2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SPOTLIGHT REPORT

2025 BRAZIL SYNTHESIS

CIVIL SOCIETY
WORKING GROUP FOR
THE 2030 AGENDA

2025

2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SPOTLIGHT REPORT

2025 BRAZIL

SYNTHESIS

EDITORIAL BOARD

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INTRODUCTION

A Critical Decade: Brazil at the Crossroads of the 2030 Agenda

N This year marks a decade since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and unfolds amid profound global instability, marked by a stark dissonance between the vision for sustainability and an equitable future, and the realities of the current global geopolitical context.

In 2025, rather than celebrating progress, we confront starkly persistent conflicts and inequity across the globe, eroding long-standing international accords, whilst an ongoing genocide in Gaza lays bare the fragility of international relations. Multilateralism endures continual destructive assaults, now culminating in the underfunding of the UN. The paradox is mindboggling, whilst the global arms industry rakes in roughly USD 2.5 trillion annually, resources essential to ensuring peace and human rights are systematically eroded, drastically underscoring the current distortion in global priorities.

Amidst this landscape of polycrisis and challenge, the IX Civil Society Spotlight Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil (SR) emerges. Far from a mere statistical compendium, it once again delivers a compelling synthesis on the implementation of key national policies. Since 2017, the SR has served as an independent voice, a beacon highlighting progress, and the troubling lack thereof, towards the Sustainable Development Goals in Brazil, revealing the distance that grows each year between the country, and most of its targets, whilst civil society, as an unwavering guardian of the Agenda, continues to demand accountability, and advocate for the Agenda throughout decision making spaces.

The analysis presented here, based upon data from 2024, reveals a decade defined by profound contradictions, with the shadow of poverty and food insecurity still looming large. The rise of the far-right in decision-making spaces, and especially within a National Congress now significantly misaligned to the principles of sustainable development, has normalized corruption and non-republican practices, such as the opaque "Secret Budget"1, and mandatory budget amendments. These developments obstruct institutional progress, and further erode public trust in governance.

In this fragile context, the list of priorities requiring attention to advance peace and social wellbeing in Brazil is both extensive, and urgent. Foremost is the need to address the ongoing attacks on Indigenous peoples, including the Kaiowá, Karipuna, Pataxó, Yanomami, Xucuru, Munduruku, and Awá. Additionally, a record-high homeless population in recent years, and escalating urban violence, fueled by a racist and sexist police force, under the guise of fighting arms and drug trafficking, has increasingly suffocated the nation's cities.

Meanwhile, as criminal groups exert control over territories and cities, gender equality undergoes a deliberate dismantling, punctuated only by fragile efforts to rebuild public mechanisms, a situation which leaves limited visibility for the institutional voice of women, and chronically insufficient budgets. Investments by the BNDES in SDG 5 (BRL 41.1 million)

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1 Note from the translator: The "Secret Budget" is a discretionary, non-transparent allocation of the Federal Government, typically used for political favors and to avoid scrutiny, often criticized for corruption and misuse.

matched the total spent over the previous six years, yet it remains the Goal with the lowest overall investment, amounting to just BRL 130.8 million. There are undeniable reasons to reverse this reality: Brazil is 132nd in the world in terms of women's political representation (18.1% in the Chamber of Deputies, and 19.6% in the Senate); femicides and violence have increased; and systematic inequalities persist.

The adoption of SDG 18, which aims to promote socio-racial equality and end systemic racism, was a significant milestone for Brazil in 2024. Yet this was also a year in which Brazilian police forces killed nearly three times as many people as the police forces of 15 other G20 nations combined, with a staggering 82.7% of those victims being black[2]. To compound this, indigenous mortality as a result of public authorities' omissions rose by 30%[3], and the trajectories across all SDGs expose the entrenched ethno-racial inequalities which define the country, and continue to leave the majority behind, as highlighted in this year's Case Study.

