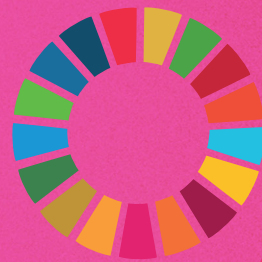


2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SPOTLIGHT REPORT 2024 BRAZIL SYNTHESIS



CIVIL SOCIETY
WORKING GROUP FOR
THE 2030 AGENDA

**2030 AGENDA
FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
SPOTLIGHT REPORT
2024 BRAZIL
SYNTHESIS**



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WORKING GROUP FOR
THE 2030 AGENDA**

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INTRODUCTION

Agenda 2030 in Brazil: Misalignment and an Unsustainable Political System

The launch of the Issue VIII of the Spotlight Report comes amidst heightened global tension and a poly-crisis marked by the acceleration of biodiversity loss, climate emergencies, economic disruptions, and wars, further weakening the multilateral system. These underscore the incapacity and/or disinterest of global leadership in adopting solutions to effectively propel us towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

In Latin America, where only 22% of goals demonstrate satisfactory progress¹, Brazil stands out as a broken promise. Once historically dubbed the “country of the future”², unfortunately this promise remains unfulfilled. Hindered by stumbles, Brazil struggles to grasp the reins of sustainable development, largely due to a political system controlled by groups that thrive on inequity and benefit from the privileges this generates. Year after year, the historic series of the Spotlight Report has documented the havoc wrought by these groups, including the ruralist, armamentalist, and religious fundamentalist blocs, who seek to systematically erode rights in the federal, state and municipal parliaments. They compose to the score of an unsustainable economic model, exacerbating injustice, echoing dissonantly through violated bodies, afflicted minds, and the 8.9

million hungry people³. All of this in a nation which ranks fifth⁴ in the world in food production.

Navigating through complex party alliances, the federal government made visible efforts to realign with the 2030 Agenda in 2023. The agenda has faced setbacks in Brazil since its inception, particularly during the recent grim period when fascist forces and militia-linked groups ascended to the highest echelons of power in the country. The institutional dismantling over recent years, worsened during the Covid-19 pandemic, has been extensive, as the findings shared in this Spotlight Report 2023 show. Of the 168⁵ targets considered applicable to Brazil by the CSWG 2030A, only 58 (34.52%) demonstrated insufficient progress, and just 13 (7.73%) demonstrated satisfactory progress. This outlook is not one of advancement, but rather, indicative of a sluggish recovery attempt, and far below what is required.

We can already assert we are moving away from the “vanguard of setbacks” notably because of the reopening of spaces for civil society participation in governance bodies, including the National Commission on the SDGs, and Brazil’s renewed prominence in international relations. However, domestically, progress in many sectors is a mere return to 2015 or 2020 levels. It is concerning that 40 targets are or

1 Cepal. América Latina y el Caribe ante el desafío de acelerar el paso hacia el cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030. In <https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/4b05b73a-d9f9-4c01-bce4-f57a49825655>

2 Title of the book by the author Stefan Zweig: “Brasil, um País do Futuro”.

3 Gov.br. 24,4 milhões de pessoas saem da situação de fome no Brasil em 2023. In <https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudos/desenvolvimento-social/noticias-desenvolvimento-social/24-4-milhoes-de-pessoas-saem-da-situacao-de-fome-no-brasil-em-2023>

4 WWF. Agricultura e alimentos. In https://www.wwf.org.br/natureza_brasileira/reducao_de_impactos2/agricultura/#:~:text=0%20Brasil%20desempenha%20um%20papel,de%20carne%20bovina%20e%20soja.

5 Target 16.8 is global.

remained setback (23.8%), **43** are or remained stagnant (25.59%), **10** are or remained at risk (5.95%), and **4** lack sufficient data for evaluation (2.38%).

A significant step forward is the access to data we now have on disbursements from the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) in relation to the 2030 Agenda. However, the BNDES data, broadly corresponding to the areas of the Federal Budget, highlights the disparity between Brazilian state priorities and sustainable development, with twelve of the SDGs underfunded (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17).

Brazil remains distant from the just, inclusive, and accessible transition it urgently requires. Even though Constitutional Amendment 95 has been repealed, our rights remain outside the bounds of the new fiscal framework. Deforestation in the Amazon has decreased by 62.2%, yet increased by 43% in the Cerrado, where, along with illegal mining, it threatens the forest and its indigenous peoples. Of hundreds of processes awaiting indigenous land demarcation, only eight have been approved by Congress⁶. On the other hand, Congress promptly approved the 'Marco Temporal' (timeframe)⁷ after a presidential veto was overturned. Brazil has also failed to adequately address racism, despite being foundational to all SDGs, making the federal government's proposal to create SDG 18 all the more optimistic⁸.

It is also encouraging to see Brazil present its second Voluntary National Report to the UN, using the Spotlight Report as a baseline and engaging with its recommendations, which is a testament to civil society's efforts highlighted in the chapter "The Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda".

Yet, we caution that efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda need to urgently intensify beyond the Executive Branch of the government. As this edition concludes, the Chamber of Deputies is urging

swift passage of a bill equating the legal abortion of a viable fetus after the 22nd week of a pregnancy to homicide, while Congress is also processing 28 proposals to loosen environmental oversight and licensing, despite the recent floods in Maranhão and Santa Catarina, and the unfolding tragedy in Rio Grande do Sul, underscoring the urgent need for robust climate adaptation and resilience policies, with gender and racial perspectives.

Therefore, to the victims of the past, present, and future, of these public officials and lawmakers who act against rights and the sustainable development agenda, we extend our solidarity and dedicate this VIII Spotlight Report.

Despite this context, we shall persist in our advocacy. Our gratitude goes to the partners who supported this year's issue, the European Union, Fiocruz, Plan International Brasil, Action for Sustainable Development, and the 47 organizations and 82 experts whose contributions made this report possible. The 160 recommendations presented here show this finely tuned orchestra strives for the harmony only a just, inclusive, and peaceful society can play.

Together, we will still make great music.

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6 Agência Gov. Balanço: Funai volta tratar demarcação de territórios indígenas como prioridade. Em <https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202312/balanco-funai-volta-tratar-demarcacao-de-territorios-indigenas-como-prioridade>

7 Agência Senado. Congresso derruba veto ao marco temporal para terras indígenas. Em <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2023/12/14/congresso-derruba-veto-ao-marco-temporal-para-terras-indigenas>

8 Gov.br. Ministério da Igualdade Racial apresenta ODS 18 ao Grupo de Trabalho e Desenvolvimento do G20. In https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/ministerio-da-igualdade-racial-apresenta-ods-18-ao-grupo-de-trabalho-e-desenvolvimento-do-g20



RECOMENDAÇÕES

1. Aumentar orçamento federal de políticas públicas promotoras da igualdade de gênero;
2. Fazer valer a Lei Maria da Penha em todos os casos de violência doméstica;
3. Retomar o Plano Nacional de Enfrentamento ao Abuso e Exploração Sexual;
4. Enfrentar o casamento infantil no Brasil;
5. Produzir dados oficiais desagregados para visibilizar a contribuição das mulheres à economia nacional, incluindo o trabalho não remunerado e doméstico;
6. Efetivar punição a partidos políticos que descumprirem legislação de cota de representação de candidaturas de mulheres e pessoas negras;
7. Produzir e disseminar informações para o acesso aos serviços de saúde sexual e reprodutiva, e o acolhimento para mulheres (cis e trans) em situação de violência;
8. Incluir a educação sexual integral no currículo, a partir da educação fundamental;
9. Retomar as políticas de reforma agrária e programas de acesso à internet, com perspectiva de gênero, raça e etnia.

ODS 5 IGUALDADE DE GÊNERO

ABOUT THE CIVIL SOCIETY WORKING GROUP FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

The Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (CSWG 2030A) is a coalition bringing together 59 non-governmental organizations, social movements, forums, networks, foundations and federations. Established in September 2014, the CSWG 2030A has since been influencing, at all levels of government in the country and with international organizations, to eradicate inequalities and promote rights, always considering the perspectives of gender, race/ethnicity, geography, age, experience, disabilities and class.

The CSWG 2030A has been one of the main actors to monitor and promote the 17 Sustainable Development Goals approved in the resolution “Transformando nosso mundo: a Agenda 2030 para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável” (Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development), and to implement the Distance Learning Course Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA). The influence of civil society in 2023 was extremely

important for monitoring the 2030 Agenda at a time of national recovery, after the longest period of setbacks in implementing it in Brazil. Among the main actions carried out during the period, we highlight the following, which were dearly supported by partners like the European Union.

- Incidence to, once more, create the Mixed Parliamentary Front for the Defense of the SDGs in the National Congress and the National SDG Commission (CNODS), both effective from the second half of 2023;
- Launch of the VII Spotlight Report, in September 2023, in partnership with the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic;
- Issue of **01** publication: “A participação social para o desenvolvimento inclusivo: uma agenda para a reconstrução dos conselhos nacionais no Brasil” (Social participation for inclusive development: an agenda for the reconstruction of national councils in Brazil);

- Carrying out an unprecedented survey of bills aligned with the clauses and principles of human, socio-environmental rights and inclusive participation of 2030A, AAAA and the Busan Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC), currently being processed in the National Congress;
- International influence and participation in the Financing for Development Forum (FfD), in the Regional SDG Forum for Latin America and the Caribbean, in the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), and in the United Nations General Assembly, among other spaces. In addition to joining Brazil's official delegation, we organized or participated in **8** fringe events and collaborated with the negotiation of resolutions and the creation of **8** civil society position documents;
- Incidence for the Brazilian government to commit to launching its II Voluntary National Report⁹, in 2024;
- Work at CNODS and the SDG Municipal Commission in São Paulo to include human, socio-environmental rights, and inclusive participation principles and clauses set out in international treaties and economic and commercial agendas;
- Training of **80** people from **18** states from the five regions of the country, of which 80% were women, in the Distance

Learning Course on Advocacy for the 2030 Agenda, and **58** people in the Distance Learning Course on Political Economy for Sustainable Development;

- Launch of **01** informational online campaign about the tax reform approved in 2023¹⁰, which counts over 11 thousand views;
- Promotion of **11** advocacy activities on tax reform and the importance of mainstreaming gender, race and ethnicity for achieving the SDGs; and **2** communication interventions – all in partnership with the Parliamentary Front;
- Approval of **10** projects supported by third-party tenders, to promote economic policies committed to the human and socio-environmental rights from the 2030 Agenda and the AAAA, via inclusive partnerships, at national and international level, as provided for in the GPEDC;
- Strengthening communications about the CSWG 2030A: the website more than tripled its reach compared to 2022, with 319,711 views, 158,281 visitors and 65 new publications. In December 2023 we had 25,733 followers on social media.

The CSWG 2030A is co-facilitated by ACT Promoção da Saúde; Gestos – Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero; and by the Instituto Democracia e Sustentabilidade (IDS).

9 Gov.br. Relatório Nacional Voluntário (RNV). Em <https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/cnods/rnv>

10 GT Agenda 2030. Reforma Tributária. In <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qFhyRfgv1EM>

METHODOLOGY

The historical series of the Spotlight Report began in 2017 and its highly participatory methodology has been improving since. It is based on official public sources from Brazilian State institutions. In the absence of these, as was seen between 2019 and 2022, we use research developed by civil society or academic institutes with methodologies of recognized quality, which are part of reliable reference bases (SciELO and Portal Capes, for example). In these cases, we seek to use at least two different sources that confirm the data.

The phases of the Spotlight Report methodology unfold as follows: I) selection and analysis of data by focus groups specialized in each of the SDGs and peer reviewed target classification; II) systematization and standardization of content, with subsequent review and commentary by the focus groups; III) validation of the final draft by the CSWG 2030A and technical review; IV) design production of the report in Portuguese and English, with gender-inclusive language, and formatting for web and print.

The same methodological system for analysis and target classification¹¹ has been used since 2020, and improved in order to provide a reliable historical series.

TARGET CLASSIFICATION

-  **SETBACK** Policies or actions were disrupted, altered or defunded;
-  **AT RISK** Compromised by detrimental actions or a lack of action;
-  **STAGNANT** No statistically significant indication of improvement or regression;
-  **INSUFFICIENT PROGRESS** Lacking sufficient progress to achieve implementation;
-  **SATISFACTORY PROGRESS** Being implemented and may be achieved by completion of the 2030 Agenda.

¹¹ The research for the formulation of this methodology was based on the Sustainable Development Report by the Bertelsmann Foundation in partnership with the Sustainable Development Solutions Network. In https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2019/2019_sustainable_development_report.pdf



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

In terms of the 2030 Agenda, it was SDG 1 which saw the most progress, when compared to the previous year. Unfortunately, this “progress” was more a reflection of how calamitous 2023 had been, Brazil returned to the World Hunger Map, was the stage of the Yanomami¹ humanitarian crisis, unemployment rose, and there were setbacks across several other related SDG indicators (namely: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 16).

Welfare programs, the reestablishment of the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and the Fight Against Hunger, and the expansion of the budget for the Bolsa Familia Program,

to BRL 169.6 billion, now serving roughly 21 million families, were decisive in the advances which were observed²; however the new fiscal framework and the weight of public debt in the Union Budget, continue to work against SDG 1.

The BNDES disbursement curve (graph 1) demonstrates the scale of the challenge in implementing the Sustainable Development Agenda, but, in the case of SDG 1, it also allows an optimistic outlook. In addition to budgetary investment, the reengagement of the Brazilian State in soliciting the participation of civil society in public policy, was essential to a resumption of advancements in the path

¹ ISA. O que você precisa saber para entender a crise na Terra Indígena Yanomami. In <https://www.socioambiental.org/noticias-socioambientais/o-que-voce-precisa-saber-para-entender-crise-na-terra-indigena-yanomami>

² Agência Gov. Retrospectiva 2023: 75 programas sociais para atender a população brasileira. In <https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202312/retrospectiva-2023-governo-federal-investiu-na-criacao-e-retomada-de-75-programas-sociais-para-atender-a-populacao-em-situacao-de-vulnerabilidade>

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA IN RELATION TO SDG 1 (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: BNDES

towards achievement of this SDG.

Targets 1.1³, **1.2**⁴ and **target 1.3**⁵ made satisfactory progress. Although there is little data available for **target 1.1**, preliminary results indicate a reduction in extreme poverty, from 5.9% of the population in 2022, to 4.4% in 2023 (graph 2).

There is still no information from the past year in regards to racial, age based and geographic inequalities, which are the indicators for **target 1.2**, but recent studies demonstrate black women and children⁶ continue to be the most affected by poverty. In 2022 extreme poverty amongst rural populations (13.8%) was four times greater than in urban areas (4.6%), and there were twice as many poor black people as there were white, whilst 10% of the population between the ages of 0 and 14 also lives in extreme

poverty. The Northeast was home to 27% of the total population of Brazil, but had 54.6% of those living in extreme poverty, whilst the Southeast, with 42.1% of the total population, was home to only 23.8% of those living in extreme poverty. Income from work was 27.4% of the total income of people living below the extreme poverty line, whilst benefits from social programs made up 67%⁷.

The data demonstrates income redistribution programs have an immediate impact on reducing monetary poverty, despite having little impact on public spending itself. In 2023, the amount allocated to income redistribution and sustainable development policies was less than 4% of the total applied⁸. The historic series highlights the limits and susceptibility of these programs to the political

³ **Target 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

⁴ **Target 1.2:** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

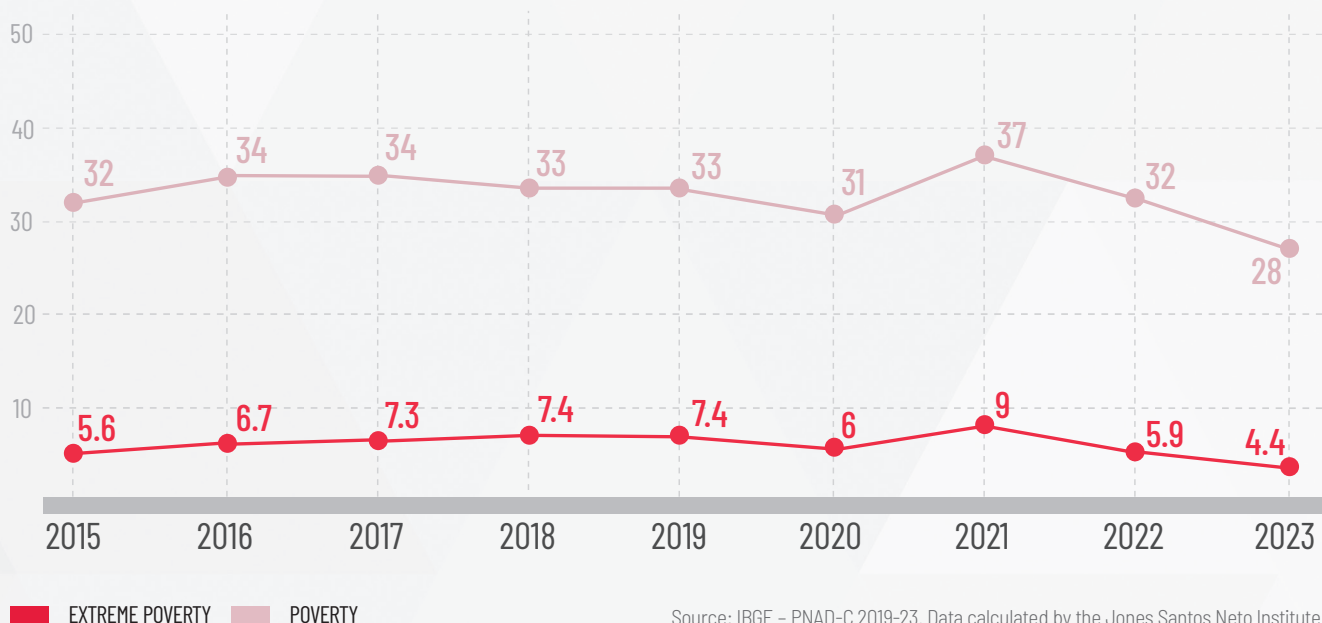
⁵ **Target 1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

⁶ IBGE News Agency. Mulheres pretas ou pardas gastam mais tempo em tarefas domésticas, participam menos do mercado de trabalho e são mais afetadas pela pobreza. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39358-mulheres-pretas-ou-pardas-gastam-mais-tempo-em-tarefas-domesticas-participam-menos-do-mercado-de-trabalho-e-sao-mais-afetadas-pela-pobreza>

⁷ IBGE News Agency. Pobreza cai para 31,6% da população em 2022, após alcançar 36,7% em 2021. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/38545-pobreza-cai-para-31-6-da-populacao-em-2022-apos-alcançar-36-7-em-2021>

⁸ Chamber of Deputies. Projeto de Lei Orçamentária Anual (PLOA) para 2023. In https://www.camara.leg.br/internet/comissao/index/mista/orca/orcamento/OR2023/notas_tecnicas/NTC-05.pdf

GRAPH 2 POVERTY AND EXTREME POVERTY IN BRAZIL % IN RELATION TO THE POPULATION (2015 TO 2023)



Source: IBGE – PNAD-C 2019-23. Data calculated by the Jones Santos Neto Institute. Poverty line: BRL 664.02; extreme poverty line: BRL 208.42 (2023 values).

context, and demonstrates that alternative measures to reduce inequalities, such as progressive income taxation, and structural, long-term policies towards productive social inclusion and protected populations, are indispensable. The Budget review of 2023 released resources to maintain the same income transfer level as the previous year, reformulate social policies, and resume programs discontinued by the previous government. All this had positive impacts on **target 1.3**.

Target 1.4⁹ has been setback for four years, and had no data available yet for 2023 when this issue of the Spotlight Report was written, suggesting the continuation of a critical situation hindering progress towards achieving the Goal.

Target 1.5¹⁰ is stagnant. According to the most recent data available, there were 440.4 deaths or missing persons due to disasters, per 100,000 inhabitants in

2022. Although this appears to be a numerically significant improvement in comparison to 2021 (when the number was 1,032.8/100,000)¹¹, experts note that annual comparisons are not particularly valuable, as calamities occur sporadically, and in areas with different population densities, infrastructure and topography.

The number of areas affected by flooding and landslides in 2022 begs the question of whether the economic losses are correctly reflected in the data. Measuring the percentage of GDP lost as a result of climate disasters does not reflect the fact that it is the most economically vulnerable communities which suffer most severely from the impacts of climate change. The loss of livelihoods, destruction of crops and infrastructure, and increased levels of poverty, engender new forms of hunger, and deepen racial and gender based social divides.

⁹ **Target 1.4:** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

¹⁰ **Target 1.5:** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

¹¹ IBGE. Tabela 6689 - Indicador 1.5.1 - Número de mortes, pessoas desaparecidas e pessoas diretamente afetadas atribuído a desastres por 100 mil habitantes. In <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/acervo#/S/C2/T/Q>

Targets 1.a¹² and 1.b¹³ were assessed to have satisfactory progress. The first was positively impacted by increased spending on social security in 2023, which saw a nominal growth of 5.87% compared to 2022, and reached a 22% share of the Union's total spending¹⁴. The proportion of public spending on social assistance, education and health, in relation to expenditure, increased from 14% in 2016, to 25% in 2023¹⁵, indicating an increased priority in the use of public resources towards the majority of the population.

Target 1.b also demonstrated satisfactory progress, due to several factors, including the reconstruction of the institutions responsible for formulating, monitoring, evaluating, implementing and executing public policies to combat poverty, create spaces for social control, and implement 75 initiatives to combat hunger and inequality, with an emphasis on: Bolsa Família¹⁶; Minha Casa, Minha Vida¹⁷; Luz para Todos¹⁸; Bolsa Verde¹⁹; Farmácia Popular²⁰; Escola em Tempo Integral²¹; and Desenrola Brasil²².

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Make progress in overcoming the spending cap system; this recently approved fiscal framework maintains budget restrictions which make it difficult to eliminate poverty;
2. Recover the real value of the minimum wage, and guarantee

the effectiveness of legislation to ensure equal pay for equal work, amongst men and women²³;

3. Address the main factors responsible for increased costs of living, such as the pricing policy of Petrobras, which results in food and essential basic product scarcity;
4. Resolve the debt of families in conditions of poverty and extreme poverty, by expanding access to income and citizenship, without transferring those debts to other modalities, and enable social development;
5. Advance implementation of Progressive Tax Reform, including taxation on super wealth, and exemptions for low-income workers;
6. Expand the social protection network through Social Assistance Reference Centers (CRAs), Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers (CREAs) and Specialized Reference Centers for Homeless Populations, with appropriate budget allocations;
7. Invest adequately in basic sanitation, and improve service to areas without coverage, with priority given to the most vulnerable territories;
8. Resume the National Agrarian Reform Program, advance recognition and the demarcation of indigenous, quilombola and traditional territories, reestablish and strengthen bodies related to land issues, and combat the illegal actions of mining and timber companies;

12 **Target 1.a:** Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

13 **Target 1.b:** Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

14 Federal Senate. Quadro comparativo LOA 2022xPLOA 2023. In <https://legis.senado.leg.br/sdleg-getter/documento?dm=9198648&ts=1667937571562&disposition=inline#:~:text=3%C2%BA%20A%20despesa%20total%20fixada,Federal%2C%20interna%20e%20externa%2C%20em>

15 Tesouro Nacional. Relatório Resumido da Execução Orçamentária da União 2023. In <https://www.tesourotransparente.gov.br/temas/contabilidade-e-custos/relatorio-resumido-da-execucao-orcamentaria-rreo-uniao>

16 Gov.br. Viver com dignidade: Bolsa Família atinge em 2023 recorde de famílias contempladas. In <https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudos/desenvolvimento-social/noticias-desenvolvimento-social/viver-com-dignidade-bolsa-familia-atinge-em-2023-recorde-de-familias-contempladas#:~:text=Maior%20programa%20de%20transfer%C3%Aancia%20de,convertida%20na%20Lei%2014.601%2F2023>.

17 Gov.br. Minha Casa, Minha Vida completa 15 anos, abrindo portas para novos sonhos de conquista da casa própria. In <https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/03/minha-casa-minha-vida-completa-15-anos-abrindo-portas-para-novos-sonhos-de-conquista-da-casa-propria>

18 Gov.br. Luz Para Todos beneficiou mais de 64,5 mil famílias em 2023. In <https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/luz-para-todos-beneficiou-mais-de-61-5-mil-familias-em-2023>

19 Gov.br. Programa de Apoio à Conservação Ambiental – Programa Bolsa Verde. In <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/snpct/dpct/bolsa-verde>

20 Gov.br. Farmácia Popular. In <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/sectics/farmacia-popular>

21 Gov.br. Escola em Tempo Integral. In <https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/escola-em-tempo-integral>

22 Gov.br. Desenrola Brasil. In <https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/desenrola-brasil>

23 Presidency of the Republic. Law 14.611, from 03 July 2023. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/L14611.htm#:~:text=LEI%20N%C2%BA%2014.611%20DE%203,1%C2%BA%20de%20maio%20de%201943.

- 9. Implement the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNA), with broad social participation, and a perspective to combat territorial, gendered, racial, ethnic, and age inequities, amongst others, and urgently implement mitigation and adaptation plans at the local level;
- 10. Implement legislation, and allocate the necessary resources for social protection, health and education, and monitoring of public policies, as measuring the results of these investments helps to guarantee the rights of groups in situations of increased socioeconomic vulnerability.

Target classification

Target 1.1		SATISFACTORY
Target 1.2		SATISFACTORY
Target 1.3		SATISFACTORY
Target 1.4		SETBACK
Target 1.5		STAGNANT
Target 1.a		SATISFACTORY
Target 1.b		SATISFACTORY

SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

In 2023 we returned to a path which might lead to the achievement of SDG 2. Food insecurity reduced by 9.5 million people, particularly in the 'moderate' to 'severe' categories. Only one SDG 2 target saw satisfactory progress, however the following must be considered: the economic context was challenging, and budgets were insufficient, even after increases; an adverse political scenario, with a contentious relationship between the Three Governmental Powers (Executive, Legislative, Judiciary); and the growing challenge of climate change.

Brazil has not yet produced, or made available, official data for six of the 14 indicators of this SDG. The most current were published on the Brazil SDG

Panel of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) in 2021. The disbursement curve of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) is evidence of the difficulty of meeting the goals of this SDG (graph 1). It resumed an upward trend, however between 2017 and 2021 disbursements were insufficient, despite new projects being financed.

Target 2.1¹ has made **satisfactory progress**. Brazil suffered through three years of setbacks, once more putting the country on the Hunger Map, and reached a record for starvation in 2022, with almost 66 million people living in moderate or severe food insecurity². In 2023, resumption of the Bolsa Familia

¹ **Target 2.1:** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

² World Bank. Inflação de alimentos e insegurança alimentar no Brasil. In <https://www.worldbank.org/pt/news/opinion/2023/06/15/inflacao-de-alimentos-e-inseguranca-alimentar-no-brasil>

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 2



Source: BNDES

Program, corrections in the minimum wage, reduced unemployment³, and readjustment of the National School Meal Program, increased food security⁴ and improved prospects of meeting the target (graph 2). In total, 13 million people were lifted out of hunger⁵.

Targets 2.2⁶, 2.3⁷, 2.4⁸, 2.5⁹, 2.a¹⁰ and 2.c¹¹ have made insufficient progress.

Target 2.2 is based in part upon the proportion of children who are either very low weight for

their age, which improved from 1.38% to 1.1%; or low weight for their age, which improved from 2.7% to 2.56%. The proportion of high weight for age fell from 7.7% in 2022, to 6.94% in 2023. The risk of being overweight remained high, at 17.64%, however obesity rates fell, from 7% to 5.36%¹². Inequities and environmental racism are clearly visible: amongst Yanomami children, 50% were underweight for their age and 80% demonstrated stunted growth¹³.

3 IBGE News Agency. Taxa de desocupação cai a 7,8% em 2023, menor patamar desde 2014. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39022-taxa-de-desocupacao-cai-a-7-8-em-2023-menor-patamar-desde-2014>

4 IBGE News Agency. Segurança alimentar nos domicílios brasileiros volta a crescer em 2023. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39838-seguranca-alimentar-nos-domicilios-brasileiros-volta-a-crescer-em-2023>

5 Gov.br. 13 milhões de pessoas deixaram de passar fome no Brasil em 2023, indica estudo. In <https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/03/13-milhoes-de-pessoas-deixaram-de-passar-fome-no-brasil-em-2023-indica-estudo>

6 **Target 2.2:** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

7 **Target 2.3:** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

8 **Target 2.4:** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

9 **Target 2.5:** By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

10 **Target 2.a:** Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

11 **Target 2.c:** Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

12 Ministry of Health. Sisvan: relatórios de acesso público. In <https://sisaps.saude.gov.br/sisvan/relatoriopublico/index>

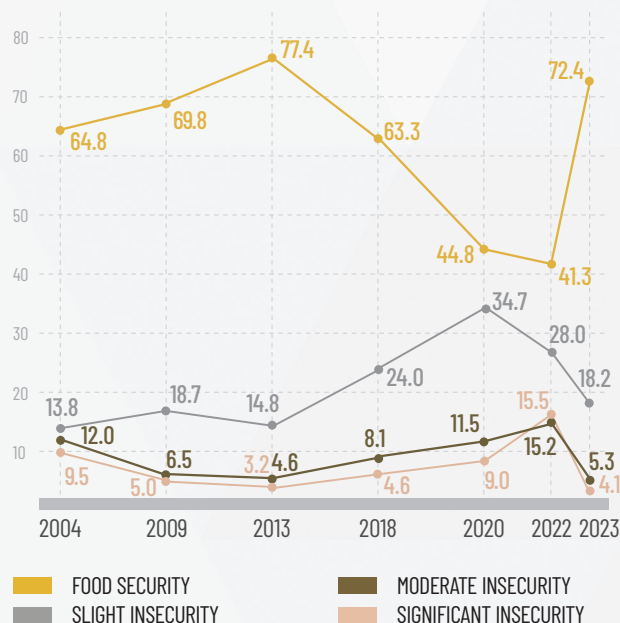
13 Fiocruz News Agency. Pesquisadora do IFF/Fiocruz analisa o quadro de desnutrição das crianças yanomami. In <https://portal.fiocruz.br/noticia/pesquisadora-do-iff/fiocruz-analisa-o-quadro-de-desnutricao-das-criancas-yanomami>.

In regards to target 2.3, the 2023/2024 Harvest Plan allocated an additional 34% to rural credit compared with 2022/23, and reduced the interest rates, though insufficiently so, while also adopting policies encouraging environmentally sustainable practices¹⁴. In 2023, the Food Acquisition Program (PAA) resumed (graph 3). There was more control over basic food pricing, and although an increase in minimum wages mitigated inflation, there was still an increase. Mining in the Legal Amazon continued to impose losses on indigenous peoples and traditional communities¹⁵. Climate change, the conclusion of the stocks policy for basic products adopted under the previous government, and a reduction in rice and bean farming areas to create space for soybeans and corn¹⁶, also increased food prices. This is likely to worsen due to the historically unprecedented flooding, in May of 2024, in Rio Grande do Sul¹⁷.

Brazil has not yet provided official data regarding the number of genetic resources of flora which are protected in conservation facilities, compromising the progress of target 2.4. Information and monitoring resumed after being shut down in 2015. A slight increase in threatened species was detected between 2014 and 2022. The proportion of endangered species decreased, from 9.8% in 1998, to 9% in 2022¹⁸.

Corporate agriculture and livestock farming were allocated BRL364.22 billion under the 2023/2024 Harvest Plan, an increase of 26.8% compared with the previous year. The National Program to Strengthen Family Agriculture (Pronaf) received an additional 34% in comparison to 2022. It should also be noted that the discretionary expenses of the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) for its Research and Innovation in Agriculture Program and for Unit Administration, increased 46.5% compared with the previous year.

GRAPH 2 FOOD SECURITY AND INSECURITY IN BRAZIL (2004-2023)



Source: IBGE and Rede PENSSAN. Data evaluation based on 1) PNAD 2003-2004; 2) PNAD 2008-2009; 3) PNAD 2013-2014; 4) POF 2017-2018; 5) VIGISAN 2020 and 2022, using the same methodology employed by IBGE; and 6) Continuous PNAD 2023.

Whilst data for **target 2.a** has not been updated since 2019, it is possible to calculate the Agricultural Orientation Index at 0.13 (AOI is the proportion of government spending on agriculture in relation to its total spending, divided by the share of agricultural in the gross domestic product (GDP) of the General GDP); the world average is 0.26. Rising food prices from 2020 to 2022 demonstrated the impact of various climate crises on the economy, impacting **target 2.c**.

Target 2.b¹⁹ is stagnant. Brazil claims to have complied with the World Trade Organization's

14 CNA. Para Faep, recursos do Plano Safra 2023/24 atendem expectativas, mas juros preocupam. In <https://www.cnabrazil.org.br/noticias/para-faep-recursos-do-plano-safra-2023-24-atendem-expectativas-mas-juros-preocupam>

15 Folha de S.Paulo. Com explosivos e túneis, garimpo encorrala indígenas e Estado em terra superinvasa em 2023. In <https://arte.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/2023/cerco-as-aldeias-a-infestacao-dos-garimpos-ate-o-quintal-das-comunidade/nambikwaras-com-explosivos-e-tuneis-garimpo-encorrala-indigenas-e-estado-em-terra-superinvasa-em-2023/>

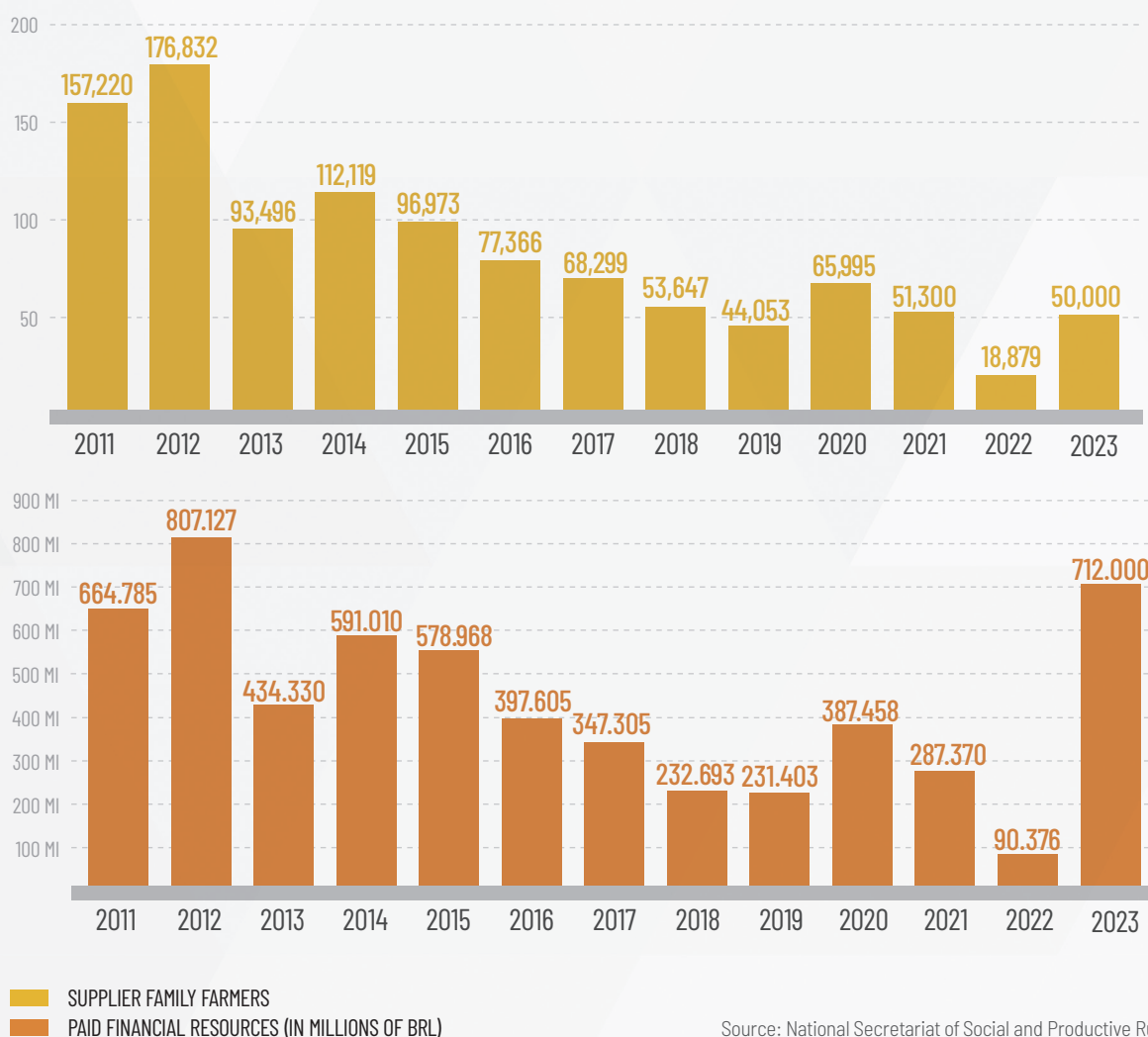
16 Estadão. Produção de arroz e feijão cai e chega ao limite do consumo. In <https://summitagro.estadao.com.br/noticias-do-campo/producao-de-arroz-e-feijao-cai-e-chega-ao-limite-do-consumo/>

17 Agência Brasil. <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2024-05/chuvas-no-rs-devem-causar-alta-de-precos-de-alimentos-diz-fecomercio>

18 IBGE News Agency. Espécies ameaçadas de extinção no Brasil - Atualização 2022 (Maio/2023). In https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/media/com_mediaibge/arquivos/74f0eb29f7c5efa57df960a64414e59c.pdf

19 **Target 2.b:** Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms

GRAPH 3 FAMILY FARMING FOOD ACQUISITION PROGRAM



Source: National Secretariat of Social and Productive Rural Inclusion (SEISP).

(WTO) Agricultural Agreement not to subsidize the export of agricultural products since 2016, however indirect subsidies are passed on to these exports through tax exemptions²⁰.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Expand the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), and keep the *per capita* amount transferred to the National School Meal Program (PNAE) updated. Implement the National Supply Policy

(PNAE)²¹. Encourage consumption of healthier, fresh and minimally processed foods, based on the Ministry of Health's Food Guide. Allocate resources in a timely manner and in sufficient quantity to initiatives promoting sustainable practices, such as agroecology and organic agriculture, and support other policies for the sector;

2. Invest in public policies for access to land and technology, and technical training programs for family farmers, including training on agricultural best practices, the efficient management of natural resources, and modern technologies (such as

of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

²⁰ IPEA. Os subsídios afetam as exportações agrícolas brasileiras? Análise a partir de modelos gravitacionais. In <https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/handle/11058/11088>

²¹ Presidency of Republic. Decree 11.820, de 12 de dezembro de 2023. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/D11820.htm

efficient irrigation systems and soil conservation techniques), particularly for women, quilombolas, indigenous peoples, shepherds and fishermen;

3. Review the National Basic Food Basket²² to ensure it is composed primarily of fresh foods, with little to no processed or ultra-processed foods; with the latter, such as tobacco, alcohol and pesticides, included on the list of products for increased selective tax²³;
4. Improve the quality of antenatal care, and healthcare for women of reproductive age, to foster full child development, especially for children under the age of five;
5. Resolve malnutrition amongst Yanomami children, granting them full access to their land, food and drinking water;
6. Ensure protagonism and autonomy for popular councils in the areas related to SDG 2;
7. Strengthen policies against illegal mining, reduce the approval of pesticides, and expand agrarian reform and measures for the protection of indigenous, quilombola, traditional and community territories, with due regulation and the removal of invaders;
8. Annually disclose official data on genetic resources in conservation facilities, for continuous monitoring of threatened species, and raise awareness of, and the tools for, their preservation;
9. Create the conditions for access to credit for environmental preservation and healthy food production, in accordance with SDG guidelines and principles;
10. Promote food production methods which strengthen biodiversity, as endorsed in the Forest Protection Pact signed by Brazil, Indonesia and the Congo, to encourage regenerative agricultural practices;
11. Revise the status of currently exempt products under tax reform.

22 Gov.br. Publicado decreto que regulamenta nova composição da cesta básica. In <https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/acompanhe-o-planalto/noticias/2024/03/publicado-decreto-que-regulamenta-nova-composicao-da-cesta-basica>

23 CNS. Impostos saudáveis: CNS recomenda sobretaxar ultraprocessados, agrotóxicos, álcool e tabaco na Reforma Tributária. In <https://conselho.saude.gov.br/ultimas-noticias-cns/3360-impostos-saudaveis-cns-recomenda-sobretaxar-ultraprocessados-agrotoxicos-alcool-e-tabaco-na-reforma-tributaria>

Target classification

Target 2.1	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 2.2	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.3	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.4	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.5	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.a	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.b	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 2.c	➡	INSUFFICIENT



SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

2023 was an intense year for SDG 3. Budget allocations increased by 35.5% in comparison to 2022, but investments were still below the average of the last nine years. Whilst maternal mortality decreased, infant mortality increased. A downward trend in vaccination has decreased, yet this coverage remains insufficient. Chronic non-communicable diseases have increased. A proposal to create a selective tax, with taxation on products which are harmful to health, within the context of tax reform, was an important step. However, we suffered from the brutal impacts of Constitutional Amendment 95¹, and a jump, from 20% to 30%, in the decoupling of reve-

nues from the Union (DRU)² (graph 1). The annual budget execution had this same dynamic³, highlighting the challenge in achieving this SDG.

Target 3.1⁴ made satisfactory progress. Maternal mortality fell by almost 50% in 2022 (the most recent data available), and the lowest rate since 2010, with 99% of births taking place in hospitals in recent years. Brazil still needs to monitor whether such advances are temporary, and a result of the post-pandemic period, as deficiencies associated with prenatal care remain.

Target 3.2⁵ is setback. The infant mortality rate, which fell in 2020 and 2021, increased from 11.9 to

1 IPEA. Estudo traça a evolução do piso federal per capita em saúde e os desafios para ampliar o financiamento do SUS. In <https://www.ipea.gov.br/portais/categorias/45-todas-as-noticias/noticias/14123-estudo-traca-a-evolucao-do-piso-federal-per-capita-em-saude-e-os-desafios-para-ampliar-o-financiamento-do-sus>

2 Gov.br. AGU evita gasto de quase BRL 100 bilhões em ação que discutia impactos da DRU. In <https://www.gov.br/agu/pt-br/comunicacao/noticias/agu-evita-gasto-de-quase-r-100-bilhoes-em-acao-que-discutia-impactos-da-dru>

3 Portal da Transparência. Total de despesas executadas para a função saúde. In <https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/funcoes/10-saude?ano=2024>

4 **Target 3.1:** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

5 **Target 3.2:** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA IN RELATION TO SDG 3 (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: BNDES

12.6/100,000 amongst children under the age of one, and from 13.8 to 15 amongst children up to the age of five, taking the overall rate from 11.9 to 12.5⁶. There was an increase in post-neonatal stratum (from 28 to 364 days), which reflects health conditions sensitive to the environment, such as access to vaccination, complementary feeding and breastfeeding. The malnutrition of native peoples contributes to the worsening of this indicator, the Indigenous infant mortality rate was more than double that of non-indigenous people between 2018 and 2022⁷.

Target 3.3⁸ is setback. HIV infections increased by 17.2%, between 2020 and 2022, with the highest rates in the North (35.2%) and Northeast (22.9%), while there were reductions in Rondonia and the Federal District. The historic series reported 345,069 cases in men and 144,364 in women. The proportion

of cases by sex has changed, with an increasing incidence amongst men. There is a lack of public policy directed towards young people from the ages of 15 to 24, and infections increased amongst this group during the period⁹. Although there was a drop in the incidence of tuberculosis between 2022 and 2023, it was just by a single percentage point, and there was an increase in the number of fatal victims. 80,012 new cases/100 thousand inhabitants were registered and TB-HIV co-infection increased from 8.6% in 2022, to 9.3% in 2023¹⁰.

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) do not present updated data to respond to the indicators, making it difficult to assess the target as a whole. Between 2016-2020 there were 583,960 cases of NTDs¹¹.

The most recent data in regards to malaria is from 2022 and the first half of 2023: there were 129.1

least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

6 Ministry of Health. Coeficiente de mortalidade em menores de cinco anos. In <http://tabnet.datasus.gov.br/tabdata/LivroDB/2edrev/c16.pdf>

7 Agencia Brasil. Estudo alerta para alta mortalidade infantil em crianças indígenas. In <https://tinyurl.com/2s4e9u2u>

8 **Target 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

9 Ministry of Health. Boletim epidemiológico HIV e Aids 2023. In <https://www.gov.br/aids/pt-br/central-de-conteudo/boletins-epidemiologicos/2023/hiv-aids/boletim-epidemiologico-hiv-e-aids-2023.pdf/view>

10 Gov.br. Apresentação dos dados epidemiológicos da tuberculose no Brasil. In <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/saude-de-a-a-z/t/tuberculose/situacao-epidemiologica/apresentacao-dos-dados-epidemiologicos-da-tuberculose-no-brasil>

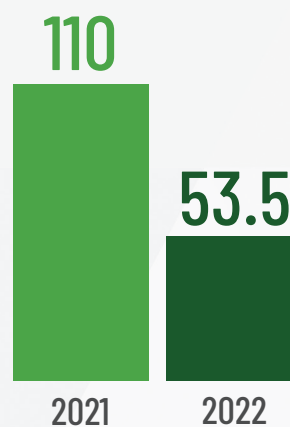
11 Gov.br. Boletim Epidemiológico de Doenças Tropicais Negligenciadas, especial Janeiro/2024. In <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/epidemiologicos/especiais/2024/boletim-epidemiologico-de-doencas-tropicais-negligenciadas-numero-especial-jan-2024>

thousand cases, with 127 thousand contracted locally. Comparing the first half of 2023 to the same period in 2022, cases increased in indigenous (34.8%) and mining (11.2%) areas, and fell in urban (20.5%), settlement (12.7%) and rural (5.8%) areas. 50 deaths were recorded in 2022¹². Brazil has committed to eliminating the disease by 2035, and has launched prevention campaigns in the Amazon region, where 99% of cases are found¹³.

Hepatitis B is concentrated in the Southeast (34.2%), followed by the South (31.3%), North (14.5%), Northeast (10.9%) and Midwest (9.1%) regions. Between 2000 and 2022, 276,646 cases were recorded, and there was a slight downward trend in the annual contagion rate, which reached 4.3/100,000 inhabitants in 2022¹⁴. Positive tests for viral hepatitis A, B and C were 15.2% in 2022 and 15.4% in 2023¹⁵. At the beginning of 2023, the country accounted for 90% of new leprosy cases registered in the Americas¹⁶.

Target 3.4¹⁷ went from at risk to setback. Premature deaths from chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs), the most significant cause of comorbid mortalities in the country, rose again by 1.9% in comparison to 2016, reaching 371.9/100,000 inhabitants in 2022¹⁸, suggesting the target may not be achieved¹⁹. Cardiovascular diseases are also a concern. Around 300,000 people suffer from Acute Myocardial Infarctions (AMI) per year, with deaths occurring in 30% of these cases, and around 14 million people have some form of cardiovascular

DEATHS/100,000 LIVE BIRTHS



Source: Ministry of Health
/Information System about Mortality.

disease. A 250% increase in deaths from heart disease is projected by 2040²⁰.

The estimates of new cases of cancer are also serious: 704,000 new cases/year in the three year period from 2023-2025, with non-melanoma skin tumors being the most common, followed by breast, prostate, colon and rectum, lung, and stomach cancers, 70% of cases are concentrated in the South and Southeast, raising questions as to what behavioral changes could be associated with greater risks for some types of carcinoma²¹.

12 APM. Ministry of Health divulga panorama da malária no Brasil. In <https://www.apm.org.br/ultimas-noticias/ministerio-da-saude-divulga-panorama-da-malaria-no-brasil/>

13 Gov.br. Situação epidemiológica da malária. In <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/saude-de-a-a-z/m/malaria/situacao-epidemiologica-da-malaria>

14 Gov.br. Boletim Epidemiológico Hepatites Virais 2023. In https://www.gov.br/aids/pt-br/central-de-conteudo/boletins-epidemiologicos/2023/hepatites-virais/boletim-epidemiologico-hepatites-virais_-2023.pdf

15 O Estado de S.Paulo. Taxa de positividade para hepatites virais cresceu no Brasil em 2023. In <https://summitsaude.estadao.com.br/novos-medicos/taxa-de-positividade-para-hepatites-virais-cresceu-no-brasil-em-2023/>

16 Gov. Em DTNs: Brasil tem mais de 90% dos novos casos de hanseníase registrados nas Américas. In <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/janeiro/dtns-brasil-tem-mais-de-90-dos-novos-casos-de-hansenias-registrados-nas-americas>

17 **Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

18 ACT. Determinantes Sociais em Saúde e as Doenças Crônicas Não Transmissíveis e seus fatores de risco e de proteção na população adulta brasileira. In <https://actbr.org.br/post/determinantes-sociais-em-saude-e-as-doencas-cronicas-nao-transmissiveis-e-seus-fatores-de-risco-e-de-protecao-na-populacao-adulta-brasileira/19694/>

19 Population Health Metrics. Tendências da mortalidade por doenças não transmissíveis na população adulta brasileira: estimativas e projeções nacionais e subnacionais para 2030. In <https://pophealthmetrics.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12963-020-00216-1>

20 Ministry of Health. Use o coração para vencer as doenças cardiovasculares. In <https://bvsmis.saude.gov.br/use-o-coracao-para-vencer-as-doencas-cardiovasculares-29-9-dia-mundial-do-coracao/>

21 Gov.br. INCA estima 704 mil casos de câncer por ano no Brasil até 2025. In <https://www.gov.br/inca/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/inca-estima-704-mil>

ANXIETY



26.8%
OF THE
POPULATION
AFFECTED

36
MILLION
PEOPLE



HYPERTENSION



26.6%
OF THE
POPULATION
AFFECTED

36
MILLION
PEOPLE



DEPRESSION



12.7%
OF THE
POPULATION
AFFECTED

17
MILLION
PEOPLE



DIABETES



10.3%
OF THE
POPULATION
AFFECTED

13.8
MILLION
PEOPLE



ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION



REGULAR

7.1%

ABUSIVE

22.1%

RISK OR DEPENDENCE

4%

REGULAR CONSUMPTION



FRUITS

41.8%

VEGETABLES AND LEGUMES

45.5%

SOFT DRINKS OR ARTIFICIAL JUICES

17.8%

SMOKING



CONVENTIONAL TOBACCO

11.8%

HOOCAH

6.3%

ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE

5.7%

EXCESS WEIGHT



52.6%

56.8%

2022

2023

EXCESSIVE SCREEN TIME



59.9%

OF THE POPULATION

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



31.5%

OF THE POPULATION
PRACTICES MORE THAN 150
MINUTES PER WEEK

Source: Covitel

Note: Probability sampling based on a surveyed population of 9,000 adults living in households with landline or cell phone access. Confidence interval of 95% and a margin of error of 3 percentage points.

The average number of deaths from diabetes is close to 30/100,000 inhabitants. This peaked in the Northeast at 34.4/100,000, followed by the South (31.4), Southeast (29.4), Central-West (23.7), and North (23). In 2023 it affected 10.2% of the population in capitals, compared to 9.1% in 2021, with a prevalence of 11.1% amongst women and 9.1% amongst men²².

Data on suicides from 2022 indicated an increase of 49.3% amongst adolescents aged 15 to 19, and 45% for those aged 10 to 14, between 2016 and 2021. Amongst young people of all ages, the rate increased by 6% in that period, outpacing increases amongst the general population. Reports of self-harm in 10 to 24 year olds increased by 29% per year, with indigenous populations having the highest rates, but with fewer hospitalizations, a sign there are barriers in accessing emergency services²³. The issue is serious, there were 16,262 recorded suicides in 2021²⁴; there were 15,730 in 2022; and 16,406 in 2023, amounting to 44.95 people per day, of which 77.93% of the victims were male²⁵.

Target 3.5²⁶ made insufficient progress in 2022, and is now under threat. In recent years control policies were inadequate and alcohol advertising and unregulated sales through apps has grown. Funding

for therapeutic communities has increased while resources for Psychosocial Care Centers (Caps)²⁷ fell. With increased prevalence of alcohol consumption, effective regulatory policies, such as advertising restrictions and tax increases, are urgent. If efforts are not made, this target will not be achieved (infographic).

Target 3.6²⁸ was set back: there was a 34% increase in traffic-related deaths from 2020 to 2021 (the latest data available). To achieve the target, Brazil needs to reduce the number of deaths per year by nearly 78% by 2030.

Target 3.7²⁹ has made insufficient progress. There have been advances: more than 80% of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) have begun using modern methods of reproductive planning since 2006³⁰. But inequality in access persists between regions, social classes and races/ethnicities.³¹ The North and Northeast have a high prevalence of tubal ligations³². Legislative changes in 2023, lowering the minimum age for tubal ligation to 21, and eliminating the need for partner authorization, should lead to an increase in this procedure, which was already increasing in the country: in 2022, 90,200 procedures were performed³³.

