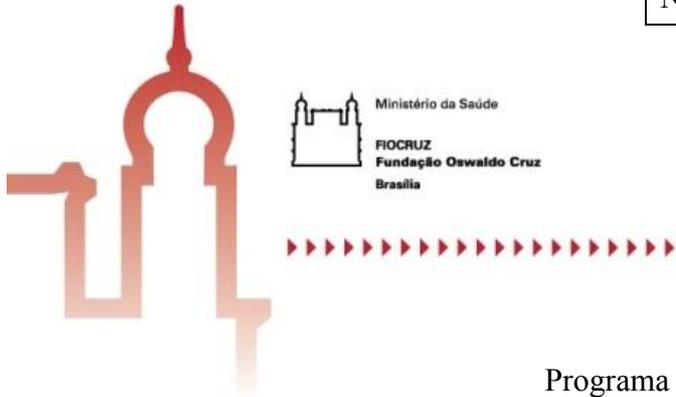


Número de inscrição	
---------------------	--



ESCOLA FIOCRUZ DE GOVERNO

Programa de Pós-Graduação em Políticas Públicas em Saúde

Prova de Inglês

Nome completo: _____

Assinatura: _____

LEIA COM ATENÇÃO AS INSTRUÇÕES ABAIXO:

1. Preencha os seus dados nos locais apropriados e assine no campo indicado acima.
2. Certifique-se de ter preenchido todas as informações corretamente, pois esta é a sua identificação.
3. Não será permitida qualquer forma de consulta a materiais ou a outras pessoas durante a realização da prova. O candidato que desrespeitar esta condição estará automaticamente eliminado da seleção.
4. A prova vale 10,0 pontos.
5. A prova contém 3 questões dissertativas, numeradas de 1 (um) a 3 (três). O valor de cada questão está indicado na respectiva questão.
6. Escreva o seu número de inscrição no local indicado na parte superior de todas as folhas de resposta.
7. Utilize exclusivamente o espaço disponibilizado para a resposta a cada questão, pois nada escrito fora deste espaço será considerado na correção.
8. Ao terminar, chame o responsável pela aplicação da prova e entregue-lhe as suas folhas de respostas e este caderno de questões completo. Não será permitido ao candidato levar consigo qualquer parte deste caderno de questões.

Boa sorte!



Leia os textos seguintes e responda às questões:

Texto 1

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) mark a historic and effective method of global mobilisation to achieve a set of important social priorities worldwide. They express widespread public concern about poverty, hunger, disease, unmet schooling, gender inequality, and environmental degradation. By packaging these priorities into an easily understandable set of eight goals, and by establishing measurable and timebound objectives, the MDGs help to promote global awareness, political accountability, improved metrics, social feedback, and public pressures. As described by Bill Gates, the MDGs have become a type of global report card for the fight against poverty for the 15 years from 2000 to 2015. As with most report cards, they generate incentives to improve performance, even if not quite enough incentives for both rich and poor countries to produce a global class of straight-A students.

Developing countries have made substantial progress towards achievement of the MDGs, although the progress is highly variable across goals, countries, and regions. Mainly because of startling economic growth in China, developing countries as a whole have cut the poverty rate by half between 1990 and 2010. Some countries will achieve all or most of the MDGs, whereas others will achieve very few. By 2015, most countries will have made meaningful progress towards most of the goals. Moreover, for more than a decade, the MDGs have remained a focus of global policy debates and national policy planning. They have become incorporated into the work of non-governmental organisations and civil society more generally, and are taught to students at all levels of education.

The probable shortfall in achievement of the MDGs is indeed serious, regrettable, and deeply painful for people with low income. The shortfall represents a set of operational failures that implicate many stakeholders, in both poor and rich countries. Promises of official development assistance by rich countries, for example, have not been kept.

Nonetheless, there is widespread feeling among policy makers and civil society that progress against poverty, hunger, and disease is notable; that the MDGs have played an important part in securing that progress; and that globally agreed goals to fight poverty should continue beyond 2015. In a world already undergoing dangerous climate change and other serious environmental ills, there is also widespread understanding that worldwide environmental objectives need a higher profile alongside the poverty-reduction objectives.

For these reasons, the world's governments seem poised to adopt a new round of global goals to follow the 15 year MDG period.

Sachs, Jeffrey D. From millennium development goals to sustainable development goals. The Lancet, v. 379, n. 9832, p. 2206-2211, 2012. Disponível em [http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(12\)60685-0.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(12)60685-0.pdf)



Texto 2

The idea of the SDGs has quickly gained ground because of the growing urgency of sustainable development for the entire world. Although specific definitions vary, sustainable development embraces the so-called triple bottom line approach to human wellbeing. Almost all the world's societies acknowledge that they aim for a combination of economic development, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion, but the specific objectives differ globally, between and within societies. Certainly, as yet, no consensus regarding the trade offs and synergies across the economic, environmental, and social objectives has been agreed. Still, a shared focus on economic, environmental, and social goals is a hallmark of sustainable development and represents a broad consensus on which the world can build.