The climate crisis has been an exponential and unavoidably aggravating factor, and warrants a strong focus. Extreme events, such as devastating floods, droughts, and heat waves, continue to destroy infrastructure and livelihoods, exacerbating poverty and impeding progress on food insecurity. It is crucial to recognize how climate instability undermines public health, water availability, and agricultural productivity, and has the potential to reverse hard-won gains; it demands an urgent reallocation of existing resources and public policies toward prevention, adaptation, and the mitigation of these foreseeable disasters. Additionally, land conflicts and deforestation have intensified, further threatening biodiversity and natural resources, whilst also widening social and economic divides.

In macroeconomic terms, growth in the gross domestic product (GDP) provided only a tenuous sense of stability. The approval of a mini tax reform, introducing a selective tax on harmful products, was a positive development. However, challenges still exist in terms of increasing taxation on the wealthiest tax brackets, whilst entrenched corporatism within the Legislative branch and the Judiciary, marked by exorbitant salaries and additional benefits, continues to drain the public budget and further stokes public indignation, in a country where 53.5 million people live below the poverty line.

Thus, in 2025, the country has yet to make any genuine transformation, and continues to neglect the advancement of rights and sustainable development. The focus remains on primary exports, a substandard educational system with a limited return on investment, and a limited number of competitive sectors, all whilst nearly half the federal budget is consumed in public debt service, indicating a disconnect between fiscal policy and the collective well-being, and the continued prioritization of a privileged few in Brazil.

Therefore, to conclude this first decade of the 2030 Agenda, the IX Spotlight Report 2025 moves beyond mere diagnoses, and serves as an incisive call to awareness and action. The gravity of the current moment demands Brazil to reaffirm its commitment to the 2030 Agenda. Achieving social and environmental justice requires a convergence of efforts, and the redirection of human and financial resources which are often, these days, tragically diverted from their intended purposes.

We affirm Brazilian civil society remains vigilant and engaged in the presentation of this challenging overview, whilst consistently demonstrating there are viable solutions within reach. What is still required, however, is a growing and collective effort to forge new paths in political practice, paths which move us closer to the promised future of sustainability, prosperity, and peace that continue to evade us.

Enjoy your reading.

2   UOL. Brazilian police kill more people than those of 15 G20 countries combined. In: https://www.google.com/amp/s/noticias.uol.com.br/cotidiano/ultimas-noticias/2024/12/18/dados-policia-letalidade-g20.amp.htm

3   Poder 360. The deaths of Indigenous people due to omission by public authorities increases under Lula. In: www.poder360.com.br/poder-governo/mortes-de-indigenas-por-omissao-do-poder-publico-crescem-sob-lula/

ABOUT THE CIVIL SOCIETY WORKING GROUP FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

The *Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (GT Agenda 2030)* is the result of a broad national mobilization that culminated in the adoption of the Global Action Plan at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, during the 70th General Assembly. It emerged from a continuous convergence of Brazilian non-governmental organizations, social movements, networks, and foundations engaged in the Post-2015 Agenda negotiations and their subsequent developments. Since its inception, the Group has worked to ensure that the commitments made translate into concrete and transformative action in Brazil.

Formally established on *September 9, 2014*, the GT Agenda 2030 reflects a shared understanding that the definition and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must be grounded in the accumulated experience and expertise of civil society. These organizations play a vital role in the direct defense of human rights, in the unwavering fight against inequality and violence, and in upholding the non-negotiable respect for planetary boundaries.

Since its foundation, the Group has been actively engaged in the dissemination, promotion, and independent monitoring of the 2030 Agenda. Over the years, the GT has played a crucial role as a steadfast advocate for democratic values and sustainable development in Brazil, particularly during periods of institutional instability. It has helped to safeguard commitments to socio-environmental, labor, civil, racial, and gender rights, ensuring they remain on the national agenda.

