

Federative Republic of Brazil

Positions for the United Nations Development Programme

I: Enhancing Economic Development through Inclusive Business Models

Brazil encourages further economic development through usage of both private and public sector means. Creating and fostering businesses, especially for those who are located in areas of poverty, presents opportunity for those at the bottom of the pyramid (BOP). Public sector support is recommended as well through support of local governments at a state, federal, and municipal level. Current economic development schemes that fuse the public and private sectors are good and should be continued as their combination will let them do a more efficient job of generating economic growth and supporting developing nations ability to modernize and industrialize.

Past measures to foster development through inclusive business models include finding methods to encourage economic development by removing strategic bottlenecks in crucial infrastructure projects and by increasing support for educational programs. Brazil will use Private-Public-Partnerships (PPPs) to create inclusive growth in businesses which shall seek to decrease red tape while operating businesses. Further methods of economic stimulus include labor market reform in an effort to decrease Brazil's unemployment rate of 12.4%, major structural reforms that seek to bring in international investors as well as microeconomic changes at the state level to better the bureaucratic process in Brazil. These methods used in the past has seen some effect in creating inclusive growth in Brazil, however more can be done to further enhance economic development. Recent years have seen a slowdown in Brazil's economy, and much should be done to combat this.

To encourage and stimulate inclusive economic growth Brazil suggests continuing with the successful projects of the past while also seeking to increase inclusivity between countries in Latin America and around the world. More exports will seek to benefit all actors, and lowering barriers to trade will increase each countries competitive advantage. Brazil would like to further emphasize increasing infrastructure around the country and throughout the whole of Latin America to better facilitate both internal and external growth. Doing so will tap into further markets that might not yet be accessible, and connect the country together to further allow travel. Brazil also recognizes the value of education in creating inclusive business models and suggests pairing up private sponsorship of scholarship and providing additional opportunities for lower income students to receive an education which will allow them to work at new firms.

II: Encouraging Sustainable Urban Development through Technology Sharing

The 11th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is: “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. For the first time in history, the populations in urban settlements is larger than those in rural settlements. As the difference between the two populations grows, many new challenges arise. As the member states enter this new era of urbanization, there is a great threat to the safety of their populations, and to planet as a whole. Brazil, as the homeland of the Amazon and over 200 million people, 86% of which live in cities, is incredibly concerned about sustainable development.

Historically, Brazilian housing policies were focused on “slum upgrading programs, irregular settlement regularization, but also social rent initiatives, self-help housing projects controlled by community associations”¹ These policies were considered innovative and had a massive impact upon the urban landscape of Brazil’s cities. A large reduction in *favelas* and introduction of unorthodox transportation methods in and out of said *favelas* had a massive impact on the economic security of the area and the population. However, this change has not produced a more sustainable model of housing. While the pre-planned cities of Brazil have been successful, notably Brasilia and Curitiba, it will require a large transformation in the way cities are built and populations are managed for sustainable development to truly become a reality.

Brazil suggests improvements in sustainable urban development through the use of private and public bodies. The international exchange of urban planners, from countries with strong urban planning communities, towards those with developing communities. The adoption of standard international construction methods, in order to more easily allow for international private sector construction. The encouragement of the international community for the development of pre-planned and managed cities instead of organic growth. And the creation of a continuous United Nations Habitat committee, with the specific purpose of researching methods of sustainable development and urban planning with the use of pre-existing examples in cities and new technologies. Currently, the Habitat Conference is a leader in sustainable urban development. Brazil encourages the reformation of this conference into an international committee, with participants from governments, NGOs, academia, and corporations in the hopes that the combined effort will produce significant advancement in sustainable development.

¹ Marques, E. (2017). Housing Policies in Brazil. São Paulo: University of São Paulo. Retrieved from http://web.fflch.usp.br/centrodametropole/upload/aaa/1858-Housing_Policies_in_Brazil_eduardo_marques_calcuta_2017.pdf