Target 3.8³⁴ remains setback, for the third year

casos-de-cancer-por-ano-no-brasil-ate-2025

22 Gov.br. Vigilante Brasil 2023. In <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/svsa/vigilante/vigilante-brasil-2023-vigilancia-de-fatores-de-risco-e-protecao-para-doencas-cronicas-por-inquerito-telefonico>

23 Fiocruz. Estudo aponta que taxas de suicídio e autolesões aumentam no Brasil. In <https://portal.fiocruz.br/noticia/2024/02/estudo-aponta-que-taxas-de-suicidio-e-autolesoes-aumentam-no-brasil>

24 Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública. Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública 2023. In <https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/anuario-2023.pdf>

25 MJSP. Mapa da Segurança Pública 2024 - infográficos. In <https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-seguranca/seguranca-publica/estatistica/download/dados-nacionais-de-seguranca-publica-mapa/infograficos-anuario-2024-...pdf>

26 **Target 3.5:** Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

27 UOL. Emendas para comunidades terapêuticas crescem mesmo sem resultado atestado. In <https://noticias.uol.com.br/politica/ultimas-noticias/2023/06/25/emendas-parlamentares-comunidades-terapeuticas.htm>

28 **Target 3.6:** By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

29 **Target 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

30 Gov.br. Nota Técnica <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/saps/publicacoes/notas-tecnicas/nota-tecnica-no-2-2024-cacriad-cgaci-dgci-saps-ms>

31 Fiocruz. Estudo expõe desigualdades que marcam quatro de mães adolescentes no país. Em <https://portal.fiocruz.br/noticia/estudo-expoe-desigualdades-que-marcam-quatro-de-maes-adolescentes-no-pais>

32 Cadernos de Saúde Pública. Mix contraceptivo e fatores associados ao tipo de método usado pelas mulheres brasileiras: estudo transversal de base populacional. In <https://www.scielo.br/j/csp/a/tkZ6KxbwckZ6ykhv7YkBBM/?lang=pt&format=pdf>

33 Jota. Laqueadura cresce no Brasil em meio a obstáculos de acesso a contraceptivos. In <https://www.scielo.br/j/csp/a/tkZ6KxbwckZ6ykhv7YkBBM/?lang=pt&format=pdf>

34 **Target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

in a row. Primary Health Care Coverage increased 7.3% between 2021 and 2022, and 5.3% from 2022 and 2023³⁵. The general Health budget increased only 2.5% between 2013 and 2023, consolidating the budget stagnation over the last decade³⁶. The latest data on family spending for health is from 2021, making monitoring difficult. Financing for health in Brazil is 50% of the average spent by countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)³⁷.

Target 3.9³⁸ is stagnant. Mortality attributed to unsafe water sources, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene has improved, but mortality rates for other indicators (environmental pollution and unintentional poisoning) have increased. The expansion of basic sanitation services is slow, and there is a lack of control over the causes of unintentional poisoning. Mortality due to inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services decreased between 2000 and 2020 (the latest available data).³⁹

Target 3.a⁴⁰ is also stagnant. 9.3% of Brazilian adults smoked in 2023, this rate has been stable since 2018. The use of electronic cigarettes among adults also remained stable (2.1% in 2019 and 2.3% in 2023), and young people are the primary consumers. Using these devices significantly increases the risk of addiction. Amongst teenagers, cigarette use remained roughly 6.5% to 6.8% between 2013 to 2019, however experimentation with hookahs and e-cigarettes

was high. Despite significant reductions in smoking since 2006, recently there has been stagnation due in part to falling prices for tobacco products. Tax reform and updating the regulations of the National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa) in 2024, can strengthen tobacco control in Brazil.

Target 3.b⁴¹ made insufficient progress. Brazil has not reached the 95% vaccination coverage recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) since 2015, with rates below 80%. In 2023, adherence to vaccination schedules improved, especially for children⁴², but still an alarming 47.93%⁴³. Information is now centralized in the National Health Data Network and linked to an individual's ID, which was a long-standing demand.

Vaccination against hepatitis A, polio, pneumonia, meningitis, DTP (which includes diphtheria), tetanus and pertussis, triple viral 1st and 2nd doses, and against yellow fever applied at nine months for children up to one year of age, has increased in the country. The Saúde com Ciência (Health with Science) program⁴⁴ was launched, and micro and multi-strategic planning was resumed. More than BRL 151 million were transferred to states and municipalities, and the Farmácia Popular (Popular Pharmacies) program served 22 million people, increasing 8.8% in comparison to 2022, reaching 4,515 municipalities (81%) and almost 31,000 accredited establishments throughout the country⁴⁵.

35 Gov.br. Relatório da cobertura em APS 2023. In <https://egestorab.saude.gov.br/paginas/ acessoPublico/relatorios/relCoberturaAPSCadastro.xhtml>

36 Ieps. Nota Técnica n. 29 "Orçamento da Saúde para 2023: o que mudou nos últimos dez anos?". In https://ieps.org.br/sdc_download/13406/?key=dqa-r0mkzcryc4hnjotmIriial243jh

37 IBGE. Pesquisa Conta Satélite de Saúde. In <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/saude/9056-conta-satelite-de-saude.html>

38 **Target 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

39 Ministry of Health. Boletim Epidemiológico Vigilância em Saúde Ambiental na perspectiva da Agenda 2030. In <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/cen-trais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/epidemiologicos/especiais/2023/vigilancia-em-saude-ambiental-na-perspectiva-da-agenda-2030-jun-2023>

40 **Target 3.a:** Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.

41 **Target 3.b:** Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

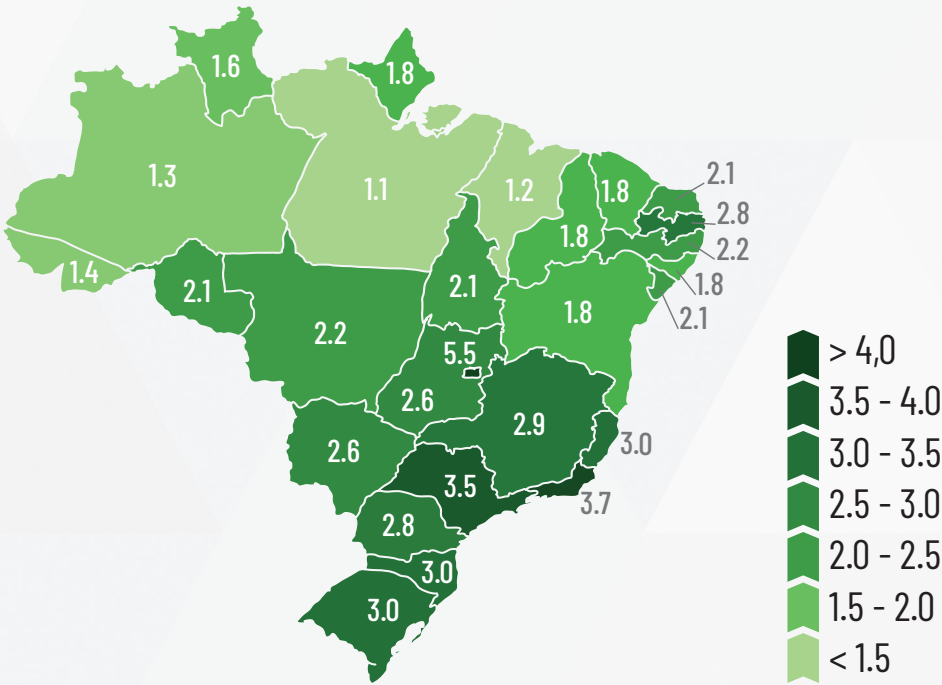
42 ICC/Fiocruz. Vacinação é considerada muito importante para 82,7% dos brasileiros. In <https://www.icc.fiocruz.br/vacinacabeo-e-considerada-muito-importante-para-827-dos-brasileiros/>

43 Butantan. Maioria dos municípios brasileiros não atingiu a meta de cobertura para vacinas do calendário infantil em 2023. In <https://butantan.gov.br/noticias/maioria-dos-municipios-brasileiros-nao-atingiu-a-meta-de-cobertura-para-vacinas-do-calendario-infantil-em-2023>

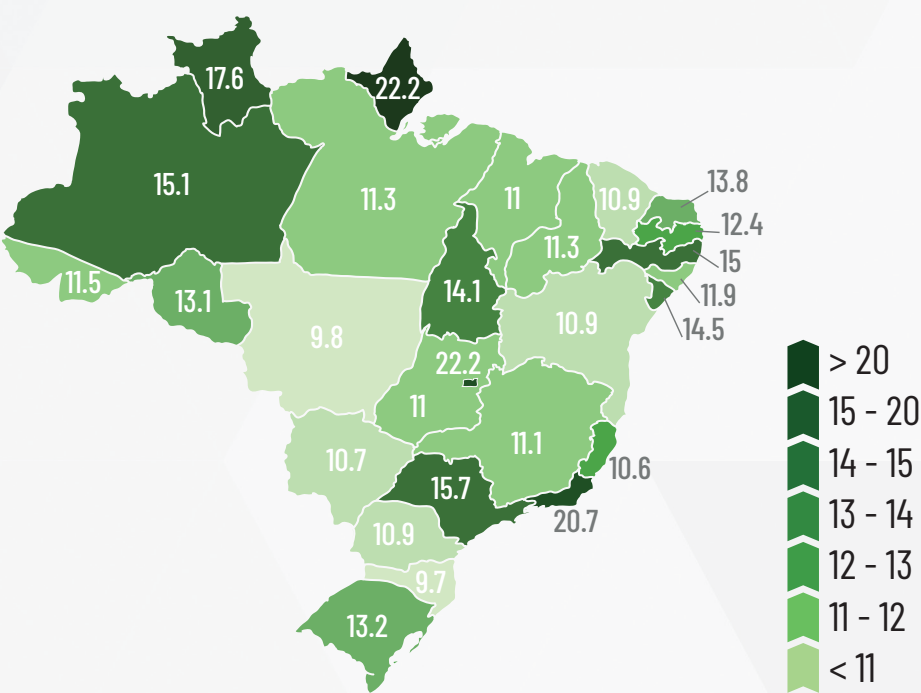
44 Gov.br. Brasil reverte tendência de queda nas coberturas vacinais e oito imunizantes do calendário infantil registram alta em 2023. In <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dezembro/brasil-reverte-tendencia-de-queda-nas-coberturas-vacinais-e-oito-imunizantes-do-calendario-infantil-registram-alta-em-2023>

45 Gov.br. Farmácia Popular alcançou 22 milhões de brasileiros em 2023. In <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dezembro/farmacia-popular-alcançou-22-milhoes-de-brasileiros-em-2023>

DOCTORS PER INHABITANTS IN BRAZILIAN STATES (RATE PER 1,000 INHABITANTS)



NURSES PER INHABITANTS IN BRAZILIAN STATES (RATE PER 1,000 INHABITANTS)



Source: Brazil in Maps.

Target 3.c⁴⁶ is stagnant. Despite an increase in the number of doctors, territorial coverage is not equitable, despite new Medical schools. It is projected Brazil will have 4,400 doctors per 1,000 inhabitants by 2035, but inequality may increase⁴⁷. There are regional disparities in the distribution of Nursing professionals (13.5/1,000 inhabitants, including technicians and assistants). The national average is higher than the global average of 4/1,000 and the WHO (5/1,000), but most states fall below the national average (infographic).

Target 3.d⁴⁸ saw insufficient progress, within a framework of reviewing the International Health Regulations post Covid-19⁴⁹ pandemic, reversing the denialist position of the previous government⁵⁰, in addition to the proactive building of the international agreement for prevention and response to health crises⁵¹. The National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa) provided training for the formulation of contingency plans and routine operations for Brazilian entry points⁵², and the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) will develop research regarding health and climate change in the Triple Border area⁵³. However, post pandemic and in light of the disinvestments between 2016 and 2022, the health vulnerabilities of Brazil's dry borders remain⁵⁴.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase the budget for Unified Health System (SUS), considering age, gender, ethnic, racial, socioeconomic, environmental and geographic inequalities; respond appropriately

to chronic non-communicable and communicable diseases, strengthen access, social protection, health promotion, employment and income generation;

2. Strengthen coping and care policies for people with Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases; tax more and strongly restrict the advertising and sale of ultra-processed foods, smoking products and alcoholic beverages; ensure access to relevant information, such as health warnings and front nutritional labeling, including of alcoholic beverages, reducing current tolerance for alcohol content to the 13^o Gay Lussac, and amend Law 9.294/1996; implement more cost effective actions, and regulatory policies opposing the interests of the tobacco, alcohol, ultra-processed food and pesticide industries;
3. Offer reproductive planning to all people, with gender and racial equality; ensure quality antenatal care for pregnant people in the Unified Health System (SUS), with consultations, integrated management of comorbidities, links to reference maternity hospitals, active listening, specialized assistance when necessary, and comprehensive care in the postpartum and puerperium;
4. Implement a robust epidemiological surveillance system for the early detection of diseases and rapid response to outbreaks, improving data quality, the effective use of information systems, and medication management; incorporate new treatments; and expand the Unified Health System diagnostic network;
5. Adopt and strengthen intersectoral public policies, with broad social protection, health education, access to basic sanitation, vaccination and food security; and suicide prevention, including training professionals, especially in primary care;

46 **Target 3.c:** Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.

47 AMB. Demografia médica 2023. In https://amb.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/DemografiaMedica2023_8fev-1.pdf

48 **Target 3.d:** Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

49 Fiocruz. Seminário debate acordo sobre pandemias e as emendas ao RSI. In <https://portal.fiocruz.br/noticia/seminario-debate-acordo-sobre-pandemias-e-emendas-ao-rsi>

50 Gov.br. Brasil atua na revisão do Regulamento Sanitário Internacional após grandes eventos de saúde pública. In <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/maio/brasil-atua-na-revisao-do-regulamento-sanitario-internacional-apos-grandes-eventos-de-saude-publica>

51 Agencia Gov. Ministros da Saúde do G20 se reúnem e discutem protocolo de preparação e resposta a pandemias. In <https://agenciagov.etc.com.br/noticias/202403/ministros-da-saude-do-g20-se-reunem-e-discutem-protocolo-de-preparacao-e-resposta-a-pandemias>







52 Gov.br. RSI: Anvisa orienta sobre monitoramento de 2023 e Avaliação Externa Voluntária de 2024. In <https://www.gov.br/anvisa/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-anvisa/2023/rsi-anvisa-orienta-sobre-monitoramento-de-2023-e-avaliacao-externa-voluntaria-de-2024>

53 IOC/Fiocruz. Fiocruz integra projeto internacional com foco em saúde e sustentabilidade em fronteiras. In <https://www.ioc.fiocruz.br/noticias/fiocruz-integra-projeto-internacional-com-foco-em-saude-e-sustentabilidade-em-fronteiras>

54 IPEA. Pandemia e fronteiras brasileiras: análise da evolução da Covid-19 e proposições. In https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/10039/1/NT_16_Dirur_Pandemia%20e%20Fronteiras%20Brasileiras.pdf

6. Expand and disseminate psychiatric care in the public network, including for children and adolescents, ensuring evidence-based care, treatment and support; eliminate public funding of faith-based therapeutic communities; and promote intersectoral coordination and the integration of public policies;
7. Advance implementation of the National Plan for Reducing Traffic Deaths and Injuries (PNATTRANS), the Strategic Action Plan for Tackling Chronic Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases in Brazil (DANT Plan), and Safe Systems (Vision Zero); and improve legislation to ensure speed limits on urban roads do not exceed 50 km/h, as recommended by the World Health Organization;
8. Strengthen environmental legislation; fight sexism and environmental racism; review and update air quality standards, aligning them with World Health Organization guidelines, regulate pollutant emissions from fixed (industries) and mobile (motor vehicles) sources, and encourage sustainable mobility and non-polluting means of transportation (bicycles and electric vehicles);
9. Improve vaccination coverage through educational campaigns, combating misinformation and highlighting the importance of vaccination; invest in micro planning strategies; transfer resources to regional actions and strengthen the National Immunization Program (PNI);
10. Ensure health policies are people-centered, and ensure transparency, participation and social control in the formulation of health policies, without interference from the industries and other entities being regulated.

Target classification

Target 3.1		SATISFACTORY
Target 3.2		SETBACK
Target 3.3		SETBACK
Target 3.4		SETBACK
Target 3.5		AT RISK
Target 3.6		SETBACK
Target 3.7		INSUFFICIENT
Target 3.8		SETBACK
Target 3.9		STAGNANT
Target 3.a		STAGNANT
Target 3.b		INSUFFICIENT
Target 3.c		STAGNANT
Target 3.d		INSUFFICIENT

SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The context for SDG 4 is concerning. Whilst disbursements from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) towards the fulfillment of this Goal have increased (graph 1), public investment in education remains below what is required.

Space for civil society participation, such as the National Education Forum (FNE) and the National Education Conference (CONAE 2024), were restored, however challenges persist, such as the plans for the New Secondary School (NEM, *Novo Ensino*

Médio in portuguese), considered a setback to the education of youth and adults. There is still a lack of data on the Brazil SDG Panel for six of the eleven indicators applicable to the country.

Target 4.1¹ remains setback.

The New Secondary School does not guarantee a quality education, and threatens high quality professional training in a structurally racist country that suffers from vast social, economic and territorial inequities. In 2023, access to education² dropped by 2.4%, seeing 7.7 million enrollments³ (83.6% in

¹ **Target 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

² EPSJV/Fiocruz. Censo Escolar revela queda de 150 mil matrículas no Ensino Médio em 2023. In <https://www.epsjv.fiocruz.br/noticias/reportagem/censo-escolar-revela-queda-de-150-mil-matriculas-no-ensino-medio-em-2023#:~:text=Em%202023%2C%20foram%20registradas%207,aprova%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20no%20per%C3%ADodo%20da%20pandemia%E2%80%9D>.

³ Inep. Censo Escolar da Educação Básica de 2023. <https://www.gov.br/inep/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/pesquisas-estatisticas-e-indicadores/censo-escolar/resultados>

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 4 (IN BILLIONS OF REAIS)



Source: BNDES

state networks). Net school attendance rates dropped in all age groups for primary education: for 6 to 14 year olds it was 94.6% in 2023, compared to 95.2% in 2022; for 6 to 10 years it was 90.8% in 2023, compared to 91.9% in 2022; and for 11 to 14 year olds it was 89.2% in 2023, compared to 89.5% in 2022⁴. There is no updated data available regarding the proportion of children and young people who achieve a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics by the completion of primary school. The last National Literacy Assessment was conducted in 2016, and the National Basic Education Assessment System (Sinaeb) has not been regulated yet.

The drop in secondary school enrollments reflects the general reduction in access to basic education: there were 47.3 million in 2023, 77 thousand less than in 2022⁵. Age-grade distortion increased from the 2nd through 8th years of primary school and into the 1st year of secondary school, accounting for 17% of enrollments through the end of primary

school, and 19.5% in secondary school. At all stages, this distortion is higher amongst male students. The most significant difference between the sexes is noted in the 1st year of high school, 26.4% for males, and 18.3% for females⁶ (graph 2). The age-grade distortion rate for quilombola students is 10.6% in the initial years, according to INEP (2023), with an emphasis on the 5th year of Elementary School, where the rate was 20.3%. In the final years of Elementary School, age-grade distortion for quilombola students is 30.3%.

In 2023, 94.6% of children from the age of 6 to 14 were in primary school. A reduction of 0.6 percentage points (p.p.) in comparison to 2022, it was the lowest of the series, and below the PNE Target of 95%⁷.

Elementary school completion rates by age group remain practically stagnant: it has been 97.2% between 13 and 15 years of age since 2022; while between 17 and 19 years of age it increased from 89.8%

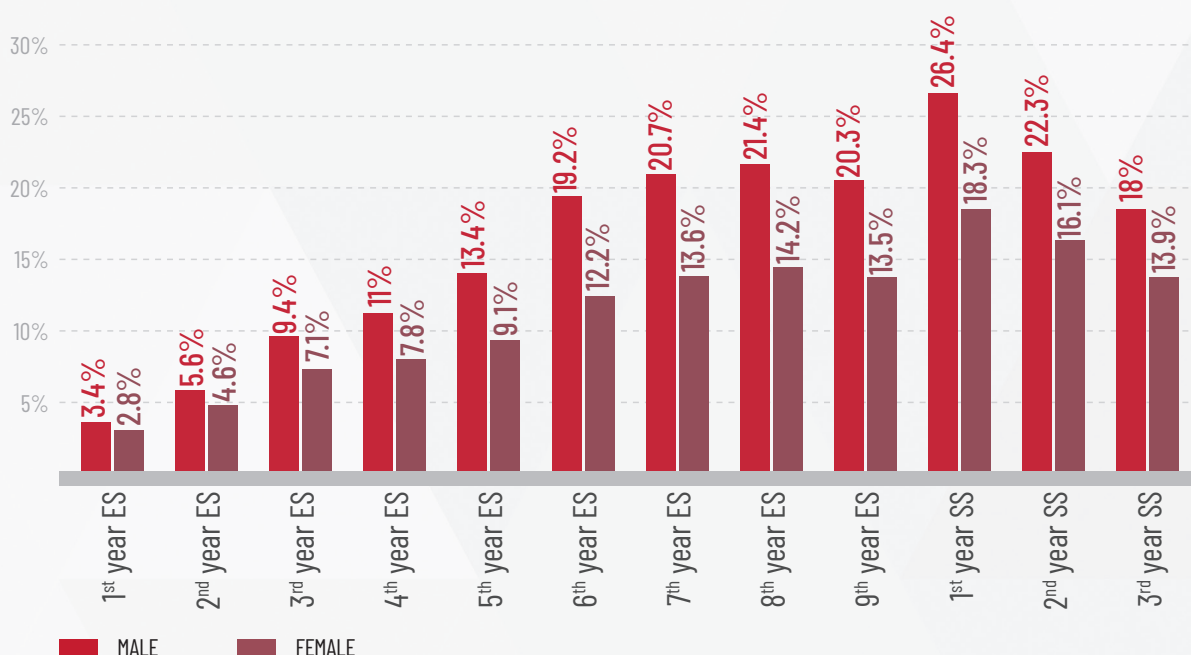
4 IBGE. Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua. In: <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/7141#resultado>

5 Inep. Censo da Educação Básica 2023 - Resumo Técnico do Censo Escolar 2023. In: https://download.inep.gov.br/publicacoes/institucionais/estatisticas_e_indicadores/resumo_tecnico_censo_escolar_2023.pdf

6 Idem.

7 IBGE News Agency. Proporção de jovens de 6 a 14 anos no ensino fundamental cai pelo terceiro ano. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39530-proporcao-de-jovens-de-6-a-14-anos-no-ensino-fundamental-cai-pelo-terceiro-ano>

GRAPH 2 AGE-GRADE DISTORTION BY SEX IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION IN 2023



Source: Inep

in 2022 to 91% in 2023; whilst amongst 20 to 22 year-olds this rate was 73% and 73.8%, respectively⁸. Rates, categorized by sex, were 96.9% for 5-year-old boys and 97.3% for girls, but at the lowest rate, found in Amapá, just 70.2% of boys are in school⁹. Ethnic and racial inequalities also persist: according to INEP there were 278,030 enrollments in schools in quilombola territories in 2023, fewer than the 283,020 enrollments registered in 2022¹⁰.

Targets 4.2¹¹, 4.3¹² and 4.4¹³ are setback for a fourth year in a row. There is concern, especially in early childhood education, regarding the increasing

number of public-private partnerships, many of which have, in practice, allocated public resources to private institutions without a guarantee of educational quality.

With regard to **target 4.2**, nearly 50% of the provisions of the Abidjan Principles¹⁴ are not regulated in Brazil¹⁵. Enrollment in early childhood education, for both sexes, increased by 5% in comparison with 2022, 2,609,811 girls and 2,728,471 boys¹⁶, but regional and economic inequities persist: children in the North have access 10% less than those in the Northeast, and the poorest quarter of the population

8 IBGE. SDG Brazil Panel. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo4/indicador412>

9 IBGE. SDG Brazil Panel. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo4/indicador422>

10 Inep. Censo da Educação Básica 2023 - Resumo Técnico do Censo Escolar 2023. In https://download.inep.gov.br/publicacoes/institucionais/estatisticas_e_indicadores/resumo_tecnico_censo_escolar_2023.pdf

11 **Target 4.2:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

12 **Target 4.3:** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

13 **Target 4.4:** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

14 Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação. Princípios de Abidjan completam quatro anos de existência. In <https://campanha.org.br/noticias/2023/02/13/os-principios-de-abidjan-completam-quatro-anos-de-existencia/>

15 Pellanda, A. e Boly Barry, K. The New Fund for the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education and the Valorization of Education Professionals in Brazil and the Public-Private Partnerships in Early Childhood Education: an overview in the perspective of the Abidjan Principles. FINEDUCA - Revista de Financiamento da Educação, v. 12, n. 8, 2022. In <https://seer.ufrgs.br/index.php/fineduca/article/view/119737>

16 Inep. Censo da Educação Básica 2023: Estatísticas Censo Escolar. In: <https://www.gov.br/inep/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/dados-abertos/inep-data/estatisticas-censo-escolar>

has 90% access, in comparison to 98% for the wealthy. The rate of access to daycare or preschool in the 0 to 3 age group was 38.7% in 2023 (39.9% boys and 37.5% girls), an increase of 2.7% in comparison to 2022. Between the ages of 4 and 5 it was 92.9% in 2023 (93.0% for boys and 92.8% for girls). The allocation of resources to private institutions continues, without a guarantee of quality, whilst also penalizing poorer and non-white populations¹⁷.

Target 4.3 continues to record high dropout rates, increasing in secondary education, and harming the most vulnerable groups. The rate of women who were neither employed nor studying, exceeds that of men by more than 10 percentage points, mainly due to the high burden of domestic work and unpaid care. In 2023, of the 48.5 million people between the ages of 15 and 29, 15.3% were employed and studying; 25.5% were not employed, but were studying; 39.4% were employed, but not studying; whilst 19.8% were neither employed, nor studying¹⁸. Those neither employed nor studying accounted for 25.6% of women, compared to just 14.2% of men; 47.3% of the men worked only, in comparison to 31.3% of women; while those working and studying accounted for 18.4% of white people, and 13.2% of black or mixed race people. Those who were neither working nor studying accounted for 22.4% of black or mixed race people, but only 15.8% of white people¹⁹.

The number of people between the ages of 14 and 29 who did not complete secondary education increased by 1.5%, to 9 million, in comparison to 2022, including 58.1% of men and 41.9% of women, rising to 71.6% for black or mixed race people, and falling to 27.4% for white people. The primary reason for not completing secondary education was the need to work.

Dropout rates for the 18 year old population increased by 5.4%, to 21.1% in 2023, and are the highest since 2019; for 15 year olds it was 12.6%, nearly double the rate for 14-year-olds, 6.6%²⁰. Amongst

men the rate was 53.4%, and amongst women, 25.5%. Caregiving tasks were the cause for 9.5% of women and 0.8% of men. For women, the second most common reason is pregnancy (23.1%).

The schooling rate for those between the ages of 18 and 24 was 30.5%, similar to 2022: 21.6% were attending higher education, while 8.9% were completing basic education. Only 4.3% completed their higher education, and 65.2% did not attend school. Amongst black or brown people, 26.5% studied, of these only 16.4% were in higher education. For white people this rate was 29.5%. Amongst the white population, 57.0% did not complete their studies, this number rising to 70.6% amongst black and brown populations.

Secondary technical professional education (EPTNM), expanded to around 60,000 enrollments per year, well below the 296,000 per year predicted in the PNE, compromising **Target 4.4**. In 2023, enrollments reached 2.4 million, peculiarly precarious: the simplification and fragmentation of technical training allows private institutions to develop 44.4% of the curriculum with qualification courses, without integrating them into specific technical courses. This reality hinders the cohesion of course plans, pedagogical projects and even the Brazilian Classification of Occupations (CBO). There were more investments in Professional and Technological Education (EPT), albeit following a welfare approach, in System S.

Enrollment in initial and continuing training or professional qualification (FIC) courses increased 71.9%: 44.4% was in private networks, 38.2% in state networks, and 13.7% in the federal network; 94% were in urban areas, 75.1% were under 30, and the majority were female at all ages, especially between 40 and 49 years of age (62.9%). 42.5% of white people and 55.6% of black and brown people are predominant in mid-level professional adult and youth education (EJA) (79.4%),

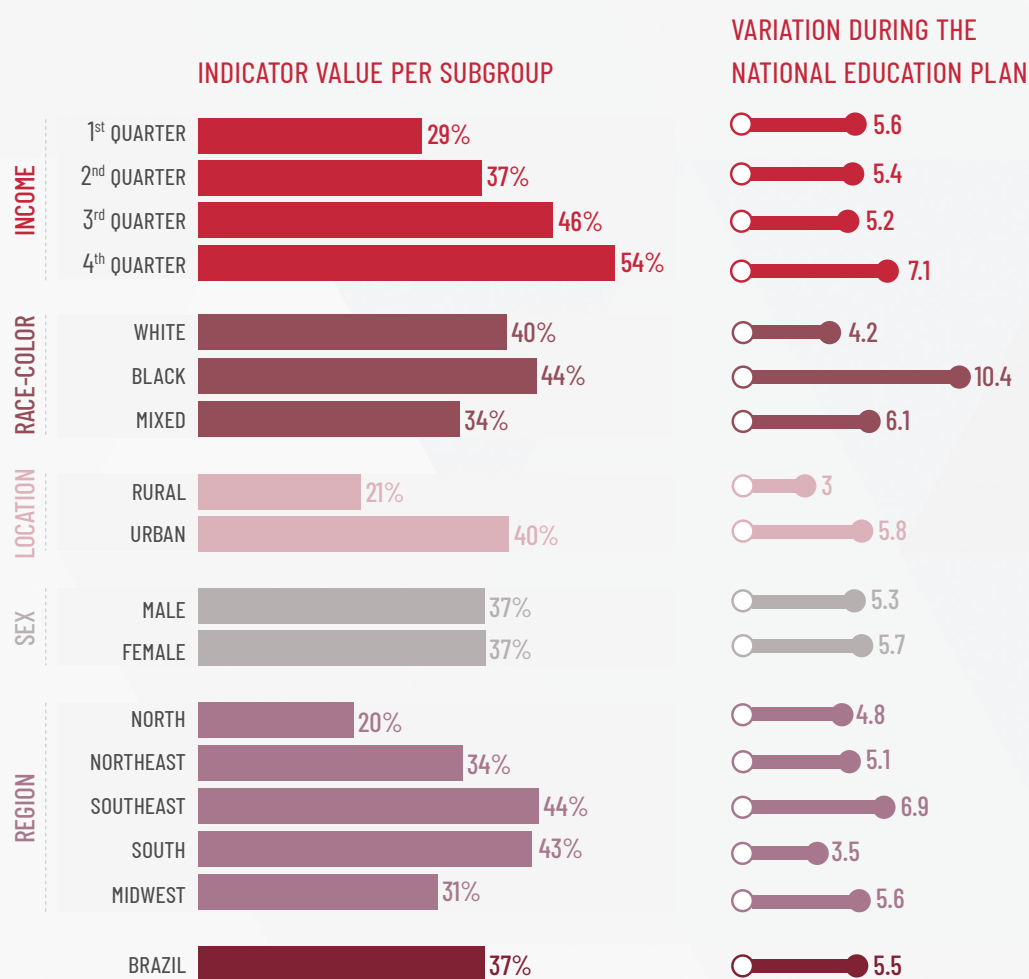
17 FINEDUCA. A Política de Educação Infantil no Brasil: das garantias legais ao financiamento do atendimento público. In https://fineduca.org.br/wpcontent/uploads/2021/07/20210611_NT_Fineduca_EI.pdf

18 IBGE News Agency. Proporção de jovens de 6 a 14 anos no ensino fundamental cai pelo terceiro ano. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39530-proporcao-de-jovens-de-6-a-14-anos-no-ensino-fundamental-cai-pelo-terceiro-ano>

19 IBGE News Agency. Proporção de jovens de 6 a 14 anos no ensino fundamental cai pelo terceiro ano. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39530-proporcao-de-jovens-de-6-a-14-anos-no-ensino-fundamental-cai-pelo-terceiro-ano>

20 Idem.

GRAPH 3 PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 0 TO 3 WHO ATTEND SCHOOL/DAYCARE



Source: PNAD Continua - Education/
IBGE. Elaboration: National
Campaign for the Right to Education

and in FIC courses (76.7%). Yellow* and indigenous people were 1.9% of the total²¹.

Target 4.5²² went from setback to at risk, taking high racial and economic disparities into account. In 2023, the average number of years in education amongst people 25 or over remained stable, at 9.9

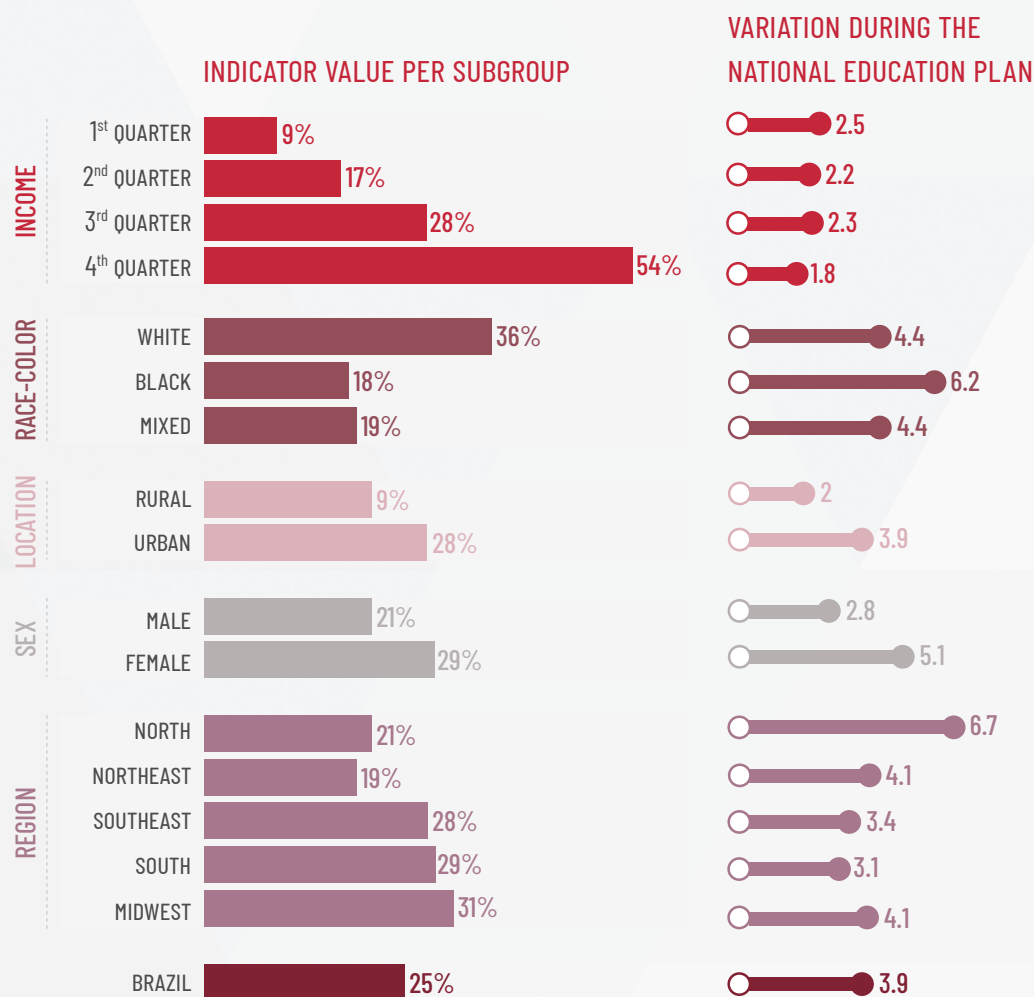
years. Women continue to have a higher average of 10.1 years compared with men at 9.7. It is 10.8 years for white people, and 9.2 years for black or brown people. The Southeast (10.6 years), South (10.1 years) and Central-West (10.5 years) remain above the national average, while the Northeast (8.7 years)

* Note from the translators: the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) employs five classification categories for race/color. In conducting the Census, people are asked to self-identify in accordance with one of the following options: black, brown, white, indigenous or yellow. The Court of Justice of the Federal District and Territories explains: yellow refers to persons of oriental origin; indigenous, persons of indigenous origin; white, persons whose physical characteristics are historically associated with European populations; brown, persons of mixed race with predominantly black traits; and black, persons whose physical characteristics indicate predominantly African ancestry. In <https://www.tjdft.jus.br/acessibilidade/publicacoes/sementes-da-equidade/que-categorias-o-censo-ibge-utiliza-para-raca-e-cor#:~:text=Pardo%20se%20refere%20a%20quem,que%20indicam%20ascend%C3%A2ncia%20predominantemente%20africana>. (Access on June 1st 2024)

²¹ Inep. Censo da Educação Básica 2023 - Resumo Técnico do Censo Escolar 2023. In https://download.inep.gov.br/publicacoes/institucionais/estatisticas_e_indicadores/resumo_tecnico_censo_escolar_2023.pdf

²² **Target 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

GRAPH 4 % OF THE POPULATION AGED 18 TO 24 WHO ATTENDED OR COMPLETED A DEGREE



Source: PNAD Contínua/IBGE.
Graph created by the Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação (National Campaign for the Right to Education). Note: for Income, variations are calculated using data from 2016, when first available. For the remainder, the comparison is with 2014.

and the North (9.5 years), fall below. The Midwest increased by 0.3 years in comparison to 2022²³.

Average schooling in the Northeast fell to 11.1 years, returning to the levels of 2020. In rural areas, nationally, it fell from 10.4 to 10.3 years, and there is no comparison data for the poorest 25% of the population²⁴. Disparities in access to early childhood education between the ages of 0 and 3 years, especially amongst poorer children in the North and rural areas, has increased since 2016. The racial disparity in access to daycare has decreased

between white and black children, but not mixed-race children²⁵ (graph 3).

There is no information on school attendance of people with disabilities; with the most reliable data coming from the 2010 Census²⁶. The number or enrollments in regular classes of people with disabilities, disorders within the autistic spectrum, and with high abilities, increased in most teaching stages, except youth and adult education (EJA), more than 90% were in regular classes in 2023, and 99.5% in secondary education. The greatest increase of 4.8%,

²³ IBGE News Agency. Proporção de jovens de 6 a 14 anos no ensino fundamental cai pelo terceiro ano. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39530-proporcao-de-jovens-de-6-a-14-anos-no-ensino-fundamental-cai-pelo-terceiro-ano>

²⁴ Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação. Balanço do Plano Nacional de Educação (PNE). In <https://campanha.org.br/acervo/apresentacao-ppt-do-balanco-do-pne-2023/>

²⁵ Ibidem.

²⁶ Ibidem.

was seen in early childhood education between 2019 and 2023²⁷.

The disparity in access to higher education grows across different income subgroups, and between urban and rural areas. Attendance in higher education of the population aged 18 to 24 shows significant inequity in access, influenced by inequities in basic education. In terms of race/color, the black and brown population is half as likely to graduate in comparison to their white colleagues, albeit this disadvantage for black people has decreased. There are improvements in the Northeast and North, but regional disparities are still high (graph 4)²⁸.

Target 4.6²⁹ remains setback. In 2023, Brazil had 9.3 million illiterate people of the age of 15 or over, representing 5.4% of the population. A drop of 0.2 percentage points in relation to 2022 cannot be considered progress in the context of the 0.6 percent increase from 2021 to 2022. A majority of the illiterate live in the Northeast (54.7³⁰%) and are over the age of 60, totaling 5.2 million³¹, whilst 22.8%³² of people in the Southeast are illiterate.

Target 4.7³³ shows insufficient progress. In 2023,

in addition to actions by the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC), the Secretariat for Continuing Education, Youth and Adult Literacy, Diversity and Inclusion (Secadi)³⁴ was reestablished, and a National Commission for Educational Policies³⁵ and Human Rights (CNPEDH)³⁶ was established. The Management Body of the National Environmental Education Policy was reactivated. A lack of budgetary resources for secretariats and coordinations of human rights has blocked the implementation of actions^{37 38}.

Target 4.a³⁹ is stagnant. The infrastructure discrepancy between private and public schools (municipal and state) is high. Elementary schools are in worse condition compared to secondary schools. Federal public schools have better infrastructure. Almost 98.6% of private schools have internet, and 89.9% have broadband. In municipal networks, only 85.1% have internet, with 70.5% broadband.

Only 46.6% of municipal early elementary schools have adequate bathrooms, compared to 84.8% in private schools. In the private network (with better parks and courtyards⁴⁰), 93% have educational games, 90.8% have materials for cultural

27 Inep. Censo da Educação Básica 2023 – Resumo Técnico do Censo Escolar 2023. In https://download.inep.gov.br/publicacoes/institucionais/estatisticas_e_indicadores/resumo_tecnico_censo_escolar_2023.pdf

28 Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação. Balanço do Plano Nacional de Educação (PNE). In <https://campanha.org.br/acervo/apresentacao-ppt-do-balanço-do-pne-2023/>

29 **Target 4.6:** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

30 IBGE News Agency. Proporção de jovens de 6 a 14 anos no ensino fundamental cai pelo terceiro ano. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39530-proporcao-de-jovens-de-6-a-14-anos-no-ensino-fundamental-cai-pelo-terceiro-ano>

31 Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação. Balanço do Plano Nacional de Educação (PNE). In <https://campanha.org.br/acervo/apresentacao-ppt-do-balanço-do-pne-2023/>

32 IBGE News Agency. Proporção de jovens de 6 a 14 anos no ensino fundamental cai pelo terceiro ano. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39530-proporcao-de-jovens-de-6-a-14-anos-no-ensino-fundamental-cai-pelo-terceiro-ano>

33 **Target 4.7:** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.

34 Gov.br. MEC trabalha no enfrentamento de desigualdades na educação. In <https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mec-trabalha-no-enfrentamento-de-desigualdades-na-educacao>

35 Gov.br. MEC instala Comissão Nacional de Políticas Educacionais de DH. In <https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/novembro/mec-instala-comissao-nacional-de-politicas-educacionais-de-dh>

36 Idem.

37 Gov.br. MDHC executa quase 100% do orçamento discricionário de 2023. In [https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/fevereiro/mdhc-executa-quase-100-do-orcamento-discricionario-de-2023#:~:text=MDHC%20executa%20quase%20100%25%20do%20or%C3%A7amento%20discricion%C3%A7%C3%A7%C3%A7%20divulgado,conclus%C3%A3o%20do%20servi%C3%A7o%20ou%20compra](https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/fevereiro/mdhc-executa-quase-100-do-orcamento-discricionario-de-2023#:~:text=MDHC%20executa%20quase%20100%25%20do%20or%C3%A7amento%20discricion%C3%A7%C3%A7%C3%A7%C3%A7%20divulgado,conclus%C3%A3o%20do%20servi%C3%A7o%20ou%20compra)

38 Portal Lunetas. O avesso da pele e a censura de livros nas escolas. In <https://lunetas.com.br/o-avesso-da-pele-e-a-censura-de-livros-nas-escolas/>

39 **Target 4.a:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

40 Inep. Censo da Educação Básica 2023 – Resumo Técnico do Censo Escolar 2023. In https://download.inep.gov.br/publicacoes/institucionais/estatisticas_e_indicadores/notas_estatisticas_censo_da_educacao_basica_2023.pdf

activities, and 65.4% for artistic activities. These percentages are, respectively, 65.9%, 79.5% and 31.9% in public schools. The discrepancy in access to drinking water and sewage treatment is high, and schools in the North and Northeast are most affected⁴¹. There is still a lack of bathrooms in almost 5,800 basic education schools. There was a decrease in the numbers of libraries or reading rooms in secondary schools, science laboratories in elementary schools, and computer laboratories in all stages of education⁴². The infrastructure of schools in quilombola locations is also a concern: in the final years of elementary school, only 20.9% of quilombola schools have a reading room/library, 2% have a science laboratory and 25.2% have internet for students⁴³.

Target 4.b⁴⁴ has shown insufficient progress, despite increases by the Federal Government in the number of places for study, and research scholarships from Capes, CNPq and MEC, with a contribution of BRL 2.38 billion in 2023⁴⁵.

Continuing teacher training varies depending on the analysis, and the latest data is from 2020. **Target 4.c**⁴⁶ is at risk for the fourth year. The ratio of teachers with postgraduate or continuing training grew slowly and with disparities: 36% in the North, compared to 64% in the South. In primary education, 87.3% of teachers have completed higher education, 7.8% teaching-gear secondary education, and 4.9% secondary education or lower⁴⁷. Indigenous professionals have lower postgraduate levels⁴⁸.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Regulate and implement the National Basic Education Assessment System (Sinaeb) and the Student-Quality Cost (CAQ); regulate actions of the private sector based on the Abidjan Principles⁴⁹; reduce enrollment in partner institutions, while expanding them into the public network;
2. Ensure full regulation and implementation of Fundeb, adequately financing early childhood education, rural education for youth and adults, and quilombola and indigenous school education;
3. Ensure quality public secondary education; develop and implement public policy on education for work (EPT) in an integrated manner, considering propaedeutic, scientific and professional dimensions;
4. Invest adequately in higher education, science and technology, considering regional, socioeconomic, race and gender inequities, ensuring internalization and democratization of higher education through the expansion of course offers in the public network in rural areas and programs in public universities initial, continuing and postgraduate training for basic education teachers;
5. Promote policies recognizing gender and racial disparities, and implement Laws 10,639/2003, 11,340/2006 and 11,645/2008 guaranteeing anti-racist education, diversity and the fight against misogyny;
6. Suspend laws and bills restricting the debate on gender and sexual orientation in education⁵⁰;

41 Projeto Sede de Aprender. Comparativo temporal das infraestruturas de água e esgoto nas escolas do Brasil - Dados do Censo Escolar 2023. Associação dos Membros dos Tribunais de Contas do Brasil - ATRICON, 2024.

42 Inep. Censo da Educação Básica 2023 - Resumo Técnico do Censo Escolar 2023. In https://download.inep.gov.br/publicacoes/institucionais/estatisticas_e_indicadores/notas_estatisticas_censo_da_educacao_basica_2023.pdf

43 Idem.

44 **Target 4.b:** By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

45 Gov.br. Bolsas de estudo e pesquisa da Capes, CNPq e MEC são reajustadas. In <https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/obrasilvoltou/desenvolvimento/bolsas-de-estudo-e-pesquisa-da-capes-cnpq-e-mec-sao-reajustadas>

46 **Target 4.c:** By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

47 Inep. Censo da Educação Básica 2023 - notas estatísticas no Resumo Técnico do Censo Escolar 2023. In: https://download.inep.gov.br/publicacoes/institucionais/estatisticas_e_indicadores/notas_estatisticas_censo_da_educacao_basica_2023.pdf

48 Gov.br. Programa de Residência Pedagógica. In <https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/educacao-basica/programa-residencia-pedagogica>

49 Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação. Os princípios de Abidjan. In <https://campanha.org.br/acervo/principios-de-abidjan-versao-em-portugues/>

50 Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação. Mapeamento Educação sob Ataque, 2023. Available from: <https://educacaosobataque.org/>

- 7. Strengthen Youth and Adult Education (EJA), reopen quality classes across the country and guarantee public access and retention policies;
- 8. Create a cooperation policy with the Management Body of the National Environmental Education Policy; host the X Environmental Education Forum and the Children and Youth Conference for the Environment (in 2024) and approve subnational Environmental Education programs;
- 9. Demilitarize schools and build an agenda for Human Rights Education (HRE), with indicators for follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the National Human Rights Education Plan.

Target classification

Target 4.1		SETBACK
Target 4.2		SETBACK
Target 4.10		SETBACK
Target 4.4		SETBACK
Target 4.5		AT RISK
Target 4.6		SETBACK
Target 4.7		INSUFFICIENT*
Target 4.a		STAGNANT
Target 4.b		INSUFFICIENT*
Target 4.c		AT RISK

*ODS Panel made it 'not applicable to Brazil'



SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

In 2023, the federal government resumed the promotion of public policies aimed towards women. Given the erosion of programs and budgets in recent years though, results are far from sufficient. National investment was very limited between 2019-2022 (graph 1), and since the 2030 Agenda was signed in 2015, SDG 5 has been last in the distribution of resources from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES). The Women's Budget is much smaller than necessary. Only 60% of allocated budgets were executed¹.

The production of official data advanced minimally in 2023². Three indicators were updated on

the SDG Brazil Panel. The Ministry of Women was reestablished, and Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024-2027 established specific goals and indicators to promote the rights of women and girls³ with other Ministries. A package of policies for gender equality were launched, coordinating nine Ministries, public and private companies, educational institutions and the Judiciary⁴.

Laws for gender mainstreaming have been approved, such as one establishing equal pay between women and men⁵ (a recommendation of this Spotlight Report); the law typifying moral and/or sexual harassment and discrimination amongst ethical-disciplinary

1 Agência Senado. Participação do Orçamento Mulher nas despesas da União é a menor desde 2021. In <https://tinyurl.com/4vjkrvr>

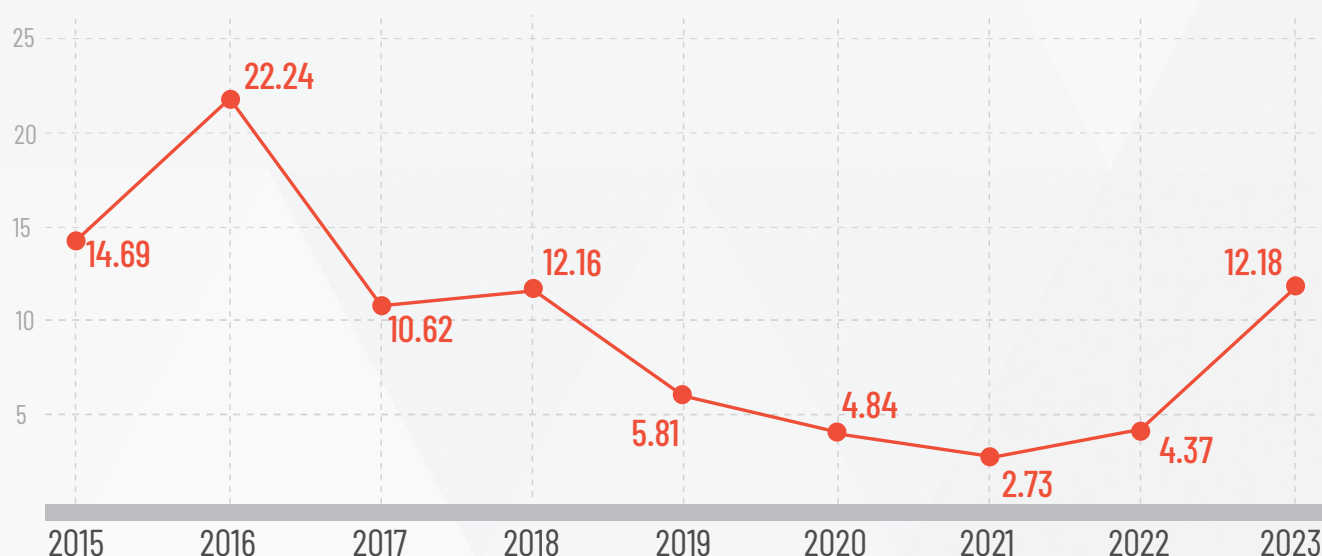
2 IBGE. Estatísticas de Gênero: Indicadores Sociais das Mulheres no Brasil – 3ª Edição. In <https://tinyurl.com/3mbmnfs>

3 Gov.br. PPA 2024-2027. In <https://tinyurl.com/d2eex9cv>

4 Gov.br. Governo Federal lança pacote de políticas para mulheres nesta sexta-feira, 8 de março. In <https://tinyurl.com/3ync3u4m>

5 Presidency of the Republic. Law 14611, from 03 July 2023. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/114611.htm

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA IN RELATION TO SDG 5 (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: BNDES

infractions, within the scope of the Brazilian Bar Association⁶; the law giving priority to pregnant and postpartum women in the renewal of the Bolsa Atleta, a fund for athletes, guaranteeing a monthly income until the resumption of sporting activity⁷.

Target 5.1⁸ saw insufficient progress. In Brazil, 84.5% of people have at least one type of prejudice against women and girls. Around 75% are prejudiced against abortion in cases of sexual violence; 39.91% believe men are better politicians than women; 31% that men have more right to work and do better business than women; and 9.59% say university is more important for men than for women⁹.

Target 5.2¹⁰ remains setback, for the fifth year in a row. In 2022, 3,924 women were murdered (0.9% more than 2021), and 1,437 (36.6%) of those were femicides (an increase of 6.1%). 74,930 rapes and attempted rapes were recorded, while attempted

homicides (7,660) and femicides (2,563) also increased, by 9.3%, 16.9% and 8.2% respectively. Of the victims of sexual violence, 88.7% were female, and 11.3% were male.

The proportion and racial inequity of rapes of the vulnerable is evident: 61.4% of victims of rape were between the ages of zero and 13, 10.4% were under four years old; 56.8% were black, 42.3% white, 0.5% indigenous and 0.4% yellow. The victims' residence was the location for 72.2% of cases¹¹. Around 30% of Brazilian women declared to have suffered domestic and family violence. Adding the victims who did not recognize the situation as a violation of their rights, this figure increases to 48%, higher than the global average published by the World Health Organization, of 27%. It is noteworthy that 61% reported not having gone to a police station to report it. Between 2009 and 2023, the violence that increased

6 Presidency of the Republic. Law 14612, from 03 July 2023. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2023-2026/2023/Lei/L14612.htm

7 Presidency of the Republic. Law 14614, from 03 July 2023. In <http://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/lei-n-14.614-de-3-de-julho-de-2023-494148266>

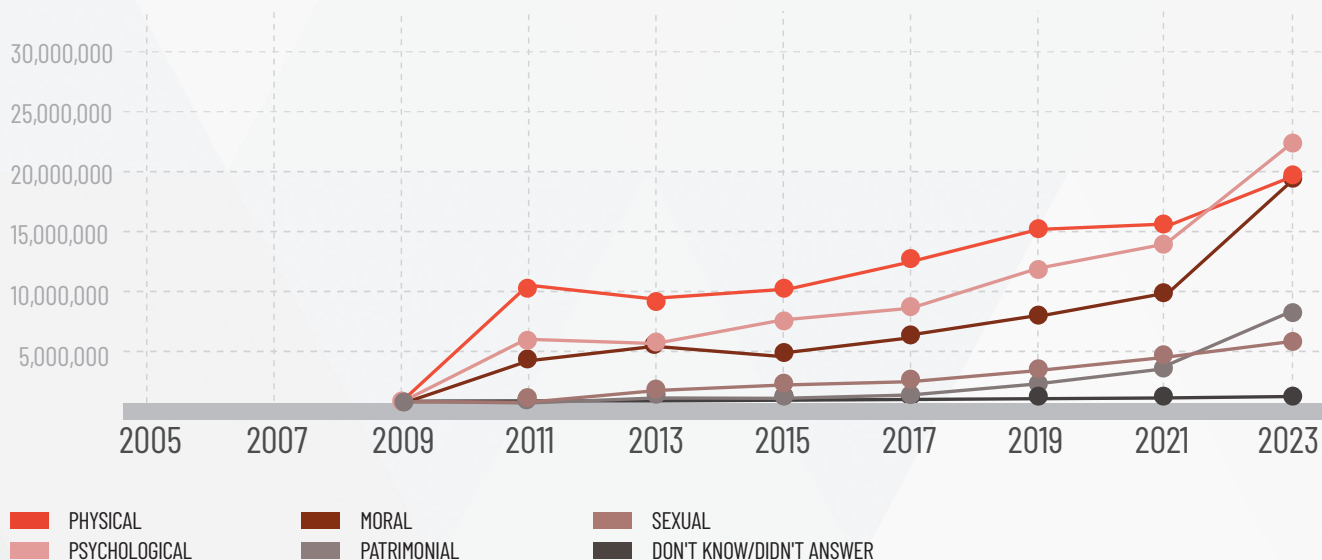
8 **Target 5.1:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

9 PNUD. 2023 Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI). In <https://tinyurl.com/4m3tfb48>

10 **Target 5.2:** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

11 Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública. Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública. In <https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/anuario-2023.pdf>

GRAPH 2 TYPE OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE SUFFERED (2005 TO 2023)



Source: Women Observatory against Violence of the Federal Senate (OMV)

the most was psychological, followed by physical, moral, property and sexual violence (graph 2)¹².