The GT is composed of *50 member organizations* that act collectively to influence Brazilian

public institutions and international bodies, particularly the *United Nations (UN)*. Its actions are rooted in the principle of full civil society participation in all decision-making spaces, and in the active engagement with financing for development, as articulated in the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*. The Group continuously underscores the need for adequate means of implementation – both financial and political – to fulfill the 2030 Agenda in Brazil and globally.

To inform public debate and increase visibility around the SDGs and their impact on people and territories, the GT Agenda 2030 produces and disseminates data-driven analyses and monitors public policies through independent civil society oversight. Among its most prominent contributions is the *Spotlight Report*, an annual publication launched in 2017 that has since become a critical reference for tracking the country's progress, and setbacks, in implementing the SDGs.

METHODOLOGY

The historical series of the Spotlight Report began in 2017, and its highly participatory methodology has been improving since. It is grounded in official public data provided by the Brazilian State. 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 Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (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 classification[1] 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.

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1   The research for the development of this methodology was based on the Sustainable Development Report by the Bertelsmann Foundation in partnership with the Sustainable Development Solutions Network. (Fundação Bertelsmann / Rede de Soluções para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável). In https://s3.amazonaws. com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2019/2019_sustainable_development_report.pdf

SDG 1
NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Over the first decade of the 2030 Agenda, political polarization, the concentration of power in a predominantly right to far-right wing National Congress, the introduction of mandatory budget amendments and the "Secret Budget[1]", the financialization of the economy, and environmental, climactic, social, and economic crises, all intensified by the Russia–Ukraine war and the genocide in Palestine (especially in Gaza), leave SDG 1 in state of paradox at the end of 2024. Despite Brazil seeing positive results in the reduction of poverty, as noted in the previous report, the progress on SDG 1 has regressed. Five of seven targets were classified as having satisfactory progress in 2023, with only two setback, while in 2024, only three targets had satisfactory progress, three were setback, and one was stagnant.

The reinstatement of programs such as Bolsa Família[2] (Programa Bolsa Família – PBF), was the foundation of advances on SDG 1. The population living below the poverty line decreased from 28% (59 million) in 2023[3], to 25.4% (53.5 million) in 2024[4], stimulating the economy, and improving general income indicators. However, there are still numerous institutional obstacles to the advancement of the agenda. The 2025 budget, which was approved late, included cuts to the PBF, of BRL 2.529 trillion (44.37% of the total federal budget)[5], and did not allocate sufficient funding to address the climate emergency, which will exacerbate historic inequalities.

Disbursements by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES)

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1   Note from the translator: The "secret budget" is a discretionary, non-transparent allocation of the Federal Government, typically used for political favors and to avoid scrutiny, often criticized for corruption and misuse.

2   Note from the translator: The Bolsa Família is a Brazilian social welfare program providing direct cash transfers to low-income families, conditional on school attendance and health check-ups for children. It aims to reduce both short- and long-term poverty by investing in human capital.

3   IBGE News Agency. In 2023, poverty in the country falls to its lowest level since 2012. In: https://tinyurl.com/593pxrce

4   O Globo. The share of Brazilians in poverty fell from 28% to 25% last year, says study by FGV – Getulio Vargas Foundation (Fundação Getulio Vargas). In: https://oglobo.globo.com/economia/oferta/parcela-de-brasileiros-na-pobreza-caiu-de-28percent-para-25percent-no-ano-passado-diz-estudo-da-fgv.ghtml