Sachs, Jeffrey D. From millennium development goals to sustainable development goals. *The Lancet*, v. 379, n. 9832, p. 2206-2211, 2012. Disponível em [http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(12\)60685-0.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(12)60685-0.pdf)

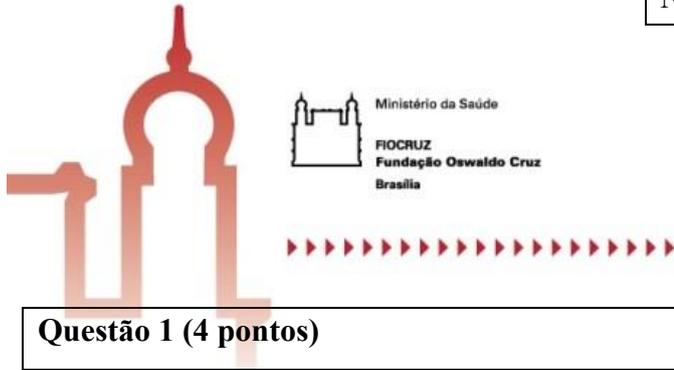
Texto 3

The SDGs can benefit from both the successes and the shortfalls of the MDGs. The successes are notable. Unlike many UN goals, the MDGs are still very much with us almost 12 years after their adoption. This commitment is rare. I believe that three strengths of the MDGs can explain the longevity of public support and awareness. First, the MDGs were reasonably easy to state—eight simple goals that fitted well on one poster! By contrast, Agenda 21, adopted at the UN conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, runs to 351 pages. These eight goals were what stuck in the public's mind, not the 18 targets and 48 indicators. Simplicity has worked effectively in this case from the point of view of public awareness, mobilisation, advocacy, and continuity.

Second, the MDGs were not a legally binding set of commitments, but rather a set of moral and practical commitments. Little time was lost negotiating the exact words of the MDGs. Legally binding commitments are almost universally regarded as the gold standard of international diplomacy, but the number of years that are often invested in reaching legally binding treaties on sustainable development are unlikely to counterbalance the heavy transaction costs and delays. Even when legally binding agreements are reached (as in the case of the Kyoto Protocol), they are often ignored in practice because of the absence of effective enforcement mechanisms.

Third, the MDGs could be pursued through practical and specific measures adopted by governments, business, and civil societies worldwide. I do not want to overstate the case—many of the MDGs will not be met in many countries—yet much progress has been achieved, and the practical nature of the MDGs has played a powerful part in that success.

Sachs, Jeffrey D. From millennium development goals to sustainable development goals. *The Lancet*, v. 379, n. 9832, p. 2206-2211, 2012. Disponível em [http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736\(12\)60685-0.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lancet/PIIS0140-6736(12)60685-0.pdf)

**Questão 1 (4 pontos)**

Com base no excerto apresentado no Texto 1, identifique as razões que o autor apresenta para justificar a afirmação de que os governos do mundo estariam prontos para se comprometer com uma nova rodada de metas globais, 15 anos passados do compromisso para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento do Milênio (ODM)?

Questão 2 (2 pontos)

No excerto apresentado no Texto 2, o autor afirma que existe um consenso global sobre três aspectos que compõem três "dimensões" do desenvolvimento sustentável, citando-as. Quais são essas dimensões?

Questão 3 (4 pontos)

A partir do Texto 3, identifique as fortalezas dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento do Milênio (ODM) que, segundo o autor, explicariam o apoio público e compromisso global para a consecução das metas, que também poderiam ser tomadas como lição para apoiar e promover o sucesso futuro dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento sustentável (ODS)?

Número de inscrição	
----------------------------	--



Ministério da Saúde
FIOCRUZ
Fundação Oswaldo Cruz
Brasília

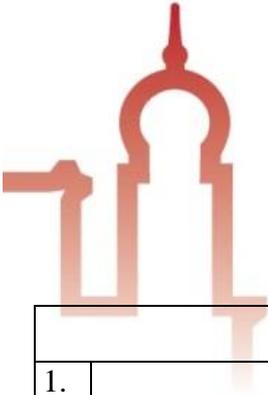


Prova de Inglês
Folha de respostas

Questão 1 (4 pontos) – Escreva a resposta no espaço abaixo	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	

Questão 2 (2 pontos) – Escreva a resposta no espaço abaixo	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	

Número de inscrição	
----------------------------	--



 **Ministério da Saúde**
FIOCRUZ
Fundação Oswaldo Cruz
Brasília



Questão 3 (4 pontos) – Escreva a resposta no espaço abaixo	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	