One reason that can be given for the increase in violence was the reduced budget execution over the last four years. For the 2023 budget, Jair Bolsonaro's government allocated just BRL 13.6 million from the Annual Budget Law Project (PLOA) to combat violence against women, the lowest allocation since the agenda began. These resources were increased by the new government, reaching BRL 152 million, 11 times the amount originally allocated. BRL 83.7 million of this amount were effectively executed, and commitments totaled BRL 146.6 million respectively, representing 55% and 96% of the authorized resources¹³.

Crimes against the LGBTQIAPN+ are also high, with records from 2022 showing 2,324 intentional bodily injuries (13.4% more than 2021), 163 intentional homicides (a drop of 7.4%) and 199 rapes

(the same as in 2021). It is noteworthy that under-reporting is high, and most of the data on violence against LGBTQIAPN+ people is collected by civil society.

Target 5.3¹⁴ is stagnant. The historic series (from 2015 to 2022) regarding early marriage shows that, despite a reduction, the problem persists, especially for girls, and the overwhelming majority were unions under the age of 18. This compromises their future, due to potential multiple¹⁵ childbearing (graph 3), negative impacts on health, school dropout, lower income in adulthood, and economic dependence. Furthermore, considering that informal unions are underreported, these percentages are likely higher.

Target 5.4¹⁶, previously setback, is now stagnant. In 2022, the workload of unpaid domestic and care work was almost twice as high for women (21.3 hours per week on average) as for men (11.7 hours).

12 Observatório da Mulher contra a Violência do Senado Federal (OMV) In <https://tinyurl.com/2s3py5nd>

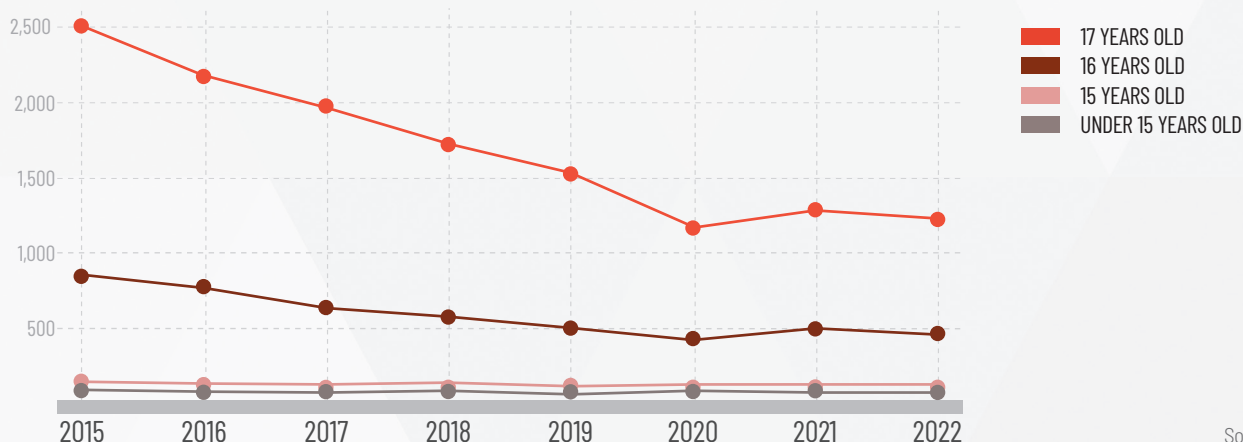
13 Inesc. Balanço do Orçamento da União 2023: Brasil em reconstrução? In <https://inesc.org.br/orcamentodauniao2023/>

14 **Target 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

15 IBGE. Estatísticas de Gênero: Indicadores Sociais das Mulheres no Brasil - 3a Edição. In https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv102066_informativo.pdf

16 **Target 5.4.** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

GRAPH 3 EARLY MARRIAGE IN BRAZIL (2015-2022)



Source: IBGE

Black women spent 1.6 hours more per week when compared to white women¹⁷. In 2023, the Brazilian government created an intersectoral working group, coordinated by the Ministries of Social Development (MDS) and Women (MM), to develop the National Care Policy. Public consultations¹⁸ and meetings were held to develop a conceptual framework, from an intersectoral and participatory perspective, however their impact cannot yet be measured¹⁹. Amongst girls in the 5th year of elementary school, in the public education network, 88% of those aged 10 say they work at home. The high percentage of boys (76%) who also make the same statement is noteworthy²⁰.

Target 5.5²¹, previously insufficient progress, is now stagnant. With no elections since the previous edition of the Spotlight Report, the percentage of seats occupied by women in the federal parliament has not changed. There was a small advancement for black and trans women occupying parliamentary spaces²², and in municipalities where women mayors were elected in 2020, there was greater political participation amongst girls between the ages of 16 and 17, at an age where voting is not yet mandatory²³ *. Political violence has intensified in the country²⁴, despite laws to fight the practice existing²⁵ and the work of the Public Ministry in the regulation of this legislation²⁶.

17 IBGE News Agency. Mulheres pretas ou pardas gastam mais tempo em tarefas domésticas, participam menos do mercado de trabalho e são mais afetadas pela pobreza. In <https://tinyurl.com/yerd7jba>

18 Ministério do Desenvolvimento e Assistência Social, Família e Combate à Fome. Governo Federal lança consulta pública sobre Política Nacional de Cuidados. In <https://tinyurl.com/36e544sd>

19 Ministério das Mulheres. Governo lança grupo de trabalho para elaborar Política Nacional de Cuidados nesta segunda. In <https://tinyurl.com/2s47vvky>

20 Gênero&Número. 88% das meninas no 5º ano da rede pública realizam tarefas domésticas. In <https://www.generonumero.media/reportagens/meninas-trabalho-domestico/>

21 **Target 5.5:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

22 TSE. Seminário "Mais Mulheres na Política" debate inclusão de candidatas negras, trans e com deficiência. In <https://tinyurl.com/yfjtrxpj>

23 Science Direct. Can women's performance in elections determine the engagement of adolescent girls in politics? In <https://tinyurl.com/2cwwd5km7>

* Note from the translators: Brazilians over 18 years of age must fulfill their electoral obligations, which are optional for those over 16 and under 18, for those over 70, and for the illiterate. With information from the Supreme Electoral Court, available from: <https://international.tse.jus.br/en/elections/voters-abroad>. Accessed on June 07th 2024.

24 MPF. Lei que tornou crime violência política de gênero completa dois anos com 124 casos monitorados pelo MPF. In <https://tinyurl.com/2h2vah5y>

25 Presidency of the Republic. Law 14.192, 04 august 2024. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/Lei/L14192.htm

26 Ministério Público Federal. MP Eleitoral cria grupo de trabalho para prevenção e combate à violência política de gênero. In <https://tinyurl.com/n67dhmpz>

Recent electoral reforms and some political parties stand in the way of progress. There have been protests by civil society²⁷ and Ministries²⁸ against amnesty for parties which failed to comply with gender and race quotas in campaign financing²⁹.

There is no up to date data regarding women in management positions. In 2022 they occupied 39.3% of these positions, especially in health and social services (70%) and education (69.4%). The sectors with the lowest participation were agriculture (15.8%) and sanitation (19.5%)³⁰. In the federal public service, participation in management positions increased to 33% in 2023 (from 26% in 2019³¹).

After four years setback, **target 5.6**³² is now classified as insufficient progress. In 2023, the Ministry of Health revoked measures which were both against a women's rights and the scientific evidence³³, and signed an agreement with the government of Argentina to advance reproductive rights and fight violence against women³⁴. One of the revoked measures, Ordinance No. 2,561, previously enforced medical teams to notify a police authority, of abortions due to rape. Between 2012 and 2022, 483 women died due to abortion in public health

hospitals, and one in every 28 hospitalizations due to incomplete abortion resulted in death. The risk of death in hospitalization "due to failed abortion attempts" is 140 times greater than in hospitalizations for other reasons.

The rates of teenage pregnancy in Brazil evidence a lack of education on sexual and reproductive health and rights. Between 2010 and 2021, one in every seven babies was born to a teenager in Brazil³⁵. Every hour, 44 girls from the age of 10 to 19 become mothers³⁶. In 2023, 12,500 children between the ages of eight and 14 gave birth to another child³⁷. According to a study in 2023, Brazil is amongst nine countries in the world where girls and women do not feel confident or safe to talk openly about sex and sexual education³⁸.

Target 5.a³⁹ also reached a fifth year setback. The Agricultural Census has been out of date since 2017. In 2023, conflicts over land increased compared to 2022, affecting 180,364 indigenous, squatter, quilombola and landless families, with 666 cases in the North, 470 in the Northeast, 284 in the Midwest, 84 in the Southeast, and 84 in the South⁴⁰.

Targets 5.b⁴¹ and **5.c**⁴² saw insufficient progress.

27 CNDM. Nota de apoio irrestrito à nota contra a PEC 9/2023 elaborada pelo Ministério das Mulheres. In <https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/blob/baixar/27187>

28 MIR. Nota oficial contra a PEC 9/2023. In https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/nota-oficial-contra-a-pec-9-2023

29 Portal da Câmara dos Deputados. PEC 9/2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/yfej7kn6>

30 IBGE. Estatísticas de Gênero: Indicadores Sociais das Mulheres no Brasil - 3ª Edição. Em https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv102066_informativo.pdf

31 Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services. Governo aumenta participação das mulheres em cargos de liderança. In <https://tinyurl.com/3ucdwf5u>

32 **Target 5.6:** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

33 Gov.br. Ministério da Saúde revoga portarias que contrariam diretrizes do SUS e sem pactuação com estados e municípios. Em <https://tinyurl.com/ykep7km6>

34 Gov.br. Declaração conjunta do Ministério da Saúde da República Argentina e do Ministério da Saúde da República Federativa do Brasil. Em <https://tinyurl.com/5y47rcx2>

35 Ministry of Health. Prevalência de indicadores de saúde sexual e reprodutiva dos adolescentes brasileiros: análise comparativa da pesquisa nacional de saúde do escolar 2015 e 2019. In <https://pesquisa.bvsalud.org/porta/resource/pt/biblio-1422462>

36 Gov.br. Por hora, nascem 44 bebês de mães adolescentes no Brasil, segundo dados do SUS. In <https://tinyurl.com/bdfdrf7>

37 UOL. ONU cobra Brasil por aborto legal após 12 mil meninas serem mães em 2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/mspt8ps7>

38 Plan Internacional. Resumo Executivo – Direitos e Saúde Sexuais e Reprodutivos na Adolescência. In <https://plan.org.br/estudos/resumo-executivo-direitos-e-saude-sexuais-e-reprodutivos-na-adolescencia/>

39 **Target 5.a:** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.

40 Comissão Pastoral da Terra. Conflitos no campo 2023. Em <https://www.cptnacional.org.br/downloads/download/41-conflitos-no-campo-brasil-publicacao/14308-conflitos-no-campo-brasil-2023>

41 **Target 5.b:** Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.

42 **Target 5.c:** Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

In 2022, 88% of the female population over the age of 10 had a cell phone (90.3% white and 86.2% black)⁴³, compared to 78.2% in 2016, however too slow of an increase to attain the target. Investment in policies for women made important progress in 2023, considering all Ministries, increasing from BRL 232 billion in 2022 to BRL 331.6 billion⁴⁴ (9.973% of the total effective federal budget), however this amount is still insufficient to achieve the goals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Fund programs to prevent all forms of discrimination and violence: domestic, public and online, against women and girls, especially black, indigenous, LGBTI+, people with disabilities and migrants, those who confront racism, lesbo-bi-transphobia, and consider social inequalities, ableism, ageism and xenophobia;
2. Implement the Women Living Without Violence Program, and the 40 Houses of Brazilian Women, by 2026; provide information about rights and access to services; enforce the Maria da Penha Law in all cases of domestic violence: romantic, parental, fraternal, lesbian, and against domestic workers and trans women;
3. Repeal the Parental Alienation Law and resume the National Plan to Combat Abuse and Sexual Exploitation, led by civil society/CONANDA since 2020;
4. Strengthen actions to combat child marriage;
5. Produce official disaggregated data on women's contribution to national politics and the economy, including unpaid and domestic work;
6. Develop the National Care Policy and Plan in a participatory and decentralized way, involving paid and unpaid workers in their diversity; approve legislation including the care economy in the national accounts system, and consider domestic and care work in the contribution time required for retirement;
7. Reject Constitutional Amendment Project 9/23; punish political parties which fail to comply with the legislation on quotas for women and black people;

8. Implement Law 14.611/23 for equal pay between women and men;
9. Fight misinformation about gender equality, hate speech and violence; include sexual education and reproductive health in the school curriculum from elementary education;
10. Implement the Internet for All Program, and the National Strategy for Connected Schools, considering territory, gender, race, ethnicity and disability.

Target classification

Target 5.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.2	↶	SETBACK
Target 5.3		STAGNANT
Target 5.4		STAGNANT
Target 5.5		STAGNANT
Target 5.6	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.a	↶	SETBACK
Target 5.b	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.c	→	INSUFFICIENT

43 IBGE. Painel ODS Brasil indicador 5.b. Em <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo5/indicador5b1>

44 Siga Brasil. Evolução anual Orçamento Mulher 2023 - pagp. In <https://tinyurl.com/8xc8jy8k>

SDG 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Public policies and sector management do not keep up with the needs of the population to universalize basic sanitation in Brazil and advance SDG 6. The budget increased by 16.19%¹ in 2023, and BNDES investments rose significantly (graph 1), which changed the disinvestment curve seen between 2015 and 2022. But Brazil still invests much less than the BRL50 billion per year needed to ensure the universalization of drinking water and sanitation by 2033².

None of the targets of SDG 6 achieved a positive result in 2023. Four of them (6.4, 6.5, 6.a and 6.b) are setback, three (6.1, 6.2 and 6.3) are stagnant, and one (6.6) is at risk. There were factors beyond just low financing which contributed to this result.

The National Water Management Pact³ acts slowly and the “Devastation Bill”⁴ has made environmental licensing more flexible, with direct implications in the governance of access to water in large amounts, and quality. The proposed National

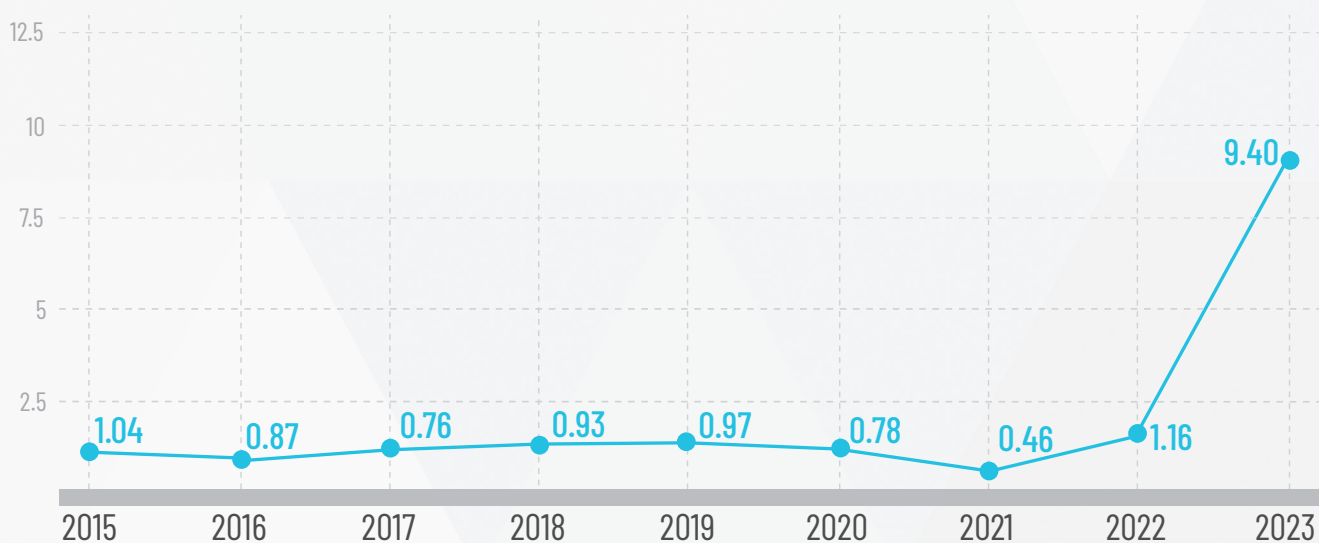
1 Valor Econômico. Universalização até 2033 é improvável, dizem especialistas. In <https://valor.globo.com/publicacoes/especiais/saneamento/noticia/2024/03/28/universalizacao-ate-2033-e-improvavel-dizem-especialistas.ghtml>

2 Idem.

3 Gov.br. Pacto pela Governança da Água. Em In https://www.gov.br/ana/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/governanca_e_gestao_estrategica/pacto-pela-agua

4 Federal Senate. Bill 2159/2021. In <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/148785#:~:text=Projeto%20de%20Lei%20n%C2%B0%202159%2C%20de%202021&text=Disp%C3%B5e%20sobre%20o%20licenciamento%20ambiental,1988%3B%20e%20d%C3%A1%20outras%20provid%C3%A2ncias.>

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 6



Source: BNDES

Water Infrastructure Policy⁵, under discussion in the National Congress, threatens the management of water resources, and although the Sanitation Legal Framework⁶ sets a target of 99% of the population having access to water, and 90% to sewage, it does not address water safety, nor does it recognize access to sanitation as a human right. All of this fragments what should be a cohesive vision for the four areas of sanitation: water, sewage, rainwater and solid waste.

In regards to access to sanitation services, the latest Census demonstrates improvements, however data disaggregated by color, race and age, show lower access for young, black, mixed race and indigenous people. Furthermore, roughly 3.5 million children and adolescents live without access to drinking water, and 21.3 million (47%) without sanitation; that is, they live in houses, with shared bathrooms or a

rudimentary septic tank, without a toilet, or with open air ditches⁷.

The yellow population has more access to sanitation infrastructure (98.1% of the 62.5% people who lived in households were connected to the sewage collection network in 2022), followed by white (83.5%), black (75%), and brown (68.9%) people. For indigenous people, the rate drops to 29.9%.

Once again we highlight the urgent need to improve the collection and monitoring of official data and thorough indicators. They make identifying the real deficit in sanitation services possible, especially in favelas, stilt houses, isolated, and rural areas. Most data in the ODS Brazil Panel was last updated in 2021.

Targets 6.1⁸, 6.2⁹ and 6.3¹⁰ are now stagnant, rather than setback. 84.9% of households are

5 Federal Chamber of Deputies. Bill 4,546/2021. In <https://www.camara.leg.br/propostas-legislativas/2313258>

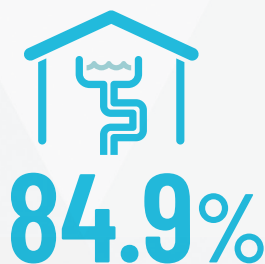
6 Presidency of the Republic. Law 14,026, de 15/07/2020. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/lei/114026.htm

7 Unicef. As múltiplas dimensões da pobreza na infância e na adolescência no Brasil. In <https://www.unicef.org/brazil/relatorios/as-multiplas-dimensoes-da-pobreza-na-infancia-e-na-adolescencia-no-brasil>

8 **Target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

9 **Target 6.2:** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

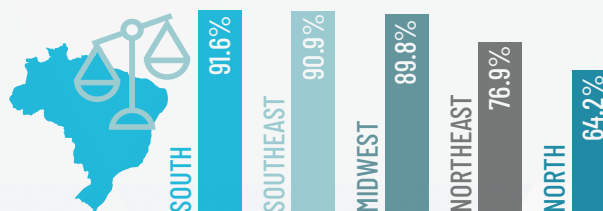
10 **Target 6.3:** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.



OF HOUSEHOLDS USE THE
GENERAL NETWORK AS THEIR
MAIN FORM OF WATER SUPPLY

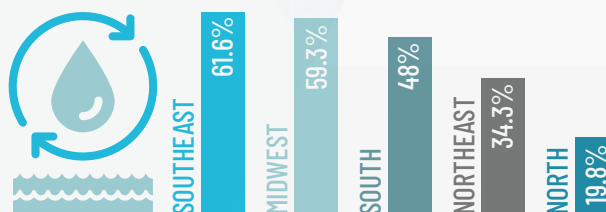


IMMENSE REGIONAL INEQUITY:



37.8% OF TREATED WATER IS LOST IN DISTRIBUTION,
DUE TO LEAKS, ILLEGAL CONNECTIONS OR
MEASUREMENT FAILURES

ONLY 52.2% OF THE SEWAGE GENERATED IN 2022 WAS
TREATED, WITH HIGH REGIONAL DISPARITIES:



Sources: IBGE/2022 Census and SNIS

connected to the general network as their main form of supply¹¹. 21 million children and adolescents do not have adequate access to drinking water, and black and indigenous women are most affected¹². The North has the lowest rate of service for the total population (64.2%), and the South has the highest (91.6%), followed by the Southeast (90.9%), Midwest (89.8%) and Northeast (76.9%). This data considers only public networks, and does not include wells, springs, cisterns, or fountains, amongst other possibilities.

In relation to **target 6.2**, rates of access to basic sanitation (graph 2) reached 75.7% of households in 2022 (directly to the general network: 62.5%; or through a septic tank connected to the network: 13.2%); 98.11% had bathrooms for exclusive use at

home, and 86% of homes had adequate garbage collection¹³. One in every four people in the country still does have access to quality sanitation, and this target shows no progress in addressing age and racial inequalities, keeping black and indigenous youth at a disadvantage in terms of their access to this right.

For **target 6.3**, 52.2% of the sewage generated was treated in 2022, with the most recent data indicating a high risk to the environmental quality of water bodies, this rate was 51.2% in 2021, indicating minimal progress. Historical disparities are present in terms of access: only 19.8% of the population has access in the North region, whilst 61.6% do in the Southeast¹⁴. The Water Quality Index (IQA)¹⁵ showed poor water quality on the Southeast coast, and highlighted the fact there is no measurement in

¹¹ IBGE. Panorama do Censo 2022. In <https://censo2022.ibge.gov.br/panorama/>

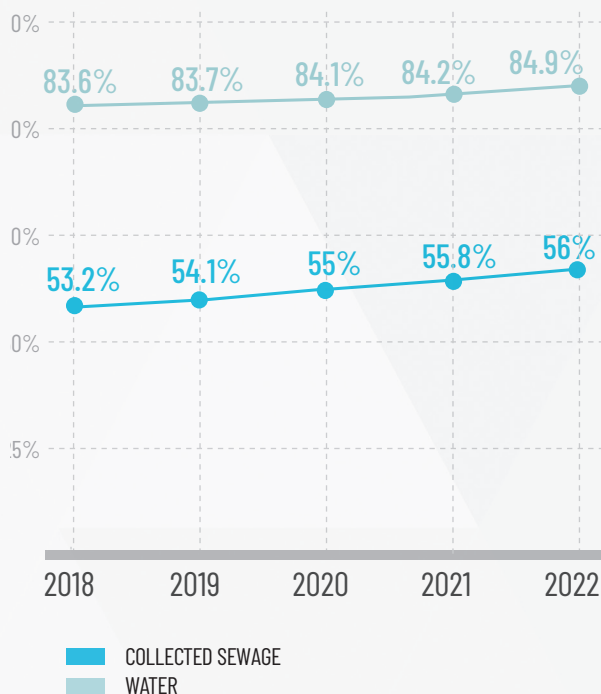
¹² Unicef. As múltiplas dimensões da pobreza na infância e na adolescência no Brasil. In <https://www.unicef.org/brazil/relatorios/as-multiplas-dimensoes-da-pobreza-na-infancia-e-na-adolescencia-no-brasil>

¹³ IBGE. Panorama do Censo 2022. In <https://cidades.ibge.gov.br/brasil/panorama>

¹⁴ SNIS. Diagnóstico Temático - Serviços de Água e Esgoto. In https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/saneamento/snis/produtos-do-snis/diagnosticos/DIAGNOSTICO_TEMATICO_VISAO_GERAL_AE_SNIS_2023.pdf

¹⁵ Parameter determined by the combination of temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), thermotolerant coliforms, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total solids and turbidity.

GRAPH 2 WATER SERVICE AND SEWAGE COLLECTION RATES
(BRAZIL, 2015-2022)



Source: Internal elaboration based on data from the national sanitation information system (SNIS)

the North, where forest fires and mercury contamination from mining increased between 2019 and 2022¹⁶. Brazil recorded 191,000 hospitalizations for waterborne diseases from untreated water in 2023, compared to 143,000 in 2022¹⁷.

Targets 6.4¹⁸ and **6.5¹⁹** are setback. Losses in water distribution totalled 37.8% in 2022 (the most recent data); and although this was a reduction in comparison to 2021 (40.3%), this number is much too high in a country where 15.1% of the population do not have access to water.

Furthermore, several territories are “drying out”. Water shortages for multiple uses in urban and rural areas, and even in Amazonian territories, is intensifying. As this eighth edition of the Spotlight Report was being completed, an environmental catastrophe was unfolding in Rio Grande do Sul, the state being almost completely submerged for the entire month of May 2024, without access to drinking water²⁰, exemplifying the challenges in meeting this target.

There is a new national arid zone which augments the semi-arid climate and dry areas of Brazil²¹. In 2023, some locations in the Cerrado biome saw a roughly 50% reduction in the average volume of precipitation accumulated, and in the number of days with rain.

However, demand for water in Brazil continues to increase, particularly for the supply of cities, industry and agriculture, which account for almost 83% of the total. Between 2022 and 2040, water usage is estimated to increase roughly 30%, an increase of 1.29 trillion liters of water per year. Based on official data, scientific reports, and rising global temperatures, which influence rainfall regimes and water cycles, impacting SDG 13, **target 6.4** is setback.

The volume of water in the reservoirs of the National Interconnected System (SIN) was 59% in December 2022, around 18% higher than the same month in 2021. In mid-June 2023, it reached its highest level in 30 years, at 88 %²². Climate change impacted this data significantly, with precipitation causing disasters in Amazonas, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia and Parana. In 2022 underground extraction increased by 3.5%: there are 358,291 wells registered in the Groundwater Information System (SIAGAS) of the Geological Survey of Brazil (SGB/CPRM). The availability of groundwater in Brazil is estimated at around 13,205 m³/s.

16 ClimaInfo. Fiocruz detecta alto nível de contaminação por mercúrio no Povo Yanomami. In <https://climainfo.org.br/2024/04/08/fiocruz-detecta-alto-nivel-de-contaminacao-por-mercúrio-no-povo-yanomami/>

17 Instituto Trata Brasil. Main stats. In <https://tratabrasil.org.br/>

18 **Target 6.4:** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

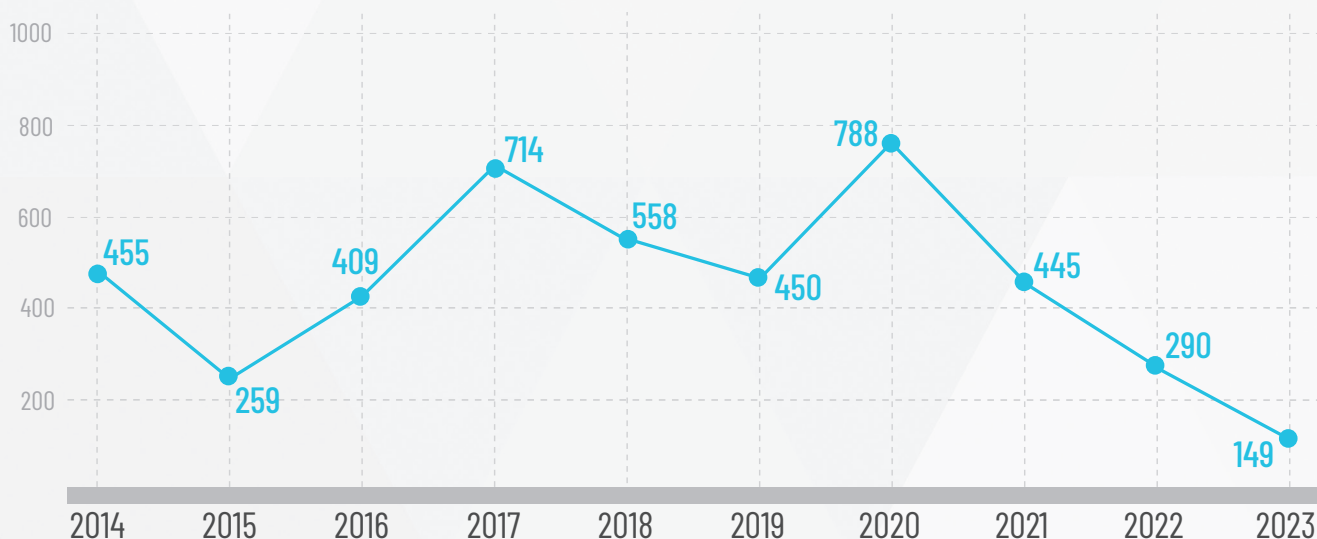
19 **Target 6.5:** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

20 Agencia Brasil. Entenda por que a catástrofe no RS é um evento climático extremo. In <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2024-05/entenda-por-que-catastrofe-no-rs-e-um-evento-climatico-extremo>

21 Fapesp. Aquecimento global faz surgir primeira zona árida e expande clima semiárido e áreas secas no Brasil. In <https://revistapesquisa.fapesp.br/aquecimento-global-faz-surgir-primeira-zona-arida-e-expande-clima-semiarido-e-areas-secas-no-brasil/>

22 Agencia Nacional de Águas e Saneamento Básico. Relatório de Conjuntura 2023. In <https://www.snirh.gov.br/portal/centrais-de-conteudos/conjuntura-dos-recursos-hidricos/conjunturainforme2023.pdf>

GRAPH 3 BUDGET EXECUTION IN THE AREA OF OPERATION/SANITATION FUNCTION, 2014-2023 (IN MILLIONS OF REAIS)



Source: Transparency Portal/Federal Government

Data for **target 6.5** remains out of date. In 2023, bills threatening integrated water management advanced in the National Congress²³. One, the National Water Infrastructure Policy²⁴, relaxes regulations on concessions and onerous transfers, and takes power away from river basin committees. Another project seeks to change the distribution of percentages of resources collected under the Financial Compensation for the Use of Water Resources (CFURH)²⁵, and threatens the National Water Resources Management System.

Target 6.6²⁶ has been at risk for four years. Despite a partial recovery of aquifer ecosystems, protection and recovery legislation remains unchanged. There are also threats to permanent protection

areas (APPs)²⁷, and the environmental licensing process²⁸, which could become self-declared, or even dispensable for Sewage Treatment Stations (ETES), if some proposals under consideration in the Federal Legislature are approved.

In 2023, water surface in the country was 1.5% higher than the average of the historic series, which began in 1985, and occupies 18.22 million hectares (2% of the national territory), with a recovery of 1.7 million hectares (10 %) related to 2021, the year with the lowest surface area in the historic series²⁹.

Targets 6.a³⁰ and **6.b**³¹ remain setback, and without adequate investment (graph 3). In 2023, the amount invested was less than 50% of what was promised in 2022. To overcome the national deficit in

23 Presidency of the Republic. Law 14.026, de 15 de julho de 2020. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/lei/l14026.htm

24 Chamber of Deputies. Bill 4.546, 17 de dezembro de 2021. In <https://www.camara.leg.br/propostas-legislativas/2313258>

25 Federal Senate. Bill 2918, 23rd August 2021. In <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/149504>

26 **Target 6.6:** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

27 Chamber of Deputies. Bill 2168, 14th June 2021. In <https://www.camara.leg.br/propostas-legislativas/2286627>

28 Federal Senate. Bill 2159/2021. In <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/148785#:~:text=Projeto%20de%20Lei%20n%C2%B0%202159%2C%20de%202021&text=Disp%C3%B5e%20sobre%20o%20licenciamento%20ambiental,1988%3B%20e%20d%C3%A1%20outras%20prov%C3%AAs>

29 Federal Senate. Bill 2159/2021. In <https://brasil.mapbiomas.org/2023/02/15/brasil-ganha-17-milhao-de-hectares-de-agua-em-2022-mas-continua-secando/>

30 **Target 6.a:** By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.

31 **Target 6.b:** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

sanitation, the National Basic Sanitation Plan (Plansab) estimates investments of BRL 142 billion in water, and BRL 215 billion in sewage, will be required by 2033, an average of BRL27.6 billion per year (these values were calculated in 2019). This demonstrates the significant challenge in achieving this target. In a public hearing of the Urban Development Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in September 2023, the representative of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), stated investments of BRL31.5 billion per year are needed to achieve the goal of universalization by 2033, with a warning, however, that averages between 2008 and 2021 were just over half of that amount³².

In regards to **target 6.b**, there is no official data available. Rural, isolated and precarious territories are not included in new designs for service provision and sanitation management under regionalization proposed by Law 14,026/2020, harming local communities in terms of service provision and participation in management. Despite positive socio-environmental impact initiatives in the field of sanitation³³, as a result of partnerships between civil society and private companies, Hydrographic Basin Committees must have representation from local communities, and implementation of the Legal Framework cannot exclude small municipalities in the regionalization design.

(soaps, sanitary pads, etc.) and resources for home water treatment, when necessary;

4. Improve mechanisms to monitor and evaluate access to sanitation, with transparency, to plan public policy based upon evidence;
5. Promote actions reducing landfill disposal and expand composting, recycling and biodigestion, in accordance with the Basic Sanitation Law;
6. Increase financing to restore degraded areas and monitor deforestation, encouraging sustainable infrastructure which minimizes water losses in distribution;
7. Improve cooperation between all levels of government (municipal, state and federal) and with the health and education sectors, to advance the National Water Management Pact;
8. Improve local governance and promote coordination between public policy areas related to water resources, especially housing, environmental, health, education, culture, land use and power supply, to protect rivers and lakes, and value their ecosystems;
9. Improve social participation mechanisms in water governance, promoting connectivity initiatives with innovative models, such as active community networks.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Develop and implement financing programs for the construction and adaptation of safe water supply systems in urban, rural and peripheral areas, mainly in regions with inadequate housing and vulnerable social groups, guaranteeing immediate and future access to drinking water;
2. Combat regional and local inequities and environmental racism, expanding access to water and sanitation infrastructure in the North and Northeast, and vulnerable territories;
3. Ensure universal access to essential personal hygiene items

32 Agência Camara. Ritmo de investimentos em saneamento básico ainda é insuficiente para universalização até 2033, alerta economista. In <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/1000584-ritmo-de-investimentos-em-saneamento-basico-ainda-e-insuficiente-para-universalizacao-ate-2033-alerta-economista>

33 Época Negócios. Gestão irracional de recursos: os insights do Observatório 2030 do Pacto Global. In <https://epocanegocios.globo.com/colunas/proposito-nos-negocios/coluna/2024/03/gestao-irracional-de-recursos-os-insights-do-observatorio-2030-do-pacto-global.ghtml>

Target classification

Target 6.1	II	STAGNANT
Target 6.2	II	STAGNANT
Target 6.3	II	STAGNANT
Target 6.4	⚡	SETBACK
Target 6.5	⚡	SETBACK
Target 6.6	⚡	AT RISK
Target 6.a	⚡	SETBACK
Target 6.b	⚡	SETBACK



SDG 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Electricity tariffs continued to increase in 2023, mainly due to subsidies funded via electricity bills, to almost BRL 35 billion¹. This year witnessed the second highest number of suspensions of electricity supply in the last decade². Despite the federal government recognizing measures taken by the previous administration would have a negative impact on tariffs, no concrete actions were taken to reverse or mitigate these decisions, such as engaging with fossil gas thermoelectric plants under the 1st Simplified Competitive Procedure (PCS)³.

Despite the urgency to establish a fair energy transition strategy, and foreseeing investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency, a specific national plan or policy has not been launched for this yet. The Ministry of Finance launched its Ecological Transformation Plan⁴, including the Energy Transformation Axis, in 2023, however it is still in its very early stages. In contradiction with the 2030 Agenda, development in the fossil gas market has been encouraged, as in the launch of the Gas to Employ Program⁵.

1 Gov.br. Plano de Transformação Ecológica. In <https://www.gov.br/aneel/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/aneel-aprova-orcamento-de-r-34-99-bilhoes-para-a-conta-de-desenvolvimento-energetico>

2 Aneel. Relatórios de Qualidade. Serviços Comerciais - Resumo por Ano. In https://www2.aneel.gov.br/aplicacoes_liferay/relatorios_de_qualidade_v2/

3 Extra energy acquisition auction, adopted in 2021. Contracts with plants owned by the Turkish company KPS and the BTG Pactual Group were signed; amongst the founding partners is former Minister of Economy, Paulo Guedes. The model was questioned by the Federal Court of Auditors, especially due to high hiring costs and delays in service provision by contractors. The contracts are valid until December 2025, but experts in the area pointed out that the contractual provision for termination of the agreements and application of fines to companies was not activated.

4 Gov.br. Plano de Transformação Ecológica. In <https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/transformacao-ecologica>

5 Gov.br. Programa Gás para Empregar: uma oportunidade para aumentar a competitividade do setor produtivo gerando emprego e renda. In <https://tinyurl.com/3sctaa4t>

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 7 (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: BNDES

Investment in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is in a recovery phase, and will hopefully return to 2015 levels. Losses caused by disinvestment over recent years pose additional challenges in meeting the targets of SDG 7 (graph 1). Although the amounts invested in 2022 were close to those of 2015, 2023 witnessed a new drop in investment, the amount invested in this SDG was the second lowest since the 2030 Agenda was adopted.

Target 7.1⁶ is stagnant, after two years setback. The most current available data is from 2022, and shows 99.8% of Brazilians have access to a regular electrical supply. The 0.2% who do not have access reveal racism and regional inequities marginalizing

populations in the North and Northeast; rural settlements and conservation units (UCs); and indigenous people and quilombolas in the Amazon⁷. The populations of coastal states in the Northeast are also impacted by offshore⁸ wind energy projects, installed and operated without a legal framework⁹.

Recurring blackouts associated with the heavy rains caused by climate change, highlight the need for resilience plans for distribution networks, to guarantee equitable service to the entire Brazilian population, based on socio-environmental criteria. Enel's inefficiency in responding to the crisis in the states of São Paulo¹⁰ and Rio de Janeiro¹¹, in November 2023, and of RGE and CEEE Equatorial in Rio Grande do Sul in January 2024¹², demonstrates

⁶ **Target 7.1:** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

⁷ IEMA. Assentamentos rurais, terras indígenas e unidades de conservação estão entre os territórios sem acesso ao serviço público de energia elétrica na Amazônia. In <https://energiaeambiente.org.br/energia-renovavel-para-quem-esta-no-escuro-na-amazonia-20230602#:~:text=Quase%20um%20mil%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20de%20pessoas,qualidade%20dentro%20da%20Amaz%C3%B4nia%20LegaRGE%20tem%201,4%20mil%20pontos%20sem%20luz%20e%20Feitosa%20vai%20ao%20RS%20discutir%20apag%C3%A3o.>

⁸ Universidade Federal do Ceará. Observatório da Energia Eólica. In <http://observatoriodaenergiaeolica.ufc.br/>

⁹ Federal Senate. Bill 576/2021. In <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/146793>

¹⁰ InfoMoney. Enel, fornecedora de energia de São Paulo, volta a ser alvo do Ministério da Justiça. In <https://www.infomoney.com.br/minhas-financas/enel-fornecedora-de-energia-de-sao-paulo-volta-a-ser-alvo-do-ministerio-da-justica/>

¹¹ G1/Rio de Janeiro. RJ tem queda de energia em 18 cidades do interior. In <https://g1.globo.com/rj/rio-de-janeiro/noticia/2023/11/13/rj-tem-apagao-de-energia-em-18-cidades-do-interior.ghtml>

¹² Canal Energia. RGE ainda tem 1,4 mil pontos sem luz e Feitosa vai ao RS discutir apagão. In <https://www.canalenergia.com.br/noticias/53269221/rge-ainda-tem-14-mil-pontos-sem-luz-e-feitosa-vai-ao-rs-discutir-apagao>

the need to review regulatory limits and contracts with distributors.

The previous issue of the Spotlight Report demonstrated firewood was the second most common source of energy used by Brazilians in 2022, which sheds light on the environmental, safety and health impacts of the practice, especially for women and children, who are the most exposed to it. Growth in the use of photovoltaic solar panels is still concentrated among the richest strata of the population¹³. Brazil does not have updated data on which to base the design of new policy.

Target 7.2¹⁴ is **stagnant**, after being setback in 2022, the last year for which there is data, showing an increase in the share of renewable energy sources, which was up from 45% in 2021, to 47.4% in 2022¹⁵ (graph 2). Subsidies for the production and consumption of fossil fuels were five times greater than for renewable energy sources¹⁶. The 4th auction of the National Agency for Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP), in December 2023, and dubbed by civil society as the “End of the World Auction”, awarded more than 600 oil well permits in environmental reserves and in traditional communities, the day after the United Nations Conference on Climate Change (COP 28)¹⁷. At the same time, Brazil justified its entry into the expanded group of the Organization of Petroleum Producing Countries (OPEC) as “an energy transition strategy”¹⁸.

Contrary to management standards set out in the National Solid Waste Policy¹⁹, several Bills in the Brazilian legislature aim to regularize and promote incineration of some types of waste, predominantly plastic, in addition to generating toxic fumes, as though it were within the Solid Waste Recovery (SWW) program. Also, in contradiction to the urgent need to move on from fossil-based resources, Aneel predicts an increase of 10.1 GW in the supply of fossil-based energy generation in 2024²⁰.

Target 7.3²¹ is now classified as insufficient progress, after years stagnant or setback. This is due to the Target Program for Refrigerators and Freezers²², establishing a new maximum energy consumption for these goods, whether manufactured in the country or imported. Equipment with energy efficiency rates lower than 90% will not be sold on the Brazilian market from 2028 onwards. There was an increase in energy efficiency in the country, as Primary Energy Intensity in Brazil rose from 0.100 OIE per GDP (tep/10³ US\$ [ppp2010]), in 2021, to 0.09 OIE per GDP (tep/10³ US\$ [ppp2010]), in 2022²³. This is the latest data available.

Target 7.a²⁴ remains at risk for the third consecutive year, due to a lack of updated official data. The most recent data, from 2021, indicates a reduction in investment received by the country²⁵. The flow of investment for renewable energy, to countries in the

13 Gov.br. Usinas eólicas e solares centralizadas somam 7Gw da capacidade instalada apenas em 2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/3zzxp7pf>

14 **Target 7.2:** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

15 EPE. Balanço Energético Nacional 2023. In https://www.epe.gov.br/sites-pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/PublicacoesArquivos/publicacao-748/topico-681/BEN_S%C3%ADntese_2023_PT.pdf

16 Inesc. Subsídios aos combustíveis fósseis crescem em 2022 e são 5 vezes maiores que os incentivos às energias renováveis. In <https://inesc.org.br/subsidios-aos-combustiveis-fosseis-crescem-em-2022-e-sao-5-vezes-maiores-que-os-incentivos-as-energias-renovaveis/>

17 Nexo Jornal. O leilão de petróleo do Brasil um dia depois da COP28. In <https://www.nexojornal.com.br/expresso/2023/12/10/o-leilao-de-petroleo-do-brasil-um-dia-depois-da-cop28>

18 Agência Brasil. Brasil vai para Opep+ para influenciar transição energética, diz Lula. In <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/politica/noticia/2023-12/brasil-vai-para-opep-para-influenciar-transicao-energetica-diz-lula#>

19 Presidency of the Republic. Law 12.305, de 02/08/2010. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2010/lei/l12305.htm

20 Gov.br. Aumento da oferta de geração de energia em 2021 será de 10,1 GW, prevê Aneel. In <https://www.gov.br/aneel/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/aumento-da-oferta-de-geracao-em-2024-sera-de-10-1-gw-preve-aneel-1>

21 **Target 7.3:** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

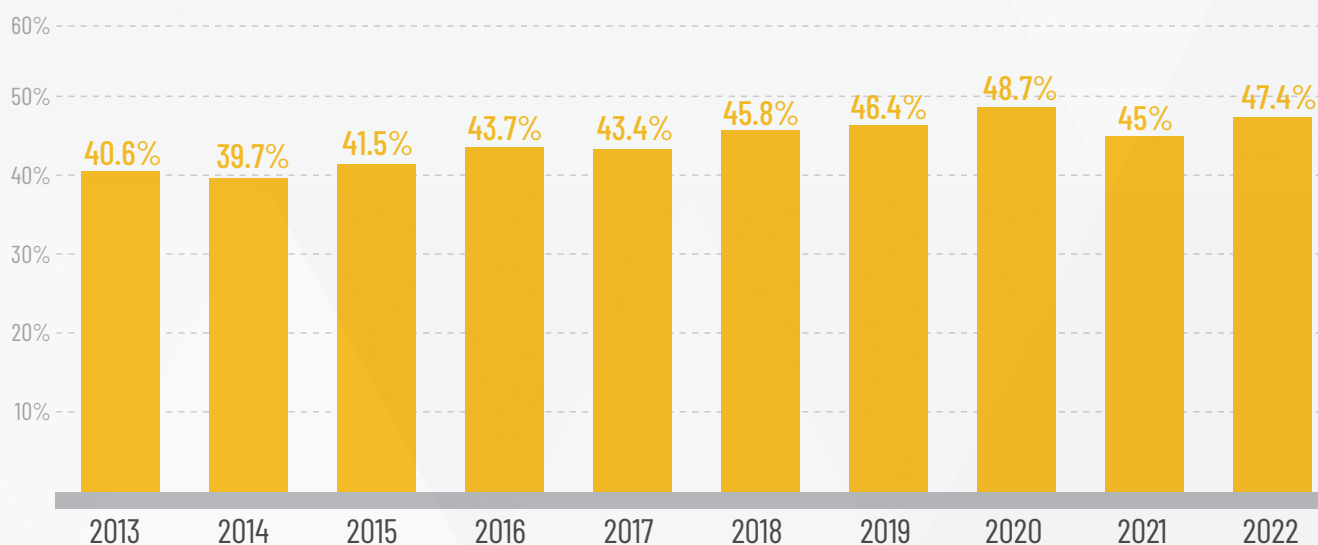
22 Diário Oficial da União. Resolução que aprova o Programa de Targets para Refrigeradores e Congeladores. In: <https://www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/resolucao-n-2-de-23-de-novembro-de-2023-529241643>

23 EPE. Balanço Energético Nacional: ano base 2022. In <https://www.epe.gov.br/sites-pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/PublicacoesArquivos/publicacao-748/topico-687/BEN2023.pdf>

24 **Target 7.a:** By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

25 IRENA. Renewable energy statistics 2023. In <https://www.irena.org/Publications/2023/Jul/Renewable-energy-statistics-2023>

GRAPH 2 RENEWABLE ENERGIES IN THE INTERNAL ENERGY SUPPLY (OIE) - BRAZIL



Source: Energy Research Company.

Global South²⁶ (US\$544 billion in 2022), was still far below the US\$1.7 trillion needed to guarantee the implementation of SDG 7. Brazil captured 11% of the amount invested, the largest slice. It is worth noting that resources in this area had been decreasing since before the pandemic²⁷.

After a setback in 2022, **target 7.b**²⁸ showed insufficient progress. Despite an increase in the installed capacity of renewable sources for electricity generation, investments in energy efficiency fell. Installed capacity from renewable sources reached 174,993 MW²⁹ in the national electricity grid (up 9.48% in comparison to 2021)³⁰, but initiatives promoting fossil gas gained strength³¹, considering narratives of the importance of the oil and gas

industry's participation in achieving the sustainable development objectives³².

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Change the structure of subsidies for tariffs which make electricity bills more expensive, substantially within the Energy Development Account (CDE), to reduce the direct impact on consumers;
2. Ensure the functioning of the Social Renewable Energy Program (PERS), and promote its integration into the Social Electricity Tariff;
3. Improve the Electricity Social Tariff benefit, exempting

26 UNCTAD. World Investment Report. In: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/wir2023_ch04_en.pdf

27 IEA, IRENA, UNSD, World Bank, WHO. 2023. Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report. In: https://mc-cd8320d4-36a1-40ac-83cc-3389-cdn-endpoint.azureedge.net/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2023/Jun/Tracking_SDG7_energy_progress_2023.pdf?rev=f937758f92a74ab7ac48ff5e8842780a.

28 **Target 7.b:** By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

29 A capacidade instalada de energia renovável, de acordo com a EPE, inclui as seguintes fontes: hidrelétricas (UHE, PCH e CGH), solar fotovoltaica, eólica, biomassa, biogás e geração distribuída.

30 EPE. Balanço Energético Nacional 2023. In: <https://www.epe.gov.br/sites-pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/PublicacoesArquivos/publicacao-748/topico-687/BEN2023.pdf>

31 Coalizão Energia Limpa. Transição justa e livre do gás. In: <https://coalizaoenergialimpa.org/>

32 MME. Plano Nacional de Transição Energética. In: https://antigo.mme.gov.br/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=8596a29d-e5c2-5794-8dc8-400a2b7f4e3e&groupId=36212

low-income consumers from the Distribution System Usage Tariff (TUSD), thereby reducing this population's electricity bills by 50%;

4. Promote public policies guaranteeing autonomy for the most vulnerable populations to generate and manage power, individually or as a community, and strengthening local banks;
5. Develop national and international resources to accelerate universal access to energy in remote regions of the Legal Amazon, through Cooperation Terms between the Ministry of Mines and Energy, and Banks;
6. Invest in the improvement and resilience of distribution networks; adopt climate change containment and socio-territorial criteria to ensure equal access to provision, nationally;
7. Review limits established by the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL) in relation to acceptable duration and frequency tolerances for the interruption of power distribution to homes and businesses;
8. Discourage fossil energy generation and reallocate resources to renewable generation, considering socio-environmental aspects;
9. Develop an energy market transformation agenda, establishing criteria beyond supply and expansion of the generating complex, and ensure the monitoring and reduction of socio-environmental impacts;
10. Include in the planning of the Energy Efficiency Management Committee, established under Law 13,280/2016, awareness campaigns regarding the socio-environmental effects of energy consumption patterns, taking into account classifications on the energy efficiency label;
11. Enable mechanisms to attract international financial flows to developing countries, and promote partnerships in order to prioritize flows to the Global South and vulnerable groups, according to their specific needs.

Target classification

Target 7.1	II	STAGNANT
Target 7.2	II	STAGNANT
Target 7.3	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 7.a	⚡	AT RISK
Target 7.b	→	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

In 2023, Brazil began a process to renew the national pact for social and economic justice: professional respect, training, personal and team development, and the social division of labor, anchored in understanding the chain of interdependence of actors and values. A significant unpaid portion of the care economy is made up by a majority of women and girls, and provides care for future economically productive generations and generations no longer productive due to age or special needs, this must be considered. This segment of the population is not currently included in labor statistics.

Investments of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) demonstrate an optimistic outlook for the achievement of this SDG (graph 1), however, it is necessary to expand public policies and investments to fight precarious and child labor, accidents and deaths associated with labor, gender and racial inequalities, and to recover and expand rights.

Target 8.1¹ demonstrates insufficient progress, after four years setback. In 2023, the growth in gross domestic product (GDP), per capita, was 2.2%², seeing Brazil return to 2013 levels, since which time the

¹ **Target 8.1:** Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

² SDG Brazil Panel. Target 8.1.1 – Growth rate for real GDP per capita. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador811>

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 8 (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: BNDES

country has seen a prolonged decade of recession and economic stagnation, due to political crises and the Covid-19 pandemic. During this time, there was a significant concentration of capital and wealth, and an accompanying increase in poverty and food insecurity, as reported in previous Spotlight Reports.

Although ‘GDP’ and ‘GDP per capita’ indices are limiting, as they group disparities and inequalities together, the maintenance of growth rates over the last three years is a positive trend, which can be linked to the post-pandemic economic recovery and the reconstruction of public policies consistent with the Agenda 2030. Data was also updated once again on the SDG Brazil Panel (graph 2).

Target 8.2³ also demonstrated insufficient progress. In 2023, 64.9% of people in Brazil had some income, with the participation of labor income in the

national economy increasing, from 44.5% in 2022, to 46% in 2023. The usual average income from work reached the highest value in the PNAD Contínua (National Household Sampling Survey) historical series), with growth of 11.5%. The ratio of the average monthly household income, per capita, of the 10% of the population with the highest incomes, in comparison to the 40% with the lowest incomes, was the lowest in the historic series, at 14.4⁴. Furthermore, economic productivity increased by 1.9%⁵.

Brazil’s low capacity for innovation was identified by the World Economic Forum⁶ as its greatest obstacle for economic growth. The country was below the international average in sustainability, inclusion, and innovation in 2023⁷.