5   Agência Brasil. Public debt rises 12.2% in 2024 and exceeds BRL 7.3 trillion. In: https://tinyurl.com/fnetk36y

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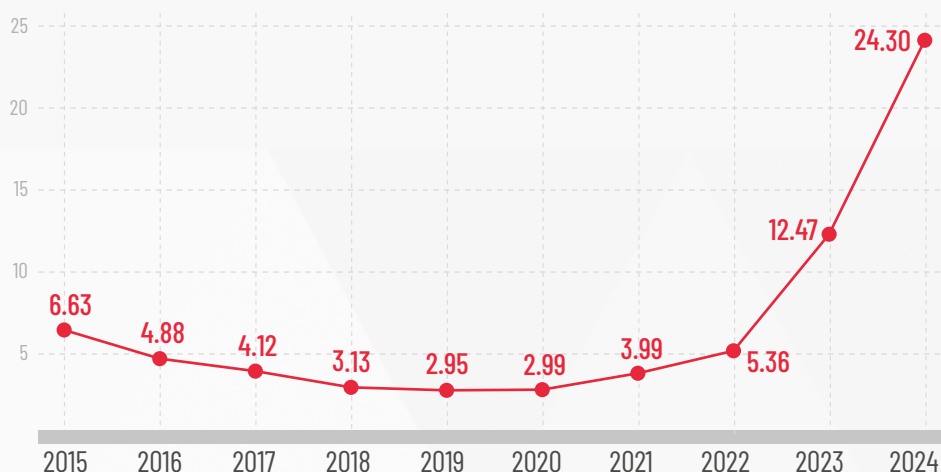
Source: BNDES

played a key role in counterbalancing the costs of funding mandatory congressional amendments and the effects of public debt servicing in 2024, which will be explored more thoroughly in SDG 2, particularly in regards to the growth of external debt. Funding for projects related to SDG 1 in 2024 was nearly double the amount in 2023 (Graph 1).

Targets **1.1**[6], **1.2**[7] and **1.3**[8] maintained satisfactory progress for a second consecutive year. The share of the population living in extreme poverty (on a monthly per capita income up to BRL 333.00) fell to 6.8% (14.7 million people) in 2024, the lowest level since 2012[9], according to data from FGV Social. The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE) uses a different methodology (per capita income of USD 2.15/day or BRL 209.00/month), but their data was not available at the time this issue of the Spotlight Report was written. In 2023 the IBGE estimated 9.5 million people (4.4% of the population) lived in extreme poverty, rising to 10.7% for black and brown people, while affecting only 2.6% of white people[10]. Children and adolescents (from the age 0 to 14) were also disproportionately affected, at nearly double the national average (7.3%). Regional inequality remains high, 9.1% of people in the Northeast live in extreme poverty, while this is 6% in the North, 2.5% in the Southeast, 1.8% in the Midwest, and 1.7% in the South[11].

Another metric through which extreme poverty can be analysed is the number of people who receive the Bolsa Família, as the programme serves people with a per capita income of up to BRL 218.00

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

7 **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

8 **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

9 O Globo. The proportion of Brazilians living in poverty fell from 28% to 25% last year, according to a study by FGV – Getulio Vargas Foundation (Fundação Getulio Vargas). In: https://oglobo.globo.com/economia/oferta/parcela-de-brasileiros-na-pobreza-caiu-de-28percent-para-25percent-no-ano-passado-diz-estudo-da-fgv.ghtml

10 Note from the translator: the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – 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 (Accessed June 24, 2025)

11 Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). Summary of social indicators: an analysis of the living conditions of the Brazilian population: 2024 (Studies and Research. Demographic and Socioeconomic Information, No. 54). In:
 https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv102144.pdf

GRAPH 2   TRENDS IN EXTREME POVERTY AND POVERTY IN BRAZIL

Sources: FGV Social – Getulio Vargas
Foundation (Fundação Getulio Vargas) /
PNAD-C – Continuous National Household
Sample Survey (Pesquisa Nacional por
Amostra de Domicílios Contínua)

