Member States to expand water resources and develop water collection and treatment infrastructure in LDCs, and Brazil encourages the construction of wastewater treatment plants in the 10 most water-stressed LDCs. The water treated at these facilities will be used to supply water banks that distribute drinking water to the local community. Control of these facilities will be by local governments, with policy recommendations to be supplied by the WGF on their funding and operation. These initiatives will help promote social and economic development through access to water and sanitation.

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