Target 8.3⁸ is stagnant. Brazil has an endemic problem related to informal work. The informality

³ **Target 8.2:** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

⁴ Agência de Notícias - IBGE. PNAD Contínua: Rendimentos de todas as fontes (2023). In <https://tinyurl.com/4skeyn6n>

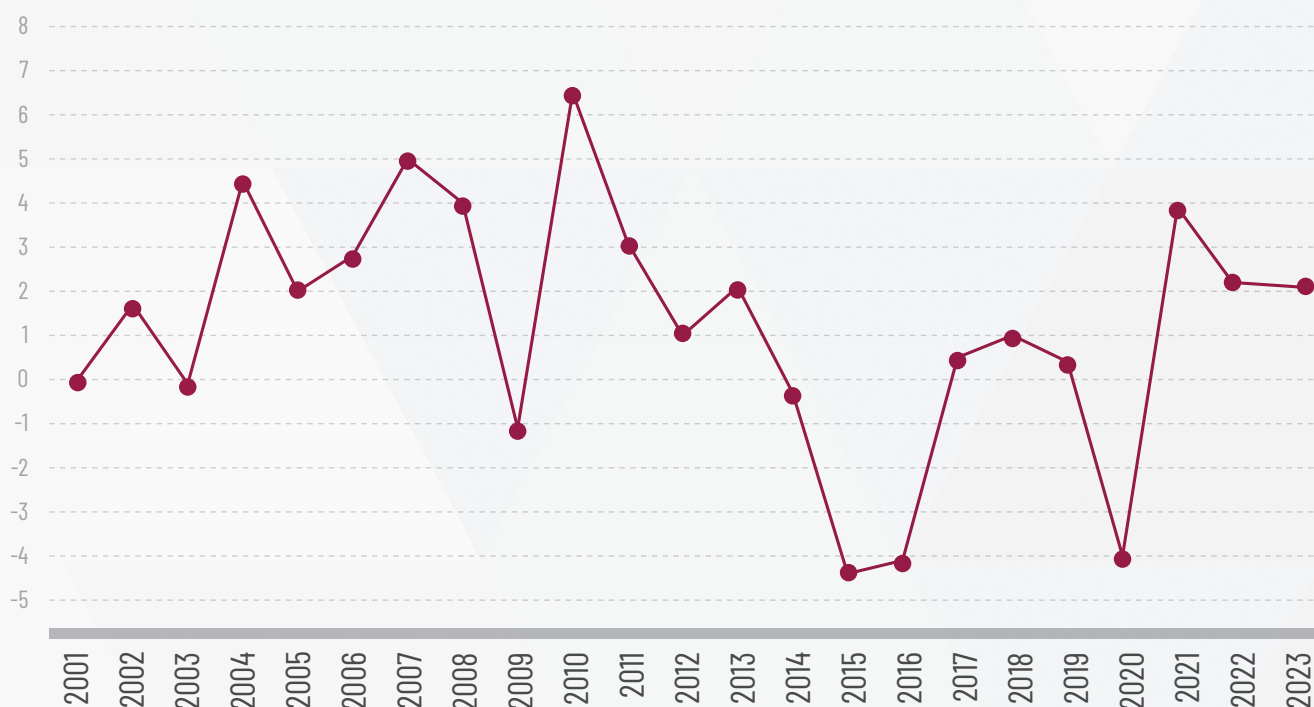
⁵ FGV. Produtividade brasileira: pesquisadores do FGV IBRE identificam sinais de disseminação de alta em 2023. Saiba qual e a tendência para 2024. In <https://ibre.fgv.br/blog-da-conjuntura-economica/artigos/produtividade-brasileira-pesquisadores-do-fgv-ibre-identificam#:~:text=Em%202023%2C%20a%20produtividade%20do,expans%C3%A3o%20de%200%2C1%25>.

⁶ Fórum Econômico Mundial. Relatório sobre o futuro do crescimento 2024. In <https://www.weforum.org/publications/the-future-of-growth-report/>

⁷ O Globo. Inovação é principal trava do Brasil para crescimento no longo prazo, aponta Fórum Econômico Mundial. In <https://oglobo.globo.com/economia/noticia/2024/01/17/inovacao-e-principal-trava-do-brasil-para-crescimento-no-longo-prazo-aponta-forum-economico-mundial.ghtml>

⁸ **Target 8.3:** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

GRAPH 2 BRAZIL'S GDP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE,, 2001 TO 2023



Source: SDG Brazil Panel

rate was 39.2% (39.7 million people) in 2023, increasing 0.2% in comparison to 2022⁹. There has been little variation in this percentage since 2016, with black women being the most affected¹⁰.

Civil construction, a fundamental sector in the Brazilian economy, is rife with informality¹¹. Digital technology and the loosening of labor laws in 2017 has increased the number of workers without rights, mainly due to the significant rise in “app-based work”, reaching 2.4% of employed people in 2022, and 2.1 million people in the private sector, according to IBGE.¹² Formal jobs in Brazil are concentrated in private industry and the services

sectors (37.4 million). Contrary to the claims of liberal propaganda, and especially in comparison to other countries, Brazil does not have a bloated public sector (graph 3).

Target 8.4¹³, setback for the past five years, is now at risk. The country continues to reduce its biocapacity, and the material footprint has been stagnant, instead of decreasing, due to deforestation, since 2019 (graph 5), especially agricultural activities, as demonstrated in SDGs 11 and 12. This challenges the transition to a sustainable economy. Consumption and production patterns are not adequate to achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda¹⁴.

9 Agencia IBGE notícias. Taxa de desocupação cai a 7,8% em 2023, menor patamar desde 2014. In <https://tinyurl.com/4dzkmdyu>

10 SDG Brazil Panel. Target 8.3.1 – Informality rate of people aged 15 or over employed in the reference week, by sex, sector of main work activity, and disability. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador831>

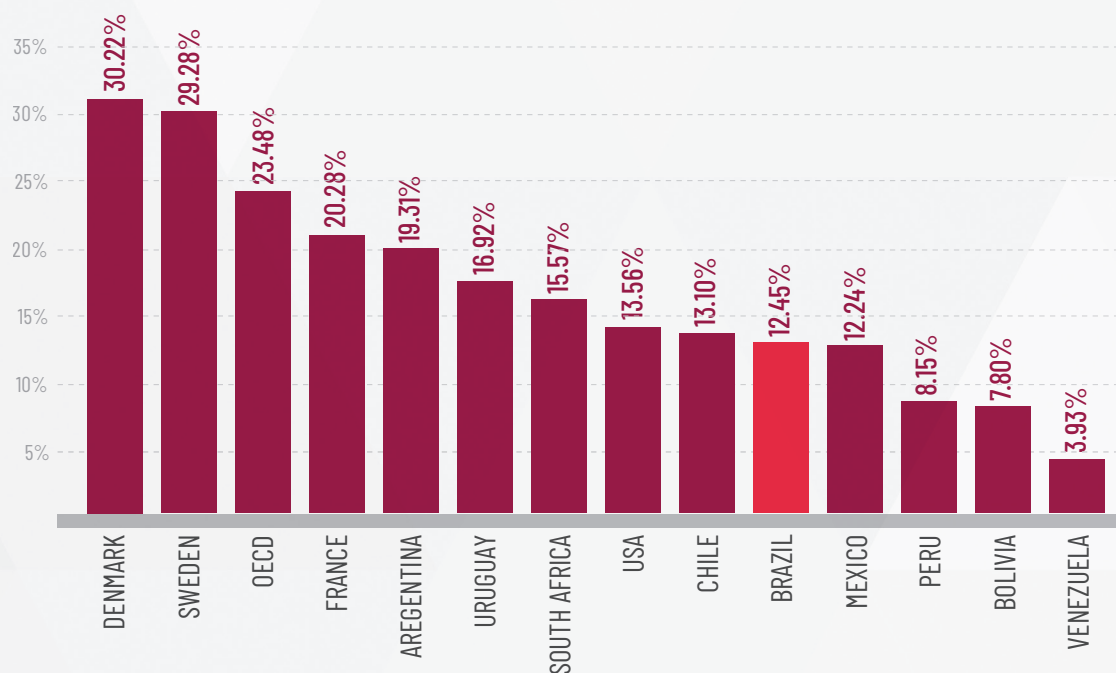
11 Câmara Brasileira da Indústria da Construção. IBGE: Informalidade no setor da construção é maior nas regiões Norte e Nordeste. In <https://cbic.org.br/ibge-informalidade-no-setor-da-construcao-e-maior-nas-regioes-norte-e-nordeste/>

12 Agencia IBGE. Em 2022, 1,5 milhão de pessoas trabalharam por meio de aplicativos de serviços no país. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/38160-em-2022-1-5-milhao-de-pessoas-trabalharam-por-meio-de-aplicativos-de-servicos-no-pais>

13 **Target 8.4:** Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.

14 National Geographic. A Terra entrou num défice ecológico: o que significa isto? In https://www.nationalgeographic.pt/meio-ambiente/terra-entrou-num-defice-ecologico-que-significa-isto_4061

GRAPH 3 PERCENTAGE OF PUBLIC SERVANTS IN OECD COUNTRIES IN 2021



Source: República em Dados

Target 8.5¹⁵ demonstrated insufficient progress, after four years setback. After the Covid-19 pandemic, hourly wages increased slightly, from BRL 15.30 in 2022, to BRL 17.20 in 2023¹⁶. At the same time, employment recovered, with the unemployment rate falling to 7.7%, compared to 9.2% in 2022¹⁷. The average pay gap between men and women persists, despite the Equal Pay Law¹⁸, with trade and industry also appealing against the law in the Federal Supreme Court¹⁹. The unemployment rate for people with disabilities is much higher than the general rate, 60.7% compared to

26.6% amongst those without a disability²⁰. Unequal access to employment between white and black peoples, and to the detriment of black people, persists, and will be addressed further in the Case Study²¹.

Following the trend of reduced general unemployment rates, we also observed slight decreases amongst youth in 2023²². However, it must be noted that whilst the population group between the ages of 5 and 17 decreased by 1.4% between 2019 and 2022, child labor in general has increased by 7%²³. The percentage of people between the ages of 15 and 24, who

¹⁵ **Target 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

¹⁶ SDG Brazil Panel. Target 8.5.1 – Average hourly earnings of people aged 15 or over, employed in the reference week, with income from work, usually received in all jobs, by sex. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador851>

¹⁷ SDG Brazil Panel. Target 8.5.2 – Unemployment rate, by sex, age group and disability. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador851>

¹⁸ Gov.br. Igualdade salarial. In <https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/assuntos/igualdade-salarial>

¹⁹ G1/Política. CNI e CNC vão ao Supremo contra trechos da lei que trata da igualdade salarial entre gêneros. In <https://g1.globo.com/politica/noticia/2024/03/14/cni-e-cnc-vaao-supremo-contrat-trechos-da-lei-que-trata-da-igualdade-salarial-entre-generos.ghtml>

²⁰ ICL Economia. Brasil tem 18,6 milhões de pessoas com deficiência. In <https://icleconomia.com.br/ibge-brasil-186-milhoes-pessoas-com-deficiencia/>

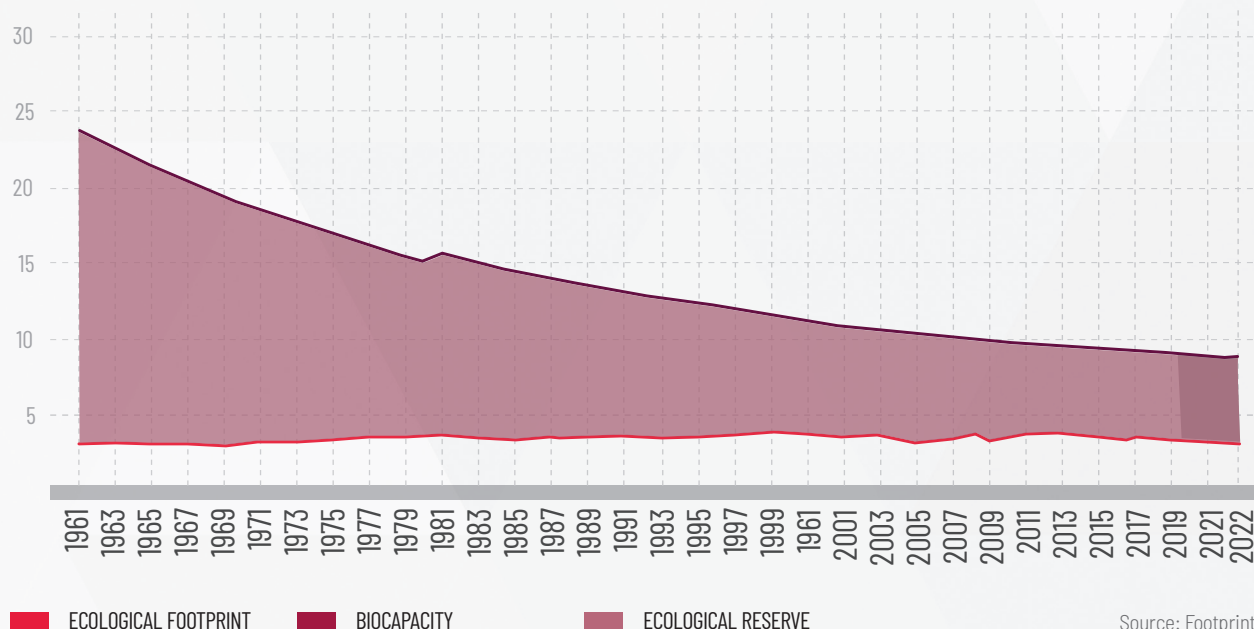
²¹ Dieese. Boletim Especial – As dificuldades da população negra no mercado de trabalho. In <https://www.dieese.org.br/boletimespecial/2023/conscienciaNegra2023.html>

²² SDG Brazil Panel. Target 8.6.1 – Percentage of people aged 15 to 24 who are not employed, not studying, and not training for a job. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador861>

²³ Agência IBGE. De 2019 para 2022, trabalho infantil aumentou no país. In <https://tinyurl.com/57r4n4cp>

GRAPH 4 MATERIAL FOOTPRINT AND BIOCAPACITY (1981-2022)

GLOBAL HECTARES PER PERSON



Source: Footprint Network

neither study nor work, remained stagnant. Therefore, **target 8.6**²⁴, which was setback, is now stagnant.

Target 8.7²⁵ is also stagnant. Around 1.8 million children and adolescents between the ages of 5 and 17 were working in the country in 2022²⁶, most of them black boys (66.3%). 46.2% of those worked in the most difficult and unhealthy areas²⁷. In 2023 alone, protection agencies rescued 2,564 children and adolescents from child labor²⁸.

The National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (FNPETI) has been highlighting the “child labor no one sees”, on the streets,

including activities selling products at traffic lights, on beaches, rivers, in the countryside, in homes, in establishments and family businesses²⁹, sexual exploitation and drug trafficking³⁰.

All these violations expose children and adolescents to associated violence (run overs, kidnapping, homicide, abuse) and public policies to address this reality or rescue victims are incipient. Child labor also encourages a vicious cycle of poverty, as these children and young people often abandon their studies to work.

Target 8.8³¹ is at risk. In 2023, 603,825 thousand

24 **Target 8.6:** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

25 **Target 8.7:** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

26 FNPETI. Campanha nacional convoca a sociedade a lutar contra o trabalho infantil. Em <https://tinyurl.com/msba5yrw>

27 Campanha Criança livre do trabalho infantil. Estatísticas. Em <https://livredetrabalho infantil.org.br/trabalho-infantil/estatisticas/>

28 Gov.br. MTE afastou 2.564 crianças e adolescentes do trabalho infantil em 2023. Em <https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudo/2024/janeiro/mte-afastou-2-564-criancas-e-adolescentes-do-trabalho-infantil-em-2023200c>

29 FNPETI. O trabalho infantil que ninguém vê. In. <https://fnpeti.org.br/12dejunho/2024/>

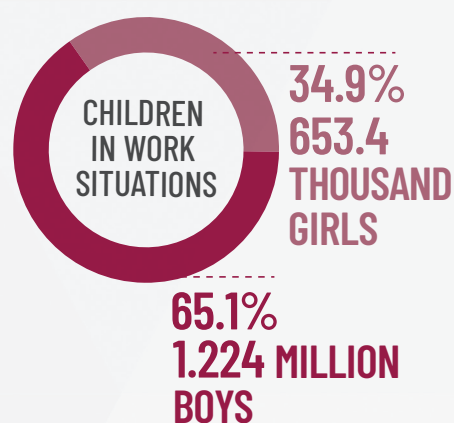
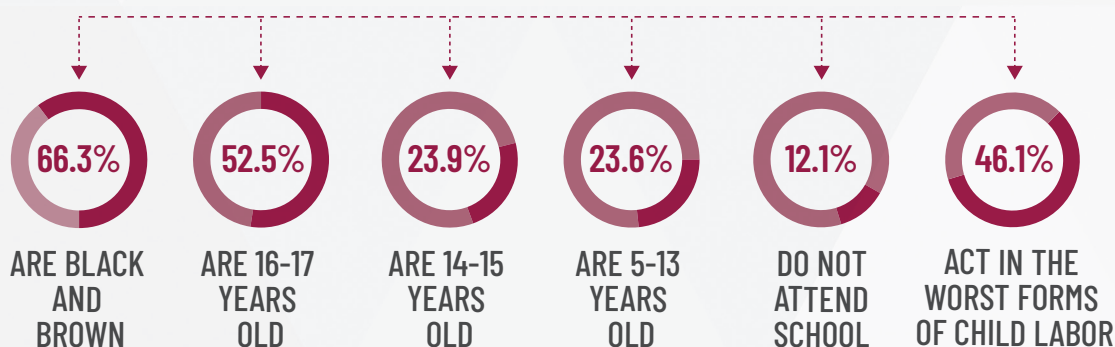
30 TRT-19. Campanha nacional convoca sociedade a lutar contra o trabalho infantil. In <https://site.trt19.jus.br/noticia/campanha-nacional-convoca-sociedade-lutar-contra-o-trabalho-infantil>

31 **Target 8.8:** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

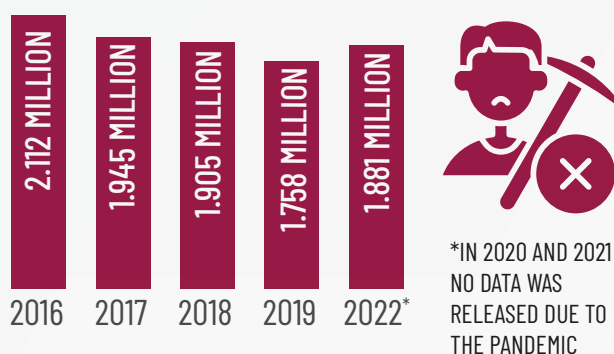
CHILD LABOR IN BRAZIL

THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS BETWEEN 5 AND 17 YEARS OLD WHO WORK IN THE COUNTRY IS

1.881 MILLION



CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS BETWEEN 15 AND 17 YEARS OLD IN WORKING SITUATIONS IN BRAZIL



Source: Criança livre do trabalho infantil

accidents, and 2,694 work-related deaths were recorded in Brazil³², a small improvement in comparison to 2022, when almost 613,000 accidents and 2,538 deaths were recorded³³; this data only covers formal work. None of the official databases have been updated with accessible data, neither the Ministry

of Labor/Social Security³⁴, nor Fundacentro³⁵, nor IBGE³⁶. This violates the right to information, and in a country with historical underreporting of health problems, it makes it difficult to formulate scientific analyses of reality and to develop public policies.

In regards to informal work, the situation is

32 Sesi. Abril Verde. Mais de 600 mil acidentes de trabalho foram registrados no Brasil em 2023. In <https://www.sesirs.org.br/blog-sesi-saude/abril-verde-mais-de-600-mil-acidentes-de-trabalho-foram-registrados-no-brasil-em-2023>

33 Agência Brasil. Acidentes de trabalho no Brasil somam 612 mil em 2022. In <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2023-07/acidentes-de-trabalho-no-brasil-chegaram-612-mil-no-ano-passado>

34 Gov.br. Anuário Estatístico de Acidentes do Trabalho – 2022. In <https://www.gov.br/fundacentro/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/estatisticas-de-acidentes-de-trabalho/FN/MTP>

35 Gov.br. Boletim Fundacentro de Estatísticas de Acidentes de Trabalho. In <https://www.gov.br/fundacentro/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/estatisticas-de-acidentes-de-trabalho/FN/boletins-estatisticos>

36 IBGE. Painel ODS Brasil. Em <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=8>

even more precarious. There are around 1.5 million immigrants and almost 66,000 refugees in the country, but only 230,000 in regular employment³⁷. Brazil has the legal freedom to organize unions, but changes in the labor market, and the 2017 labor reform, have impacted this.

Target 8.9³⁸ demonstrated insufficient progress. There is an effort by governmental entities to promote sustainable and responsible tourism, but actions are not coordinated, even when complementary. Brazil does not have a specific public policy to encourage sustainable tourism. In 2023, tourism represented 7.7% of GDP, lower than the 8.1% the previous year³⁹.

Target 8.10⁴⁰ is at risk. There is an increase in banking services for the public, operating primarily digitally, but there is a decrease in the number and size of physical branches and ATMs⁴¹, a policy encouraged by the Central Bank⁴². In 2022, automated teller machines (ATMs) were the fourth most used channel for banking transactions in Brazil (8% of the total), behind cell phones (51%), *internet banking* (16%) and points of sale in commerce (14%)⁴³. The Brazil SDG Panel did not update the target indicators with data for 2023, when the country recorded

a historic record of more than 1.2 billion active bank accounts, an increase of 14.2% in comparison to the previous year. Each Brazilian has, on average, six accounts; five years ago, this was less than three. Almost 90% of the population has a bank connection⁴⁴.

The number of people who suffered from financial scams also reached 8 million in 2023⁴⁵. The Central Bank maintains a page on its website with guidance on the most common types of anomalous operations it has verified⁴⁶, but information on the number of occurrences is from 2020.

Target 8.a⁴⁷ remains without data, Brazil does not participate in the World Trade Organization's Aid for Trade⁴⁸ initiative, and legislation prohibits financial transfers to other countries, which confirm this commitment is setback.

Target 8.b⁴⁹ also demonstrated insufficient progress. There are several programs aimed at employing young people in Brazil, both at the federal level and in the states of the federation⁵⁰. In addition, there is a program to direct students to professional learning internships, such as the Business School Integration Center (CIEE). Despite not meeting the great demand, they play a fundamental role for Brazilian youth looking for a place in the job market.

37 Senado Federal. Desafios de imigrantes e refugiados para trabalhar no Brasil são apontados em debate. In <https://www12.senado.leg.br/tv/programas/em-discussao/2023/10/desafios-de-imigrantes-e-refugiados-para-trabalhar-no-brasil-sao-apontados-em-debate>

38 **Target 8.9:** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

39 Panrotas. Turismo movimentará US\$ 169,3 bilhões no Brasil em 2024, prevê WTTC. In https://www.panrotas.com.br/mercado/pesquisas-e-estatisticas/2024/05/turismo-movimentara-us-1693-bilhoes-no-brasil-em-2024-preve-wttc_205961.html#:~:text=Assim%2C%20o%20setor%20de%20Viagens,US%24%20165%2C4%20bilh%C3%B5es.

40 **Target 8.10:** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

41 Valor Econômico. 'No Brasil você não precisa mais de caixa eletrônico', diz Campos Neto. In <https://valor.globo.com/financas/noticia/2024/04/19/no-brasil-voce-nao-precisa-mais-de-caixa-eletronico-diz-campos-neto.ghtml>

42 BCB. Presença física dos bancos e adoção de tecnologia financeira. In <https://www.bcb.gov.br/noticiablogbc/9/noticia>

43 Febraban. Brasileiro aumenta em 30% suas transações bancárias em 2022, e 8 em cada 10 operações são digitais. In <https://portal.febraban.org.br/noticia/3950/pt-br/>

44 Fin Siders Brasil. Brasil soma 1,2 bilhão de contas em banco, mas crescimento desacelera. In <https://finsidersbrasil.com.br/estudos-e-relatorios/brasil-soma-12-bilhao-de-contas-em-banco-mas-crescimento-desacelera/>

45 CNDL. 8 milhões de consumidores sofreram golpes financeiros nos últimos 12 meses, aponta CNDL/SPC Brasil. In <https://cndl.org.br/politicaspublicas/8-milhoes-de-consumidores-sofreram-golpes-financeiros-nos-ultimos-12-meses-aponta-cndl-spc-brasil/>

46 BCB. Golpes. Em <https://www.bcb.gov.br/meubc/faqs/s/golpes>

47 **Target 8.a:** Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

48 OMC. Aid for Trade. Em https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/aid4trade_e.htm

49 **Target 8.b:** By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

50 Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego do Brasil. Pesquisa aponta crescimento no emprego para a juventude, mas jovens, mulheres e negros seguem com dificuldades de inserção. In <https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudo/2024/Maio/pesquisa-aponta-crescimento-no-emprego-para-a-juventude-mas-jovens-mulheres-e-negros-seguem-com-dificuldades-de-insercao>

However, there was no specific national strategy for youth employability and training in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics in 2023, areas which offer opportunities for innovation.

At the beginning of 2024, the National Policy for Decent Work and Citizenship for the Homeless Population⁵¹ was instituted. Also, at the same time, the National Youth Inclusion Program (Projovem)⁵², abandoned without a budget by the previous government⁵³, was reestablished. Both will be evaluated in the next edition of the Spotlight Report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Invest in education, science, technology and innovation, with special projects for groups in vulnerable situations, creating opportunities for digital immersion, and supporting the development of professional capacity for work and entrepreneurship;
2. Invest in the development of capacity and education for the active economic population, aligned with sustainable development, to enter the value-added production chain and develop enterprises aimed towards the economic transition which respond to climate urgency, and recurring social emergencies;
3. Develop projects to provide access to lines of credit for enterprises of different sizes aimed at financing the transition to sustainable development;
4. Encourage the reduction of the environmental footprint by reducing deforestation for agro-industrial activities;
5. Increase the number of ATMs across the country, including in rural areas;
6. Intensify investment in youth employment integration programs, especially black and peripheral youth, and invest in the development of the professional, scientific and technological capacity of this population;
7. Recognize and value the care economy, confronting gender

and racial inequalities, and ensuring social rights, such as the recognition of time spent performing care tasks towards retirement;

8. Diversify the country's economic matrix, with greater public investment in education, science and technology, to drive a period of sustainable reindustrialization;
9. Expand training centers for young professionals, and create financing lines of credit for ventures proposed and led by young people, especially black and peripheral;
10. Invest in Portuguese language courses for foreigners, and in the recognition of diplomas from their countries of origin, so these workers can practice their professions in Brazil; and in the qualification of employees who provide assistance to immigrants.

Target classification

Target 8.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.3	II	STAGNANT
Target 8.4	⚡	AT RISK
Target 8.5	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.6	II	STAGNANT
Target 8.7	II	STAGNANT
Target 8.8	⚡	AT RISK
Target 8.9	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.10	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.a	↩	SETBACK
Target 8.b	→	INSUFFICIENT

51 Presidência da República. Lei nº 14.821, de 16 de janeiro de 2024. In http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/lei/L14821.htm

52 Gov.br. Projovem Trabalhador é relançado pelo Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego. In <https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudo/2024/Maio/projovem-trabalhador-e-relancado-pelo-ministerio-do-trabalho-e-emprego>

53 O Globo. Abandonado nos últimos anos, ensino de jovens e adultos terá nova política com promessa de bolsas e formação técnica. In <https://oglobo.globo.com/brasil/educacao/noticia/2023/07/24/abandonado-nos-ultimos-anos-ensino-de-jovens-e-adultos-tera-nova-politica-com-promessa-de-bolsas-e-formacao-tecnica.ghtml>

SDG 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

The Brazilian State's cycle of disinvestment in the industrial park and in the installation of infrastructure (graph 1), limited the sector's growth, and deepened national deindustrialization and regional disparities. In 2023, the country invested a total of BRL 19.12 billion in land, waterway and civil aviation transportation¹. In total, the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) disbursed BRL 54 billion to programs and projects related to SDG 9², in the latter case, this

meant a return to levels close to that of 2015 (the year the 2030 Agenda was signed).

Altogether, contributions authorized by the Annual Budget Law (LOA) for 2023 to the transport sector quadrupled³, in relation to the amount initially allocated by the previous government, in their bill sent to the National Congress. In addition, the issuance of infrastructure⁴ debentures (credit bonds), which are tradeable on the market, was approved.

The resumption of the Growth Acceleration

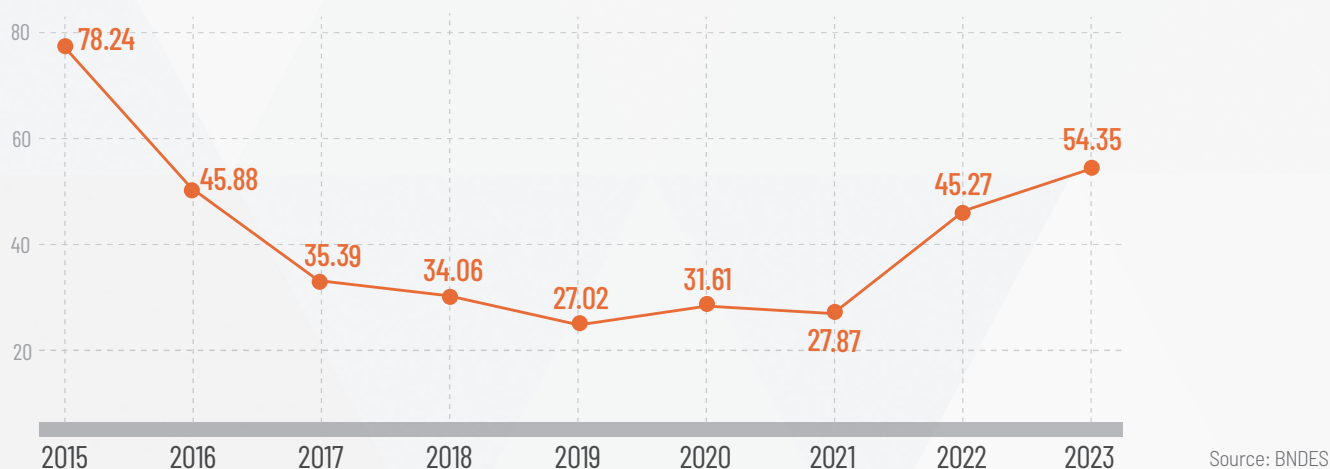
1 Portal da Indústria. A importância da Indústria para o Brasil. In https://static.portaldaindustria.com.br/media/filer_public/26/59/2659cbdd-fa19-4367-9382-ab5d797d9a54/flyer_a_importancia_da_industria_no_brasil_geral_abril2023.pdf

2 BNDES. Painel ODS - nossa contribuição para a Agenda 2030. In https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/transparencia/estatisticas-desempenho/!ut/p/z1/fY49C8lwFEX3_oouGcuLqEXHgl_YgiAoaRZJ06DRNmn7ovjzjaXq5vLuG865X0BBGAYBMB_-Gc4ngRvx0GfhtDWiAgY5j0_ZPF1uJjuarfd0RJNpuKqOi3Q808Sw7cWf_274b7DBGPBvQK6vbcst4Nlap54OWGFKhSdt0GI3L_OiQi-2VoS6ThsRKeM1IJQhc5P9pwUGNIGdaLHNUa-QdWFrdaIobZEaG48fwETKhUi/

3 CNT. Com atuação da CNT, orçamento para investimento em infraestrutura de transporte em 2023 é quadruplicado. In <https://www.cnt.org.br/agencia-cnt/investimento-infraestrutura-transporte-2023-quadruplicado>

4 Federal Senate. Law 14.801, 09/01/2024. In <https://legis.senado.leg.br/norma/38147609>

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 9



Program (New PAC), with a forecast BRL 1.7 trillion in investments⁵, in partnership with the private sector, and divided amongst axes which dialogue with SDGs 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17, raise possibilities for the country to advance the Sustainable Development Agenda, analysis into the results of which, will come in future editions of this Spotlight Report.

Despite SDG 9 having received, throughout the historic series, the largest disbursements from BNDES for the 2030 Agenda, the country is not transparent in regards to the application of these investments. Of twelve indicators for this SDG, Brazil only produced official data on ten, and the most up-to-date information is from 2021. Since 2014, the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communications has not produced official data on the number of researchers, full-time, per million inhabitants, a problem which continued in 2023. The United Nations office in Brazil coordinates eleven key activities related to SDG 9 in the Brazil⁶, and the

Brazilian State has an obligation to be accountable to its society in developing these projects.

Brazil has not provided updated official data for **target 9.1**⁷ since 2019, and demonstrates insufficient progress in 2023, after being setback in 2022. Air and road travel, and cargo transport saw a significant increase, and were on an upward trend when this issue of the Spotlight Report was concluded. However, exorbitant ticket prices still restrict access. In 2023, prices were the highest in the last 14 years, despite seeing a 7.6% reduction in 2022⁸.

Cargo transportation increased by 3.1%, to 41.3 million tons⁹, amongst reduced federal government investment in highways (BRL 13.5 billion, compared to BRL 14.5 billion in 2022)¹⁰. The transport of soybeans, corn and bran destined for the foreign market increased 35.7%, reflecting increased production, new international markets and the resumption of trade relations with China¹¹.

The waterway sector handled 1.3 billion tons of

⁵ Secom. Investimentos em infraestrutura voltam a ser prioridade. In <https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/12/governo-lula-recupera-investimentos-na-infraestrutura-do-brasil>

⁶ United Nations Brazil. ODS 9. In <https://brasil.un.org/pt-br/sdgs/9>

⁷ **Target 9.1:** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

⁸ Poder 360. Preço das tarifas aéreas atinge maior valor em 14 anos, diz Anac. In <https://www.poder360.com.br/economia/preco-das-tarifas-aereas-atinge-maior-valor-em-14-anos-diz-anac/>

⁹ ONTL. Painei Panorama Transportes. Transporte e movimentação. In <https://ontl.infrasa.gov.br/paineis-analiticos/painei-panorama-transportes/transporte-e-movimentacao/>

¹⁰ Revista Abrati 119, março 2024. In <http://www.abrati.org.br/site/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/REVISTA-ABRATI-MAR-ABR-MAI-2024-DIGITAL-interativo.pdf>

¹¹ INFRASA. Ano de 2023 fecha com crescimento no transporte de cargas. In <https://www.infrasa.gov.br/panorama-transportes-ano-de-2023-fecha-com-crescimento-no-transporte-de-cargas/>



CARGO
TRANSPORTATION
INCREASED BY

3.1%



THE RAILWAY
SECTOR EXPAND-
ED

6%



THE WATERWAY
SECTOR
INCREASED BY

6.9%



TRANSPORT OF SOYBEANS,
CORN AND BRAN FOR THE
FOREIGN
MARKET INCREASED

35.7%

freight, 6.9% more than in 2022, while the railway sector expanded 6%, to a total of 530.6 million useful tons. Brazil has not, however, advanced in terms of technological transitions in its modes of transport, especially in passenger transport. Investment is necessary in the electrification of the fleet, and a review of land use to rationalize intra-urban travel.

Target 9.2¹² is setback due to the continued financialization of the economy, limiting the autonomy of economic policy, and weakening the foundation of sustainable social and industrial development. Despite accumulated growth of 2.9% in GDP¹³, the manufacturing sector, constituting roughly 85% of the Brazilian industrial park, registered just 0.2% increase in relation to the previous year¹⁴, and continues to contribute less than its potential, in terms of GDP (11.3%), and federal tax collection (24.1%)¹⁵.

The restrictive monetary policy of the Central Bank (BC) particularly impacts the manufacturing industry and civil construction, and high levels of basic interest exacerbate contraction in investment, as evidenced by a 3.4% drop in the Gross Formation of

Fixed Capital (FBCF)¹⁶ and an 8.5% decline in capital formation in the machinery and equipment segment.

This context not only reveals a continuity of a growth dynamic obstructed by financial factors, but also challenges the thesis there are significant structural changes capable of altering the potential growth of the Brazilian economy. GDP performance, driven mainly by external demands, contrasts with weakened domestic demand, reflecting an economy which remains a modest long-term growth prospect, estimated at between 1.5% and 2.0%.

Despite structural difficulties given a very intense decline in the previous period, there were 127,000 jobs created in industry in 2023¹⁷, an increase of 1.5% compared to 2022, increasing the proportion of industrial participation in total employment to almost 29% (12.8 million of 43 million employed people)¹⁸.

At the turn of 2024, resumption of investment in the automotive industry was also announced, to the order of BRL 125 billion through 2033, an historic record if realized¹⁹, and an additional concern

12 **Target 9.2:** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

13 FGV IBRE. Monitor do PIB-FGV aponta crescimento de 3,0% da atividade econômica em 2023. In <https://portalibre.fgv.br/noticias/monitor-do-pib-fgv-aponta-crescimento-de-30-da-atividade-economica-em-2023>

14 IBGE News Agency. Produção industrial fecha 2023 com crescimento em dez dos 18 locais pesquisados. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39128-producao-industrial-fecha-2023-com-crescimento-em-dez-dos-18-locais-pesquisados>

15 A Voz da Indústria. Indústria de transformação: entenda o que é e o contexto no Brasil. In <https://avozdaindustria.com.br/gestao/industria-de-transformacao-entenda-o-que-e-e-o-contexto-no-brasil>

16 FGV IBRE. Monitor do PIB-FGV aponta crescimento de 3,0% da atividade econômica em 2023. In <https://portalibre.fgv.br/noticias/monitor-do-pib-fgv-aponta-crescimento-de-30-da-atividade-economica-em-2023>

17 Agência Brasil. Brasil criou 148 milhão de empregos formais em 2023, aponta Caged. In <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/economia/noticia/2024-01/brasil-criou-148-milhao-de-empregos-formais-em-2023-aponta-caged>

18 G1/Trabalho e Carreira. Brasil precisa de 77 mil técnicos industriais em 2023; veja áreas com maior demanda. In <https://g1.globo.com/trabalho-e-carreira/noticia/2023/02/05/brasil-precisa-de-77-mil-tecnicos-industriais-em-2023-veja-areas-com-maior-demanda.ghtml>

19 G1 Carros. Da saída da Ford ao recorde de investimentos: o que reacendeu o ânimo das montadoras no Brasil. In: <https://g1.globo.com/carros/>

THE AIRLINE SECTOR GREW

15.3%

COMPARED TO 2022,
MOVING

112 MILLION

PASSENGERS



for SDGs 3 and 13, as it is a highly pollutive industry.

Target 9.3²⁰ is stagnant. Growth in business openings was just 0.7%, after increasing more than 20% in 2021 during the post-pandemic reopening, and falling almost 5% in 2022. Despite advances in the reduction of bureaucracy, notably in reducing the time required to open a business, from an average of one day and 22 hours in 2022, to 21 hours by the beginning of 2024²¹, high interest rates and raising debts are a concern.

In June 2023, more than half of Sao Paulo's industries (52%) were late on their loan payments, and 21% did not have the reserves to pay for them²². This is critical, as micro and small companies represent 22.5% of the sector's GDP, and 52% of formal jobs. This is the niche that most employs those historically excluded from guaranteed basic rights: women, black and peripheral populations, indigenous people, LGBTQIAP+, and people with disabilities.

The latest data from IBGE's SDG Brazil Panel

is from 2021. It can be inferred from the most recent information from the sector itself, that whilst credit facilitation via the National Support Program for Microenterprises and Small Businesses (Pronampe) might make entrepreneurs's lives more difficult due to high interest rates and increased indebtedness, it does help in the achievement of this target.

The growth of individual micro-enterprises (MEI), and individual micro and small companies (MPMI), also indicates the precariousness of labor relations. The production of data on populations in precarious regimes and conditions is urgent, in order to promote public policies for the protection of workers.

Target 9.4²³ is setback for a fourth year. Despite a decrease in deforestation in the Amazon region, Brazil is the sixth largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world, contributing 3% of the global total²⁴, with records in 2019 (2.2 billion tons of carbon dioxide from fossil fuels)²⁵; 2021 (2.5 billion tons); and 2022 (2.3 billion tons)²⁶.

The energy sector saw a 5% reduction, after a record in the previous year.²⁷ The absence of structural changes favoring decarbonization in the sector and of a Fair Energy Transition, persist. As mentioned in SDG 7, the 4th auction of the National Agency for Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP), also known as the "End of the World Auction", sold more than 600 oil wells located in environmental reserves and land in traditional communities. At roughly the same time, Brazil joined the Organization of Petroleum Producing Countries (OPEC), incorporating countries with relevant production as associates,

noticia/2024/04/13/da-saida-da-ford-ao-recorde-de-investimentos-o-que-reacendeu-o-animo-das-montadoras-no-brasil.ghtml

20 **Target 9.3:** Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

21 MEMP. Mapa de Empresas - Boletim do 3º quadrimestre de 2023. In <https://www.gov.br/empresas-e-negocios/pt-br/mapa-de-empresas/boletins/mapa-de-empresas-boletim-3o-quadrimestre-2023.pdf>

22 Poder 360. 52% das empresas da indústria esperam endividamento no 2º semestre. In <https://www.poder360.com.br/economia/52-das-empresas-da-industria-esperam-endividamento-no-2o-semestre/>

23 **Target 9.4:** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.

24 SEEG. Análise das emissões de gases de efeito estufa e suas implicações para as metas climáticas do Brasil. In <https://seeg.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/SEEG11-RELATORIO-ANALITICO.pdf>

25 IEMA. As emissões brasileiras de gases de efeito estufa nos setores de Energia e de Processos Industriais em 2019. In <https://energiaeambiente.org.br/as-emissoes-brasileiras-de-gases-de-efeito-estufa-nos-setores-de-energia-e-de-processos-industriais-em-2019-20201201>

26 SEEG. Análise das emissões de gases de efeito estufa e suas implicações para as metas climáticas do Brasil: 1971-2021. In <https://www.oc.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/SEEG-10-anos-v4.pdf>

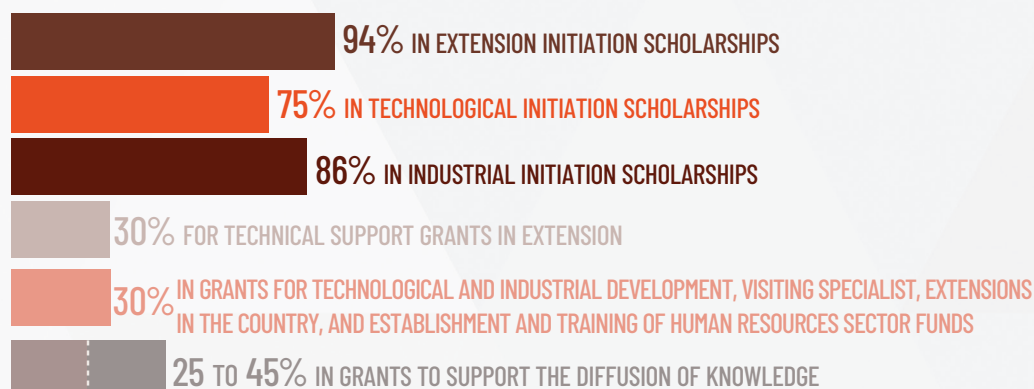
27 Idem.

UNFREEZING THE BUDGET FOR R&D AND 2030 AGENDA

INCREASES



BENEFITTING
178,000
RESEARCHERS LINKED
TO CAPES AND
78,000
ASSOCIATED WITH CNPQ



Source: CNPq, Capes and ODS Brazil/IPEA Panel

with a strategy to exchange paths for an energy transition with member countries.

Investment in research and development

increased from 0.08% of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2022, to 0.27%²⁸ in 2023. However **target 9.5²⁹** is classified as insufficient progress, the achievement of this target requires investment of 2% of GDP. All types of research grants were updated, after ten years with frozen salary values. Technological Development and Innovative Extension Scholarships were readjusted, benefiting 6,500 grant holders, with an investment of BRL202 million³⁰.

Budget allocations for the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), for the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), and for the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNDCT)³¹, benefited 178,000 scholarship holders from the Improvement Coordination Foundation of Higher Education

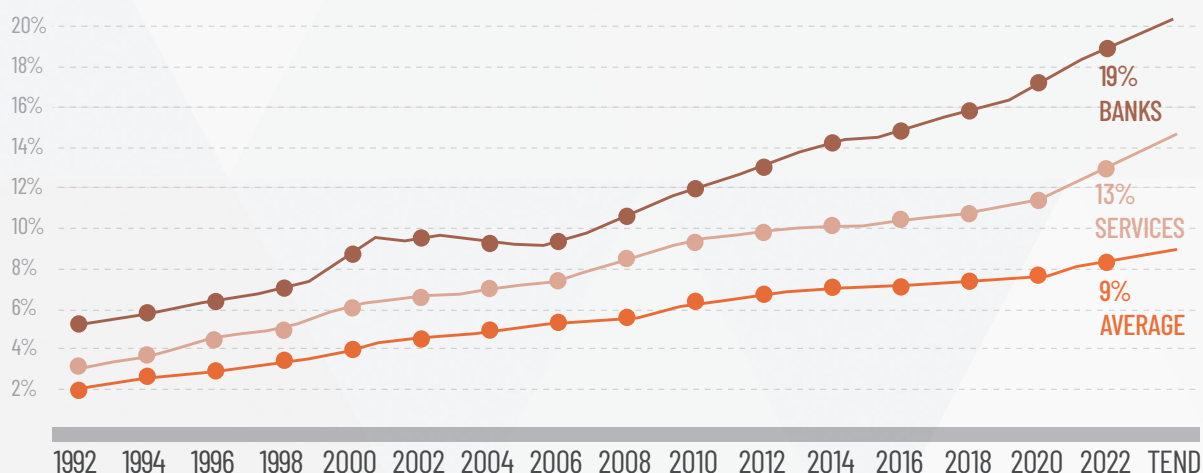
28 Considering the sum of the budgets of MCTI (BRL16.31 billion), FNCT (BRL9.96 billion) and Capes (BRL5.4 billion) divided by the GDP, of BRL10.9 trillion.

29 **Target 9.5:** Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.

30 Gov.Br. CNPq e MCTI anunciam reajuste das bolsas de fomento tecnológico e extensão inovadora. In <https://www.gov.br/cnpq/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/cnpq-em-acao/cnpq-e-mcti-anunciam-reajuste-das-bolsas-de-fomento-tecnologico-e-extensao-inovadora>

31 Gov.Br. MCTI executa 100% do orçamento do Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico em 2023. In <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2023/12/mcti-executa-100-do-orcamento-do-fundo-nacional-de-desenvolvimento-cientifico-e-tecnologico-em-2023>

GRAPH 3 BUSINESS EXPENSES AND INVESTMENTS IN IT IN BRAZIL, IN RELATION TO REVENUE (2022 - %)



Source: FGV. Pesquisa do Uso da TI - Tecnologia de Informação nas Empresas.

Personnel (Capes)³², and 78,000 from CNPq³³. Furthermore, a law was sanctioned in 2023 allocating BRL 4.18 billion from the FNDCT to the MCTI³⁴.

Brazil has 1,260 researchers per million inhabitants, less than half of the target of 3,000/million inhabitants in the 2030 Agenda. Increased investment in 2023 is positive compared to the period between 2016 and 2022, but still amongst the lowest budgets since 2014. The geographic distribution of these investments is also a concern, mostly concentrated in the Center-South, and contributing to regional inequality in income, scientific training and human capital. Data available on the Transparency Portal when this issue of the Spotlight Report closed was incomplete³⁵.

Target 9.a³⁶ does not have official data for a fifth consecutive year. In December 2022, the World Bank

released a US\$400 million³⁷ carbon credit, which was only approved by Senate³⁸ in December 2023, who authorized the loan to be contracted to Banco do Brasil on a 20-year term. This will be analyzed in the next edition of the Spotlight Report.

There is also no official data for **target 9.b**³⁹, but it has clearly made insufficient progress. A survey on the use of information technology (IT) in Brazil demonstrates national companies, especially large ones, continue to increase their investment in technology, but remain far behind the level of large companies in developed nations⁴⁰ (graph 3). On average, between 0.1% and 20% of net revenue is invested, with the modal class between 1% and 12%. The banking sector invests the most in IT, followed by services, both leveraging the national average of 9%.

32 Gov.Br. Execução orçamentária da CAPES é a maior dos últimos 7 anos. In <https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/execucao-orcamentaria-da-capes-e-a-maior-dos-ultimos-7-anos>

33 Gov.Br. CAPES e CNPq aumentam bolsas de pós-graduação em 40%. In <https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/capes-e-cnpq-aumentam-bolsas-de-pos-graduacao-em-40>

34 MCTI. Presidente Lula sanciona lei que recupera BRL 4,18 bilhões do FNDCT. In <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2023/05/presidente-lula-sanciona-lei-que-recupera-r-4-18-bilhoes-do-fndct>

35 Portal da Transparência. Ciência e Tecnologia. In <https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/funcoes/19-ciencia-e-tecnologia?ano=2023>

36 **Target 9.a:** Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

37 World Bank. Banco Mundial e Banco do Brasil desenvolvem solução inovadora de financiamento climático. In <https://www.worldbank.org/pt/news/press-release/2022/12/22/banco-mundial-banco-do-brasil-desenvolvem-solucao-financiamento-climatico>

38 Federal Senate. Resolution No 50, 26/12/2023. In <https://legis.senado.leg.br/norma/38031601>

39 **Target 9.b:** Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.

40 FGV-EAESP. Pesquisa do Uso da TI - Tecnologia de Informação nas Empresas. In https://eaesp.fgv.br/sites/eaesp.fgv.br/files/u68/pesti-fgvicia-2023_0.pdf

Target 9.c⁴¹ has made satisfactory progress, although the most recent official data is from 2022. 84% of Brazilian households had internet access in 2023, increasing by 4% in comparison to the previous year. Disparities in access to technology and connectivity reveal persistent coverage gaps in the mobile network, with 25% of people interviewed stating high cost is the main barrier to access⁴². This increases even more when taking into account the cost of acquiring a smartphone, which 84.9% of children between 10 and 13 years of age have, 94.1% of those between 14 and 19, and 96.1% of those between 20 and 29⁴³. The intensive use of gadgets, and exposure to screens at an increasingly early age, raises concerns in regards to the impact on children's mental and physical health, addressed in SDG 4.

In 2023, the federal government launched the National Strategy for Connected Schools (ENEC)⁴⁴, with an investment of BRL 8.8 billion announced to universalize connectivity in public elementary education schools by 2026, and equip more than 138,000 institutions. However, development of this policy lacks social control mechanisms, and has low participation from civil society, especially in the field of education.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase real investment in science and technology, ensuring equitable distribution across the national territory; recover degraded infrastructure, promote professional training and reactivate abandoned strategic sectors; expand the national productive capacity and review privatization and concession biases;
2. Reduce bureaucracy and improve access to credit by reducing real interest rates, reviewing required guarantees, and offering technical training to improve business management;
3. Promote the use of renewable resources and the widespread adoption of low environmental impact technologies and

industrial practices, including public policies that encourage companies to adopt eco-efficient practices;

4. Strengthen public policies to support research and development to meet the specific needs of each region, promote social technologies, and make public-private partnerships transparent, effective, and aimed towards innovation;
5. Invest in the expansion of telecommunications infrastructure, ensuring availability of mobile and fiber optic networks in remote areas, as well as identifying and eliminating barriers which hinder the expansion of internet services;
6. Implement digital inclusion policies reaching vulnerable populations;
7. Monitor new investment in infrastructure, with emphasis on the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC), and the social impact of parliamentary amendments on the planning of and reasoning for investments in infrastructure;
8. Increase investment in innovation, safety and sustainable practices for road and rail freight transport;
9. Adopt a goal to reduce deforestation in the Amazon and other biomes in accordance with the guidelines from the Climate Observatory, comply with Brazil's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and raise Brazil's climate ambition, amongst the global effort to stabilize global warming at 1.5°C;
10. Encourage social participation in the development and implementation of connectivity and technology policies, promoting transparency and avoiding the privatization of education.

Target classification

Target 9.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.2	↙	SETBACK
Target 9.3		STAGNANT
Target 9.4		STAGNANT
Target 9.5	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.a	—	NO DATA
Target 9.b	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.c	↗	SATISFACTORY

41 **Target 9.c:** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

42 Cetic.br. TIC Domicílios 2023. In <https://cetic.br/pt/tics/domicilios/2023/domicilios/A10A/>

43 IBGE News Agency. 161,6 milhões de pessoas com 10 anos ou mais de idade utilizaram a Internet no país, em 2022. In <https://tinyurl.com/b9n5fxu5>

44 Gov.br. Escolas Conectadas. Em <https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/escolas-conectadas>



SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Socioeconomic inequalities in Brazil are structural, and the data studied in recent years by the Spotlight Report highlights the challenges in reversing this situation.

The creation of the National Human Rights Observatory¹ is a part of the efforts to provide data on the living conditions of populations in vulnerable situations, and also to guide the development of policies to combat inequality, based upon the information collected. Projects such as the New PAC², and tax reform initiatives will be evaluated in the next Spotlight Report, especially given historic regional disparities which continue to challenge sustainable development.

In 2023, the total of monthly household income

per capita reached BRL 398.3 billion, the highest value in the historic series of the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), which began in 2012, and was driven by a reduction in unemployment and increases in the beneficiaries of social programs³. The country also rose two positions in the international economic *rankings* in 2023, returning to ninth place.