■ EXTREMELY POOR PROPORTION OF PEOPLE BELOW THE EXTREME POVERTY LINE (AS % OF THE TOTAL POPULATION)
■ SHARE OF THE POPULATION IN POVERTY (AS %) (HOUSEHOLD PER CAPITA INCOME BELOW BRL 666)
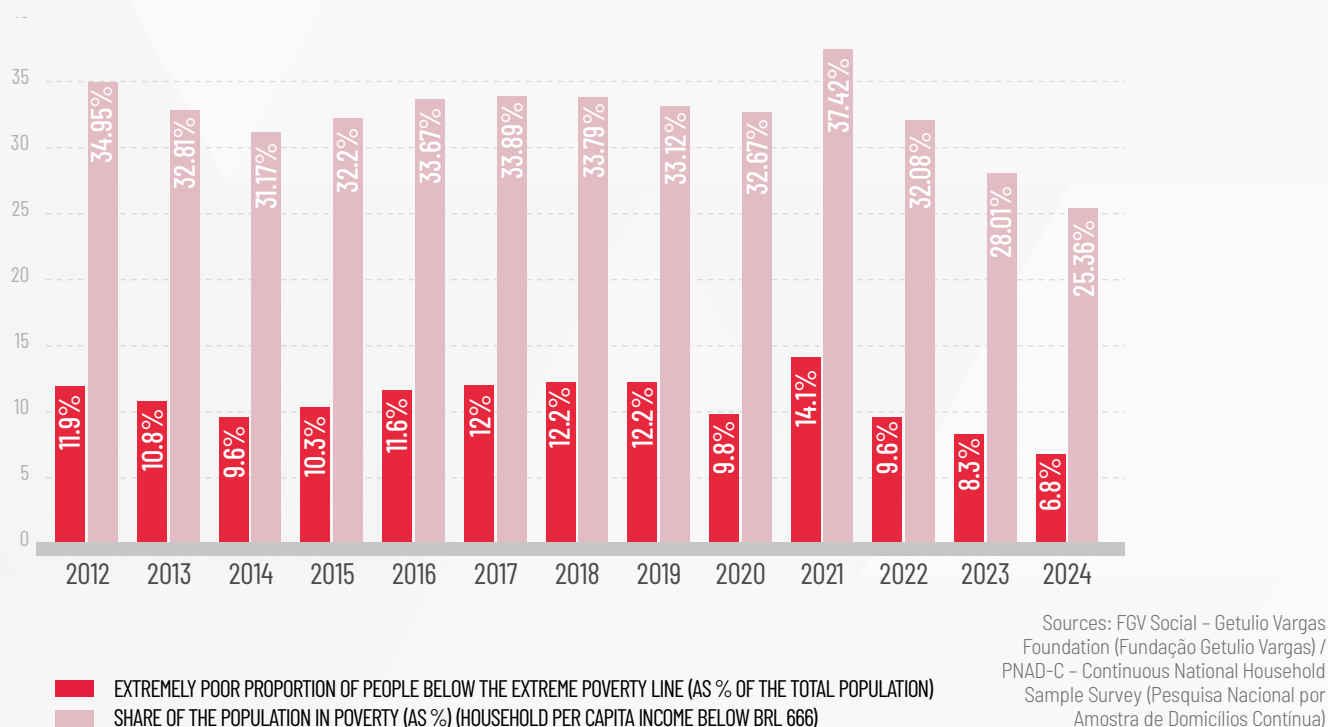
per month (totaling 23.17 million people in 2024)[12]. Although the data limits the measurement of poverty to a monetary indicator, and fails to account for some groups, such as those experiencing homelessness, it does provide evidence a small change in cohort can have a significant impact on results, clearly demonstrating progress on the target and the connection to income transfer programs, despite their minimal impact on public spending.

The proportion of the population living in poverty (on monthly per capita income below BRL 666.00) also declined in 2024, to 25.36%[13], contributing to the satisfactory progress of Target 1.2; income inequality also decreased.

The average income from all sources per household member in 2024 increased by 4.7% in comparison to 2023, to BRL 2,020.00 per month,

and the highest it has been since 2012. The income of the 10.8 million people with the lowest 5% of incomes in the country increased by 17.6% in 2024[14]. Income from labour was 47% of the total; retirement and pensions, 13.5%; and social programs, 9.2%. A higher percentage of the population received income from social programs in the North and Northeast regions (13.5% and 15.7%, respectively), surpassing income from retirement and pensions. However, per capita household incomes remained highly unequal across the regions, for example, in the Northern state of Maranhão, the average income was just under a third of that received in the Federal District. Between 2023 and 2024, the number of employed people with income rose, from 99.2 million, to 101.9 million, the highest in the historic series[15].