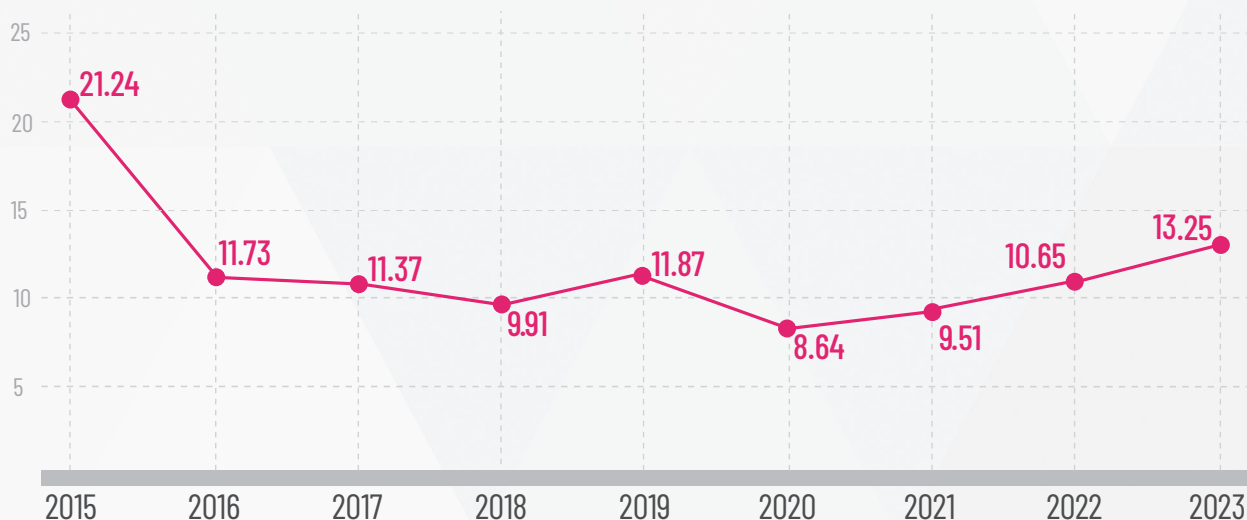
Disbursements (the financing phase where money is actually released) from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) hardly grew in 2023, after having increased during the election campaign of the previous government (graph 1). Correcting this is urgent to enable the achievement of SDG 10.

1 MDHC. ObservaDH. In <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/6a0303b2817f482ab550dd024019f6f5/>

2 Gov.br. Novo PAC. Em <https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/novopac>

3 Agência IBGE. Em 2023, massa de rendimentos e rendimento domiciliar per capita atingem recorde. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39809-em-2023-massa-de-rendimentos-e-rendimento-domiciliar-per-capita-atingem-recorde>

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA IN RELATION TO SDG 10



Source: BNDES

Target 10.1⁴ still has insufficient progress. There was a general increase in per capita income, but disparity continued to increase. The richest 1% accumulated 39.2 times as much income as the poorest 40%⁵, indicating that efforts to reduce economic inequality are insufficient or inadequate.

Regional inequalities also remained, and a more accurate national assessment of this reality can be found in the family budget survey (POF), however this has not been updated since 2018. In 2023, monthly *per capita* household income increased 16.5% compared to 2022. The Federal District exceeded BRL 3,300.00/month, while Maranhao had

the lowest average income, of less than BRL 950.00/month⁶. These disparities persist throughout the historic series of the Spotlight Report, and there is an oscillating movement in income. In 2022, in a set of measures intended to influence the elections, the then federal government released BRL 41.5 billion in various forms of aid⁷ (table 1).

Target 10.2⁸ demonstrated insufficient progress for a second year. Although 19.7 million families exited extreme poverty in 2023⁹, and poverty fell, from 36.7% in 2021¹⁰, to 31.6% in 2022, Brazil dropped two positions in the human development index¹¹. The consequences of setbacks in the previous period

4 **Target 10.1:** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

5 Agência IBGE. Em 2023, massa de rendimentos e rendimento domiciliar per capita atingem recorde. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39809-em-2023-massa-de-rendimentos-e-rendimento-domiciliar-per-capita-atingem-recorde>

6 Agência IBGE. IBGE divulga rendimento domiciliar per capita 2023 para Brasil e unidades da federação. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-sala-de-imprensa/2013-agencia-de-noticias/releases/39262-ibge-divulga-rendimento-domiciliar-per-capita-2023-para-brasil-e-unidades-da-federacao>

7 Agência Brasil. Bolsonaro reconhece caráter eleitoreiro da PEC das Bondades, em vídeo. In <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/justica/noticia/2024-02/bolsonaro-reconheceu-carater-eleitoreiro-da-pec-das-bondades>

8 **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

9 MDS. Em seminário na Fundação Getúlio Vargas sobre o Bolsa Família, ministro destaca número de 197 milhões de famílias que estão fora da linha da pobreza. In <https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudos/desenvolvimento-social/noticias-desenvolvimento-social/em-seminario-na-fundacao-getulio-vargas-sobre-o-bolsa-familia-ministro-destaca-numero-de-19-7-milhoes-de-familias-que-estao-fora-da-linha-da-pobreza>

10 Agência IBGE. Pobreza cai para 31,6% da população em 2022, após alcançar 36,7% em 2021. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/38545-pobreza-cai-para-31-6-da-populacao-em-2022-apos-alcancar-36-7-em-2021>

11 PNUD. Relatório de Desenvolvimento Humano 2023-2024. In <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24>

are still felt, between 2019 and 2021 approximately 30% of the Brazilian population lived on less than BRL 500.00 per month¹².

Black women continue to be the most affected by inequality, with a higher informality rate of 45.4%, compared to 30.7% for white men, and an average income equivalent to 63.3% of their earnings¹³. In relation to the approximately 18.6 million people with disabilities (8.9% of the population), the average income is 44.6% lower, and employment rates are less than half that of those without disabilities¹⁴.

Brazilian children continue to be the most affected by inequality; in the population up to 14 years of age, 49.1% were poor, and 10% lived in extreme poverty in 2021 (the most current data), whilst amongst those over 60 years of age, poverty reached 14.8%, and extreme poverty 2.3%¹⁵.

The growing disarticulation of channels to report and confront human rights violations¹⁶, and a data blackout successively demonstrated in the Spotlight Reports between 2017 and 2022, worked to enable structural violence, such as racism, sexism, violence against children and adolescents, LGBTQIAPN+phobia, ableism, ageism and regional discrimination. Thus, **target 10.3**¹⁷ remains setback.

Greater knowledge in regards to violent practices and reporting channels made it possible to unlock repressed demand. In 2023, records on Dial 100

exceeded 430,000 complaints, compared to 295,000 the previous year¹⁸. A pattern of multiple violent practices continued, with an average of more than three violations per record (graph 2).

Much of the information available in PNAD Continua does not include gender, race, ethnicity or territory. This reinforces the invisibility of these populations, and the inequality of access to public policies. A study by the National Campaign for the Right to Education (whose data appears in SDG 4) demonstrates the seriousness of the situation, and offers subsidies for the production of analysis based on disaggregated data in different areas of social life¹⁹. The 2022 Census²⁰ confirms the invisibility of younger populations, such as children and adolescents, in access to basic sanitation, where 3.4% of the population between the ages of 0 and 4 live in places without access to running water, and 0.9% do not have bathrooms, toilets or waste holes in their homes.

Target 10.4²¹ made satisfactory progress, after four years setback. This was due to an 11.7% increase in the share of salaries in the gross domestic product (GDP), the highest since the Plano Real in 1994, and a substantial impact from the new Bolsa Família. This program reached 19% of Brazilian households, and led to a 42.4% increase in per capita income for the group of households receiving the benefit, compared to a variation of 8.6% amongst those who did

12 FGV Social. Mapa da Nova Pobreza. Em <https://cps.fgv.br/pesquisas/mapa-da-nova-pobreza>

13 Agência IBGE. Mulheres pretas ou pardas gastam mais tempo em tarefas domésticas, participam menos do mercado de trabalho e são mais afetadas pela pobreza. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39358-mulheres-pretas-ou-pardas-gastam-mais-tempo-em-tarefas-domesticas-participam-menos-do-mercado-de-trabalho-e-sao-mais-afetadas-pela-pobreza>

14 Agência IBGE. Pessoas com deficiência têm menor acesso à educação, ao trabalho e à renda. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/37317-pessoas-com-deficiencia-tem-menor-acesso-a-educacao-ao-trabalho-e-a-renda>

15 Agência IBGE. Pobreza cai para 31,6% da população em 2022, após alcançar 36,7% em 2021. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/38545-pobreza-cai-para-31-6-da-populacao-em-2022-apos-alcancar-36-7-em-2021#:~:text=A%20pobreza%20%C3%A9%20maior%20nos,2%C3%25%20extremamente%20pobres.>

16 Inesc. "Depois do Desmonte": relatório traz balanço dos gastos da União entre 2019-2022. In <https://inesc.org.br/depois-do-desmonte-relatorio-traz-balanco-dos-gastos-da-uniao-entre-2019-2022/>

17 **Target 10.3:** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

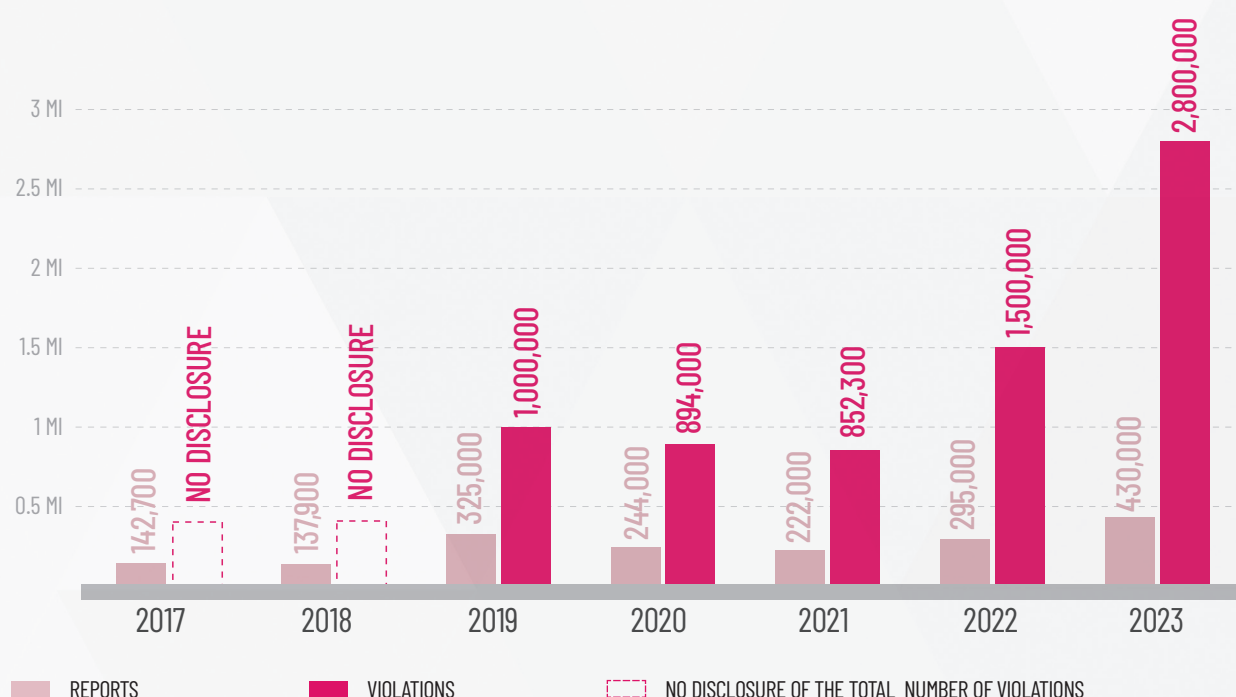
18 Agência Gov. Disque 100: Aprimoramento do sistema garante que mais cidadão denunciem de violações de direitos humanos. In <https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202401/melhorias-no-disque-100-resultam-em-aumento-de-mais-de-45-no-numero-de-denuncias-de-violacoes-de-direitos-humanos-em-2023-se-comparado-com-2022>

19 National Campaign for the Right to Education. Agenda Infâncias e Adolescências Invisibilizadas. In <https://campanha.org.br/invisibilizadas/>

20 Agência IBGE. Censo 2022: rede de esgoto alcança 62,5% da população, mas desigualdades regionais e por cor e raça persistem. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39237-censo-2022-rede-de-esgoto-alcanca-62-5-da-populacao-mas-desigualdades-regionais-e-por-cor-e-raca-persistem.>

21 **Target 10.4:** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

GRAPH 2 COMPLAINTS AND RECORDS OF VIOLATIONS ON DIAL 100 (TOTAL)*



*In a single report it is possible to identify/record several violent actions.

Source: MDHC

not receive the installment, in the period between 2019 and 2023²². Establishing a benefit floor of BRL 600.00, an additional BRL 150.00 per child up to the age of six, BRL 50.00 per dependent from age of seven to 18, and for pregnant women, increased the incomes of the poorest 50%.

Recent tax changes for the taxation of large fortunes²³, and increases in the income tax exemption range for individuals²⁴, while effective measures to reduce inequality while maintaining the State's solvency, also contribute to the achievement of the target, and remain essential in ensuring income redistribution in the country, as indicated in recommendations

throughout the historic series of this Spotlight Report²⁵. The limitations of the new fiscal framework will also require reassessment²⁶, and the analysis of that will continue into future editions.

Target 10.5²⁷ is stagnant, after four years setback. We continue without updated data, despite improved financial regulation and monitoring, which is evidenced in the growth of capitalization and risk management indicators.

After four consecutive years setback, **target 10.6**²⁸ demonstrated satisfactory progress in 2023, with the recovery of international respectability and the resumption of influence in global forums. The

22 Agência IBGE. Em 2023, massa de rendimentos e rendimento domiciliar per capita atingem recorde. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39809-em-2023-massa-de-rendimentos-e-rendimento-domiciliar-per-capita-atingem-recorde>

23 Presidency of the Republic. Law 14.754, 12 december 2023. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/L14754.htm

24 Presidency of the Republic. Law 14.848, 1st may 2024. In http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/lei/L14848.htm

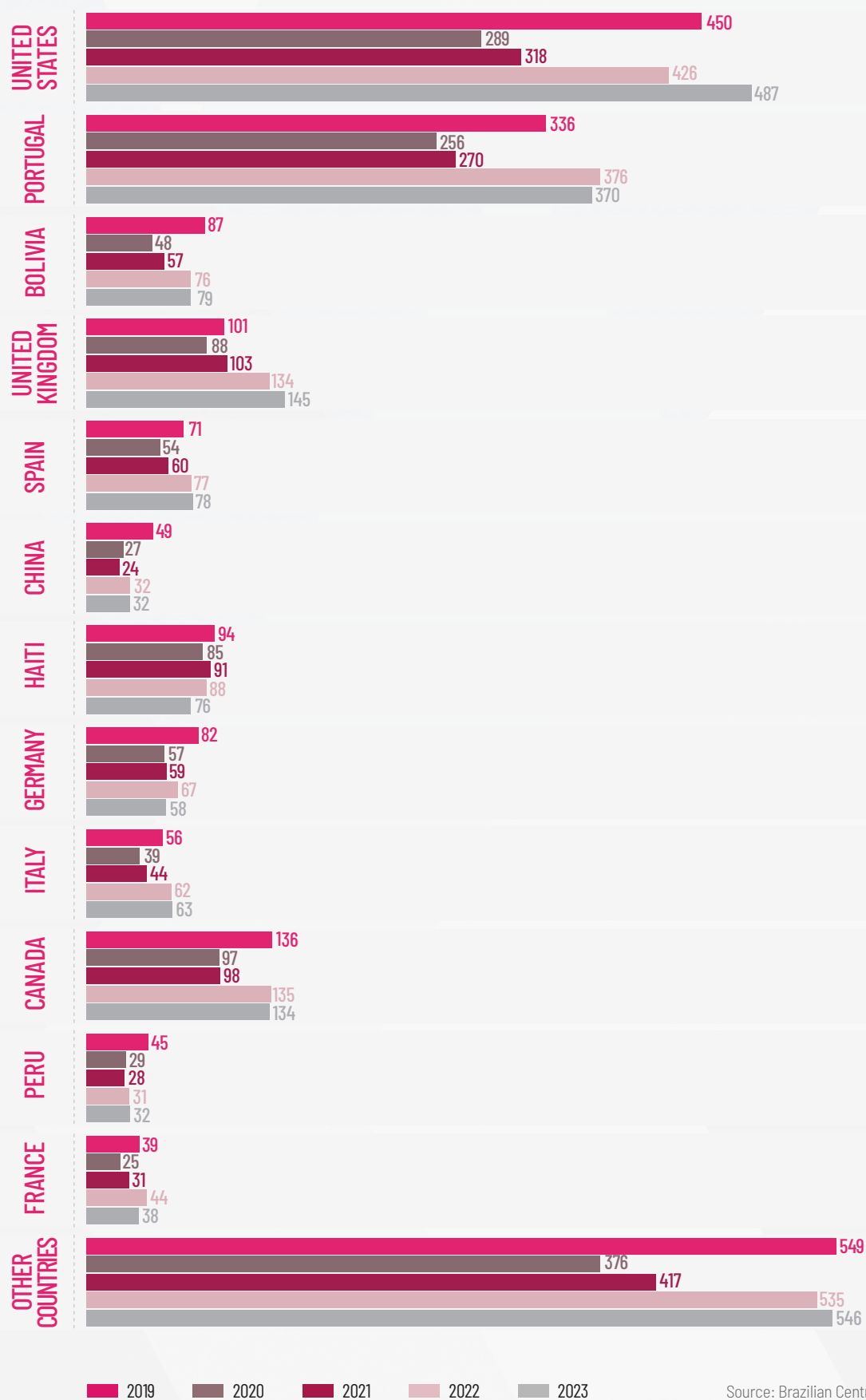
25 IPEA. Estudos revelam impacto da redistribuição de renda no Brasil. In <https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/categorias/45-todas-as-noticias/noticias/13909-estudos-revelam-impacto-da-redistribuiçao-de-renda-no-brasil>

26 IPEA. Especialistas destacam a importância do investimento público adiante das diretrizes do Novo Arcabouço Fiscal. In <https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/categorias/45-todas-as-noticias/noticias/14168-especialistas-destacam-a-importancia-do-investimento-publico-adiante-das-diretrizes-do-novo-arcabouco-fiscal>

27 **Target 10.5:** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

28 **Target 10.6:** Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.

GRAPH 3 MAIN DESTINATIONS FOR PERSONAL TRANSFERS IN BRAZIL



Source: Brazilian Central Bank / O Estado de S. Paulo.

reconstruction of a foreign policy reinforcing bilateral and multilateral relations²⁹, the presidency of the G20, and leadership in the BRICS and the Union of South American Nations (Unasur), along with the Amazon Summit initiative and the announcement of the COP headquarters 30 being in Belem, contrasts significantly with the record of the previous administration. The most positive result of the improvement in 2023 is the Amazon Fund, which received a record BRL 726 million in contributions from other countries, and is expecting to increase to almost BRL 4 billion next year³⁰.

Target 10.7³¹ remained setback in 2023, the fifth consecutive year. IBGE's SDG Brazil Panel continues to lack data on this topic, and despite robust legislation in regards to the situation of migrant populations in the country, the implementation of these policies remains a challenge. There is a lack of information on access to rights³² and employment, on disappearances and deaths in the migration process, on the proportion of refugees by country of origin, on how many migrant children and adolescents arrive in Brazil, or remain here unaccompanied or separated, how many are the victims of human trafficking, nor how many are exposed to child labor, early marriage and/or sexual exploitation.

Target 10.a³³ is stagnant. Less developed countries and nations in situations of economic and environmental vulnerability do not receive preferential tariff treatment, nor is there legislative debate about such policies. As better explained in SDG 17, national economic flows also remain concentrated amongst rich countries (graph 3).

Target 10.b³⁴ remains without data. Even data from the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), and information from the National Supply Company (CONAB), regarding food donations, was last updated in 2021. The Project Monitoring Management Information System (SIGAP) has not been updated since 2017. It demonstrates a disrespect for the right to information, and a lack of responsibility towards countries in need of assistance.

After two years of insufficient progress, **target 10.c**³⁵ is at risk. The simplification and cost reduction of international transactions is still restricted to controlled operations. Banco do Brasil does not charge fees for sending US dollars and gold, contrary to market practice. Brazil, amongst the G20 members, has one of the highest external remittance rates³⁶, despite being the second most expensive country in the Group for this type of activity (roughly 7.61% compared to a global average of 7.2%).

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Implement progressive taxation and increase resources for social programs to directly benefit the poorest 40%, promoting a progressive tax system, increasing income redistribution and ensuring regular and robust readjustment, to move the income of the poorest 50% above the national average, and raise the standard of living for this group;
2. Provide greater access to quality education and training programs to increase employment and income opportunities for the poorest people, by investing appropriately in education and research;

29 Secom. 2023 foi ano orientado à reconstrução da política externa brasileira. In <https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/01/2023-foi-ano-orientado-a-reconstrucao-da-politica-externa-brasileira>

30 (o)eco. Após quatro anos sem captação, Fundo Amazônia tem recorde de doações em 2023. In <https://oeco.org.br/noticias/apos-quatro-anos-sem-captacao-fundo-amazonia-tem-recorde-de-doacoes-em-2023/>

31 **Target 10.7:** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

32 Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação. Agenda Infâncias e Adolescências Invisibilizadas. In <https://campanha.org.br/acervo/estudo-infancias-invisibilizadas-migrantes/>

33 **Target 10.a:** Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements.

34 **Target 10.b:** Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.

35 **Target 10.c:** By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

36 Banco Mundial. Remittance Prices Worldwide. In https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/rpw_main_report_and_annex_q323_1101.pdf

3. Develop basic infrastructure and public services in areas with low per capita income to stimulate local economic development, as foreseen in the New Growth Acceleration Program;
4. Implement and reinforce policies promoting equal pay by gender and race, and for people with disabilities; ensure equal hiring opportunities and greater diversity in corporate environments; encourage policies promoting real growth, particularly in low-wage sectors, to ensure their share of wages in the GDP continues to increase;
5. Ensure the collection of data disaggregated by gender, sexual orientation, age, race, ethnicity and disability, and carry out specific research in regards to the most vulnerable populations in the country;
6. Intensify educational campaigns and human rights training for educators, legislators and the general public;
7. Continue to develop and implement tax policies that increase the progressiveness of the tax system, to ensure the richest contribute fairly, and increase income redistribution;
8. Continue to develop and implement robust regulation of financial markets and institutions, to increase transparency and accountability; intensify monitoring and inspection to prevent practices that violate rights, and to ensure adherence to regulatory standards;
9. Encourage and support the creation of federal laws establishing differentiated and preferential tax regimes for less developed countries, aiming for equity in tariff management, and supporting the sustainable development of these nations; encourage bilateral and multilateral agreements reinforcing the position and interests of developing countries in global negotiations, to promote training and financing, especially in the development of projects aimed at promoting climate policies and reducing social inequity;
10. Create regular, safe and accessible migration channels, with a special focus on children and adolescents who initiate their own migration projects (such as exchanges); develop effective policies to ensure all migrant children have access to education, adapted to their cultural and linguistic needs; establish strict measures against human trafficking, child labor, early marriage and unions, and sexual exploitation, ensuring legal protection and effective support for victims.

Target classification

Target 10.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 10.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 10.3	↩	SETBACK
Target 10.4	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 10.5		STAGNANT
Target 10.6	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 10.7	↩	SETBACK
Target 10.a		STAGNANT
Target 10.b	—	NO DATA
Target 10.c	⚡	AT RISK



SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

In the previous Spotlight Report, 10 of the 11 goals of this SDG were setback, whilst the remaining one had no data available. In 2023, six of these goals demonstrated some progress: the Ministry of Cities was reestablished; the national Housing and Peripheral¹ secretariats were restructured; Urban planning agendas gained a new territorial dimension through the National Secretariat for Urban and Metropolitan Development²; the National Council of Cities was resumed; and processes of the National Conference of Cities were structured.

Despite a need for increased budgets, it was possible to see advances in housing programs,

participatory processes, and investments for lower-income families, increasing service capacity, and correcting mistakes made in previous versions of the Minha Casa, Minha Vida Program.

In 2023, state investment rose, surpassing 2015 levels for the first time. However, only the support amounts for each State were reported in the new tool to measure funds released for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) (graph 1).

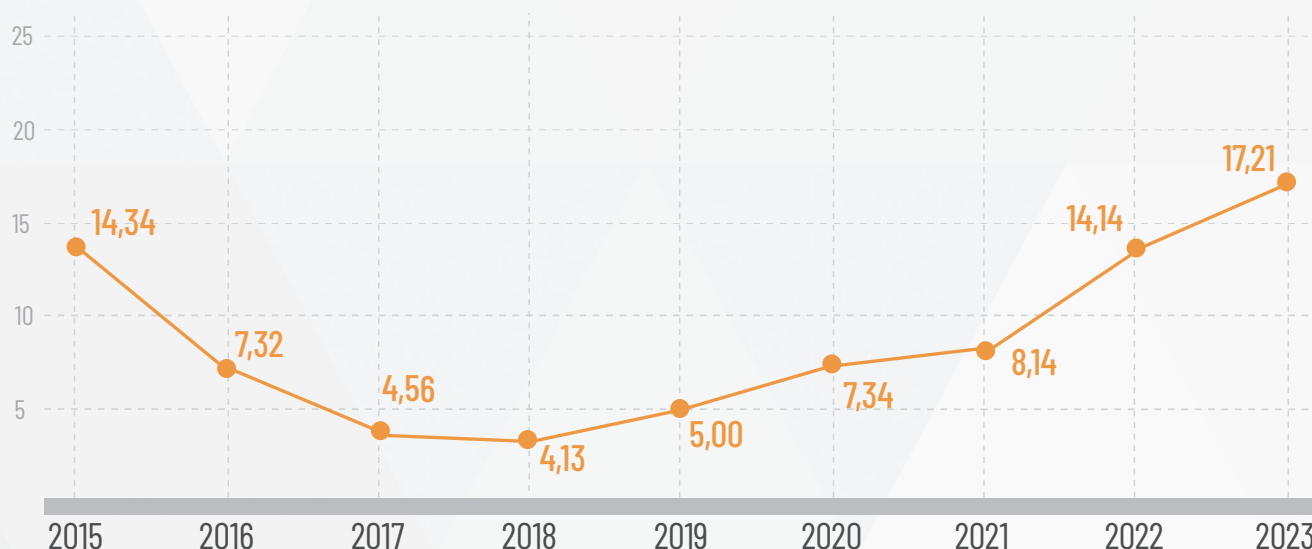
After four years setback, **target 11.1**³ demonstrated insufficient progress. The financial execution of the “Moradia Digna” (Dignified Housing)

1 Gov.br. Secretaria Nacional de Periferias. In <https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/institucional/competencias-das-secretarias/secretaria-nacional-de-periferias>

2 Gov.br. Ministério das Cidades institui Grupo para adaptar cidades às Mudanças Climáticas. In <https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-1/ministerio-das-cidades-institui-grupo-para-adaptar-cidades-as-mudancas-climaticas>

3 **Target 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 11 (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: BNDES

Program, rose from just under BRL 1 million in 2022, to almost BRL 10 billion in 2023, with execution of 96% of the authorized resources, benefiting users of the Continuous Payment Benefit (BPC) and the Bolsa Família Program⁴. The expansion of housing programs has also had an impact on social, racial and gender inequality. A further BRL 795 million was invested in the Social Development Fund (FDS), focused on popular housing; and BRL 145 million to the expansion of financing for Social Housing in cities with under and over 50 thousand inhabitants (a tier absent for housing financing under the previous government)⁵.

Even with greater investment in housing, 1,887 land conflicts were mapped, and 1,422,676 people were threatened with eviction, of which 265,960 were evicted⁶. In March 2023, a list of 417 urgent cases was referred to the Federal Government, which involved

at least 308,200 people and their relationships with federal public administration bodies, or whose legal situation involves matters within the mandate of the Union⁷. An inter-ministerial structure was also requested to mediate conflicts over land rights, as was a response to urban conflicts, affecting 88% of the Brazilian population. The Federal Government had not yet commented on this when this edition of the Spotlight Report was concluded.

The housing deficit in Brazil is 6.21 million homes, and 26.5 million homes are structurally inadequate (41.2% of total housing in the country); a further 3.18 million (4.9%) have land inadequacies (graph 2). It is estimated 12,415,831 people lived in precarious settlements in 14.1% of municipalities studied. In 2024, a decree⁸ was issued for the transfer of unused Union properties to housing projects, the result of which will be analyzed in the next Spotlight Report.

4 Inesc. Balanço do Orçamento da União 2023: Brasil em reconstrução? In <https://inesc.org.br/orcamentodauniao2023/>

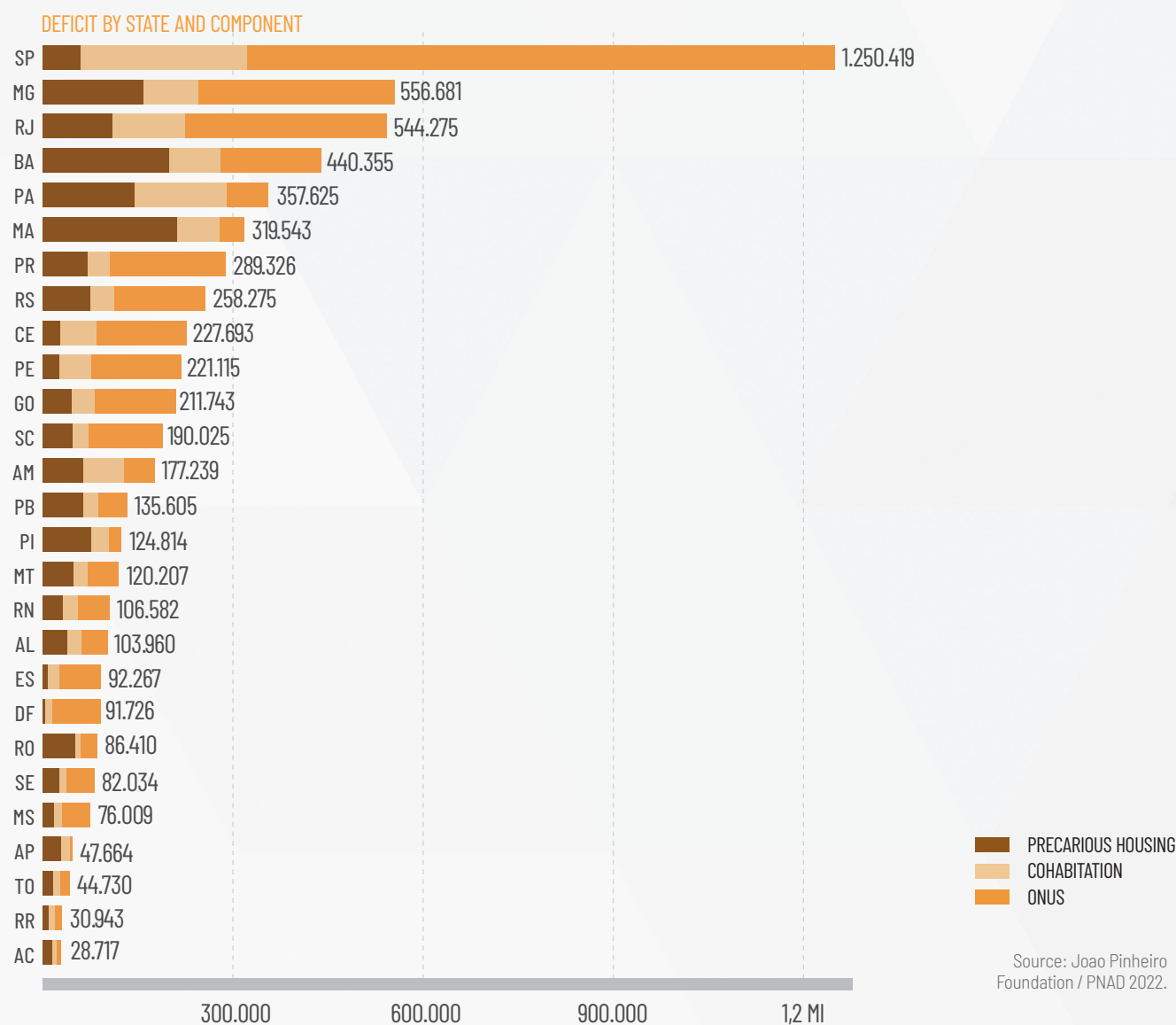
5 Idem

6 Campanha Despejo Zero. Mapeamento Nacional de Conflitos pela Terra e Moradia. In <https://mapa.despejozero.org.br/?modo=mapa&recorteTerritorial=mr>

7 Brasil 247. Fórum Nacional de Reforma Urbana retoma diálogo com governo. In <https://www.brasil247.com/brasil/forum-nacional-de-reforma-urbana-retoma-dialogo-com-governo?amp>

8 Presidency of the Republic. Decree number 11.929, 26 February 2024. In http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/decreto/D11929.htm

GRAPH 2 ABSOLUTE HOUSING DEFICIT IN BRAZIL (2022)



Targets 11.2⁹ and **11.3¹⁰** demonstrated insufficient progress in 2023, after three years setback. Little progress has been made on the proposal in the Federal Congress, and the Federal Executive did not prioritize this agenda either¹¹. The infrastructure budget was increased by 25%, from BRL 492.80 million in 2022, to BRL 613.64

million in 2023¹², but the primary expense was for the maintenance of the Porto Alegre Urban Train Company (BRL 325.69 million), of which the Union is the largest shareholder. Another BRL 288.56 million was allocated to improving public road transport (road infrastructure, whether for equipment or vehicles)¹³.

9 **Target 11.2** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

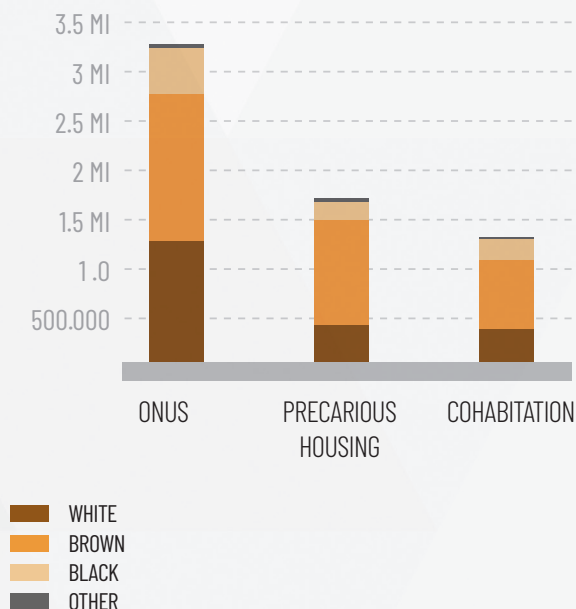
10 **Target 11.3:** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

11 Agencia Camara de Noticias. Proposta de Emenda à Constituição (PEC) 25, de 16 de maio de 2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/6n9nzp8c>

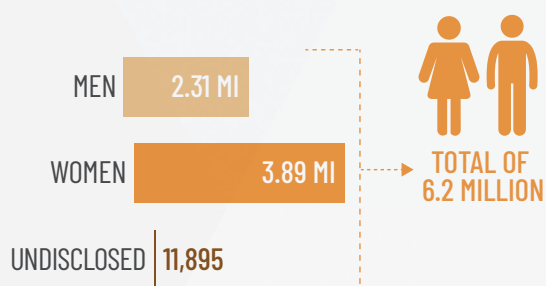
12 Inesc. Balanço do Orçamento da União 2023: Brasil em reconstrução? In <https://inesc.org.br/orcamentodauniao2023/>

13 Idem

HOUSING DEFICIT BY COMPONENT AND RACE



HOUSING DEFICIT BY SEX



The 2024 municipal elections will be the first to feature free public transportation nationwide, a victory for civil society, and the institutions which are part of the GTSC A2030, who worked with the Federal Supreme Court on the “Free Pass to the Elections” campaign, which began during the second round of the 2022 elections¹⁴.

In 2023, the resumption of work by the National Cities Council (CNC), whose function is to structure



Source: Joao Pinheiro Foundation / PNAD 2022.

the National Urban Development Policy, and organize the 6th National Conference of Cities¹⁵ (target 11.3), was also begun. The “Caravana das Periferias”¹⁶ project analyzed the needs and characteristics of the territories, while the Periferia Viva Award¹⁷ was created, awarding 54 experiences across the country, as well as the Mapa das Periferias¹⁸, an interactive platform to analyze data on urban communities and favelas, with the aim of supporting public policies.

14 NTU. Tarifa zero aumenta número de passageiros e necessidade de mais ônibus para viagens, diz estudo da NTU. In <https://www.ntu.org.br/novo/NoticiaCompleta.aspx?idArea=10&idNoticia=1751>

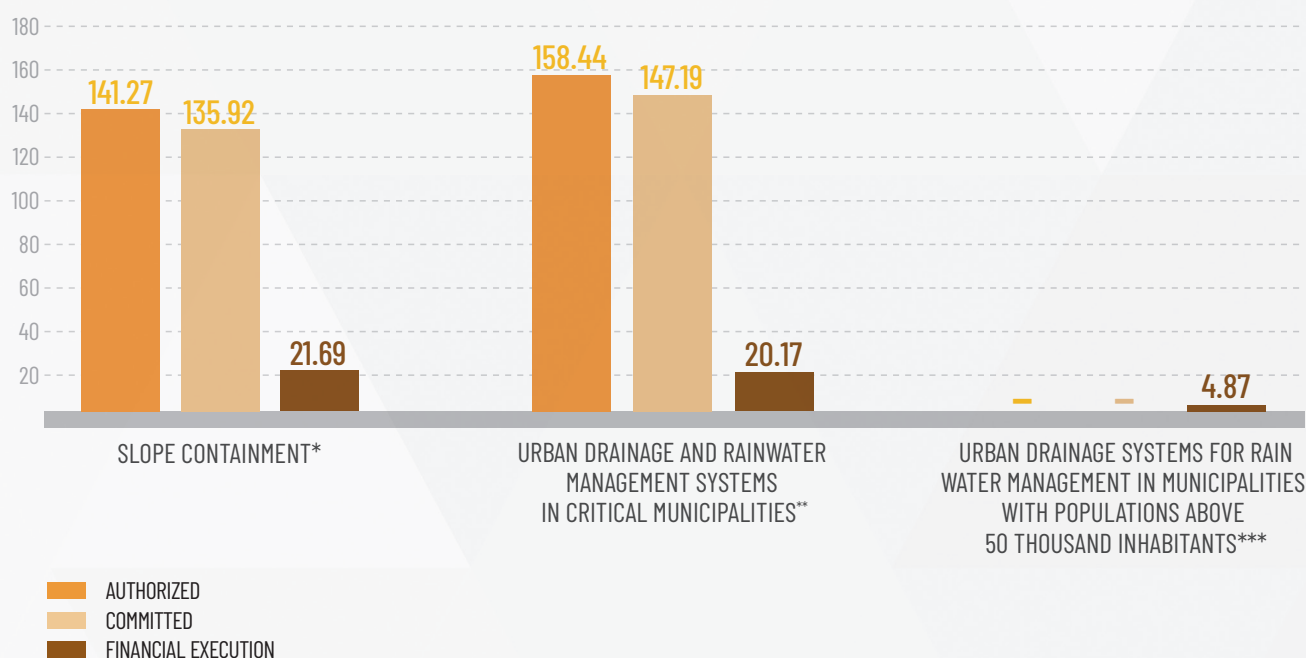
15 Gov.br. Conselho Nacional das Cidades. In <https://tinyurl.com/4ktdash4>

16 Gov.br. Caravana das Periferias. In <https://tinyurl.com/jmh3a546>

17 Gov.br. Prêmio Periferia Viva. In <https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/premioperiferiaviva>

18 Mapa das Periferias. In <https://mapadasperiferias.cidades.gov.br/>

GRAPH 3 RESOURCES IMPLEMENTED FROM THE “RISK AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT” PROGRAM (2023)



* Support for the execution of projects and works to contain slopes in urban areas.

** Support for sustainable urban drainage and rainwater management systems in critical municipalities subject to recurrent floods and flooding events.

*** Support for sustainable urban drainage and rainwater management systems in municipalities with population larger than 50 thousand inhabitants, or members of metropolitan regions, or integrated regions of economic development.

Siga Brasil, with INESC's elaboration.

Target 11.4¹⁹ is stagnant, after two years setback. The preservation and conservation of Historical, Cultural and Natural Heritage (articles 215 and 216 of the Federal Constitution)²⁰ is the responsibility of the Union. The National System of Information and Cultural Indicators (SNIIC) provides a digital platform to monitor the National Culture Plan (PNC)²¹, however the data is outdated, and there is no updated Program or strategic planning to protect and preserve Historical, Cultural and Natural Heritage in Brazil. Investments and the contracting of projects has been stagnant for years²²,

and does not exceed 0.01% of the Union Budget²³.

The climate crisis continues to aggravate historical problems in the country's impoverished sectors, such as housing in locations at risk of and subject to floods. This kept **target 11.5²⁴** setback for the fourth year in a row. Black people are the most affected by the disasters which have occurred and will continue to occur. Although budget allocations for the Risk and Disaster Management program were around 30% greater in 2023, only 16% of it was implemented (graph 3).

19 **Target 11.4:** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

20 Presidency of the Republic. Constituição da República Federativa do Brasil. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/constituicao.htm

21 Presidency of the Republic. Law number 12.343, 2 December, 2010. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2010/lei/112343.htm

22 IPHAN. Estatísticas e Indicadores Culturais. Em <http://portal.iphan.gov.br/pagina/detalhes/428>

23 Portal da Transparência. Execução do orçamento do órgão IPHAN. In <https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/orgaos/20411?ano=2020>

24 **Target 11.5:** ABy 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

Target 11.6²⁵ is stagnant. Brazil has until August 2024 to eliminate 2,976 landfills mapped in 2022²⁶ (the most current data), but 38.9% (27,917,624 tons) of the final disposal of solid waste was still inadequate that year: 25.7% in the South; 28.4% in the Southeast; 63.4% in the North; and 62.7% in the Northeast²⁷. In 2022 only 2,585 cities had a Municipal Plan for Integrated Solid Waste Management²⁸, and the country still does not have an air quality monitoring system in all Brazilian cities²⁹. The National Air Quality Policy was approved by the Legislature, but only sanctioned in May of this year³⁰.

Target 11.7³¹ is setback for the fifth year. There is no data on the proportion of public spaces in cities open for use by everyone, and urban planning still does not have a specific program to assist groups in vulnerable situations, despite the creation of the National Secretariat for Peripheries³². In general, cities

remain hostile to women, elderly or disabled people, children and the black population. Urban policies reduced to public safety, environmental racism³³ and gentrification measures reinforce the exclusion of black populations in a right to the city³⁴, and racist criminalizations³⁵.

Only 32 Brazilian municipalities³⁶ are certified by the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Network as Age-Friendly Cities and Communities³⁷. Accessibility is not the reality, even across all public bodies³⁸, to ensure the rights of the 18.6 million people with disabilities³⁹.

The 12th National Conference on the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CNDCA) was postponed from 2023 to 2024⁴⁰.

Targets 11.a⁴¹ and **11.b**⁴² remain setback. Since the previous Spotlight Report, the National Urban Development Policy (PNDU)⁴³ and the National

25 **Target 11.6:** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

26 SNIS. Diagnóstico Temático - Manejo de Resíduos Sólidos Urbanos. In <https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/saneamento/snis/painel/rs>

27 Abrema. Panorama dos Resíduos Sólidos no Brasil 2023. In <https://www.abrema.org.br/panorama/>

28 SNIS. Painel de informações. Em <https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/saneamento/snis/produtos-do-snis/painel-de-informacoes>

29 Ipea. Cadernos ODS 11. In https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/9340/1/Cadernos_ODS_Objeto_11_Tornar%20as%20cidades%20e%20os%20assentamentos%20humanos%20inclusivos.pdf

30 Presidency of the Republic. Law no 14.580, 02 May 2024. In <https://legislacao.presidencia.gov.br/atos/?tipo=LEI&numero=14850&ano=2024&ato=b99UTQq1ENZpWTC7d>

31 **Target 11.7:** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

32 Gov.br. MT - Programas, Projetos, Ações, Obras e Atividades. In <https://tinyurl.com/3kw2scjd>

33 Gov.br. O que é racismo ambiental e de que forma ele impacta populações mais vulneráveis. In <https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/fatos/brasil-contra-fake/noticias/2024/o-que-e-racismo-ambiental-e-de-que-forma-impacta-populacoes-mais-vulneraveis>

34 CNS. Violência é questão de Saúde Pública: Racismo impede jovens negros do direito à cidade, concluem debatedores em live do CNS. In <https://conselho.saude.gov.br/ultimas-noticias-cns/1451-violencia-e-questao-de-saude-publica-racismo-impede-jovens-negros-do-direito-a-cidade-concluem-debatedores-em-live-do-cns>

35 Idem

36 IBGE. Malha municipal. In <https://www.ibge.gov.br/geociencias/organizacao-do-territorio/malhas-territoriais/15774-malhas.html?=&t=sobre>

37 OPAS. Amigas da Pessoa Idosa: 32 cidades brasileiras já aderiram à Rede Global. In <https://www.paho.org/pt/noticias/10-4-2023-amigas-da-pessoa-idosa-32-cidades-brasileiras-ja-aderiram-rede-global>

38 Fiocruz. "As ações para superarmos a violação de direitos das pessoas com deficiência passam por uma mudança cultural da sociedade". In <https://www.epsjv.fiocruz.br/noticias/entrevista/acoes-para-superarmos-a-violacao-de-direitos-das-pessoas-com-deficiencia-passam>

39 Gov.br. Brasil tem 18,6 milhões de pessoas com deficiência, indica pesquisa divulgada pelo IBGE e MDHC. In <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/julho/brasil-tem-18-6-milhoes-de-pessoas-com-deficiencia-indica-pesquisa-divulgada-pelo-ibge-e-mdhc>

40 Conanda. 12ª Conferência Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente (CNDCA). In <https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/blob/baixar/30995>

41 **Target 11.a:** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

42 **Target 11.b:** By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

43 Gov.br. Política Nacional de Desenvolvimento Urbano. In <https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/desenvolvimento-urbano-e-metropolitano/politica-nacional-de-desenvolvimento-urbano>

Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNA)⁴⁴ have not advanced⁴⁵.

In regards to **target 11.b**, the federal Executive has added “Resilient Cities and Communities” as an investment axis in the New Growth Acceleration Program (New PAC or PAC 3)⁴⁶, with the promise of a total investment of BRL 609.7 billion, of which BRL 557.1 billion is allocated by 2026. Most of these resources are for the continuation of works in progress, or selection, by the way of public tenders, for new projects. This planning phase leads this goal to be assessed as insufficient progress, as results cannot yet be evaluated.

Target 11.c⁴⁷ continues to have no data available.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Regulate all modalities of the Minha Casa, Minha Vida Program, and guarantee resources for public selections to be conducted;
2. Complete all works initiated, and guarantee resources for new selections from the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC), in the modalities of favela upgrading and the preservation of historical heritage;
3. Expand the transfer of properties owned by the Union for housing purposes for vulnerable populations;
4. Consolidate governance established for structuring the National Conference of Cities, and ensure resources for its process, including municipal and state conferences;
5. Guarantee resources for participatory municipal, regional and metropolitan urban planning processes;
6. Approve proposed constitutional amendment, PEC 25, which aims to regulate public transport as a basic social right, so it is free, safe and clean;
7. Promote Public Policies and actions for the Preservation and Protection of Historical, Cultural and Environmental Heritage;

44 Gov.br. Plano Nacional de Adaptação às Mudanças Climáticas. In <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade-e-ecossistemas/ecossistemas/biomass/arquivos-biomass/plano-nacional-de-adaptacao-a-mudanca-do-clima-pna-vol-i.pdf>

45 Gov.br. G20 discute soluções para adaptação climática e oceanos. In <https://tinyurl.com/5y43rsyb>

46 Gov.br. Novo PAC. In <https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/novopac>

47 **Target 11.c:** Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

8. Produce data, disaggregated by race and gender, to build territorial policies against the whitening of cities;
9. Share National Strategic Planning with the States of the Federation, and Municipalities;
10. Administrative Modernization of Structures and Project Management;
11. Assess and monitor investment management for the Preservation and Protection of Historical, Cultural and Environmental Heritage;
12. Promote necessary articulations between public policies, to make cities safe and inclusive for women, PWDs, racialized populations, and LGBTQIAPN+, free of gender-based violence, racism and ableism.

Target classification

Target 11.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.3	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.4	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 11.5	↩	SETBACK
Target 11.6	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 11.7	↩	SETBACK
Target 11.a	↩	SETBACK
Target 11.b	↩	SETBACK
Target 11.c	—	NO DATA



SDG 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Brazil took important, but insufficient steps to guarantee responsible and sustainable standards of production and consumption in 2023. Of the eleven goals of this SDG, two moved from at risk to insufficient progress (12.1, 12.b); one remained setback (12.4); one went from at risk to setback (12.c); one went from at risk to stagnant (12.6); two remained stagnant (12.7 and 12.8), three went from setback to insufficient progress (12.2, 12.3 and 12.5); and one remained insufficient progress (12.a).

Part of this progress was achieved through the creation of management and governance instruments, such as having secretariats include sustainability and environmental issues amongst their responsibilities, and the Ecological Transformation

Plan¹. The setbacks which were identified are not minor, especially in regards to the release of pesticides in the country. Another dimension requiring accurate analysis are the financial investments which help achieve the SDGs. Data on the disbursements of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) highlight the country's low commitment to SDG 12 between 2017 and 2022.

The implementation of the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption² still lacks updates, however the launch of the Ecological Transformation Plan³, aimed at boosting investment and the other instruments necessary to enable a transition to a more sustainable economy, result in **target 12.1**⁴ being classified as insufficient progress. Its

1 Gov.br. Plano de Transformação Ecológica. In <https://tinyurl.com/yeyn6yck>

2 MGI. Plano de Ação para Produção e Consumo Sustentáveis. In <https://tinyurl.com/2yy7xkjp>

3 Ministerio da Fazenda. Plano de Transformação Ecológica. In <https://tinyurl.com/3wy7efss>

4 **Target 12.1:** Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 12 (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: BNDES

structuring axes are: sustainable finance; technological densification; the bioeconomy and agri-food systems; energy transition; the circular economy; and new green infrastructure and adaptation.

The analysis of **target 12.2**⁵ was hampered by a lack of official information, so once again, was used data regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The most recent available data demonstrates there was a reduction in Brazil's material footprint in 2022, by 8.4% in comparison to 2011, in land and forest use change, agriculture, energy, waste and industrial processes⁶. There was also a 3.3%⁷ reduction in average per capita water consumption (infographic). Thus the target has demonstrated insufficient progress.

Brazil has not yet developed a food loss or waste index, however it is estimated 30% of the food produced is thrown away (46 million tons per year)⁸. Food loss and waste generate 8% to 10% of global GHG emissions⁹. The lack of data, or updating of the Final Report on Food Losses and Waste¹⁰, hampers the monitoring of **target 12.3**¹¹, however now that the Food Acquisition Program¹² has become Law, and the Brazil Without Hunger Plan¹³ has been instituted (also related to the reduction of food waste), the target is now classified as insufficient progress.

Target 12.4¹⁴ is setback for the fourth year in a row. In addition to failing to comply with the international instruments to regulate the use of chemical

5 **Target 12.2:** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

6 SEEG. Emissões totais. In <https://plataforma.seeg.eco.br/>

7 SNIS. Diagnóstico Temático Serviços de Água e Esgoto 2023 (ano base 2022). Em <https://tinyurl.com/35bynaj8>

8 Mercado & Solução. Brasil é o 10º país que mais desperdiça alimentos no mundo. In <https://tinyurl.com/3z356798>

9 United Nations. Índice de Desperdício de Alimentos 2024. In <https://tinyurl.com/2e87tx2s>

10 Gov.br. Enfrentamento a perdas e desperdício de alimentos. In <https://tinyurl.com/5y722jez>

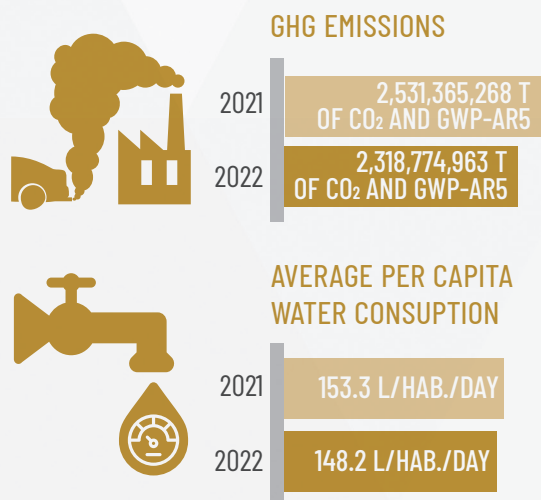
11 **Target 12.3:** By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

12 Presidency of the Republic. Law no 14.628, 20 July 2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/ywv4wh27>

13 Gov.br. Plano Brasil Sem Fome (Decreto nº 11.679/2023). Em <https://tinyurl.com/mrywsfk9>

14 **Target 12.4:** By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

GRAPH 2 GHG EMISSIONS AND AVERAGE PER CAPITA WATER CONSUMPTION IN BRAZIL (ABSOLUTE NUMBERS, 2021-2022)



Source: SEEG and SNIS

substances, the Basel¹⁵, Stockholm¹⁶, Rotterdam¹⁷, Minamata¹⁸, and Montreal¹⁹ Protocol Conventions, Brazil has approved the so-called “Poison Package”²⁰. This Law expanded the power of the Ministry of Agriculture over the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama), and the National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa), for the risk assessment of pesticides, allowing

the production, for export, of substances prohibited for use in national territory, due to their toxicity. Whilst the withdrawal of the power of Ibama was vetoed by the President of the Republic²¹, that veto was overturned by the National Congress²². In 2020, 686,349.87 tons of active ingredients in formulated products were sold²³, rising to 720,869 tons in 2021 and 800,650 tons in 2022. Data for 2023 is not yet available²⁴.

The latest data on **target 12.5**²⁵ is from 2022, showing that the recovery rate for recyclable materials increased to just 2.37%²⁶, from 2.31% in 2021, meaning the target has insufficient progress.

Target 12.6²⁷ went from setback to stagnant, due to a lack of substantial progress. Of the 9,584 extractive and processing industries employing 100 or more people, only 1,514 published sustainability reports in 2022, a minimal increase in comparison to the 1,127 reports published in 2021, from a total of 9,400 industries²⁸.

In 2023, the Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM)²⁹ issued Resolution 193, imposing the adoption of comparable indicators for the sustainable practices of companies accessing the capital market. In that same year, the Ministry of Finance launched the Taxonomy Plan³⁰, classifying economic activities, financial assets and investment projects as sustainable, or not.