12   Portal da Transparência – Office of the Comptroller General of the Union (Controladoria-Geral da União). Citizen benefits. In: https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/beneficios/visao-geral

13   O Globo. The share of Brazilians in poverty fell from 28% to 25% last year, according to a study by FGV – Getulio Vargas Foundation (Fundação Getulio Vargas). In: https://oglobo.globo.com/economia/oferta/parcela-de-brasileiros-na-pobreza-caiu-de-28percent-para-25percent-no-ano-passado-diz-estudo-da-fgv.ghtml

14   IBGE News Agency (Agência IBGE de Notícias). Per capita income hits record high and inequalities fall to their lowest levels since 2012. In: https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/43302-rendimento-per-capita-e-recorde-e-desigualdades-caem-ao-menor-nivel-desde-2012

15   IBGE – Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística). Continuous National Household Sample

GRAPH 3 GINI INDEX OF PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD INCOME
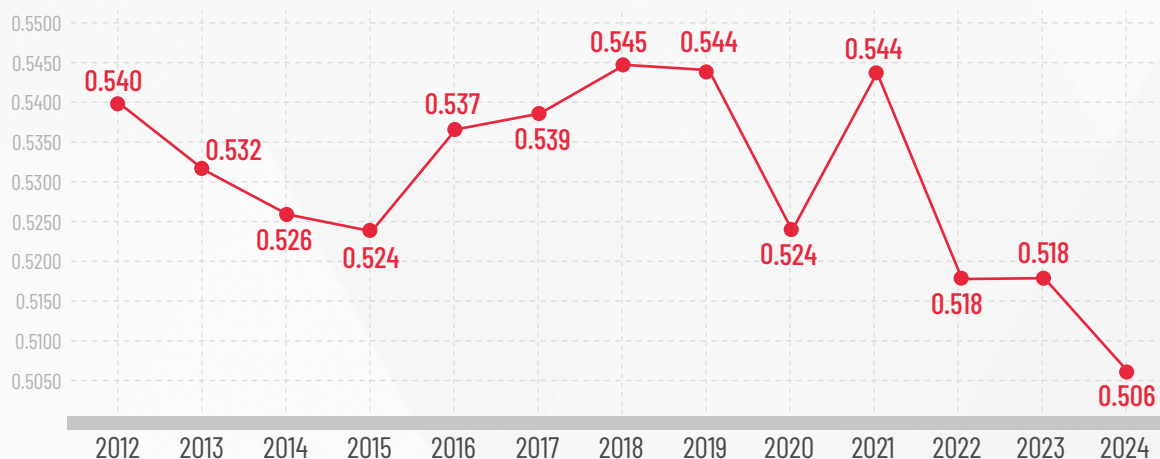
Source: Continuous National Household Sample Survey
(Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios – PNAD – Contínua)

In 2023 (the most recent data available), there were 59 million people (27.4% of the Brazilian population) living in monetary poverty (on a per capita income of USD 6.85/day, or up to BRL 665.00/month). There are deep social asymmetries amongst this population: poverty affects 66.3% of black and brown individuals, compared to just 17.7% white people. Amongst children and adolescents, this rate nearly doubles, to 44.8%, and in the Northeast region, it is higher still, at 47.2%; this is followed by the North (38.5%), Southeast (18.4%), Midwest (17.8%), and South (14.8%)[16].

The household Gini index also confirms this record reduction in inequality in Brazil[17] (Graph 3).