15 Gov.br. Convenção de Basileia. In <https://tinyurl.com/ycjcs34>

16 Secretariado do Escritório da Convenção de Estocolmo. Convenção de Estocolmo. In <https://www.pops.int/>

17 Secretariado da Convenção de Roterda. Convenção de Roterda. In <https://www.pic.int/default.aspx>

18 Presidency of the Republic. Convenção de Minamata. In <https://tinyurl.com/5fdc9cff>

19 Gov.br. Protocolo de Montreal. Em <https://tinyurl.com/3s74479m>

20 Presidency of the Republic. Law nº 14.785, december 27, 2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/mryn993e>

21 Presidency of the Republic. Papel do Ibama no controle de agrotóxicos é preservado com vetos a Lei nº 14.785/23. In <https://tinyurl.com/36sbemppm>

22 O Globo. Congresso retoma poder de ministro da Agricultura para dar aval à liberação de agrotóxicos e enfraquece Ibama. In <https://oglobo.globo.com/brasil/noticia/2024/05/09/congresso-retoma-poder-de-ministro-da-agricultura-para-dar-aval-a-liberacao-de-agrotoxicos-e-enfraquece-ibama.ghtml>

23 Gov.br. Mapa registra 63 produtos formulados para controle de pragas na agricultura. In <https://tinyurl.com/2eyfwyuz>

24 Gov.br. Painéis de informações de agrotóxicos. In <https://tinyurl.com/4wex4453>

25 **Target 12.5:** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

26 SNIS. Diagnóstico Temático Manejo de Resíduos Sólidos Urbanos 2022. In <https://tinyurl.com/3vs6dya9>

27 **Target 12.6:** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

28 IBGE. Pesquisa de Inovação Semestral - PINTEC Semestral. In <https://tinyurl.com/3sepdh3p>

29 Gov.br. CVM lança resolução para adotar indicadores claros e comparáveis em práticas sustentáveis de empresas que acessam o mercado de capitais. In <https://tinyurl.com/4cvj775a>

30 Governo Federal. Taxonomia Sustentável Brasileira Plano de ação para consulta pública. In <https://tinyurl.com/4eus4xt6>



Targets 12.7³¹ and 12.8³² remained stagnant. Brazil implemented the Environmental Agenda in Public Administration (A3P), but data for 2023 on the adherence of public bodies and entities to the initiative³³ was not released. Implementation of the New Bidding Law³⁴ was postponed until December 2023³⁵. Some public bodies had not adapted to the new law when this issue of the Spotlight Report was concluded.

In regards to **target 12.8**, the managing body of the National Environmental Education Policy (PNEA) was reestablished³⁶, and the Department of Environmental Education and Citizenship created the Intersectoral Environmental Education Commission of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, whose objective is to strengthen, articulate and integrate non-formal environmental educational actions³⁷. However, existing programs and projects are not particularly comprehensive in relation to what is foreseen in the PNEA, and there are no indicators for their implementation.

Target 12.a³⁸ remained insufficient progress. Although installed renewable energy generation capacity increased by almost 9% in 2022 (813 W/per capita), in comparison to 2021 (747 W/per capita)³⁹, this growth has been slow.

Target 12.b⁴⁰ went from at risk to insufficient progress. The National Tourism Plan (PNT) for 2024-2027⁴¹ is still under development. Despite its sustainable strategies, the data available from the National Tourism Observatory⁴² does not evaluate or monitor the implementation of actions in the sector. However, in 2023, the Ministry of Tourism began to monitor these actions, along with the National Secretariat for Planning, Sustainability and Competitiveness in Tourism, and the Department of Quality, Sustainability and Climate Actions in Tourism⁴³.

Brazil is the best country in the world for ecotourism⁴⁴, and launched the Brazilian Climate Action

31 **Target 12.7:** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

32 **Target 12.8:** By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

33 A3P in numbers. Evolução das adesões à A3P: Nacional. In <http://a3p.mma.gov.br/a3p-em-numeros/>

34 Presidency of the Republic. Law nº 14.133, abril 1º 2021. In <https://tinyurl.com/yensdbyp>

35 Gov.br. Nova Lei de Licitações transforma os processos de compras no setor público brasileiro. In <https://tinyurl.com/5h54298d>

36 Gov.br. MEC e MMA retomam órgão gestor da Política Nacional de Educação Ambiental. In <https://tinyurl.com/5n8erkak>

37 Gov.br. Cisea. In <https://tinyurl.com/4kx26tr7>

38 **Target 12.a:** Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

39 IRENA. Renewable Energy Statistics 2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/nhbn7sfm>

40 **Target 12.b:** Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and product.

41 Gov.br. Plano Nacional de Turismo (PNT) 2018-2022. In <https://tinyurl.com/57upm5am>

42 Gov.br. Observatório Nacional de Turismo. In <https://tinyurl.com/4ffznzda>

43 Gov.br. Secretaria Nacional de Desenvolvimento e Competitividade do Turismo. In <https://tinyurl.com/mtz527d6>

44 Gov.br. Forbes aponta Brasil como melhor país do mundo para ecoturismo. In <https://tinyurl.com/5xwtybpw>

Guide for Tourist Companies and Destinations⁴⁵. It is concerning that, when this issue of the Spotlight Report concluded, a Proposal for a Constitutional Amendment authorizing the privatization of coastal areas was being processed in the Senate, after its approval in the Chamber of Deputies, and with the risk of its further approval. This Amendment will free up coastal areas, currently owned by the Federal Union, for the building of hotels and resorts⁴⁶. Such a proposal is absurd, when considering the climate crisis, and will negatively impact not only tourism, but also fishing, people's free access to the oceanfront, and ecosystems⁴⁷.

Target 12.c⁴⁸ was setback, as resources allocated to the production and consumption of fossil fuels were increased. In 2022 (the latest data available), BRL 80.95 billion in subsidies was allocated for these purposes, an increase of 19.6% in comparison to 2021.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Report and ensure transparency around actions to achieve this SDG, with official and periodic follow-up and monitoring of the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS), while observing globally agreed methodologies;
2. Approve Bill 6,670/2016⁴⁹, creating a National Policy for Reducing Pesticides, and declare as unconstitutional, Law 14,785/2023, which makes the use of pesticides more flexible;
3. Consolidate Brazil's position within the scope of the Global Treaty to Eliminate Plastic Pollution, ban the use of single-use plastics, ensure accurate and adequate information regarding products to reduce greenwashing practices, and

implement incentive and social justice actions for cooperatives and individuals recyclers;

4. Ban incentives for the burning of plastics, including gasification, pyrolysis, cement kilns, waste-derived fuels, and other facilities, which deplete natural resources and accelerate climate change;
5. Implement a plan to structurally reduce the costs of the Fuel Consumption Account, and incentives for the extraction and trade of mineral coal;
6. Develop interministerial strategies to implement the National Solid Waste Policy (PNRS), move forward with the National Reverse Logistics Program, and approve Bill 572/2022⁵⁰, which obliges companies to publish reports on their social, environmental, climate, and human rights responsibilities, with verifiable information;
7. Expand conditions for the implementation of the National Environmental Education Policy, and strengthen the competencies of educators and educational institutions;
8. Ratify the Escazú Agreement, with subsequent regulation of its article 6, providing access to the environmental information held by private entities;
9. Implement monitoring and evaluation processes for compliance with sustainability criteria in public contracts.

Target classification

Target 12.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.3	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.4	↩	SETBACK
Target 12.5	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.6	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 12.7	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 12.8	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 12.a	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.b	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.c	↩	SETBACK

45 Embratur. Guia Brasileiro de Ação Climática para Empresas e Destinos Turísticos. In <https://embratur.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Guia-de-Acao-Climatica-para-Empresas-e-Destinos-Turisticos.pdf>

46 Federal Senate. Proposta de Emenda à Constituição nº 3, de 2022. In <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/151923>

47 Estadão. O que governo Lula já disse sobre 'PEC das Praias', alvo da briga Neymar x Luana Piovani. In <https://tinyurl.com/4h5z95e9>

48 **Target 12.c:** Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

49 Chamber of Deputies. Bill No. 6670, 13 December 2016. In <https://tinyurl.com/yc5zbt9p>

50 Chamber of Deputies. PL 572/2022. In <https://tinyurl.com/4k5dv8hm>



SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Brazil returned to the restructuring of its governance, public policies and financing for climate action in 2023, after four years of dismantling and climate change denial. Achieving SDG 13 requires this restructuring to move faster: the volume of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), deforestation, and disasters remains extremely high, and could tip the country beyond a point of no return. It is urgent to repeal laws and not approve bills which threaten socio-environmental rights¹, advance adaptation with climate justice, punish environmental racism, and protect environmental and human rights defenders. The ongoing floods in Rio Grande do Sul, which were still occurring at the time this issue of

the Spotlight Report was being written, happened amidst a relaxation of almost 500 environmental standards and regulations² by the State Government. Meanwhile, in the National Congress, a set of bills known as the "Destruction Package" is under consideration. The challenge is enormous.

It is very serious that the historical series on disbursements from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) related to this SDG (graph 1) still indicates a decline, and that the disaster prevention budget of the "new Acceleration and Growth Program (PAC)"³, launched in 2023, not only falls far short of what is needed but also is centered in gray infrastructure⁴. One indicator on the

1 Observatorio do Clima. Novo Pacote da Destruição ameaça direitos socioambientais. In <https://www.oc.eco.br/novo-pacote-da-destruicao-ameaca-direitos-socioambientais/>

2 Folha de S.Paulo. Leite mudou quase 500 normas ambientais em 2019; especialistas criticam gestão. In <https://tinyurl.com/55zy8nys>

3 Presidency of the Republic. Bill number 11.632, 11 August 2023. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/D11632.htm

4 Gov.br. Novo PAC. In <https://tinyurl.com/mrxaeae>

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 13



Source: BNDES

Brazil SDG Panel for SDG 13 remains without data, while the data for the other indicators is outdated.

Target 13.1⁵ shows insufficient progress after a four-year setback. Between 2013 and 2022, 93% (5,199) of municipalities recorded some type of natural disaster, classified as an 'emergency' or 'state of public calamity'⁶. In 2023, there was a record number of extreme hydro-geo-climatic events, totaling 1,161. Of these, 716 were hydrological events, such as river overflows, and 445 were geological events, such as landslides. In total, 524,863 people were displaced, 74,787 were left homeless, and 132 died. Between 2013 and 2022, more than 4.2 million people lost or abandoned their homes due to climate disasters⁷.

According to the Adapta Brasil platform, 1,502 municipalities have a very low capacity, while an

additional 2,177 have a low capacity to adapt to the geo-hydrological disasters caused by climate change⁸. Brazil has developed a National Civil Protection and Defense Plan (Plano Nacional de Proteção e Defesa Civil — PN-PDC) for the first time⁹. Only 12 Brazilian capitals¹⁰ and seven states¹¹ have climate change plans, and just 729 cities have risk management plans¹². The heat wave recorded between September and December 2023 resulted in the highest temperature in the country's history: 44.8°C, in the city of Araçuaí (MG).

In November 2023, the Inter Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM) announced the creation of working groups to update the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), and the formulation of the Climate Plan, including mitigation

⁵ **Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

⁶ CNM. Desastres obrigam mais de 4,2 milhões de pessoas que foram negligenciadas pelas políticas públicas a buscarem alternativas de moradia nos últimos dez anos. In <https://tinyurl.com/6ubcfbcc>

⁷ Idem

⁸ MCTI. Adapta Brasil. Em <https://sistema.adaptabrasil.mcti.gov.br/>

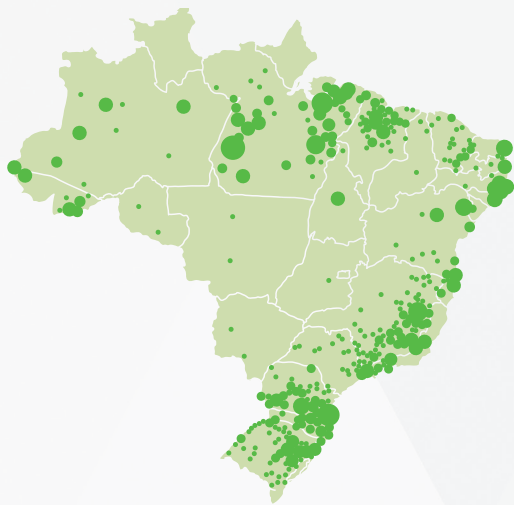
⁹ Plano Nacional de Proteção e Defesa Civil (PN-PDC). In <https://pnpc.com.br/?p=4976>

¹⁰ IJSN. IJSN Especial: Crise climática e desastres socioambientais. In https://ijsn.es.gov.br/Media/IJSN/PublicacoesAnexos/sumarios/IJSN_Especial_Mudan%C3%A7as_Clim%C3%Aticas.pdf

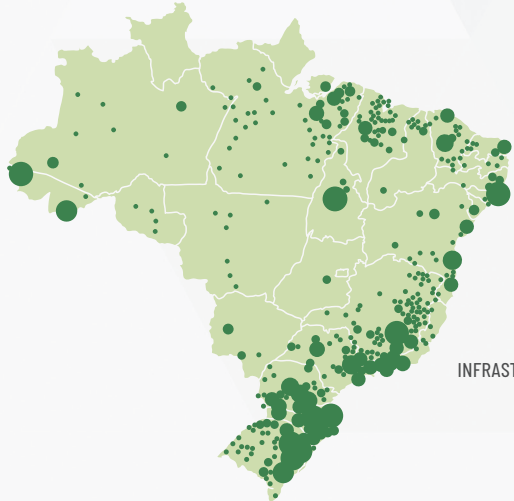
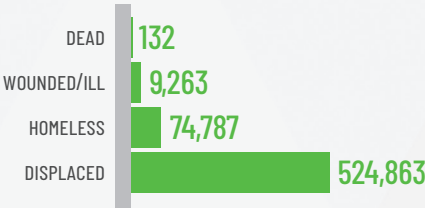
¹¹ Greenpeace. O que é um plano de adaptação climática. In <https://www.greenpeace.org/brasil/blog/o-que-e-um-plano-de-adaptacao-climatica/>

¹² CNM. Estudo Técnico. In https://cnm.org.br/storage/noticias/2023/Links/27072023_Estudo_Habita%C3%A7%C3%A3o_Desastre_revisado_area_publica%C3%A7%C3%A3o.pdf

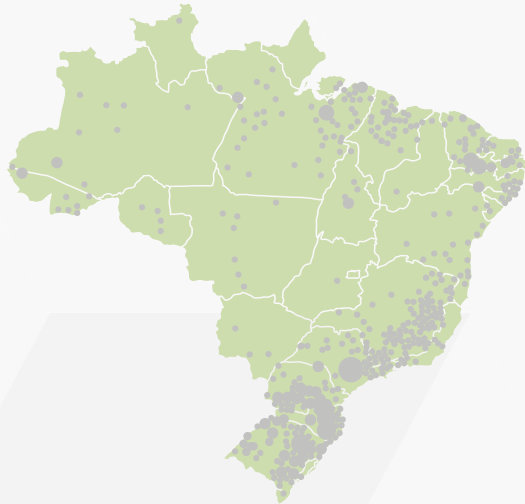
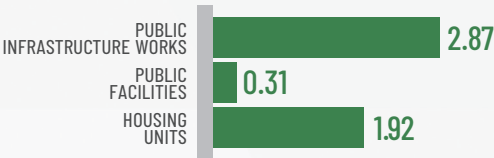
IMPACT OF EXTREME EVENTS OF HYDRO-GEO-CLIMATIC ORIGIN, 2023



HUMAN LOSSES



MATERIAL LOSSES (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)

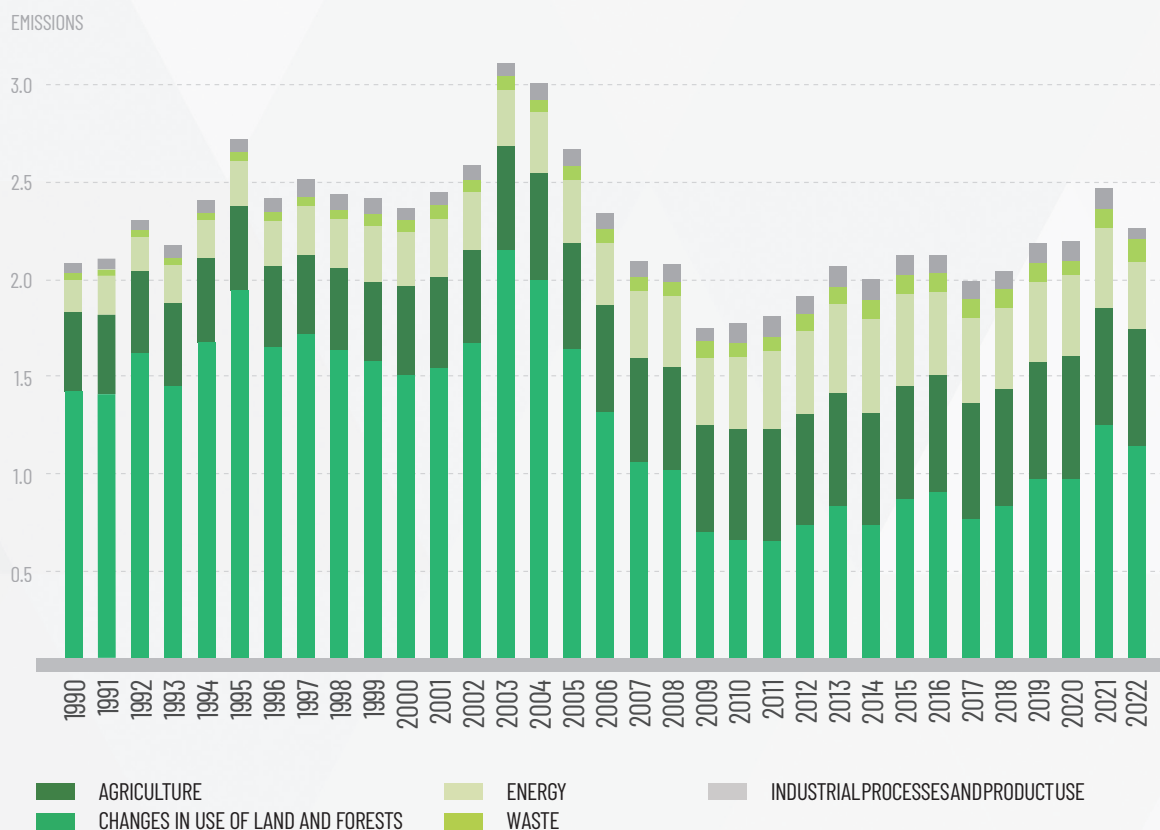


ECONOMIC LOSSES (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: Cemaden

GRAPH 2 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN BRAZIL 1990-2022 (GTC02E)



and adaptation strategies¹³. The formulation of the Climate Plan - Adaptation should be completed by the end of 2024, and its launch should take place in 2025¹⁴. Amongst the 14 planned sectoral adaptation plans is risk and disaster management.

Also, at the end of 2023, the National Secretariat for Peripheries of the Ministry of Cities held its first meeting with 17 universities, to develop Risk Reduction Plans for 20 municipalities¹⁵. At COP 28 the Ministry of Finance launched the Ecological Transformation Plan (PTE), which includes an infrastructure and adaptation to climate change axis¹⁶. Like the new PAC, the PTE prioritizes gray infrastructure, but moves ahead by placing the upgrading of favelas amongst the actions which must integrate

socioeconomic, housing, environmental, land and infrastructure aspects.

After four years of setback, **Target 13.2**¹⁷ achieved insufficient progress with the kickstart of the formulation of the Climate Plan and the rescue of biome protection initiatives, whose impacts will still be analyzed. There are no structured policies aimed at GHG emission-intensive sectors, and there is no data available on Brazilian emissions for the 2023 year. In 2022, national gross GHG emissions fell by 8% (2.3 billion gross tons) in comparison to 2021 (graph 2). However, it was still one of the years with the highest emissions records since 2007, behind only 2019 and 2021¹⁸.

The land and forest use change sector (LULUCF) accounted for 48% of national emissions, followed by

13 Diário Oficial da União. Portaria SMC/MMA 843, de 16 de novembro de 2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/mp9s4dfz>

14 MMA. Governo federal avança na elaboração de política de adaptação à mudança do clima. In <https://tinyurl.com/3y72r6tv>

15 Gov.br. Ministério das Cidades vai financiar 20 planos municipais de redução de riscos. In <https://tinyurl.com/3rykn7ah>

16 Gov.br. Plano de Transformação. In <https://tinyurl.com/yeyn6yck>

17 **Target 13.2:** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

18 SEEG. Análise das emissões de gases de efeito estufa e suas implicações para as metas climáticas do Brasil: 2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/jtz8bryz>

the agricultural sector, at 27%. There was a 15% reduction in the LULUCF sector compared to 2021, and a 3% increase in the agricultural sector. Despite reduced deforestation in the Amazon, it increased in the Cerrado, jumping from 8,532 km² in 2021, to 10,689 km² in 2022, with this biome already accounting for 14% of total GHG emissions from deforestation. The Amazon accounts for 75% of those emissions¹⁹.

Indigenous and quilombola territories are the most preserved areas in the country, with 112 million hectares (19% of the national total), and 3.4 million hectares (0.6% of the national total), respectively, of native vegetation²⁰, indicating the importance of the legal and secure ownership of these lands. According to the National Coordination of Quilombos, if the pace of processing remains at its current level, it will take more than two thousand years to title all quilombola lands through processes at the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA)²¹.

The CIM communicated a correction of the Brazilian NDC to the UNFCCC, created a working group to regulate the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE), and changed the composition of the management committee of the National Fund on Climate Change, to ensure the participation of civil society in structuring climate policies²².

In a resumption of the 2015 ambition²³, the new Brazilian NDC limits national emissions to 1.32 gigatons of CO₂ equivalent (GtCO₂e) in 2025, and 1.20

GtCO₂e in 2030²⁴, and predicts a reduction of 48% by 2025, and 53% by 2030²⁵. We highlight three important measures that meet part of the recommendations of the 2022 Spotlight Report, which, though insufficient, favor the goals proposed by Brazil²⁶: first, the reinstitution of the Permanent Interministerial Commission for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Burning; second, the launch of the fourth phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Burning in the Cerrado Biome (PPCerrado²⁷); and third, the start of the fifth phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm)²⁸.

The PTE can also contribute to the achievement of the Brazilian NDC. There is however, concern over conflict between the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MMA), and the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), in regards to exploration for oil and gas in the sedimentary basin of the Amazonas River mouth²⁹, and the announcement of Brazil's entry into Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Plus (OPEC+), both examples of decisions which go against the achievement of this SDG.

Target 13.3³⁰ also made insufficient progress in 2023. The budgetary action for Citizenship and Environmental Education Actions implemented only BRL 1.68 million of an already small budget (BRL 5.43 million³¹). Of the amount paid, BRL 1,079,346.36 were "leftover payments" from previous years, whilst

19 PPCDAm. In <https://tinyurl.com/yc7zyrfz>

20 Mapbiomas. Territórios quilombolas estão entre as áreas mais preservadas no Brasil. In <https://tinyurl.com/262dv2mf>
Gov.br. Territórios Indígenas são os mais preservados do país. In <https://tinyurl.com/2f88sred>

21 Agência Brasil. Quilombolas cobram do governo agilidade na titulação de terras. In <https://tinyurl.com/2rcsfhwn>

22 Presidency of the Republic. Bill number 11.549, 05 June 2023. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2023-2026/2023/Decreto/D11549.htm#art1

23 UNFCCC. Federative Republic of Brazil Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC. In <https://tinyurl.com/4tcaukuu>

24 Política por Inteiro. NDC 2023: o Brasil aumentou a ambição? Em <https://tinyurl.com/37nbbkx>

25 BNDES. Painel NDC - nossa contribuição para as metas de redução de emissões do Brasil. Em <https://tinyurl.com/6jemunha>

26 SEEG. Análise das emissões de gases de efeito estufa e suas implicações para as metas climáticas do Brasil. Em <https://tinyurl.com/jtz8bryz>

27 Gov.br. Plano de ação para prevenção e controle do desmatamento e das queimadas no bioma cerrado (PPCerrado): 4ª fase (2023 a 2027). Em <https://tinyurl.com/f977p28a>

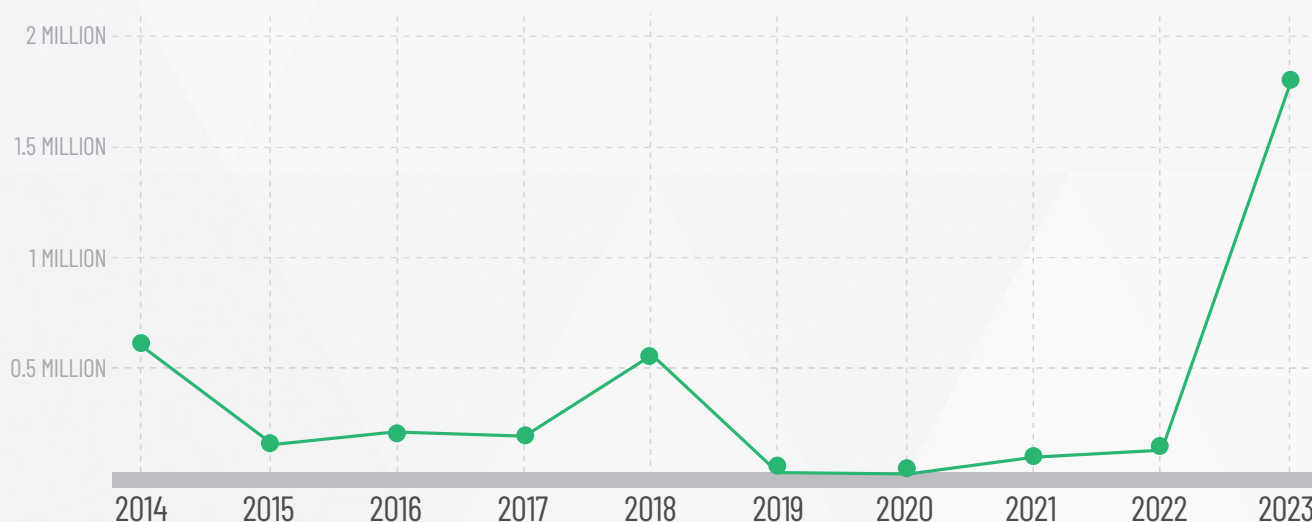
28 Gov.br. Plano de Ação para a Prevenção e Controle do Desmatamento na Amazônia Legal (PPCDAm): 5ª fase (2023 a 2027). Em <https://tinyurl.com/yc7zyrfz>

29 Climainfo. Fim da exploração de petróleo é a maior divergência na Cúpula da Amazônia. Em <https://tinyurl.com/5f3fpvrm>

30 **Target 13.3:** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

31 Portal da Transparência. Programa de Ações Orçamentárias - ano base 2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/3zjmbnva>

GRAPH 3 IMPLEMENTATION OF CITIZENSHIP AND ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION ACTIONS 2014-2023



Source: Portal da Transparência

in 2022 only BRL 109,000 were spent, out of a budget of BRL 1.54 million³²; BRL 14.4 million³³ is allocated for 2024 (graph 3). The trajectory of investment over the last decade reveals that the priority given to environmental education in the country is low.

In September 2023, a tender for just BRL 2.5 million was launched to implement, within 36 months, Centers for Education and Socio-Environmental Cooperation which “disseminate, articulate, and execute actions related to sustainability”³⁴. The Management Body of the National Environmental Education Policy³⁵ was reestablished and the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Ibama) announced it will give priority to Environmental Education in 2024³⁶. These

initiatives will be evaluated in the next edition of the Spotlight Report.

Targets 13.a³⁷ and **13.b**³⁸ are stagnant. The expansion of funding sources and international donors for the Brazilian climate agenda stands out. However, there is also concern about the magnitude of risks associated with the financialization of the environmental agenda and the uneven distribution of these resources.

After being paralyzed by the previous administration, the National Climate Change Fund (FNMC) received BRL 10 billion in sovereign green bonds from the National Treasury³⁹, whilst the Amazon Fund (FA) raised BRL 726 million in 2023, the highest figure since 2009 from the United States, Switzerland and

32 Portal da Transparencia. Programa de Ações Orçamentárias - ano base 2022. In <https://tinyurl.com/s5hh4cy6>

33 Portal da Transparencia. Programa de Ações Orçamentárias - ano base 2024. In <https://tinyurl.com/ycy56e3r>

34 MMA. MMA publica editais para financiar projetos ambientais. In <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/mma-lanca-editais-para-financiar-projetos-ambientais>

35 Diário Oficial da União. Portaria Interministerial MEC/MMA Nº 4, de 27 de outubro de 2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/52xdbj87>

36 Gov.br. Educação ambiental será prioridade para o Ibama em 2024. In <https://tinyurl.com/y8bhyyvc>

37 **Target 13.a:** Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

38 **Target 13.b:** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

39 Gov.br. Fundo Nacional sobre Mudança do Clima é retomado com aporte de BRL10 bilhões. In <https://tinyurl.com/2t98n6rx>

the United Kingdom^{40 41}. New instruments for climate financing were established at the National Development Bank (BNDES), including targets for climate and environmental issues in its strategic objectives. Additionally, a guarantee fund was created to streamline access to credit for energy efficiency projects in small and medium-sized companies. Furthermore, a Sovereign Sustainable Finance Committee, comprising representatives from 10 ministries, was established to oversee the issuance of thematic sovereign public bonds against the Federal Public Debt⁴². Following the approval of resolutions on climate risk management in 2022, the Central Bank started receiving data related to the subject and began incorporating this information into its Financial Stability Report, presenting their impacts on the market.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Enhance interministerial and civil society coordination to achieve the goals of the new National Policy for Climate Change;
- 2. Accelerate the development and implementation of national and local mitigation and adaptation plans, by providing technical and financial resources, enhancing the role of the Brazilian Climate Change Forum, expanding social participation mechanisms, and ensuring that organizations, collectives, women, indigenous, black, traditional peripheral, young people, children, peasants, people with disabilities, migrants, refugees, people displaced by climate change, and other vulnerable populations all participate in these processes;
- 3. Increase budgets for Cemaden (National Center for Monitoring and Early Warning of Natural Disasters) and Civil Defense and develop disaster prevention and response plans in vulnerable areas, including protocols for accessibility, violence prevention, and improved access to information, public services, and data on climate justice and environmental racism;
- 4. Increase investment in climate monitoring technologies for extreme weather events, such as satellites and early warning systems;

- 5. Urgently demarcate indigenous lands and title quilombola territories;
- 6. Eliminate fossil fuel subsidies;
- 7. Strengthen inspection and control mechanisms to enable Brazil to comply with its updated NDC by 2030, and ensure a progressively increasing ambition to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050;
- 8. Increase investment in environmental inspection bodies, with an emphasis on combating deforestation;
- 9. Advocate for international financial policies and instruments to compel developed countries to increase financing for climate mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk management;
- 10. Ensure climate finance is accessible to women, black populations, indigenous people, traditional communities, young people and people with disabilities through the dissemination of information, training and the simplification of submission processes, the transfer of resources, and accountability.

40 Agencia Brasil. Fundo Amazônia recebe as primeiras doações dos EUA e da Suíça. In <https://tinyurl.com/597ecxfc>

41 Agencia Brasil. Fundo Amazônia capta BRL 726 milhões em 2023, maior valor desde 2009. In <https://tinyurl.com/3b2n2eu5>

42 Gov.br. Decreto presidencial cria comitê de finanças sustentáveis soberanas. In <https://tinyurl.com/3m8h4uua>

Target classification

Target 13.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 13.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 13.3	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 13.a		STAGNANT
Target 13.b		STAGNANT



SDG 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Despite progress on SDG 14 in 2023, it was insufficient. The Ministry of Fisheries (MP) was reestablished, and a National Secretariat for Artisanal Fisheries¹ was created for the first time. Sustainable aquaculture² has its own budget for 2024, and this investment³, and investment in Integrated Marine Space Planning⁴ has increased. The increased investment is reflected in the graph of disbursements from the National Bank for Econom-

ic and Social Development (BNDES) for SDG 14, which increased amounts released to support projects by 100% in 2023 (graph 1). This budget trend must be maintained.

On the other hand, life in water, and the communities that depend on it, continues to be impacted by legislation which relaxes environmental licensing⁵ in coastal-marine territories, accelerates⁶ the implementation of offshore⁷ wind farms, and transfers of

1 MPA. Cartilha de emendas parlamentares. In <https://www.camara.leg.br/internet/comissao/index/mista/orca/orcamento/OR2024/emendas/cartilhas/MPA.pdf>

2 Portal da Transparência. Ação orçamentária pesca e aquicultura sustentáveis. In <https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/programas-e-aco/es/programa-orcamentario/5801?ano=2024>

3 Agência Brasil. BNDES criará fundo de BRL 60 milhões para preservação de corais. In <https://tinyurl.com/233mrsdh>

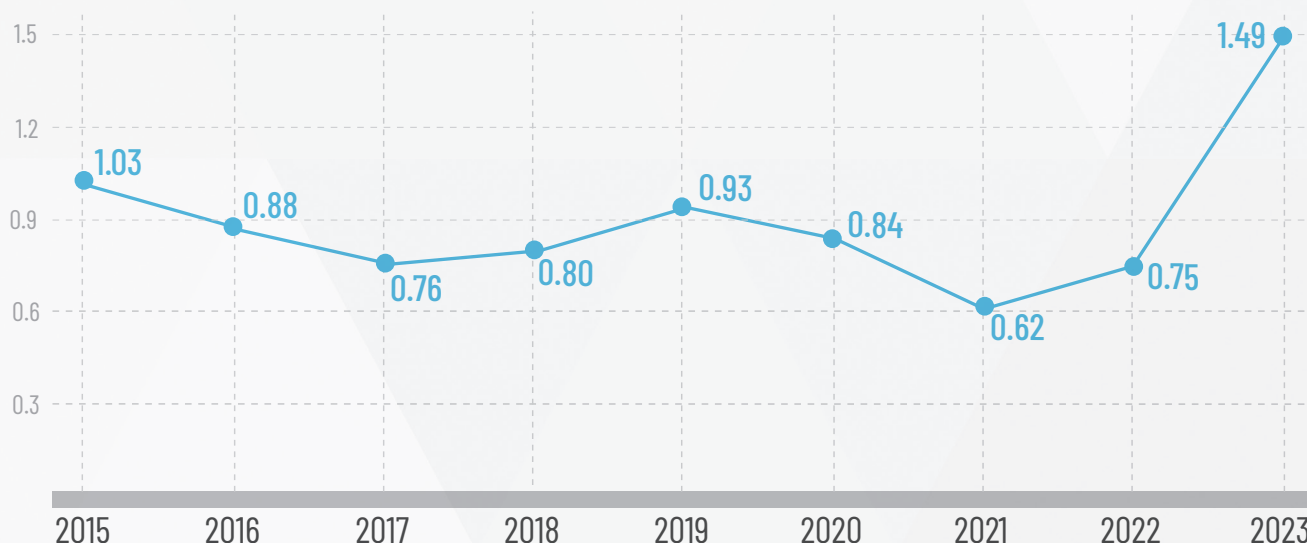
4 MMA. Planejamento Espacial Marinho. In <https://antigo.mma.gov.br/informma/item/10419-planejamento-espacial-marinho.html>

5 Federal Senate. Bill n° 2159, 11 June 2021. In <https://tinyurl.com/yc4d7e75>

6 Chamber of Deputies. Bill n° 11247, 2018. In <https://tinyurl.com/48wzhtbr>

7 Federal Senate. Bill n° 576/2021. In <https://tinyurl.com/yh7hywkh>

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA IN RELATION TO SDG 14 (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: BNDES

coastal-marine lands from federal⁸, to municipal⁹ and private management¹⁰. Furthermore, Brazil continues to have no official data to monitor fishing, and without the regulation of illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, often with associated human and labor rights violations, this poses a serious threat to the oceans, fisheries management measures, and biodiversity conservation efforts¹¹.

With an extensive coastline, Brazil dumps at least 325 million kilograms of plastic into the ocean each year¹², according to data from 2020. Brazil has also not joined the Global Treaty Against Plastic Pollution of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)¹³, set to be finalized by the end of

2024, and is not even a part of the list of over 100 countries which have implemented restrictive legislation on at least one type of disposable plastic item. Congress has ignored a proposal to establish a regulatory framework for a Circular Plastic Economy, supported by civil society organizations¹⁴, meaning **target 14.1**¹⁵ is stagnant.

Target 14.2¹⁶ has been setback for the last five years. Only 2.5% of the Exclusive Economic Zone (200 nautical miles out from the coast) has been fully protected under conservation units, falling far short of the Aichi target¹⁷. There is a proposal in the National Congress¹⁸ to expand the protected area of the jurisdictional sea (territorial sea, exclusive economic

8 Chamber of Deputies. Bill n° 11247/ 2018. In <https://tinyurl.com/48wzhtbr>

9 Chamber of Deputies. Proposed Amendment to the Constitution 39/2011. In <https://tinyurl.com/2ra9cxvu>

10 Federal Senate. Proposed Amendment to the Constitution n° 3, de 23 de fevereiro de 2022. Em <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/151923>

11 Diálogo Américas. Progreso contra a pesca INN. In <https://dialogo-americas.com/pt-br/articles/progreso-contra-a-pesca-inn/>

12 Oceana. Um Oceano Livre de Plástico. In <https://brasil.oceana.org/relatorios/um-oceano-livre-de-plastico/>

13 United Nations. Tratado global contra poluição plástica pode ficar pronto até 2024. In <https://tinyurl.com/2tu35s8u>

14 Oceana. Pare o Tsunami de plástico. In <https://tinyurl.com/bdcu74s8>

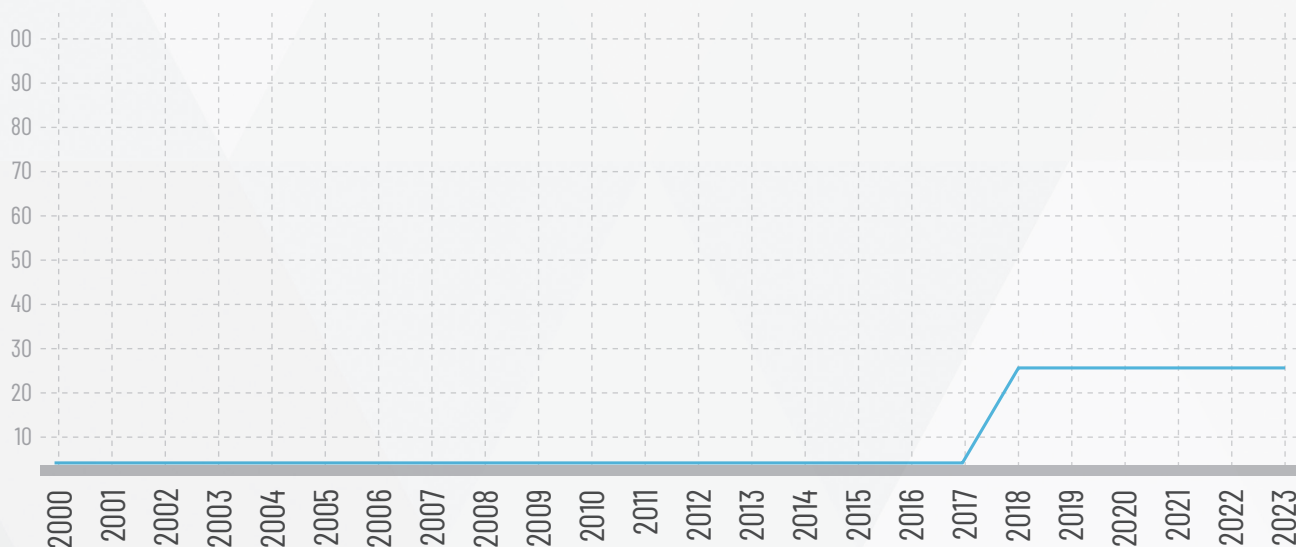
15 **Target 14.1:** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

16 **Target 14.2:** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

17 Oeco. O que são as Targets de Aichi? In <https://oeco.org.br/dicionario-ambiental/28727-o-que-sao-as-metas-de-aichi/>

18 Chamber of Deputies. Bill 5399, October 08th 2019. In <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2224224>

GRAPH 2 PROTECTED MARINE AREAS IN RELATION TO TOTAL AREAS (2000-2023)



PROPORTION OF THE AREA OF MARINE CONSERVATION UNITS IN RELATION TO THE BRAZILIAN MARINE AREA (%)

Source: SDG Brasil Panel

zone, and continental shelf) to 26%, but experts argue this should be at least 30%, by 2030. The bill to relax licensing¹⁹ and a constitutional amendment for beach privatization²⁰, pose threats to the achievement of this target.

Targets 14.3²¹ and 14.4²² are stagnant, after being setback in 2022. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, increased pollution, the greenhouse effect, and rising Earth temperatures, continue to reduce oceanic pH levels, causing acidification²³. The solution is to reduce fossil fuel usage, which has not been achieved yet in Brazil. An Ecological Transformation²⁴ Plan was launched in December 2023, focused on the

energy transition²⁵ and CO₂ emissions reductions. New funding for coral preservation²⁶ highlights increased prioritization of this ecosystem.

Regarding **target 14.4**, the third edition of the Fisheries Audit Report²⁷ indicates an increase in available knowledge regarding exploited stocks in the country, and is the result of a series of research projects funded by federal resources through the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), approved in 2015. However, these advances in scientific production have not had an effect on national fisheries management: official data remains outdated; disputes over the various uses

19 Federal Senate. Bill n° 2159, June 11th 2021. In <https://tinyurl.com/yc4d7e75>

20 Federal Senate. Proposed Amendment to the Constitution n° 3, February 23rd 2022. In <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/151923>

21 **Target 14.3:** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

22 **Target 14.4:** By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

23 CEBIMar - USP. Recifes de coral e branqueamento. In <https://tinyurl.com/5dmn4d42>

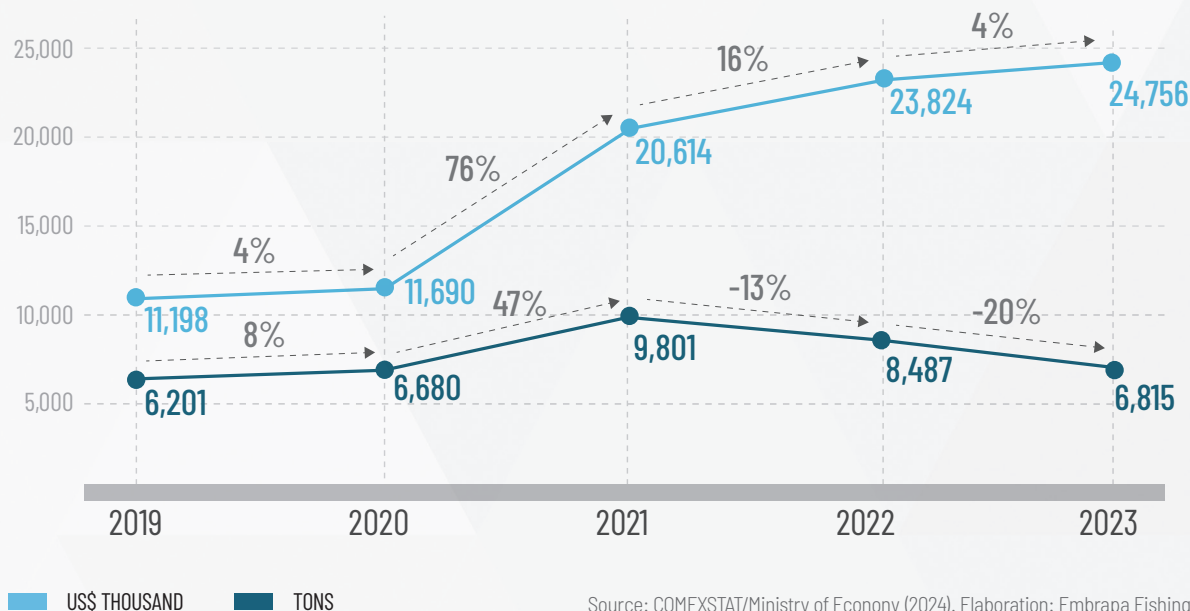
24 Gov.br. Plano de Transformação Ecológica. In <https://tinyurl.com/3wy7efss>

25 Gov.br. Transição Energética. In <https://tinyurl.com/4wm44ssd>

26 Agência Brasil. BNDES criará fundo de BRL 60 milhões para preservação de corais. In <https://tinyurl.com/233mrsdh>

27 Oceana. Auditoria da pesca 2022. In <https://brasil.oceana.org/auditoria-da-pesca-2022/>

GRAPH 3 BRAZILIAN FISH EXPORTS (2019-2023 - IN US\$1,000 AND TONS)



of the coastal-marine²⁸ territory have intensified due to various legislative initiatives²⁹; and the lack of effective policies for fisheries management and regulation ensures sustainability is lacking³⁰. Throughout 2023, the Ministry of Fisheries launched programs and initiatives which may, in the mid to long term, contribute to the advancement of this target. These include: the Unified Panel, with information from existing categories of the General Registry of Fishing Activity³¹ (SISRGP); the monitoring and management panel for snapper fishing; the National Collaborative Network for Sustainable Fisheries Management (Rede Pesca Brasil, established in 2022³²); and

the establishment of a schedule for meetings of Permanent Management Committees (CPGs), amongst other official initiatives, which merit monitoring.

Progress on **target 14.5**³³ remained insufficient. The ratio of marine protected areas, relative to the total marine area, remains unchanged from previous years, at 26.30%³⁴ (graph 2). On December 30, 2022, the Blue GEF (Global Environment Facility) project³⁵ was approved, to accelerate implementation of marine conservation areas, but information on its execution, or the outcomes of this project, which was funded by the Global Environment Facility, were not available.

28 Chamber of Deputies. Proposed Amendment to the Constitution n° 39, June 14th 2011. In <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=508965>

29 Federal Senate. Bill n° 2159, June 11th 2021. In <https://tinyurl.com/yc4d7e75>

30 Oceana. Política pesqueira no Brasil. In <https://brasil.oceana.org/relatorios/politica-pesqueira-do-brasil/>

31 Gov.br. Painei Unificado do Registro Geral da Atividade Pesqueira. In <https://www.gov.br/mpa/pt-br/assuntos/cadastro-registro-e-monitoramento/painei-unificado-do-registro-geral-da-atividade-pesqueira>

32 Gov.br. Rede Pesca Brasil. In https://www.gov.br/mpa/pt-br/assuntos/pesca/rede-pesca-brasil/rede-pesca-brasil/?_authenticator=dbb2343b3a167cec3956dd0e154947bfce06244c

33 **Target 14.5:** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

34 SDG Brazil Panel. Indicador 14.5.1 - Coverage of marine protected areas in relation to marine areas. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo14/indicador1451>

35 Gov.br. Aprovado projeto que destina BRL 76,5 milhões à conservação da Zona Costeira e Marinha. In <https://tinyurl.com/4xx4ffbn>

Targets 14.6³⁶, 14.7³⁷ and 14.a³⁸, which demonstrated insufficient progress in 2022, were stagnant in 2023. Official monitoring data on fisheries is from 2011. Data on Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IUU Fishing) is from 2022, the first year the Brazilian government has disclosed an indicator in accordance with the global methodology, as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO-UN)³⁹. Brazil was classified third of five possible categories, indicating a moderate level of implementation of the international instruments aimed at combatting IUU Fishing⁴⁰.

As highlighted in previous Spotlight Reports, Brazilian legislation prohibits financial assistance to other countries, limiting Brazil's trade and technical cooperation agreements, and thus impacting **target 14.7**. Fishery exports reached \$24.7 million USD and 6,000 tons in 2023, an increase of 4% from 2022, including an 809% growth for tambaqui in foreign trade transactions. The United States accounted for 88% of total exports. Paraná state alone contributed 80% of the exported of tilapia from Brazil⁴¹ (see graph 3).

Target 14.a remained stagnant in 2023. The budget of the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNDCT) increased to BRL 9.96 billion in 2023⁴², from the previous year's BRL

7.31 billion, with the Ministry and its agencies receiving approximately BRL 3.5 billion⁴³ more. There is however no official information on the total funds directed towards research in marine technology, highlighting a lack of transparency in regards to the disbursements of national investments in science and technology.

Target 14.b⁴⁴ continues to be setback for a third consecutive year. Despite the revival of the Ministry, and the establishment of the National Secretariat for Small-Scale Fisheries, the protection of the access rights of small-scale fisherfolk to resources and markets, remains under threat. Proposed Constitutional Amendment 03/2022 (formerly 39/2011)⁴⁵, and Bill 2159/2021⁴⁶, hinder progress towards this target, and pose a threat to artisanal fishing, whilst the development of offshore wind energy ventures (PL 576/2021⁴⁷ and PL 1124/2018⁴⁸) diminishes spaces for artisanal fishing. Monitoring is warranted over the implementation of the Integrated Marine Spatial Planning (PEM)⁴⁹ process, through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) and the Interministerial Commission for Marine Resources (SECIRM). By late 2023, BNDES⁵⁰ had announced approximately BRL 19 million in non-reimbursable funds to bolster Brazil's blue economy, the results of

36 **Target 14.6:** By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiations.

37 **Target 14.7:** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

38 **Target 14.a:** Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.

39 SDG Brazil Panel. Indicator 14.6.1. Progress of countries, in relation to the degree of implementation of international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unregistered (declared) and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing). Em <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo14/indicador1461>

40 Oceana. Com política nacional pesqueira frágil, Brasil é terra próspera para a pesca ilegal. In <https://brasil.oceana.org/comunicados/com-politica-nacional-pesqueira-fragil-brasil-e-terra-prospera-para-a-pesca-ilegal/>

41 Embrapa. Exportações da piscicultura brasileira cresceram 4% em 2023. In <https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-publicacoes/-/publicacao/1161190/exportacoes-da-piscicultura-brasileira-cresceram-4-em-2023>

42 Portal da Transparência. Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - FNDCT. In <https://tinyurl.com/72stusd7>

43 ((o)eco. Orçamento do MMA tem recomposição de meio bilhão e retorna aos valores pré-Bolsonaro. In <https://tinyurl.com/57jdswhv>

44 **Target 14.b:** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

45 Chamber of Deputies. Proposed Amendment to the Constitution nº 39/2011. In <https://tinyurl.com/2ra9cxvu>

46 Federal Senate. Bill nº 2159, June 11th 2021. In <https://tinyurl.com/yc4d7e75>

47 Federal Senate. Bill nº 576, February 24th 2021. In <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/146793>

48 Chamber of Deputies. Bill nº 11247/2018. In <https://www.camara.leg.br/propostas-legislativas/2190084>

49 MMA. Planejamento Espacial Marinho. In <https://antigo.mma.gov.br/informma/item/10419-planejamento-espacial-marinho.html>

50 BNDES. COP28: BNDES anuncia até BRL 12 milhões para planejamento espacial marinho do Sudeste. In <https://tinyurl.com/2zrt4sw>

which will be assessed in the next issue of the Spotlight Report.

Target 14.c⁵¹ demonstrated insufficient progress in 2022, and is now stagnant, as it was in 2021. Despite Brazil's ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea⁵², the production of data regarding its implementation remains stagnant. According to the SDG Brazil Panel, data for this target is still being analyzed and compiled.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Approve the following bills: Bill 2524/2022, on the Circular Economy of Plastics, and Brazil's commitment to the UNEP Global Treaty Against Plastic Pollution; Bill 131/2020⁵³ on the rights of artisanal fishing workers; and Bill 6969/2013⁵⁴, the Marine Law. Archive the following: Bill 2159/2021, relaxing environmental licensing; and the Proposal for Constitutional Amendment 03/2022 for the privatization of beaches;
2. Encourage research to monitor coastal and marine ecosystems, and to assess and combat the acidification trends along the Brazilian coastline;
3. Develop short and long-term policies for fishery production chains, including investment programs to enhance infrastructure and marketing, particularly for national small-scale fishing production;
4. Ensure transparency, social participation, and the extensive use of scientific information in federal government actions, through the Ministries of Environment and Climate Change, and Fisheries and Aquaculture;
5. Compile and disseminate official statistical data on national fishing and fish stocks, biennially publishing the country's progress in implementing measures against Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing;

6. Expand and improve the collection and analysis of data on the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, nationally and internationally, and develop robust monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure transparency, accuracy, regularity, and disseminate updates;
7. Strengthen international cooperation by actively participating in global and regional maritime forums, sharing best practices, seeking technical assistance and financing, formulating joint strategies for sustainable ocean management, and promoting fair and efficient bi- and multi-lateral governance agreements for the seas.

Target classification

Target 14.1	II	STAGNANT
Target 14.2	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 14.3	II	STAGNANT
Target 14.4	II	STAGNANT
Target 14.5	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 14.6	II	STAGNANT
Target 14.7	II	STAGNANT
Target 14.a	II	STAGNANT
Target 14.b	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 14.c	II	STAGNANT

⁵¹ **Target 14.c:** Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want".

⁵² Planalto. Convenção das Nações Unidas sobre o Direito do Mar. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/1990-1994/anexo/and99165-90.pdf

⁵³ Chamber of Deputies. Bill nº 131, February 05th 2020. In <https://tinyurl.com/4tbnrvkw>

⁵⁴ Chamber of Deputies. Bill nº 6969, December 17th 2013. In <https://tinyurl.com/2p8rak2y>

SDG 15 LIFE ON LAND

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The progress on the various targets of SDGs 1, 2, 4, and 13 in 2023 also impact SDG 15. Despite the many challenges to sustainable ecosystem usage, there is an observable shift towards more environmentally friendly policies. Local, quilombola¹, and indigenous communities are once again recognized as agents² and peoples with rights,

and an additional BRL 500 million was allocated to the budgets of environmental agencies³.

We are, however, still experiencing the greatest crisis for indigenous peoples since the end of the military dictatorship⁴, and the history of deforestation highlights the significant gap between the current economic model, and sustainable development⁵.

1 Presidency of the Republic. Decree 11.786, November 20th 2023. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/D11786.htm

2 Gov.br. Territórios Indígenas são os mais preservados do país. In <https://tinyurl.com/4ue8kjue>

3 Inesc. Balanço do Orçamento da União 2023: Brasil em reconstrução? In <https://inesc.org.br/orcamentodauniao2023/>

4 Agência Brasil. Guajajara: crise yanomami não será resolvida em curto espaço de tempo. In <https://tinyurl.com/ms2wc9nk>

5 Greenpeace. Desmatamento 2023: queda na Amazônia e alta no Cerrado escancara descaso com o bioma. In <https://tinyurl.com/3dksjrcm>

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA IN RELATION TO SDG 15 (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: BNDES

Record floods and landslides⁶, along with heatwaves⁷ and cold snaps⁸, underscores the urgent need to strengthen institutions, public policies, programs, and budgets for environmental conservation. The planet's limits cannot continue to be ignored.

The two updated indicators on the SDG Brazil Panel⁹ and investment trend curve from BNDES (graph 1) highlight the magnitude of the threats to the achievement of this goal.

Targets 15.1¹⁰ and **15.2¹¹** demonstrated insufficient progress. Despite a decrease of 11.6% in deforestation in 2023, the first decline since 2019, this still resulted in the loss of 1,829,597 hectares, and for the first time, more of this deforestation occurred in savanna formations (54.8%) than in forests (38.5%). This loss of native vegetation has accelerated since

the enactment of the 2012 Forest Code¹². Of particular concern is the 62.2% increase in deforestation in the Cerrado, already accounting for more than 50% of all deforested areas. In Bahia, Piauí, Tocantins, and Maranhão, within the Matopiba deforestation arc, the alarming the equivalent of 58,000 football fields¹³ of forest have already been lost, impacting water safety, as Cerrado springs feed six of Brazil's eight major hydrographic basins.

In the Amazon, despite a 62.2% decrease compared with 2022, deforestation reached 454,270 hectares. In Amapá, it increased by 27%, whilst in the Atlantic Forest, it decreased by 59%, while Bahia and Minas Gerais concentrate the most deforested municipalities. There was a 50% reduction in the Pampa, however detection systems do not monitor the

6 Gov.br. Em 2023, Cemaden registrou maior número de ocorrências de desastres no Brasil. In <https://tinyurl.com/37zyfktm>

7 InMet. 2023 é o mais quente em 174 anos, confirma relatório da OMM. In <https://tinyurl.com/496rf3dn>

8 Climatempo. Recorde de frio em capitais do Sul e do Sudeste. In <https://tinyurl.com/yf88cr2z>

9 IBGE. SDG Brazil Panel. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=15>

10 **Target 15.1:** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

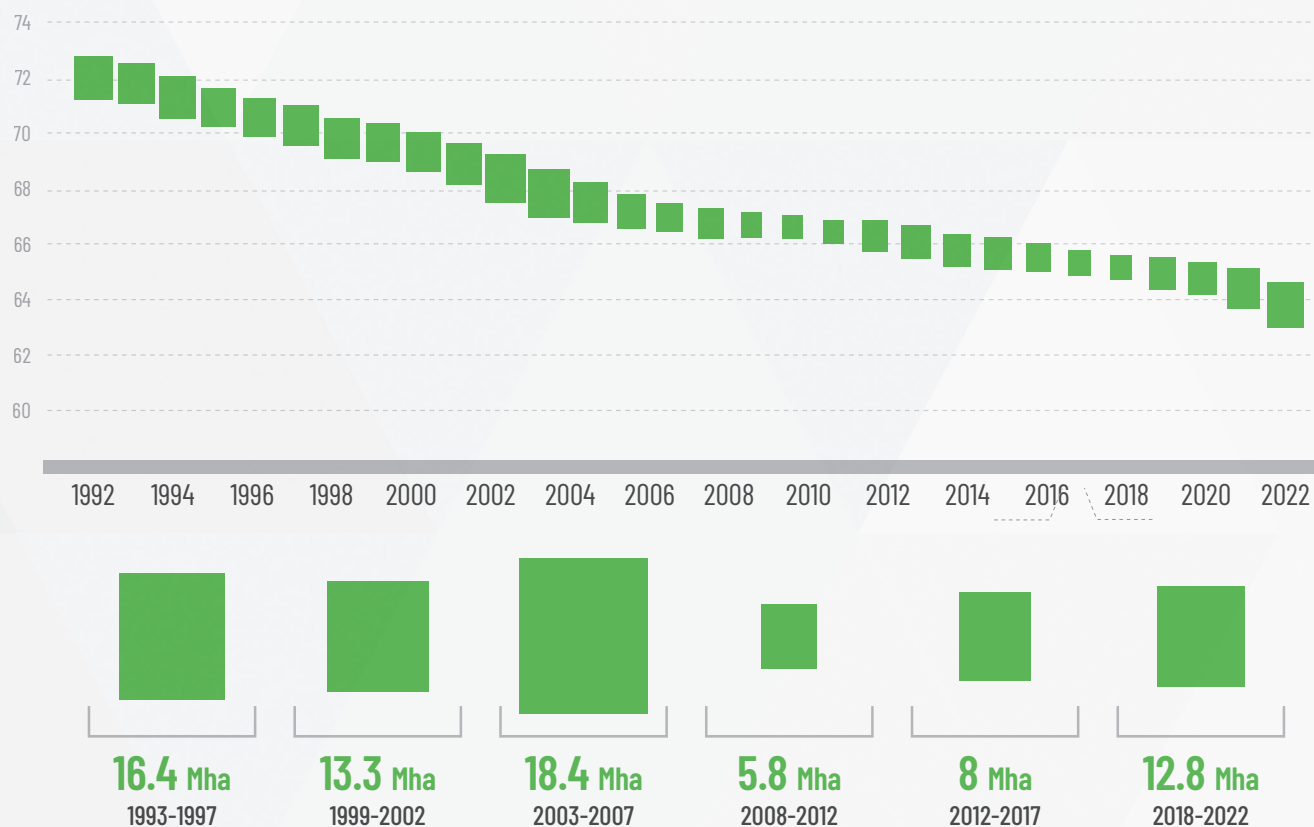
11 **Target 15.2:** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

12 Presidency of the Republic. Law 12.651, May 25th 2012. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/112651.htm

13 MapBiomass. RAD 203. In <https://tinyurl.com/4mn9kxv2>

GRAPH 2 LOSS OF NATIVE VEGETATION IN BRAZIL (2008-2022)*

% OF NATIVE VEGETATION IN BRAZIL



* The size of the squares is equivalent to the area of native vegetation lost.

Source: MapBiomias

deforestation of grassland vegetation, which predominates in the biome.¹⁴ In the Caatinga, there was a 43.4% increase, mainly in Bahia and Ceara, while the Pantanal faces the highest average increase in deforestation in the last three years, a 59.2% increase, with half of that in the municipality of Corumba (MS)¹⁵.

Between 1985 and 2022, an area equivalent to 2.5 times the size of Germany was lost, a total of 96 million hectares (graph 2). In recent years, 97% of the deforestation in the country has been due to agricultural expansion, now covering 33% of the national territory, and primarily in forested areas. It is crucial to highlight that indigenous lands and

quilombola territories remain the most highly conserved areas, with only 1%¹⁶ and 4.7%¹⁷ experiencing native vegetation loss, respectively. Despite this, and as mentioned in SDGs 5 and 13, land conflicts (and related killings) are on the rise, affecting primarily indigenous families, smallholders, quilombola communities, and landless people.

In 2023, the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES), in partnership with MapBiomias, halted loans to rural properties involved in illegal deforestation¹⁸, and prohibited credit for clients under current environmental embargoes, even if the properties in question were not directly linked to the financing¹⁹.

¹⁴ Idem

¹⁵ Idem

¹⁶ Mapbiomas. Mapeamento anual de cobertura e uso da terra no Brasil entre 1985 a 2022. In <https://tinyurl.com/yv659hvv>

¹⁷ Mapbiomas. Cobertura de vegetação nativa nos territórios quilombolas no Brasil. In <https://tinyurl.com/bdhaebssu>

¹⁸ Agência BNDES. BNDES bloqueia empréstimos a propriedades rurais desmatadas ilegalmente. In <https://tinyurl.com/2bhxk96x>

¹⁹ Agência BNDES. BNDES amplia vedação de crédito a clientes com embargo por desmatamento. In <https://tinyurl.com/sudakyju>

In 2023, Brazil's climate target was adjusted towards the Paris Agreement, aiming to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 48% by 2025, and 53% by 2030, relative to 2005 levels²⁰. In the first quarter of 2024, the "Amazon Towards Zero Deforestation" campaign achieved a 41.7% reduction in deforestation²¹. Programs and projects funded by the Climate Fund and other financing initiatives resumed in October, with the investment of R\$1.7 billion, and the highest volume of operations contracted in the fund's history since its establishment in 2009²².

The fourth phase of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires in the Cerrado Biome (PPCerrado)²³, aiming for zero deforestation by 2030²⁴, addresses **target 15.2**, along with changes in the National Policy on Climate Change²⁵ and the approved timber management plan of the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio)²⁶. Fierce opposition from the large ruralist bloc to sustainability projects poses another threat, currently there are at least 28 legislative proposals under consideration in parliament to relax environmental legislation²⁷. There is uncertainty in regards to the target achievement due to insufficient and inaccessible official data.

Target 15.3²⁸ continues to be setback. A total of 17,316,740 hectares burned across the country in 2023²⁹, with 23 states and the Federal District now included in the drought map, 14 of which are classified as "Exceptional", the most severe category³⁰. Reactivation of the National Commission to Combat Desertification in 2024, aimed at implementing and validating the 2nd National Plan to Combat Desertification³¹ and Mitigate the Effects of Drought, will be analyzed in the next Spotlight Report³².

Targets 15.4³³ and **15.5**³⁴ are also setback due to a lack of action or planning by the National Biodiversity Commission, the last decision regarding mountains dates back to 2008³⁵, and there are no territorial management plans or research into protected areas. In 2023, ICMBio launched the Salve Platform, disclosing information from the Brazilian Fauna Extinction Risk Assessment System. Due to deforestation, the number of Brazilian fauna species at risk of extinction has increased to 1,253 (8.6% of the 14,785 cataloged species)³⁶. Six species have already been declared nationally extinct, one is extinct in the wild (a classification given to species known only from individuals kept in captivity), and three are regionally extinct³⁷ (graph 3).

20 Gov.br. NDC: ambição climática do Brasil. In <https://tinyurl.com/mtb3nxdx>

21 Folha de S.Paulo. Desmatamento na Amazônia cai 42% no primeiro trimestre. In <https://tinyurl.com/4n8jewzu>

22 Agencia Gov. Comitê gestor aprova plano e mais recursos para o novo Fundo Clima. In <https://tinyurl.com/yfxnf397>

23 Gov.br. Plano de Ação para Prevenção e Controle do Desmatamento e das Queimadas no Bioma Cerrado - PPCerrado. In <https://tinyurl.com/mr2tshun>

24 Gov.br. MMA divulga PRODES Cerrado e plano para o bioma. In <https://tinyurl.com/2pse6pu8>

25 Gov.br. Governo retoma política socioambiental e climática em 2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/3acd5k9u>

26 ICMBio. Manejo de produtos florestais não madeireiros: Um Manual com Sugestões para o Manejo Participativo em Comunidades da Amazônia. In <https://tinyurl.com/3ck2m36f>

27 Valor Econômico. Agenda ambiental do governo é emparedada pela bancada ruralista. In <https://tinyurl.com/bddhusdh>

28 **Target 15.3:** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

29 MapBiomas. Brasil queimou área maior que o Acre em 2023. In <https://brasil.mapbiomas.org/2024/01/19/brasil-queimou-area-maior-que-o-acre-em-2023/>

30 ANA. Monitor de Secas. In: <https://monitordesecas.ana.gov.br/mapa?mes=12&ano=2023>

31 Gov.br. Comissão Nacional de Combate à Desertificação. In <https://tinyurl.com/34wtfdfh>

32 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. Governo federal retoma Comissão Nacional de Combate à Desertificação. In <https://tinyurl.com/4spjsdun>

33 **Target 15.4:** By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

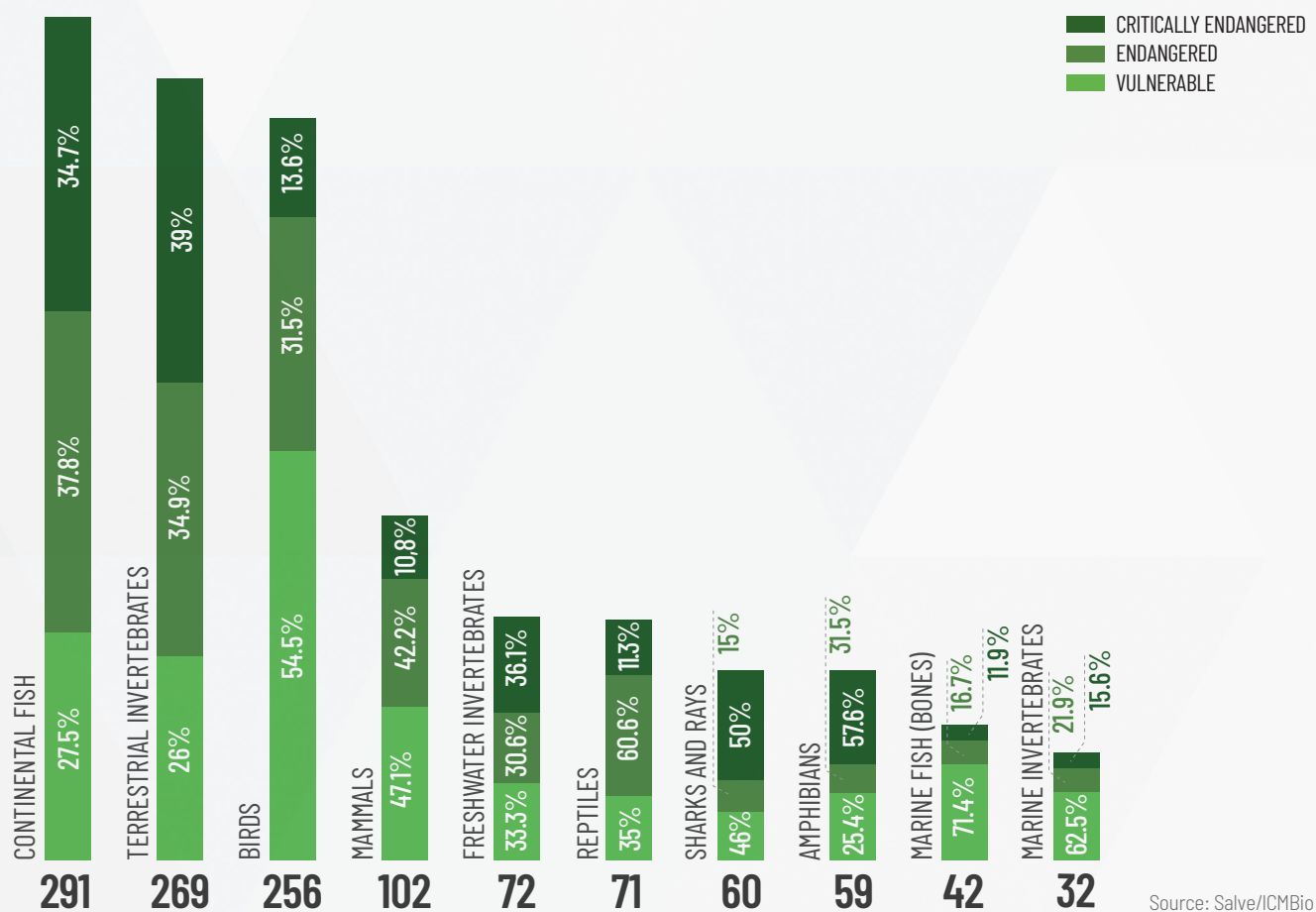
34 **Target 15.5:** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

35 Ministry of Environment. Deliberação CONABIO nº 57, de 28 de outubro de 2008. In <https://tinyurl.com/474fnec>

36 Gov.br. Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção. In <https://tinyurl.com/48jxbjw>

37 Agencia Brasil. ICMBio: Brasil tem 1,2 mil espécies da fauna ameaçadas de extinção. In <https://tinyurl.com/2hw92x9m>

GRAPH 3 SPECIES UNDER THREAT, BY CATEGORY, IN BRAZIL



Target 15.6³⁸ continues to progress, albeit insufficiently. The National Benefit Sharing Fund increased from BRL 5.7 million to BRL 7.4 million³⁹, and five operational axes were structured under its Quadrennial Operational Plan: the conservation, sustainable use and management of biodiversity and its components; the protection and valorization of associated traditional knowledge; training, research, and development; institutional strengthening; and management, monitoring, evaluation, and

communication.

Target 15.7⁴⁰ is once again setback. The last update regarding fines issued by Ibama dates from September 2021⁴¹. The country has been classified as a “hub for international animal trafficking”⁴², with approximately 38 million records annually⁴³, involving at least USD 2 billion per year⁴⁴; this amount is also believed to be underreported. The budget of the Institute was severely constrained between 2019 and 2022, with a minor increase in 2023, from BRL 1.76

38 **Target 15.6:** Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

39 Gov.br. Relatório de Gestão Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima 2023. In <https://tinyurl.com/mr2y7kb9>

40 **Target 15.7:** Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

41 Ibama. Dados abertos. In <https://tinyurl.com/37fypns2>

42 Globo Rural. Brasil é ponto de referência para tráfico internacional de animais selvagens, revela relatório. In <https://tinyurl.com/2575xdea>

43 UFSM. Tráfico de espécies silvestres ameaça a biodiversidade da fauna brasileira. In <https://tinyurl.com/2kxhcfhr>

44 UOL. Governo prepara plano para resposta rápida a espécies invasoras. In <https://tinyurl.com/4vpckjm8>

billion, and an execution of BRL 1.38 billion, to BRL 1.87 billion, with an execution of BRL 1.52 billion⁴⁵.

Target 15.8⁴⁶ progressed much less than is required, as revision of the National Program for Early Warning, Early Detection, and Rapid Response to Invasive Alien Species⁴⁷ only commenced in 2023, and no implementation timeline has been set. The country has identified approximately 450 invasive alien species, around 250 of which are animals⁴⁸.

Target 15.9⁴⁹ continues to be setback. Throughout the term of the previous government the Aichi Targets were completely disregarded, due to the expansion of soy monocultures and livestock farming into protected areas⁵⁰ and border regions, the intensive use of high-risk pesticides, and deforestation, as addressed in past editions of this Spotlight Report. Targets set for 2020 were not met, and the most significant action taken on this target was the organization of a seminar.

Progress on **target 15.a**⁵¹ has been insufficient. Despite increased budgets for environmental protection agencies, there is still a lack of data to assess the practical impact of this new investment. Approval of the Belem do Para Declaration by the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization⁵², elevated regional commitments towards sustainable development

and forest preservation. As mentioned earlier, the Amazon Fund was reinstated, and the Bolsa Verde⁵³ program was revived through BRL 200 million in funding⁵⁴, allocated to compensate traditional community families for their services to environmental protection and conservation.

Target 15.b⁵⁵ was assessed to have insufficient progress. The Climate Fund now includes the issuance of sustainable government bonds⁵⁶, ensuring official development assistance for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Implementation of the Program and Actions of the National Policy on Climate Change is being resumed, however concerns persist over the limitations of the new fiscal framework, amid the looming devastation scenario being faced.

Lastly, **target 15.c**⁵⁷ demonstrated insufficient progress. Despite numerous joint operations to combat predatory hunting and the trafficking of wild animals⁵⁸, there remains a significant gap in the available data⁵⁹ regarding the proportion of traded wildlife subject to poaching or illicit trafficking⁶⁰. This gap hinders a more thorough assessment of outcomes⁶¹, and limits ability to formulate effective strategies to address the issue⁶².

45 Portal da Transparencia. Execução orçamentária IBAMA. In <https://tinyurl.com/5n7da338>

46 **Target 15.8:** By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

47 Agência Brasil. Governo prepara plano para resposta rápida a espécies invasoras. In <https://tinyurl.com/3yj3rpvk>

48 Idem

49 **Target 15.9:** By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

50 Agência Brasil. Pampa é o bioma brasileiro menos protegido por unidades de conservação. In <https://tinyurl.com/yjpvsa9>

51 **Target 15.a:** Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

52 Gov.br. Países amazônicos assinam Declaração de Belém. In <https://tinyurl.com/5c3sp92v>

53 Gov.br. Programa de Apoio à Conservação Ambiental – Programa Bolsa Verde. In <https://tinyurl.com/rvzwkvap>

54 Gov.br. Conselho anuncia retomada do programa Bolsa Verde. In <https://tinyurl.com/37becanr>

55 **Target 15.b:** Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

56 Gov.br. Fundo Clima. In <https://tinyurl.com/5deba7zz>

57 **Target 15.c:** Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

58 Gov.br. 50 embarcações ligadas ao garimpo ilegal no Amazonas foram desativadas em ação conjunta na TI Vale do Javari. In <https://tinyurl.com/34e54car>

59 Gov.br. PF combate caça e pesca ilegais. In <https://tinyurl.com/r4z8js2x>

60 IBGE. Painel ODS Brasil. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=15>

61 Gov.br. PF faz operação contra tráfico de animais silvestres. In <https://tinyurl.com/msms8uu2>

62 IBGE. Painel ODS Brasil. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=15>

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Ratify the Escazú Agreement in the National Congress, promoting access to information, public participation, and justice for environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, and harmonize the national legislation with relevant international agreements, establishing effective protection mechanisms through periodic reviews of enforcement and sanctions. Implement the 2022 Convention on Biological Diversity and ensure efficient, accessible data production and dissemination through online platforms;
2. Maintain protected areas, develop management plans with the participation of local and indigenous communities, demarcate indigenous lands, and title quilombola communities, through environmental and land regularization, and establish a Conflict Solutions Program via an inter-American and national climate justice system, to assist populations affected by environmental disasters and their impacts. Institute programs and projects for “Environmental Risk Situations and Climate Crisis”, to enable immediate response actions;
3. Include the Cerrado, Caatinga, and Pampa biomes amongst national heritage ecosystems through a constitutional amendment, expanding actions similar to the Cerrado Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Fires Action Plan (PPCerrado) to other biomes, to curb deforestation, expand reforestation with native species, and protect riparian forests;
4. Strengthen public policies for the sustainable management of natural resources, establish measurable goals, allocate adequate resources for monitoring (including via satellite), and intensify continuous environmental enforcement measures for management practices, reforestation, illegal deforestation, restoration of degraded areas, trafficking networks, and the expansion of mining and agriculture;
5. Invest in socio-educational incentives for sustainable agriculture practices to reduce excessive pesticide use, expand initiatives like the Bolsa Verde, ensure the balanced distribution of resources to the Ministry of Environment, IBAMA, ICMBio, and the Brazilian Forest Service, and implement the Payment for Environmental Services policy effectively⁶³;
6. Promote selective waste collection, improve organic and inorganic waste management, increase recycling rates, and encourage the composting of organics to reduce landfill waste disposal;
7. Implement the National Observatory for Public Policies in Territorial Management and Governance, and the Forests and Climate Observatory, along with the National Strategy and Program for Response to Exotic Species;
8. Invest in the Bioeconomy, Biotechnology, Technology, and Science programs and projects for agriculture and the environment, finance research into sustainable ecosystem use practices and new inter and multi-disciplinary project and action areas, and create a National Program for Nature-based Environmental Solutions based on evidence;
9. Invest in international collaboration and coordinated actions, to map and disrupt trafficking routes and methods of illegal hunting, and reduce the number of licensed collectors, shooters, and hunters (CACs, in the Brazilian acronym).

Target classification

Target 15.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.3	↩	SETBACK
Target 15.4	↩	SETBACK
Target 15.5	↩	SETBACK
Target 15.6	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.7	↩	SETBACK
Target 15.8	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.9	↩	SETBACK
Target 15.a	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.b	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.c	→	INSUFFICIENT

63 Presidency of the Republic. Law n° 14.119, January 13th 2021. In <https://tinyurl.com/2p9zpry8>

SDG 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Despite attacks directed towards institutions, the press, and rights defenders, some basic principles of the Democratic Rule of Law resumed in 2023. At the time this edition of the Spotlight Report was written, 173 people had been sentenced for the January 8, 2023 anti-democratic attacks¹.

Instances of social participation were rearranged, and control of public policies advanced through the establishment, in all ministries, of an office to liaise with civil society, mechanisms such as

the Inter-Council Forum for the construction of the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024-2027², and the National SDG Commission itself. The investigation into the murder of councilor Marielle Franco and driver Anderson Gomes³, adds to these positive indicators.

Brazil remains tense and dangerous. In August 2023, Mãe Bernadete, a quilombola leader and iyalo-rixá, was murdered in her home for defending territorial rights and for investigating the 2017 execution of her son, Binho do Quilombo⁴. The restructuring

1 Poder 360. STF condena mais 14 réus à prisão pelo 8 de Janeiro; total vai a 173. In <https://www.poder360.com.br/justica/stf-condena-mais-14-reus-a-prisao-pelo-8-de-janeiro-total-vai-a-173/>

2 Gov.br. Plano Plurianual (PPA) 2024-2027. In <https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/assuntos/plano-plurianual>

3 Poder 360. Cronologia do caso Marielle Franco. In <https://www.poder360.com.br/justica/leia-a-cronologia-do-caso-marielle-franco/>

4 Gov.br. Caso Mãe Bernadete: Ministério das Mulheres reúne-se com autoridades na Bahia. In <https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/noticias/2023/agosto/caso-mae-bernadete-ministerio-das-mulheres-reune-se-com-autoridades-na-bahia>

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA IN RELATION TO SDG 16



Source: BNDES

of the National Policy for Protection of Human Rights Defenders continues at a slow pace⁵, whilst the inactivity of the Commission on Political Deaths and Missing Persons⁶ is symptomatic of democratic fragility.

The investment by BNDES in policies related to SDG 16 reinforces the urgency for contributions consistent with the construction of a democratic and sustainable society (graph 1).

Target 16.1⁷ demonstrated insufficient progress, after a three-year setback. The 37,639 intentional homicides in 2023 represents a 3.31% drop compared to 2022 and the lowest in 14 years. However, Brazil remains one of the most violent countries in the world, with 18.53 homicides/100,000

inhabitants, compared to the global average of 5.8/100,000⁸. Femicides increased 1.6% compared to 2022, victimizing 1,463 women⁹, the highest number since this classification began¹⁰.

These numbers do not include deaths resulting from police violence, which totaled 6,381 in 2023, with 95.7% being male (0.81% less than in 2022, when 6,433 deaths were recorded)¹¹. Between January and September 2023, murders by police officers on duty in the state of São Paulo increased by 45% compared to the same period in 2022¹². In order to reduce police lethality, which mostly occurs towards black youth, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) has forecasted investment of around BRL 13 million¹³ for the purchase of body cameras, and

5 Gov.br. Conheça o Programa de Proteção aos Defensores de Direitos Humanos, Comunicadores e Ambientalistas. In <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/fevereiro/conheca-o-programa-de-protecao-aos-defensores-de-direitos-humanos-comunicadores-e-ambientalistas>

6 Agência Brasil. MPF recomenda reinstalação da Comissão de Mortos e Desaparecidos. In <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/justica/noticia/2024-03/mpf-recomenda-reinstalacao-da-comissao-de-mortos-e-desaparecidos>

7 **Target 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

8 Gov.br. Mapa da Segurança Pública 2024. In: <https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-seguranca/seguranca-publica/estatistica/dados-nacionais-1/mapa-da-seguranca-publica-2024>

9 Presidency of the Republic. Law number 13.104, 09 March 2015. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2015/lei/l13104.htm

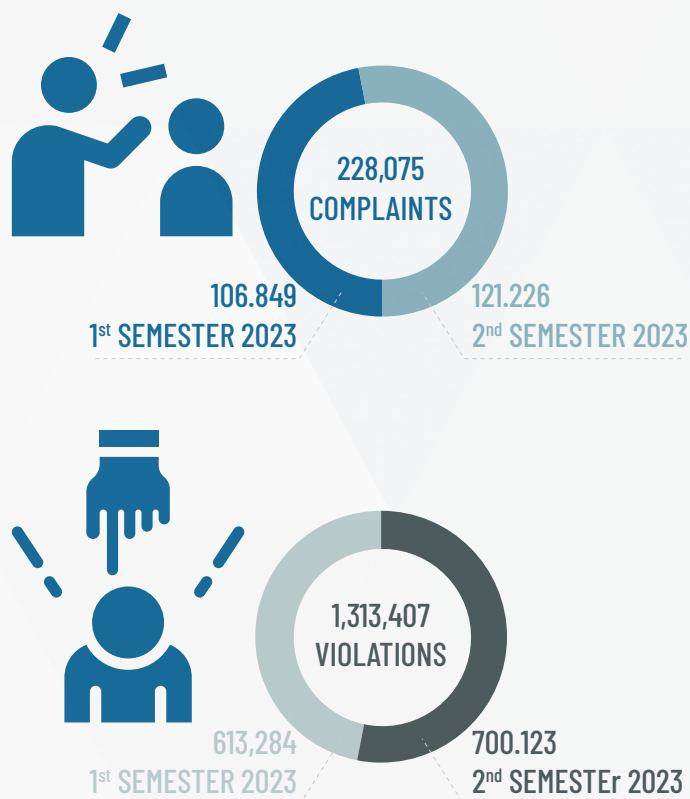
10 FBSP. Femicídios em 2023. In <https://publicacoes.forumseguranca.org.br/handle/123456789/244>

11 Idem.

12 Human Rights Watch. Relatório Mundial 2024: Brasil. In <https://www.hrw.org/pt/world-report/2024/country-chapters/brazil>

13 UOL. Lula lança Plano Juventude Negra Viva, que envolve ações de 18 ministérios. In <https://noticias.uol.com.br/ultimas-noticias/agencia-estado/2024/03/21/lula-lanca-plano-juventude-negra-viva-que-envolve-acoes-de-18-ministerios.htm?cmpid=copiaecola>

VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS



BETWEEN 2015 AND 2021
THERE WERE
83,571
RECORDS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE
AGAINST CHILDREN FROM THE
AGE OF ZERO TO NINE,
WITH THE VICTIM BEING LESS
THAN ONE YEAR OLD IN
3,386
CASES. THERE WERE ALSO
119,377
REPORTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE
AGAINST ADOLESCENTS
(10 TO 19 YEARS OLD)

Source: Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) e Ministry of Health (MS)

has provided guidelines for the use of this equipment in police operations¹⁴ across the country.

The suicide of State police agents increased by 31.63% compared to 2022 (129 deaths), 13.95% of these being Civil Police officers and 74.42% Military Police officers. São Paulo concentrates the majority of cases, with 40 in 2023, compared to 27 in 2022. In 2023, 187 public security professionals were murdered, three fewer than the previous year¹⁵. Disputes between criminal groups, mainly in Rio de Janeiro¹⁶ and Bahia¹⁷, and police lethality in Sao Paulo highlight the urgency of public policies promoting justice

and human rights.

The production of official data on indicators 16.1.3 and 16.1.4, which were not available until the last edition of the Spotlight Report, is a significant advance. However, they are now somewhat obsolete, having not taken into account the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, and being based on the 2019 National Health Survey¹⁸. According to the 2021 National Household Sample Survey, 50.5% of white people over the age of 15 stated they feel safe walking alone at night in the area where they live, compared to 46.7% of black people. For women, the feeling of

14 G1. Ministério da Justiça divulga diretrizes para uso de câmeras corporais por policiais em todo o país. In <https://g1.globo.com/jornal-nacional/noticia/2024/05/28/ministerio-da-justica-divulga-diretrizes-para-uso-de-cameras-corporais-por-policiais-em-todo-o-pais.ghtml>

15 Same as footnote 8.

16 BBC News Brasil. Narcomilícias no Rio: os fatores que acirram a disputa na zona oeste da cidade. In <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/articles/cprxe45xrp0>

17 BBC News Brasil. Guerra de facções e letalidade policial: escalada de violência na Bahia pressiona PT. In <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/articles/cg3lrwjk9ko>

18 IBGE/SIDRA. Proporção da população sujeita a violência física, psicológica ou sexual nos últimos 12 meses. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador1613>

security drops to 41.1%, while amongst men it rises to 55.1%¹⁹.

Target 16.2²⁰ completed five years of setbacks. There were 228,075 reports of violence against children and teenagers in 2023, totaling 1,313,407 violations (a single report can include several violations: physical, sexual, psychological, educational, etc.), reflecting age-old challenges. Between 2015 and 2021, 83,571 cases of sexual violence were reported against children from the age of zero to nine years, of which 3,386 were under the age of one and there were 119,377 against adolescents and youth (from the ages of 10 to 19)²¹.

Throughout the last decade, there have been budget reductions for protection policies. Despite an increase in the 2024 budget to BRL 76 million, compared to BRL 15 million in 2023, this amount is still insufficient. In 2023, there were 71,867 records of sexual exploitation and child abuse on the internet²². The PPA 2024/2027 and Law 14,811/2024²³ give hope through their new inclusion programs and the classification of these crimes as heinous, but investment in sexual education and human rights is necessary, as indicated in SDGs 4 and 5. The continued lack of data in regard to the victims of human trafficking is yet another reason for setbacks in achieving this goal.

Target 16.3²⁴ saw insufficient progress, after two years of setbacks. The SDG Brazil Panel released data for 2021²⁵, noting 423,000 robberies or thefts

suffered by people over the age of 15, of which 71.4% sought out the assistance of established authorities. There is no more recent data.

In 2022, the proportion of people imprisoned without a sentence in relation to the total prison population was 24.6% for men and 28.1% for women, a reduction in comparison to 2021, when rates were 25.9% for men and 32.1% for women. The rates for women are higher because they are frequently arrested for transporting illicit goods into prison units, highlighting a deficit in public policies specific to this phenomenon. A summary approved in 2023 by the Supreme Federal Court on "privileged trafficking" (when the person is a first-time offender, has a clean record, and is not part of criminal groups), and their recent decision to decriminalize possession of up to 40 grams of marijuana for personal use²⁶, may reduce the number of these types of incarcerations may reduce these incarceration rates²⁷. This will be evaluated in the next issue of the Spotlight Report. In December 2023, the proportion of prisoners without a sentence was 23.98%, compared to 24.81% in 2022²⁸.

Target 16.4²⁹ has been setback for four years. Without official data, it is evaluated through the corruption perception index. In 2023, the country lost two points and fell ten positions in the Transparency International ranking, placing it in 104th position with 36 points. In the same year, financial intelligence reports from the Financial Activities Control

19 IBGE/SIDRA. Proporção da população de 15 anos ou mais de idade que se sente segura quando caminha sozinha na área onde vive durante a noite, por cor/raça e por sexo. In <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/9652#resultado>

20 **Target 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

21 Ministério da Saúde. Boletim Epidemiológico: Notificações de violência sexual contra crianças e adolescentes no Brasil, 2015 a 2021. In <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/epidemiologicos/edicoes/2023/boletim-epidemiologico-volume-54-no-08>

22 Agência Brasil. Exploração sexual infantil na internet bate recorde em 2023. In [https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2024-02/exploracao-sexual-infantil-na-internet-bate-recorde-em-2023#:~:text=As%20den%C3%Bancias%20da%20presen%C3%A7a%20de,em%202008%20\(56.115%20den%C3%Bancias\)](https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2024-02/exploracao-sexual-infantil-na-internet-bate-recorde-em-2023#:~:text=As%20den%C3%Bancias%20da%20presen%C3%A7a%20de,em%202008%20(56.115%20den%C3%Bancias)).

23 Presidency of the Republic. Law number 14.811, 12 January 2024. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/lei/l14811.htm

24 **Target 16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

25 IBGE/Sidra. Proporção de vítimas de violência nos últimos 12 meses que reportaram às autoridades competentes ou a outros organismos de resolução de conflitos oficialmente reconhecidos. In <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/9644#resultado>

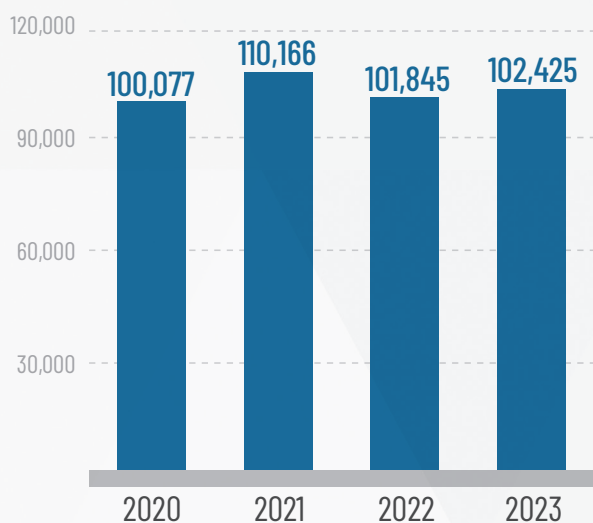
26 STF. STF define 40 gramas de maconha como critério para diferenciar usuário de traficante. In <https://noticias.stf.jus.br/postsnoticias/stf-define-40-gramas-de-maconha-como-criterio-para-diferenciar-usuario-de-trafficante/>

27 STF. STF aprova súmula que prevê fixação de regime aberto e substituição de pena para tráfico privilegiado. In <https://portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=516517&ori=1>

28 MJSP. Relatório de Informações Penais. In <https://www.gov.br/senappen/pt-br/servicos/sisdepen/relatorios/relipen/relipen-2-semestre-de-2023.pdf>

29 **Target 16.4:** By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

GRAPH 2 NUMBER OF FIREARMS SEIZED IN BRAZIL (2020-2023)



Source: National Public Security Secretariat SINESP (Data provided by states and Federal District). Date: 16/02/2024. The states of Maranhão (MA), Rio de Janeiro (RJ), and Santa Catarina (SC) did not provide data to the SINESP Statistical Data Validator (VDE) before this data was compiled

Council (Coaf) increased by 24%, totaling 16,411 reports³⁰.

In 2023, 102,425 weapons were seized (0.57% more than in 2022), with a significant proportion in the Southeast (37,470)³¹. Whilst the existence of this data, which was not produced until a few years ago, denotes greater transparency, the increases in seizures may be linked to more weapons being in circulation. However, there is no data about this, which poses a challenge new regulations for possession, use and seizure need to overcome³² (graph 2).

Targets 16.5³³ and 16.7³⁴ are stagnant. In 2023,

the Federal Comptroller General (CGU) received 1,334 complaints of corruption³⁵, 22.7% more than in 2022, indicating better recording capacity and functioning of ombudsman systems. The drop in the Perception Index mentioned above is another obstacle for this target, but increases in Federal Police operations, from 142 in 2022 to 227 in 2023, highlight a coordinated effort to fight it³⁶. In regards to **target 16.7**, data on the proportion of oppressed social groups in public positions is the same as the previous edition, as no elections were held. This topic will be evaluated again in the next issue of the Spotlight Report. There is no official data available on the population's trust in institutions, however, according to a Datafolha survey released in March 2024, distrust in the Judiciary fell 10% in comparison to the previous survey, in December 2023. Trust in political parties is at its lowest, and distrust has increased. In the previous study 46% of people did not trust the party parties. Distrust in the National Congress has increased, from 35% to 40%, whilst high trust rose from 9% to 10%. Confidence in the Presidency of the Republic, which had fallen since 2021, rose again³⁷. The Armed Forces remains the most trusted institution and the index, 34% in September 2023, has increased (infographic).

Target 16.6³⁸ has experienced a setback. The proportion of primary public expenditure in relation to the approved budget fell from 7.30% in 2022 to 1.80% in 2023, contradictory to the Sustainable Development Agenda³⁹. Social satisfaction with public services was 4.43 out of 5 in 2023, an increase of 0.06 compared to 2022. According to the federal services monitoring panel⁴⁰, more than half of services

30 Coaf. Coaf em números. In <https://www.gov.br/coaf/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/institucional/coaf-em-numeros-1>

31 Same as footnote 8.

32 Presidency of the Republic. Decree number 11.615, 23 July 2023. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/d11615.htm

33 **Target 16.5:** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

34 **Target 16.7:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

35 CGU. Nota de esclarecimento: Dados de denúncias de corrupção recebidas pelo Fala.br. In <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/12/nota-de-esclarecimento-dados-de-denuncias-de-corupcao-recebidas-pelo-fala.br>

36 Gov.br. MJSP retirou mais de BRL 7 bilhões do crime organizado em 2023 e realizou 227 operações contra a corrupção. In <https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mjsp-retirou-mais-de-r-7-bilhoes-do-crime-organizado-em-2023-e-realizou-227-operacoes-contra-a-corupcao>

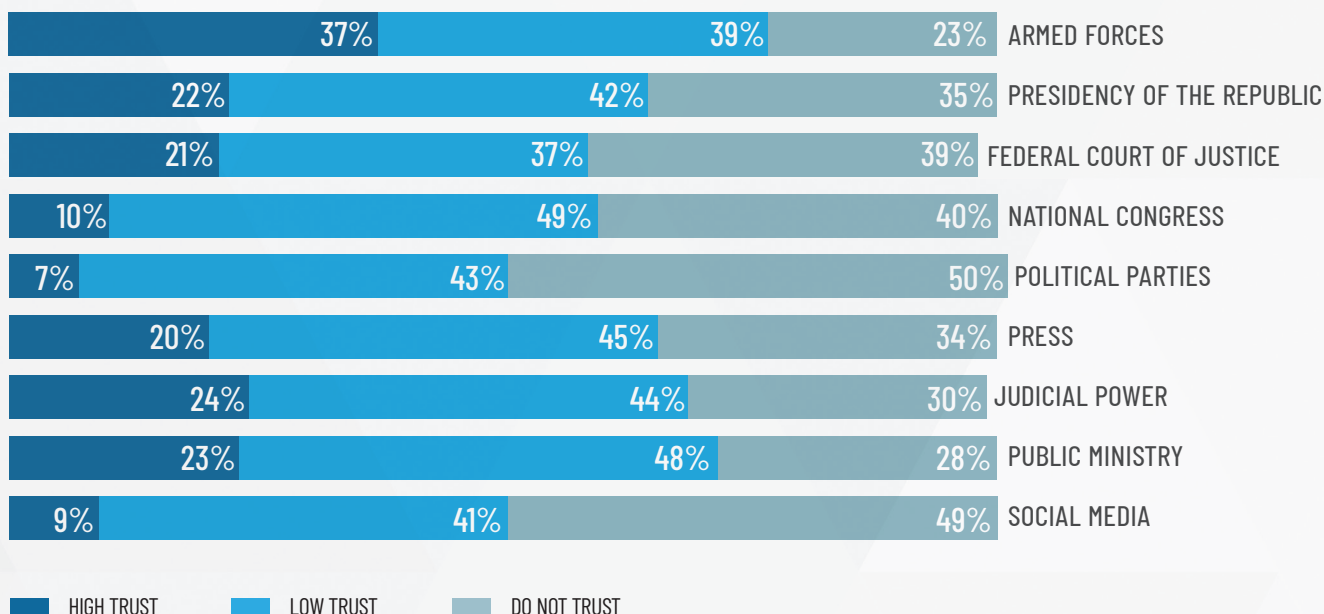
37 Datafolha. Taxa de reprovação ao trabalho do STF recuou de 38% em dezembro para 28%. In <https://datafolha.folha.uol.com.br/opiniao-e-sociedade/2024/03/taxa-de-reprovacao-ao-trabalho-do-stf-recuou-de-38-em-dezembro-de-2023-para-28.shtml>

38 **Target 16.6:** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

39 IBGE. Painel ODS Brasil. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador1661>

40 Gov.br. Painel de Monitoramento de Serviços Federais. In <https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/estrategias-e-governanca-digital/transformacao>

CONFIDENCE IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE COUNTRY



Source Datafolha/G1

provided are evaluated positively (53.61%). This data contrasts slightly with the satisfaction rating, which may reflect a difference in evaluation methodology.

Targets 16.8⁴¹, 16.9⁴² and 16.10⁴³ have moved from setback to insufficient progress. **Target 16.8** is relevant on a global scale, but not considered applicable to Brazil by the SDG Brazil Panel. Still, it does apply in terms of Brazilian foreign policy respectability and influence. Positive elements related to these targets include: the resumption of international relations, suspended under the previous government;

the strengthening of the Mercosur⁴⁴ and regional dialogues; hosting and presiding the G20 Summit⁴⁵; participation in the UN Security⁴⁶ and Human Rights⁴⁷ Councils; and expansion of partnerships with countries in the European Union⁴⁸ and on the African Continent⁴⁹.

The diluted role of national states in favor of the corporate sector and its private foundations raises questions about conflict of interests, legitimacy of representation, and the perpetuation of power asymmetries and inequalities.

digital/central-de-qualidade/painel-de-monitoramento-de-servicos-federais

41 **Target 16.8:** Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

42 **Target 16.9:** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

43 **Target 16.10:** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

44 Correio Braziliense. Brasil sedia reunião de altas autoridades de direitos humanos do Mercosul. In <https://www.correiobraziliense.com.br/brasil/2023/11/6658181-brasil-sedia-reuniao-de-altas-autoridades-sobre-direitos-humanos-do-mercossul.html>

45 G20. Brasil presidência G20. In https://www.g20.org/pt-br/e-book-brasil-na-presidencia-do-g20/eikuaamina-mba-e-g20-ha-mba-epa-brasil-ojapo-va-era-hese/ebook-atualizado-guarani_150324.pdf/

46 Agencia Senado. Chanceler: proposta na ONU foi "vitória diplomática" e prioridade é retirar brasileiros. In <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2023/10/18/chanceler-proposta-na-onu-foi-201cvitoria-diplomatica201d-e-prioridade-e-retirar-brasileiros>

47 Agencia Brasil. Após período negacionista, Brasil é eleito para o Conselho de Direitos Humanos da ONU. In <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/10/18/apos-periodo-negacionista-brasil-e-eleito-para-o-conselho-de-direitos-humanos-da-onu#:~:text=0%20Brasil%20obteve%20144%20votos,da%20ONU%2C%20em%20Nova%20York.>

48 PNUD. Uma ferramenta global para monitorar a ação climática. In <https://www.undp.org/pt/brazil/news/uma-ferramenta-global-para-monitorar-acao-climatica>

49 Valor Economico. Na viagem de Lula à África, Brasil busca apoio para Aliança Global contra Fome e Pobreza. In <https://valor.globo.com/brasil/noticia/2024/02/16/na-viagem-de-lula-a-africa-brasil-busca-apoio-para-alianca-global-contra-fome-e-pobreza.ghtml>

For **target 16.9**, there were 2,574,556 live births in 2022, and under-registration was 1.31% (33,726 births), the lowest since the historic series began in 2015. There was progress in this target based on the general data, but there are challenges when we disaggregate by region: in the North there was 5.14% under-registration, while there was 1.66% in the Northeast, and just 0.21% in the South⁵⁰.

Target 16.10 demonstrated insufficient progress, as Brazil exited a situation where the federal government was itself disseminating attacks on communication professionals and media outlets. For the first time in four years these attacks fell to 330 registrations in 2023, a 40.7% reduction in comparison to 2022. However, reduced violence towards journalists and communicators has not yet changed a hostile environment for the profession. The scenario also remains dangerous for human rights activists, despite the government's push to implement a National Plan for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists (PPDDH)⁵¹.

The work of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, to implement precautionary measures in favor of Bruno Araújo Pereira, Dom Phillips, and the 11 members of the Union of Indigenous Peoples of Vale do Javari (UNIVAJA)⁵², also boosts progress on this target. However, its impacts will only be analyzed in the next issue of this Spotlight Report. Brazil remains in regression regarding its Access to Information Law (LAI)⁵³.

Target 16.a⁵⁴ has remained stagnant. The country does not have any institutions which comply with the Paris Principles of legal independence, a comprehensive mandate, pluralistic composition, broad functions, adequate powers, sufficient resources, cooperative methods, and participation in international bodies⁵⁵.

The National Human Rights Council (CNDH) plays a similar role, but a direct financial link, and strong participation of the State, stand in its way as a credible genuine National Human Rights Institution (INDH)⁵⁶. There is pressure from civil society on the international mechanisms to strengthen the Council's independence and obtain recognition from the The Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI)⁵⁷.

Target 16.b⁵⁸ has been in setback for the fourth consecutive year. Even though there is greater action by the Brazilian State, including a law establishing punishments for sexual harassment⁵⁹, reports increased, and the violation of sexual rights continues to be normalized: the Public Prosecutor's Office for Labor registered 8,500 reports in the first half of 2023⁶⁰.

Reports of racial slurs and racism increased in 2022, with 11,153 cases of insults recorded (a 29.9% increase compared to 2021), and 4,944 cases of racism (a 35% increase compared to 2021)⁶¹. Brazilian homicide and suicide rates amongst the LGBTQIAPN+ population remains high. There were 257 violent deaths recorded in 2023, one more than in 2022, and

50 IBGE. Estatísticas populacionais - estimativa do sub-registro. In <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/populacao/26176-estimativa-do-sub-registro.html?edicao=39640&t=resultados>

51 Comitê DDHH. Carta aberta para Relatoria da ONU sobre Pessoas Defensoras de Direitos Humanos. In <https://comiteddh.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Carta-Aberta-para-Relatoria-da-ONU-Sobre-Pessoas-Defensoras-de-Direitos-Humanos.pdf>

52 Artigo 19. CIDH anuncia criação de iniciativa inédita para o cumprimento das medidas cautelares vinculadas ao caso Dom e Bruno. In <https://artigo19.org/2023/08/15/cidh-anuncia-criacao-de-iniciativa-inedita-para-o-cumprimento-das-medidas-cautelares-vinculadas-ao-caso-dom-e-bruno/>

53 IBGE. Painel ODS Brasil. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador16102>

54 **Target 16.a:** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

55 GANHRI. Instituições Nacionais de Direitos Humanos. In <https://ganhri.org/nhri/>

56 Gov.br. Conselho Nacional de Direitos Humanos (CNDH). In <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/participacao-social/conselho-nacional-de-direitos-humanos-cndh/conselho-nacional-de-direitos-humanos-cndh>

57 Plataforma RBUBR. Recomendações. In <https://plataformarpu.org.br/recomendacoes>

58 **Target 16.b:** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

59 Agência Senado. Lei insere punição por assédio sexual ou moral no Estatuto da Advocacia. In <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2023/07/04/lei-insere-punicao-por-assedio-sexual-ou-moral-no-estatuto-da-advocacia>

60 Poder 360. MPT recebeu 8.500 registros de assédios moral e sexual até julho. In <https://www.poder360.com.br/justica/mpt-recebeu-8-500-registros-de-assedios-moral-e-sexual-ate-julho/>

61 FBSP. Racismo estrutural e segurança pública. In <https://publicacoes.forumseguranca.org.br/items/1783e9aa-f760-4696-84d8-880c55668ae5>

an additional 20 are estimated, as investigations were not completed by the most recent publication of a report monitoring homophobic crimes in the country, conducted by the NGO GGB - Grupo Gay da Bahia (Bahia Gay Group). Of the total victims registered in the report, 127 (49.42%) were trans, 188 gay (45.91%), nine lesbian (3.5%) and three bisexual (1.17%). All of the crimes described above have admittedly underreported records⁶². This is a serious problem and demands an urgent solution.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Structure and implement an intersectoral and transversal agenda for preventing and combating violence against children and adolescents; produce reliable and disaggregated data and promote synergy between sectoral plans and policies, including the adequate allocation of public resources⁶³; implement Collegiate Management Committees, intersectoral flows, and protocols to comply with the Protected Listening Law⁶⁴; strengthen bodies of the Child and Adolescent Rights System and other complaints channels, such as school units, establishing and implementing protocols for victim care and sexual education;
2. Establish guidelines and standards for the procedures of public security agents in any type of interaction with children and adolescents, avoiding the use of weapons; formulate operational and procedural protocols for police operations in areas with high presence of children and adolescents;
3. Adopt alternatives to incarceration, especially for young and black populations; decriminalize the possession and use of small amounts of drugs, with short and alternative sentences;
4. Strengthen the legal structure of the National Protection Program for Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists, both in regards to the institutionalization of the

program and the adequacy of budgets to implement federal and state programs;

5. Eradicate civil under-registration in the North and North-east, promoting campaigns to universalize the registration of certificates; expand access to basic civil documentation throughout the country;
6. Ratify and implement the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in LAC (Escazú Agreement⁶⁵) and protect personal data, applying human rights parameters (legality, purpose and proportionality) to ensure there is no violation of the right to access public information.
7. Strengthen the National Human Rights Council and adapt its institutional structure to the Paris Principles⁶⁶, guaranteeing administrative, financial, and investigative autonomy, as well as accreditation with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions.

62 Grupo Gay da Bahia. Observatório 2023 de Mortes Violentas de LGBT+ no Brasil, Grupo Gay da Bahia. In <https://grupogaydabahia.com.br/wp-content/uploads/bsk-pdf-manager/2024/02/observatorio-2023-de-mortes-violentas-de-lgbt-1.pdf>

63 World Health Organization. INSPIRE: Sete estratégias para pôr fim à violência contra crianças. In <https://iris.paho.org/handle/10665.2/33852>

64 Presidency of the Republic. Law number 13.431, 04 April 2017. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/l13431.htm

65 Transparencia Internacional. Acordo de Escazú. In <https://transparenciainternacional.org.br/acordo-de-escazu/>

66 ACNUDH. Princípios de Paris. In <http://acnudh.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/PORT-triptico-INDH-final.pdf>

Target classification

Target 16.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.2	↩	SETBACK
Target 16.3	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.4	↩	SETBACK
Target 16.5		STAGNANT
Target 16.6	↩	SETBACK
Target 16.7		STAGNANT
Target 16.8	→	INSUFFICIENT*
Target 16.9	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.10	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.a		STAGNANT
Target 16.b	↩	SETBACK

*The SDG Brazil Panel considers it "not applicable"

SDG 17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Since the change in federal government there has been increased state investment, leading to moderate growth and a more optimistic outlook on financing for sustainable development. Brazil assuming the presidency of the G20¹ in 2024, and of the 30th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 30)² in 2025, also enhances partnerships with other countries for the facilitation of implementation of the SDGs.

Target 17.1³ demonstrated insufficient progress. Increased government expenditure on national

investments, suppressed over the last four years, was significant during the first year of the new government, but requires continuity. The share of federal revenues in the gross domestic product (GDP) dropped by 7.25%, from 28.5% to 21.26%, returning to levels lower than in 2020 (23.5%), which may indicate the beginning of a period of economic growth (graphs 1 and 2).

With impacts upon **target 17.2**⁴, the budget of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC)⁵ was increased from BRL 31.8 million in 2022, to BRL 39.5

1 G20.org. G20 Brasil 2024. In <https://www.g20.org/pt-br>

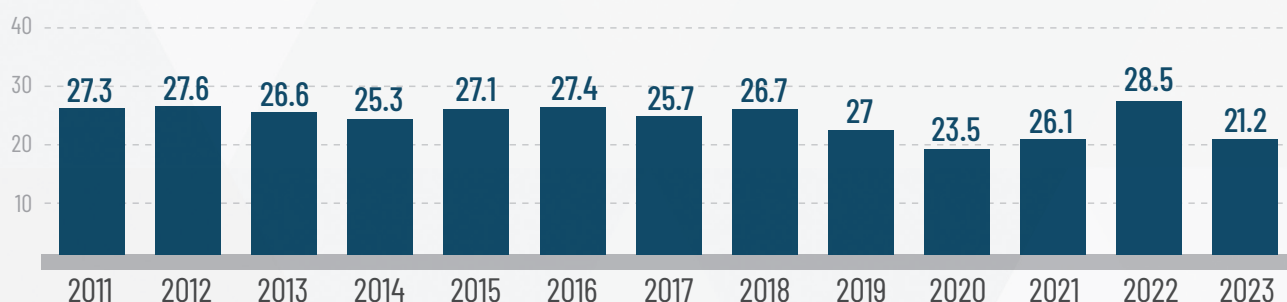
2 Gov.br. Rumo à COP 30. In <https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/agenda-internacional/missoes-internacionais/cop28/cop-30-no-brasil>

3 **Target 17.1:** Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

4 **Target 17.2:** Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

5 Gov.br. Agência Brasileira de Cooperação. In <https://www.gov.br/abc/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/receitas-e-despesas>

GRAPH 1 SHARE OF TAX REVENUE IN GDP



Source: RFB, IBGE and BCB

million in 2023⁶, and encompasses technical cooperation⁷ and humanitarian assistance actions⁸, this is however, a modest increase in comparison to previous Spotlight Reports, despite the target not being officially applicable to the country, whose legislation prohibits financial contributions to other nations. Brazilian cooperation remains predominantly technical, facilitated through public institutions, but since the inception of this Spotlight Report series, we have considered the ABC budget as an indicator of sector activity, as the Agency coordinates contracts and operationalizes partnerships. The outcomes of the ABC also impacts the regression of **target 17.9**⁹.

Target 17.3¹⁰ is stagnant. Brazil experienced a consistent reduction in foreign direct investment (FDI) in the post-pandemic period, due to the mismanagement of the health crisis, the dismantling of various public policies, and setbacks in innovation projects, themselves the consequence of low investment in education (SDG 4), as reported in the Spotlight Reports between 2017 and 2023. External

transfers to Brazil also decreased significantly, from US\$ 4.712 million in 2022, to US\$ 3.997 million in 2023. The country continues without a specific policy to attract external resources and needs to disassociate FDI from profitability and public debt guarantees. The latest data on the SDG Brazil Panel is from 2021.

Target 17.4¹¹ made satisfactory progress. Brazil's public debt service is below 25% of total exports (graph 3), and considered manageable due to foreign exchange inflows, especially in combination with stable exchange rates¹². Despite successive fiscal deficits incurred by the federal governments since 2014, austerity measures have started to reduce the primary deficit, which closed at BRL 249.1 billion in 2022. In 2023, it reached BRL 250.5 billion, including BRL 92.4 billion in debts left by the previous government in court-ordered payments (*precatórios* in Brazilian Portuguese) and around BRL 20 billion in aid to states and municipalities. Excluding these two components, the primary deficit would be BRL 117.1

6 Portal da Transparência. Execução da Despesa por Órgão - Agência Brasileira de Cooperação (ABC). In <https://tinyurl.com/bdjyjdbr>

7 Portal da Transparência. Ação orçamentária cooperação técnica internacional - Ação 2533. In <https://portal.datransparencia.gov.br/programas-e-acoes/acao/2533-cooperacao-tecnica-internacional?ano=2023>

8 Portal da Transparência. Ação orçamentária cooperação humanitária internacional e participação da sociedade civil - Ação 20X0. In <https://portal.datransparencia.gov.br/programas-e-acoes/acao/20X0-cooperacao-humanitaria-internacional-e-participacao-da-sociedade-civil?ano=2023>

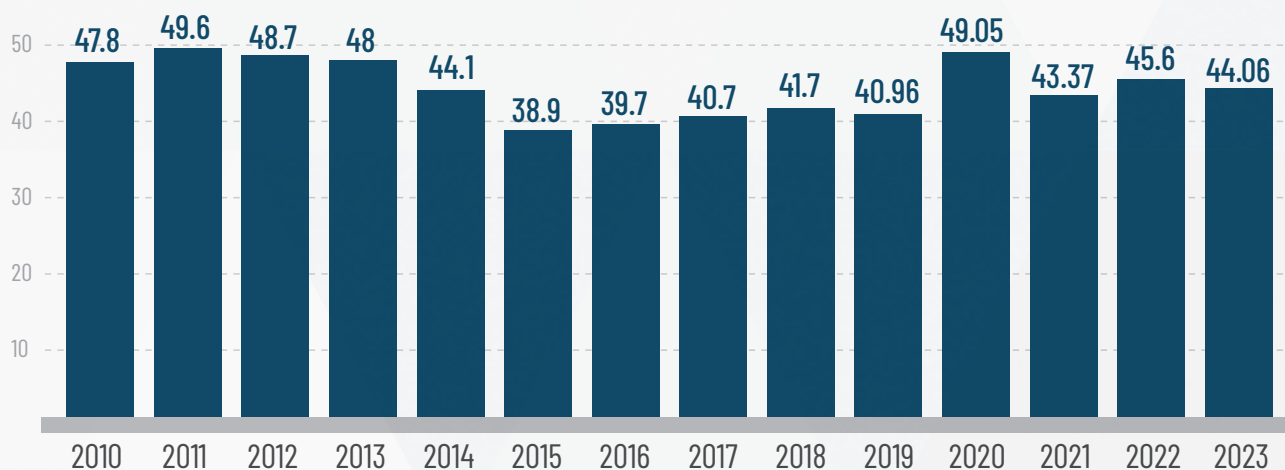
9 **Target 17.9:** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

10 **Target 17.3:** Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

11 **Target 17.4:** Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

12 Gov.br. Estoque da Dívida Pública Federal encerra o ano de 2023 em BRL 6,520 trilhões. In <https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/janeiro/estoque-da-divida-publica-federal-encerra-2023-em-r-6-520-trilhoes>

GRAPH 2 PERCENTAGE OF THE UNION BUDGET COVERED BY TAXES



Source: RFB and IBGE.

billion (1.1% of GDP), lower than in 2016 (BRL 155.8 billion¹³), 2017 (BRL 124.4 billion¹⁴), and the exceptional 2020 (BRL 743.1 billion¹⁵).

Target 17.5¹⁶ is stagnant. There is no foreign policy encouraging direct investment in less developed countries. Personal resources, many tied to higher education funding, and business investment from Brazil, continues to flow primarily towards developed countries or tax havens, which act as intermediaries for foreign investment (graph 4).

Target 17.6¹⁷ made insufficient progress. In 2023, broadband internet access increased, reaching an average coverage of 22.5%, however, access

remains limited, especially in rural areas. Two decades after the technology became available, the broadband internet provider market in Brazil is dominated by regional private oligopolies. Internet hardware infrastructure was initially set up through public investment by then state-owned Telebras¹⁸, which had transformed into a mixed economy company responsible for the National Broadband Plan¹⁹ by 2010; public investment still forms its backbone.

Target 17.7²⁰ made insufficient progress. As mentioned previously, Brazil remains unable to provide direct financial contributions, but the proposal to join the Organization for Economic Cooperation

13 Agência Brasil. Governo Central fecha 2016 com pior déficit primário da história. In <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/economia/noticia/2017-01/governo-central-fecha-2016-com-pior-deficit-primario-da-historia>

14 Agência Brasil. Governo Central encerra 2017 com déficit de BRL 124,4 bilhões. In <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/economia/noticia/2018-01/governo-central-encerra-2017-com-deficit-de-r-1244-bilhoes>

15 Agência Brasil. Governo Central tem déficit primário de BRL 743,1 bilhões em 2020. In <https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2021/janeiro/governo-central-tem-deficit-primario-de-r-743-1-bilhoes-em-2020>

16 **Target 17.5:** Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

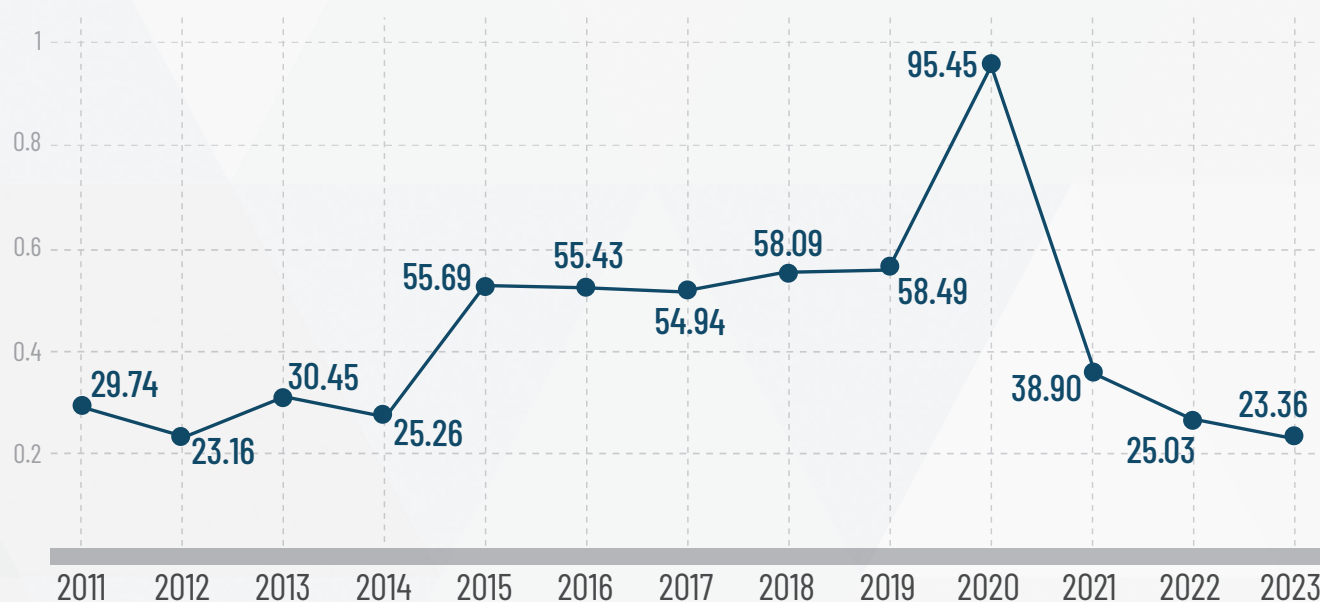
17 **Target 17.6:** Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

18 Telebras. Quem somos. In <https://www.telebras.com.br/acesso-a-informacao/institucional/>

19 Gov.br. Plano Nacional de Banda Larga. In <https://www.gov.br/anatel/pt-br/regulado/universalizacao/plano-nacional-de-banda-larga>

20 **Target 17.7:** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

GRAPH 3 PROPORTION OF PUBLIC DEBT SERVICE IN RELATION TO TOTAL EXPORTS



Source: BC and MDIC (internal elaboration)

and Development (OECD)²¹ could change this reality²². Meanwhile, **target 17.8**²³ demonstrated satisfactory progress. Internet access in Brazil increased from 81% in 2022, to 84% in 2023, with 156 million people²⁴ aged 10 and older connected, mostly through mobile devices. Access in classes A and B reaches 97%, while it is 69% for classes D and E. Broadband speeds over 50 Mbps is available to only 16% of the population. Amongst black people access rates are 82%, dropping to 78% in rural areas, whilst only 30% of class C households have broadband above 50 Mbps. According to IBGE, universal access has been achieved²⁵, but the CGI highlights 29

million residents declare themselves non-users.

Target 17.10²⁶ does not specifically apply to Brazil, but is globally threatened by the resurgence of protectionist measures, which disproportionately penalize poorer and developing countries, reinforcing their role as exporters of *commodities*²⁷. In many cases, these countries are forced to establish barriers for themselves, as was the case for half of Brazil's exports to the European Union and China in 2023²⁸. Developed countries, following the Covid-19 pandemic, and facing logistical nightmares due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, have increased customs tariffs and internal market protections. This has

21 BCB. Organização para Cooperação e Desenvolvimento Econômico (OCDE). In <https://www.bcb.gov.br/acessoinformacao/ocde>

22 Ipea. Divulgados os resultados do projeto sobre a OCDE e o Brasil. In <https://www.ipea.gov.br/porta/categorias/45-todas-as-noticias/noticias/14112-ipea-divulga-resultados-do-projeto-sobre-a-ocde-e-o-brasil>

23 **Target 17.8:** Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

24 Poder 360. Acesso à internet cresce e chega a 84% dos brasileiros em 2023. In <https://www.poder360.com.br/brasil/acesso-a-internet-cresce-e-chega-a-84-dos-brasileiros-em-2023/>

25 IBGE. Pessoas de 10 anos ou mais de idade, por situação do domicílio, sexo e utilização da Internet no período de referência dos últimos três meses. In <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/6793#resultado>

26 **Target 17.10:** Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.

27 Agência Brasil. Lula diz que moeda dos Brics reduzirá vulnerabilidades. In <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/internacional/noticia/2023-08/lula-diz-que-moeda-do-brics-reduzira-vulnerabilidades>

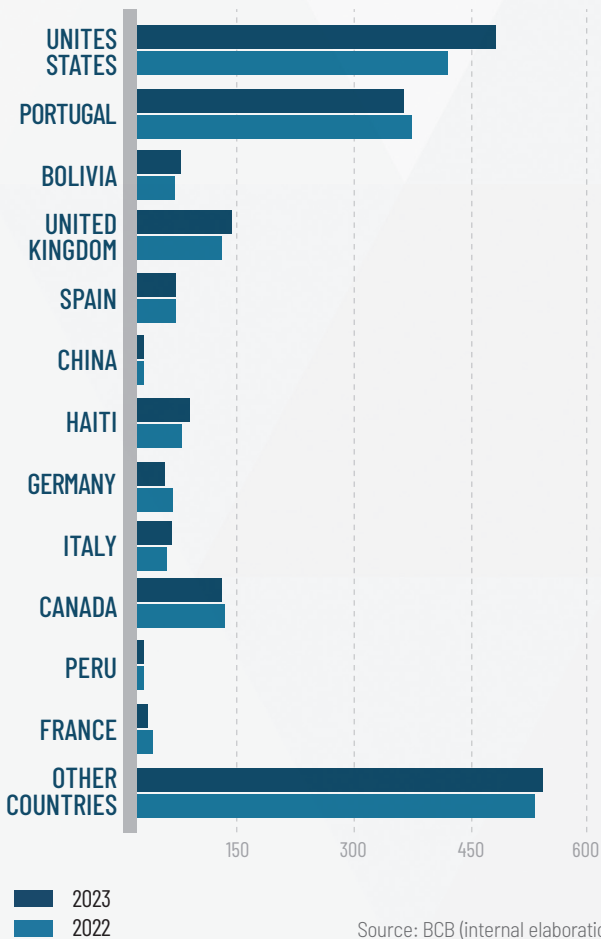
28 Agência de Notícias da Indústria. Metade das exportações para União Europeia e China estão expostas a barreiras comerciais. In <https://noticias.portaldaindustria.com.br/noticias/internacional/metade-das-exportacoes-para-uniao-europeia-e-china-estao-expostas-a-barreiras-comerciais/>

impacted agriculture significantly in Europe²⁹. The most significant current trade war is between the United States and China³⁰.

Target 17.11³¹ is stagnant, and also not considered applicable to the country. As mentioned earlier, Brazil lacks policies to incentivize the import of products from the least developed or low-income countries (LDCs, LICs). While Brazil's export agenda remains focused on *commodities*, its import agenda is diverse, consisting of value-added products aimed at domestic processing, primarily sourced from developed or emerging countries such as China, the primary supplier, followed by the United States, Germany, and Argentina (graph 6). Fossil fuels, pesticides, herbicides, and chemical fertilizers are the most imported products.

In 2023, Brazil reduced its basic customs tariff by 10 percentage points, dropping to 60%, and established an exemption for imports purchased digitally, up to US\$50.00, which, in the latter case, creates loopholes for tax evasion. Approved tax reform and government regulations further reduces total customs tariffs on digital purchases to 26.5%, despite the elimination of the previous exemption on values up to US\$50.00, and reduces tariffs on other transactions, including processed goods, which could potentially spur a new leap forward for industry in Brazil³². The only preferential tariff treatment maintained by Brazil is within Mercosur, however, in 2023, new agreements were reached with the countries of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI)³³. This means **Target 17.12**³⁴ saw insufficient progress, despite not being considered applicable.

GRAPH 4 DESTINATION OF BRAZILIAN REMITTANCES



Source: BCB (internal elaboration)

Target 17.13³⁵ also continued to have insufficient progress. The restoration of institutional normalization and international relations has restored confidence for financial investment and industrial entrepreneurship, despite fluctuations³⁶ and seasonal

29 Gov.br. Brasil assume presidência temporária do Mercosul e Lula pede união para enfrentar desafios. In <https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/acompanhe-o-planalto/noticias/2023/07/brasil-assume-presidencia-temporaria-do-mercossul-e-lula-pede-uniao-para-enfrentar-desafios>

30 POTY, Ítalo. A guerra comercial entre os Estados Unidos e a China (2018-2020): geoeconomia e competição tecnológica. Portal de Periódicos da Marinha do Brasil. In <https://www.portaldeperiodicos.marinha.mil.br/index.php/revistadaegn/article/download/4959/4839/>

31 **Target 17.11:** Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

32 Correio Braziliense. Reforma tributária: todas as compras internacionais serão taxadas. In <https://www.correiobraziliense.com.br/economia/2024/04/6845281-reforma-tributaria-todas-as-compras-internacionais-serao-taxadas.html>

33 Agência Senado. Brasil disputa mercado da América Latina com a China, diz indicado para o Mercosul e a Aladi. Em <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2017/08/17/brasil-disputa-o-mercado-da-america-latina-com-a-china-diz-indicado-para-o-mercossul-e-a-aladi>

34 **Target 17.12:** Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

35 **Target 17.13:** Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

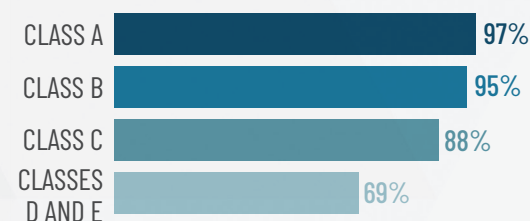
36 FGV. Confiança Empresarial fecha o ano de 2023 em queda. In <https://portal.fgv.br/noticias/confianca-empresarial-fecha-ano-2023-queda>

INTERNET USE IN BRASIL

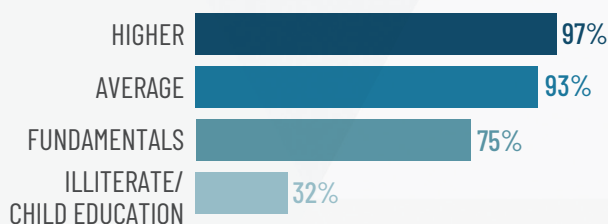


84%
OF THE BRAZILIAN
POPULATION USED
THE INTERNET IN 2023

BY INCOME



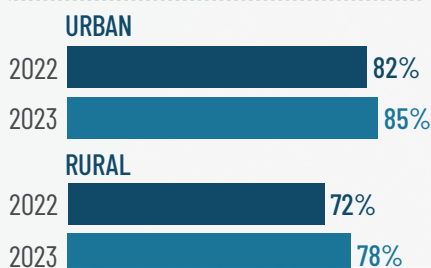
BY EDUCATION



BY RACE/COLOR



BY AREA



Source: CGI.br/G1

variations³⁷. Inflation was controlled³⁸ through the shock of the Central Bank's interest rate after the Covid-19 pandemic, jumping from its lowest historical rate of 1.9% between August 2020 and January 2021, to international panic levels of 11.65% by late 2023³⁹. It is important to note the invasion of Ukraine by Russia in February of 2022 disrupted agricultural, oil, and natural gas value chains, creating inflationary

spillover effects. The easing of the Selic rate in 2024 will be analyzed in the next Spotlight Report.

Target 17.14⁴⁰ has moved from stagnant to at risk. Bills currently under consideration in the National Congress aimed at aligning legislation with the objectives of Agenda 2030 face resistance⁴¹, fueled by intense political polarization and the coordinated distribution of fake news⁴².

37 Portal da Indústria. Confiança da indústria tem leve avanço em maio. In <https://www.portaldaindustria.com.br/estatisticas/icei-indice-de-confianca-do-empresario-industrial/>

38 BCB. Histórico das metas para a inflação. In <https://www.bcb.gov.br/controleinflacao/historicometas>

39 BCB. Taxas de juros básicas - histórico. In <https://www.bcb.gov.br/controleinflacao/historicotaxasjuros>

40 **Target 17.14:** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

41 Chamber of Deputies. Legislative Proposals for the 2030 Agenda. In <https://www.camara.leg.br/busca-portal?contextoBusca=BuscaProposicoes&pagina=1&order=relevancia&abaEspecific=true&q=agenda%202030>

42 G20 Brasil. Integridade de Informação: combate a conteúdos falsos em debate no G20. In <https://www.g20.org/pt-br/noticias/integridade-de-informacao-combate-a-conteudos-falsos-em-debate-no-g20>

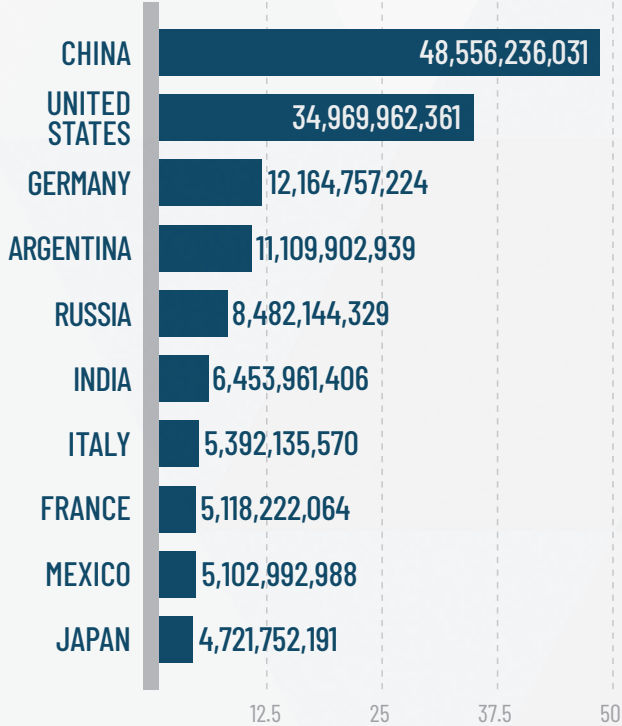
There was no data available on **target 17.15**⁴³, which was setback in 2022. The country is promoting the establishment of a Global Alliance against Hunger within the G20, which will be assessed in the next edition of the Spotlight Report⁴⁴.

Target 17.16⁴⁵ made insufficient progress. Monitoring the evolution of SDG data remains challenging, however Brazil will present its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the United Nations in 2024, its first was in 2017. This report will be produced by IBGE and IPEA, with collaboration from Fiocruz and the reestablished National Commission for the SDGs (CNODS), which includes the participation of civil society⁴⁶.

Target 17.17⁴⁷ has progressed satisfactorily. In 2023, fewer public-private partnership (PPP) projects were initiated in Brazil, now normalized as an investment mechanism for infrastructure. There has been greater scrutiny and a demand for increased transparency. Investments in PPPs in the country reached BRL 1.1 trillion⁴⁸. Although not part of the indicator, the financing of civil society organizations through partnerships with governments also contributes to this target. After years of government actions being sidelined, national public policies have once again included non-governmental organizations⁴⁹. Between 2021 and 2023, there was a 7.8% growth in the number of active organizations in the country⁵⁰.

Targets 17.18⁵¹ and **17.19**⁵² are stagnant. There

GRAPH 6 PROPORTION OF BRAZILIAN EXPORTS (2023, IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: MDIC/ComexStat

is a gap between data collection and presentation by IBGE and state agencies like São Paulo's State Data Analysis System Foundation (Seade), exemplifying greater attention to the human interface of

43 **Target 17.15:** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

44 Agência Gov. Sob a liderança do Brasil, Aliança Global contra a Fome ganha força. In <https://agenciagov.etc.com.br/noticias/202405/sob-a-lideranca-do-brasil-alianca-global-contra-a-fome-ganha-forca>

45 **Target 17.16:** Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

46 Gov.br. Relatório Nacional Voluntário CNODS. In <https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/cnods/rnv>

47 **Target 17.17:** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

48 iRadar PPP. Radar PPP outubro 2023. In <https://radarppp.com/wp-content/uploads/iradarppp-outubro-2023-20231106.pdf>

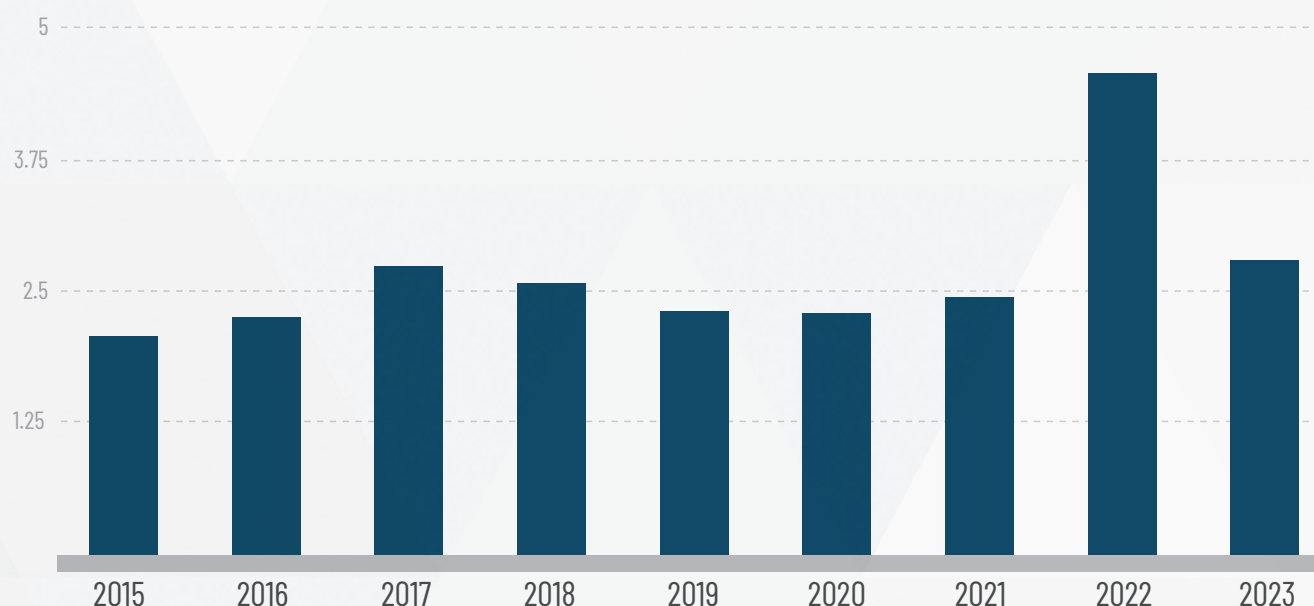
49 Gov.br. Novidades nas parcerias. In <https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/dialogos/parcerias/novidades>

50 Ipea. Brasil possui mais de 879 mil organizações da sociedade civil ativas. In <https://www.ipea.gov.br/porta/categorias/45-todas-as-noticias/noticias/15065-brasil-tem-mais-de-879-mil-organizacoes-da-#:~:text=A%20vers%C3%A3o%20atualizada%20dos%20dados,815.677%20organiza%C3%A7%C3%B5es%20registradas%20em%202021>

51 **Target 17.18** By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

52 **Target 17.19:** By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

GRAPH 7 IBGE BUDGET, 2015-2023 (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: Portal da Transparencia

accumulated data. Monitoring of the SDGs remains in its infancy⁵³, with only 130 out of 256 indicators being reported⁵⁴. Except in the year of the last Census in 2022, IBGE's budget has remained stagnant, impacting its renowned statistical capacity, and one of the largest population surveys in the world⁵⁵ (graph 7). Between 2018 and 2022, there was a 3.5% reduction in birth certificates, and a 15.8% decrease in death registrations. Of concern is the increase in deaths amongst children from the age of zero to 14 (37,200 in 2021, and 40,100 in 2022), possibly linked to the health consequences of Covid-19, reduced vaccination coverage, and delays in completing the vaccination cycle for this age group⁵⁶, negatively impacting indicator 17.19.2.

Fluctuations in disbursements from the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda highlight the significant challenge in consolidating a perspective of sustainable development (graph 8).

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Expand the country's development cooperation policy, and approve legislation enabling organized resource deployment as a donor country, ensuring the effective use of resources for international cooperation, aligned with achievement of the 2030 Agenda;
2. Attract more capital to services, especially for new ventures producing higher, value-added goods within a new industrial policy, to enhance competitiveness in the global market;
3. Relieve pressure on public investment and finance the country's economic transition.
4. Reduce the costs of remitting international resources;
5. Regulate the exchange rate spread charged by Brazilian banks for the reception of external resources;
6. Accelerate deployment of broadband infrastructure to rural areas and forest communities in the country;

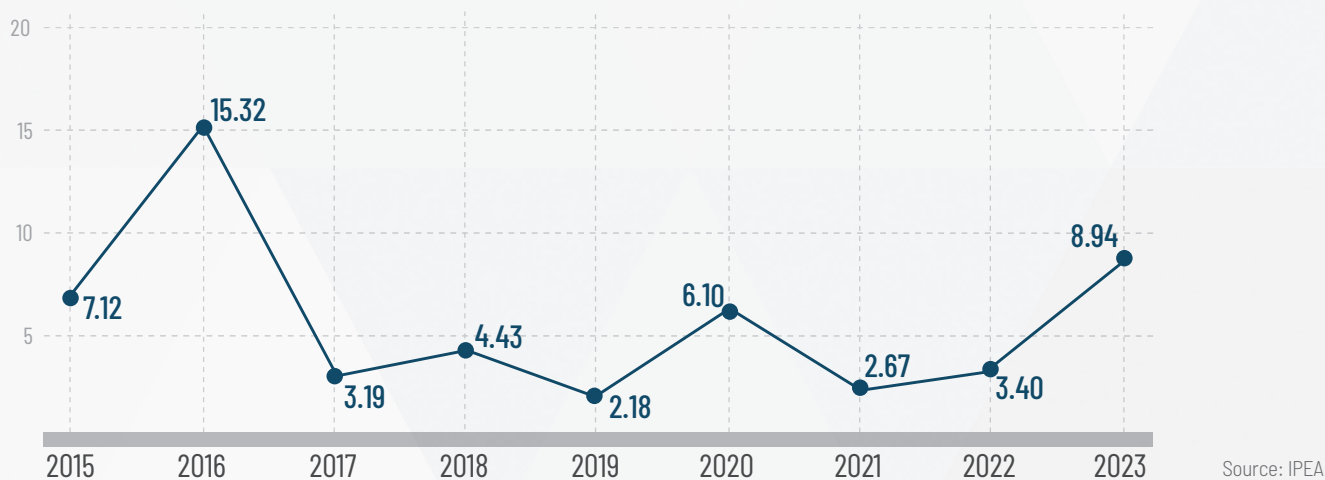
53 IBGE. Painel ODS Brasil. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=17>

54 IBGE. Painel ODS Brasil. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/relatorio/sintese>

55 UFMA. Censo brasileiro 2022 é um dos maiores do mundo. In <https://portalpadrao.ufma.br/tvufma/censo-brasileiro-2022-e-um-dos-maiores-do-mundo#:~:text=0%20Censo%20%C3%A9%20uma%20pesquisa,um%20perfil%20socioecon%C3%B4mico%20do%20pa%C3%ADs.>

56 Agência IBGE. Em 2022, número de nascimentos cai pelo quarto ano e chega ao menor patamar desde 1977. In <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39560-em-2022-numero-de-nascimentos-cai-pelo-quarto-ano-e-chega-ao-menor-patamar-desde-1977#:~:text=70%20%20Foto%3A%20P%20xhere-,0%20Brasil%20registrou%202%2C54%20milh%C3%B5es%20de%20nascimentos%20em%202022,ao%20menor%20n%C3%ADvel%20desde%201977.>

GRAPH 8 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA, RELATED TO SDG 17 (IN BILLIONS OF BRL)



7. Establish a legal framework for the country to participate as a donor in the international cooperation community;
8. Negotiate bi- and multi-lateral agreements for special tariff treatments on products from low-income and the least developed countries beyond Aladi, to promote partnerships for sustainable development;
9. Gradually reduce the basic interest rate to boost a virtuous economic cycle, significantly reducing the amount of public debt service;
10. Monitor and ensure transparency in PPP contracts, and develop the capacity of civil society organizations to compete for PPP contracts;
11. Finance a project to update a humanized interface for the information produced by IBGE, enhancing access to, and the transparency of, these data.

Target classification

Target 17.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.2	↩	SETBACK*
Target 17.3		STAGNANT
Target 17.4	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 17.5		STAGNANT
Target 17.6	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.7	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.8	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 17.9	↩	SETBACK
Target 17.10	⚡	AT RISK*
Target 17.11		STAGNANT*
Target 17.12	→	INSUFFICIENT*
Target 17.13	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.14	⚡	AT RISK
Target 17.15	—	NO DATA
Target 17.16	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.17	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 17.18		STAGNANT
Target 17.19		STAGNANT

*The SDG Brazil Panel considers it "not applicable"



CASE STUDY

THE NON-INCLUSION OF RACE AND GENDER IN THE 2030 AGENDA DENIES RIGHTS TO THE MAJORITY

Due to the legacies of slavery and colonialism, the reality for Afro-Brazilians and Indigenous peoples in Brazil is rooted in systemic racism. This means that across all dimensions of Brazilian society, there exists a functional and institutional framework of advantages and privileges for white people, alongside disadvantages, discrimination, and violence towards Afro-Brazilians and Indigenous peoples¹. These are forged within both public and private policies and practices, perpetuating racial inequalities. Taking sex and gender into account, the patriarchal legacy further exacerbates the disadvantages and discriminations experienced by Afro-Brazilian and Indigenous girls and women. It is now more crucial than ever that anti-racist and anti-sexist actions are integral to any agenda seeking to uphold human rights in Brazil.

When it comes to the Sustainable Development Agenda, each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), recognized for their interdependence, requires scrutiny about how racism, sexism, ableism, ageism, heterosexism, and other social markers of

inequalities hinder achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Only by doing so can public policies be crafted to effectively confront racial and gender inequalities in Brazil. The High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the platform of the United Nations responsible for monitoring the 2030 Agenda globally, mandates countries must commit to tackling racism through its policy declarations. As articulated in the latest political declaration of 2023, paragraph 17, signed by all heads of State and governments, including Brazil: *“We commit to intensifying our efforts to combat racism, all forms of discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stigmatization, hate speech, through cooperation, partnership, inclusion, and respect for diversity.”*

It is from the intersection of race, gender, and class that systemic actions must be taken. Without this, achieving the SDGs will not be possible. In this sense, intersectionality also involves aligning with other commitments of the international normative framework, such as the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination³, which issues

¹ The document focuses on Afro-descendant issues, which in many aspects correlates with indigenous issues.

² UN. Political Declaration of the SDG Summit. New York, September 18, 2023.

³ UN Human Rights Office. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. In <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cerd>

conclusions on Brazil, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women⁴, and the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action⁵.

The initiative of the Brazilian Federal Government to propose the creation of SDG 18, focusing exclusively on race-related issues, is very welcome. However, the effectiveness of this new SDG will only be known in the future. Therefore, this case study delves into analyzing the situation of the current SDGs. Since the first step in incorporating race into the SDGs is data disaggregation, we will analyze data on the Afro-Brazilian population. It is worth noting that addressing gender inequalities is already an objective (SDG 5) and is incorporated into some targets of other SDGs. Still, this perspective can be deepened, and as is known, Brazil is far from meeting the established targets.

SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) highlights the serious situation of racial and gender inequality hindering the achievement of this and other SDGs. Of nearly 6 million domestic workers, 90% are women⁶, and amongst them, 65% are of African descent⁷. Despite some advances in legislation for domestic workers, they remain inadequate and fail to encompass all labor rights, with violations occurring daily and with little judicial monitoring. Three of four domestic workers labor without a formal contract, and roughly 61% earn a lower average salary than other workers⁸. Despite the increase in the number of Black women of working age and the expansion of their education, their average salaries equated to 48% of white men's, 62% of white

women's, and 80% of black men's average salaries in the first half of 2023⁹. Such disparities violate the Durban Declaration and Program of Action, which in its paragraph 207, urges States to reduce income inequalities.

The data also shows that, in 2022, 29.4% of single mothers (women who have children and no partner) aged 15 to 60 were out of the workforce and 7.2% were unemployed, leaving only 63.3% employed. 32.4% of single mothers with children under the age of five were out of the workforce and 10% were unemployed. Amongst Afro-descendant women with young children, these indicators are even more alarming: 34.6% are out of the workforce and 11.6% are unemployed¹⁰.

The context of inequality for **SDG 1** (No Poverty) is no different. In 2021, 62.8% of people living in households headed by unmarried women with children under 14 were below the poverty line, whilst the proportion among Afro-descendants, 37.7%, was nearly double that of white individuals, at 18.6%¹¹. There are over 7.8 million people living in households headed by Afro-descendant women and 3.6 million in households headed by white women. Of the households in extreme poverty, 63% are led by Afro-descendant women¹², highlighting the racialization and feminization of poverty in Brazil.

Indicators for target 1.2, aimed at reducing the number of people in poverty, do not include racial criteria. Fiscal structures in Global South countries perpetuate privileges and hinder fair income and wealth distribution. In Brazil, where the tax system

4 UN Human Rights Office. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. In <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cedaw>

5 Nacoes Unidas Brasil. Declaração e Plano de Ação de Durban 2001. In <https://brasil.un.org/pt-br/150033-declara%C3%A7%C3%A3o-e-plano-de-a%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-durban-2001>

6 Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego. Emprego doméstico no Brasil é formado por mulheres. In: <https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudo/2024/Marco/emprego-domestico-no-brasil-e-formado-por-mulheres>

7 Agência Brasil. Mulheres negras são 65% das trabalhadoras domésticas no país. In: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2022-04/mulheres-negras-sao-65-das-trabalhadoras-domesticas-no-pais>

8 IBGE. PNAD Contínua - Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua. In: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/trabalho/9171-pesquisa-nacional-por-amostra-de-domicilios-continua-mensal.html>

9 Agência Brasil. Mulheres negras recebem 48% do que ganham homens brancos. In: <https://tinyurl.com/ycy7ehhu>

10 FGV IBRE. Mães solo no mercado de trabalho. In: <https://blogdoibre.fgv.br/posts/maes-solo-no-mercado-de-trabalho>

11 Agência IBGE Notícias. Em 2021, pobreza tem aumento recorde e atinge 62,5 milhões de pessoas, maior nível desde 2012. In: <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/35687-em-2021-pobreza-tem-aumento-recorde-e-atinge-62-5-milhoes-de-pessoas-maior-nivel-desde-2012>

12 Carta Capital. No Brasil, 63% das casas chefiadas por mulheres negras estão abaixo da linha da pobreza. In: <https://www.cartacapital.com.br/sociedade/no-brasil-63-das-casas-chefiadas-por-mulheres-negras-estao-abaixo-da-linha-da-pobreza/>

remains regressive, Black women pay proportionally more taxes (indirect, consumption-based) than Black men, White women, and White men¹³. This means that those receiving social benefits like Bolsa Família spend over 25% of their family income on taxes. At the same time, Brazil is amongst the world's lowest in taxing wealth and inheritance, perpetuating colonial structures of property and exploitation, and further dividing Black and White groups in terms of access to land, territory, rights, and economic resources.

This can also be observed in the first target of **SDG 5** (Gender Equality), aimed at ending all forms of discrimination against girls and women, but failing to appropriately analyze how racial discrimination affects them. Once again, this violates the Durban Declaration and Program of Action, which in paragraphs 18, 69, 1, 52, and 60 respectively, recognizes that racism and racial discrimination can lead to worsened living conditions and poverty, including more severe impacts for girls and women. It is also important to highlight this set of inequalities, regarding race and gender in the work and income of Afro-descendant women, affects the guarantee of other rights such as housing, food, transportation, education, health, etc. It also consequently impacts the rights of those who depend on them, such as their children, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

Regarding **SDG 13** (Climate Action), it is evident people are impacted differently, depending on who they are and where they live, with race being one of the determining factors of greatest impact. Ancestral and traditional communities of Afro-descendants are amongst the hardest hit because they are located in the most vulnerable areas to the impacts of the climate crisis, as highlighted in this issue of the Spotlight Report. Many of these communities lack the resources and infrastructure to adapt, and the historical and contemporary legacies of racism,

colonization, and economic inequality, contribute to this burden being disproportionate, resulting in environmental racism.

The fact 66% of the people lacking access to the water supply are black¹⁴, is an example of environmental racism, which is linked to **SDG 6** (Clean Water and Sanitation). Moreover, the sustainable and ecological worldviews of black ancestral, traditional, quilombola, and indigenous communities represent social technologies and sustainable development practices. Despite the lack of proper recognition and legitimacy, they significantly contribute to environmental protection and must be preserved. If these groups are handed large-scale investments, they will contribute to the achievement of **SDGs 13** and **15** (Life on Land). Without these communities and their knowledge, the achievement of these SDGs remain unlikely. In their territories, relationships are based on "good living" and a conception of the common good, under which, actions such as poisoning a river, harm both nature and the entire community. The titling of quilombola territories and the demarcation of indigenous lands are fundamental measures Brazil can take to advance the 2030 Agenda. Yet, as of May 2024, 1,727 territories were still awaiting processing by the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform¹⁵.

Connected to all previous analysis is **SDG 2** (Zero Hunger), which depends on adequate food production, both for people and the environment¹⁶. Afro-descendant women and children are the ones who suffer most from food insecurity in Brazil. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2022, one in three families headed by Afro-descendants experienced hunger (37.6%), whilst the rate for white people was much lower (10.6%). In families led by Black women, the percentage was 22%, whereas for those led by White women it was 13.5%¹⁷.

13 INESC. Organizações denunciam impacto da desigualdade fiscal sobre as mulheres. In <https://inesc.org.br/organizacoes-denunciam-impacto-da-desigualdade-fiscal-sobre-as-mulheres/>

14 Instituto Trata Brasil. A vida sem saneamento: para quem falta e onde mora essa população? In <https://tratabrasil.org.br/a-vida-sem-saneamento-para-quem-falta-e-onde-mora-essa-populacao/>

15 Comissão Pro-Índio de São Paulo. Observatório Terras Quilombolas. In <https://cpisp.org.br/direitosquilombolas/observatorio-terras-quilombolas/>

16 Rosendo, D. & Kuhnen, T. A. Direito à Alimentação: Direito, consumo, política e ética no Brasil. In: <https://www6.univali.br/seer/index.php/nej/article/viewFile/14964/8545>

17 Rede PENSSAN. II VIGISAN: Inquérito Nacional sobre Insegurança Alimentar no Contexto da Pandemia da Covid-19 no Brasil. In: <https://olheparaafome.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Relatorio-II-VIGISAN-2022.pdf>

From the perspective of food quality, there is concern over the approval of Law No. 14,785/2023, which relaxes the use of pesticides in the country, despite opposition and mobilization from civil society. This legislation followed the unbridled release of pesticides in previous years, whose impacts on rural communities also reveals environmental racism.

Accustomed to ancestral agroecological practices without the use of pesticides, quilombola communities have been affected by monocultures, especially soybean, which has led to biodiversity loss and harm to their people and a way of life. Research by FASE and the Environmental Studies and Workers' Health Center at the Federal University of Mato Grosso identified residues of 10 types of pesticides in streams, rivers, artesian wells, and rainwater in quilombola communities, half of which are banned in Northern global countries due to health and environmental risks¹⁸. Thus, this new legal framework represents a significant setback for the 2030 Agenda, in direct contradiction to targets 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 of SDG 2.

The same is true for target 3.9, implying setbacks for **SDG 3** (Good Health and Well-being). The approval of this law occurs within the context of a Brazilian environmental policy which historically prioritizes private interests, particularly agribusiness. All of this is despite the Declaration and Program of Action of Durban having recognized, in paragraph 158¹⁹, the need for programs to be developed for social and economic development, including agriculture and food security, in view of the various impacts of historical injustices. As identified in the research document "Pesticides and human rights violations in Brazil: complaints, oversight,

and access to justice," published in 2022, forced exposure to pesticides and the resulting harms has no types of reparations, save a very few exceptions²⁰. Attempts to report contaminations, in turn, are discouraged with fears of criminalization and violence²¹.

Based on the above, it is evident systemic racism manifests itself in the key areas of Brazilian society, economy, politics, education, health, religion, family, etc., and hinders the achievement of the 17 SDGs in Brazil. Operating in diverse ways, addressing it requires robust public policies capable of understanding these intrinsic relationships, starting with data production, considering the lack of information fuels State and institutional discrimination by rendering Afro-descendant individuals invisible and neglected. Disaggregated data are essential to properly highlight the multifaceted discrimination and inequalities rooted in systemic racism.

Finally, in addition to adequate indicators to analyze race and gender, there is a need for budgets which match the challenges of achieving all of the SDGs. With fiscal austerity measures over the last decade, particularly Constitutional Amendment 95 ("the Spending Cap"), all social policies, such as health, education, and social assistance, have been underfunded, directly impacting women, and especially Black women. Between 2019 and 2022, the specific budget for combating violence against women experienced progressive cuts and low execution rates. For instance, in 2020, during the peak of the Covid-19 pandemic crisis, the government failed to execute 70% of the available budget for women. In 2022, it proposed a budget bill for 2023 with the lowest allocation to this issue in the past 20 years (approximately BRL 3 million dollars)²².

18 FASE and NEAST. Agrotóxicos no Pantanal: Contaminação das águas e impactos na saúde e ambiente em Mato Grosso: 2022. In: https://fase.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/cartilha_agrotoxico_2022.pdf

19 "158. "It recognizes that these historical injustices have undeniably contributed to poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion, economic disparities, instability and insecurity that affect many people in different parts of the world, especially in developing countries. The Conference recognizes the need to develop programs for the social and economic development of these societies and the Diaspora within a framework of a new partnership based on the spirit of solidarity and mutual respect in the following areas: [...]
- Agriculture and Food Security;"

20 Among the 30 cases analyzed, only 3 had partial compensation for the victims.

21 Terra de Direitos e Campanha Permanente Contra os Agrotóxicos e Pela Vida. Agrotóxicos e violações de direitos humanos no Brasil: denúncias, fiscalização e acesso à justiça. In: <https://terradedireitos.org.br/uploads/arquivos/Dossie-Agrotoxicos-e-Violacoes-de-Direitos-%28web%29-%281%29.pdf>

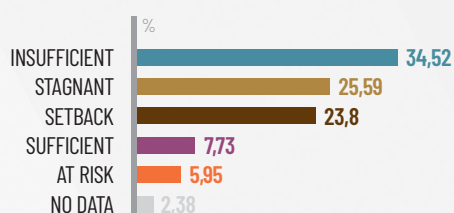
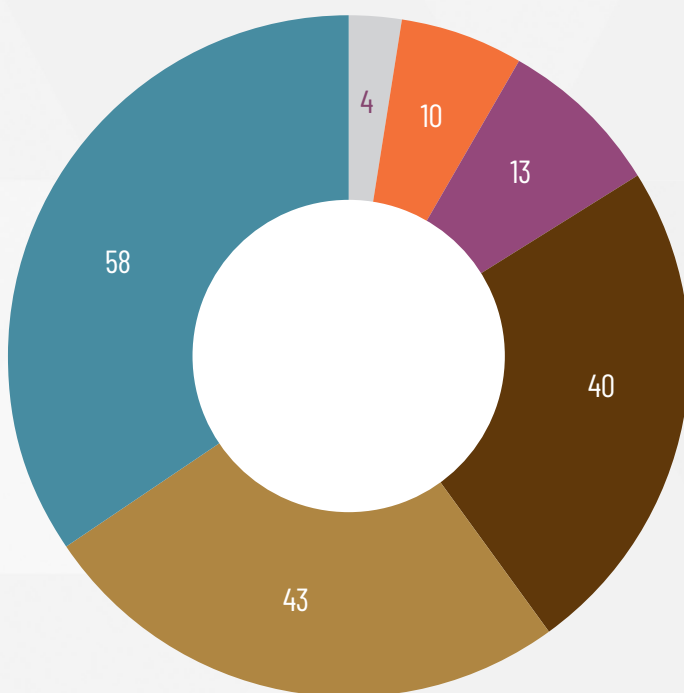
22 INESC. Novo estudo: veja como foram os gastos do primeiro ano do governo Lula. In <https://inesc.org.br/orcamentodauniaio2023/>

In this direction, it is necessary to include the valorization of practices, knowledge, and values of Afro-descendant communities. This is exemplified, for instance, in the previously mentioned concept of "good living" (or "living well"), which is present in the manifesto signed by the "March of Black Women

Against Racism, Violence, and in favor of Good Living"²³ (2015). It encompasses new concepts of collective and individual management of nature, politics, and culture, giving meaning and value to existence, guided by the utopia of living and building a world made for, and by, all people.

23 Marcha das mulheres negras 2015 contra o racismo e a violência e pelo bem viver. In: <https://www.geledes.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Carta-das-Mulheres-Negras-2015.pdf>

TARGET CLASSIFICATION



SDG 1

Target 1.1	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 1.2	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 1.3	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 1.4	↘	SETBACK
Target 1.5	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 1.a	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 1.b	↗	SATISFACTORY

SDG 2

Target 2.1	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 2.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.3	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.4	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.5	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.a	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.b	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 2.c	→	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 3

Target 3.1	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 3.2	↘	SETBACK
Target 3.3	↘	SETBACK
Target 3.4	↘	SETBACK
Target 3.5	⚡	AT RISK
Target 3.6	↘	SETBACK
Target 3.7	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 3.8	↘	SETBACK
Target 3.9	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 3.a	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 3.b	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 3.c	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 3.d	→	INSUFFICIENT

*The SDG Brazil Panel considers it "not applicable"

SDG 4

Target 4.1	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.2	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.10	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.4	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.5	⚡	AT RISK
Target 4.6	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.7	➡️	INSUFFICIENT*
Target 4.a	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 4.b	➡️	INSUFFICIENT*
Target 4.c	⚡	AT RISK

SDG 5

Target 5.1	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.2	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 5.3	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 5.4	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 5.5	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 5.6	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.a	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 5.b	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.c	➡️	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 6

Target 6.1	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 6.2	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 6.3	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 6.4	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 6.5	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 6.6	⚡	AT RISK
Target 6.a	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 6.b	⬇️	SETBACK

SDG 7

Target 7.1	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 7.2	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 7.3	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 7.a	⚡	AT RISK
Target 7.b	➡️	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 8

Target 8.1	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.2	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.3	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 8.4	⚡	AT RISK
Target 8.5	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.6	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 8.7	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 8.8	⚡	AT RISK
Target 8.9	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.10	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.a	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 8.b	➡️	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 9

Target 9.1	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.2	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 9.3	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 9.4	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 9.5	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.a	—	NO DATA
Target 9.b	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.c	➡️	SATISFACTORY

SDG 10

Target 10.1	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 10.2	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 10.3	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 10.4	➡️	SATISFACTORY
Target 10.5	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 10.6	➡️	SATISFACTORY
Target 10.7	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 10.a	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 10.b	—	NO DATA
Target 10.c	⚡	AT RISK

SDG 11

Target 11.1	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.2	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.3	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.4	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 11.5	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 11.6	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 11.7	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 11.a	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 11.b	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 11.c	—	NO DATA

SDG 12

Target 12.1	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.2	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.3	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.4	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 12.5	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.6	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 12.7	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 12.8	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 12.a	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.b	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.c	⬇️	SETBACK



TARGET CLASSIFICATION

SDG 13

Target 13.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 13.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 13.3	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 13.a		STAGNANT
Target 13.b		STAGNANT

SDG 14

Target 14.1		STAGNANT
Target 14.2	↩	SETBACK
Target 14.3		STAGNANT
Target 14.4		STAGNANT
Target 14.5	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 14.6		STAGNANT
Target 14.7		STAGNANT
Target 14.a		STAGNANT
Target 14.b	↩	SETBACK
Target 14.c		STAGNANT

SDG 15

Target 15.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.3	↩	SETBACK
Target 15.4	↩	SETBACK
Target 15.5	↩	SETBACK
Target 15.6	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.7	↩	SETBACK
Target 15.8	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.9	↩	SETBACK
Target 15.a	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.b	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.c	→	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 16

Target 16.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.2	↩	SETBACK
Target 16.3	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.4	↩	SETBACK
Target 16.5		STAGNANT
Target 16.6	↩	SETBACK
Target 16.7		STAGNANT
Target 16.8	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.9	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.10	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.a		STAGNANT
Target 16.b	↩	SETBACK

SDG 17

Target 17.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.2	↩	SETBACK*
Target 17.3		STAGNANT
Target 17.4	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 17.5		STAGNANT
Target 17.6	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.7	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.8	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 17.9	↩	SETBACK
Target 17.10	⚡	AT RISK*
Target 17.11		STAGNANT*
Target 17.12	→	INSUFFICIENT*
Target 17.13	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.14	⚡	AT RISK
Target 17.15	—	NO DATA
Target 17.16	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.17	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 17.18		STAGNANT
Target 17.19		STAGNANT



*The SDG Brazil Panel considers it "not applicable"



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