Target 1.3 achieved satisfactory progress, because federal spending on social security, including benefits such as pensions, retirement, maternity and sick leave, were 17.8% of total revenues in 2024,

amounting to BRL 965.3 billion[18]. As of December 2024, nearly 41 million beneficiaries were paid by the National Social Security Institute (Instituto Nacional do Seguro Social – INSS), including 23.5 million retirees. Of that total, 12.1 million were women, and 11.4 million were men[19]. The federal government implemented the following social protection programs in 2024: the Reconstruction Assistance (specific to emergencies and disasters), the Continuous Cash Benefit (Benefício de Prestação Continuada), the Crop Guarantee (Garantia-Safra), Closed Season Insurance (Seguro Defeso), and the Bolsa Família (Programa Bolsa Família – PBF). A total of BRL 274.43 billion were spent on social benefits[20], excluding pensions, with nearly 60% of that allocated to PBF (BRL 168.3 billion[21]), serving 23.17 million people, or about 11% of the Brazilian population.

Survey (PNAD Contínua). Income from all sources. In: https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/media/com_mediaibge/arquivos/aa38caee5cb33348404ba0811a04c3b4.pdf

16   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). Summary of social indicators: an analysis of the living conditions of the Brazilian population: 2024 (Studies and Research. Demographic and Socioeconomic Information, No. 54). In: https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv102144.pdf

17   Note from the translator: The Gini index (or Gini coefficient) is a statistical measure of economic inequality in a population, most commonly used to assess income or wealth distribution. It ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 represents perfect equality (everyone has the same income), and 1 represents complete inequality (one person has all the income). The higher the Gini index, the greater the inequality of distribution.

18   Portal da Transparência. – Office of the Comptroller General of the Union (Controladoria-Geral da União). Social Security. In: https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/funcoes/09-previdencia-social?ano=2024

19   National Social Security Institute (Instituto Nacional do Seguro Social – INSS). INSS pays 23.5 million retirement benefits. Of this total, 12.1 million are paid to women. In: https://www.gov.br/inss/pt-br/noticias/inss-paga-25-milhoes-de-aposentadorias

20   Portal da Transparência, Citizen Benefits – Year 2024, accessed May 7, 2025. In: https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/beneficios?ano=2024

21   Agência Gov – Federal Government News Agency. Federal Government transfers BRL 168.3 billion through the Bolsa Família in 2024. In: https://agenciagov.

In relation to overall federal expenditure, the Bolsa Família Program accounted for 3% of the federal government's actual budget[22]. Of the families served, 83.27% were led by women (17.3 million), and the programme reached 32 million girls and women, representing 58.2% of beneficiaries in 2024. There were more than 9.4 million child beneficiaries between the ages of 0 and 6, and more than 24.86 million between the ages of 7 and 18. There were at least 39.6 million black beneficiaries (73%), and more than 274,000 Quilombola families; 238,000 Indigenous families; 400,000 families of recyclable material collectors; and 237,000 families experiencing homelessness were also supported[23].

The Continuous Cash Benefit (Benefício de Prestação Continuada) reached more than 6 million people[24], for a total of BRL 102.16 billion, accounting for 37.2% of the total spending on social benefits[25].

Targets 1.4[26] and **1.5**[27] completed their sixth year setback. The population experiencing homelessness continues to increase, though this figure may have been impacted by the expansion of the Unified Registry for Social Programs (Cadastro Único – CadÚnico[28]), which has helped to map, at least in part, this previously invisible population. The number of people experiencing homelessness increased by 25% from 2023 to 2024, to 327,925 people, 14 times as many as in 2013. 63% are in the Southeast, whilst 43% are in São Paulo (140,000), whose capital has 590,000 vacant private properties, more than enough to house the entire homeless population of Brazil[29]. In terms of income, 81% of people experiencing homelessness live below the extreme poverty line, on up to BRL 109 per month[30]. This data highlights the absence, or insufficiency of, public policies for housing, employment, and education.

Though more than 60% of the Brazilian population lives in homes they own, 15.9% of those vulnerable to poverty reside in housing lacking proper documentation, and 20% of the population lives in rental properties, making them susceptible to fluctuations in the housing market[31]. In 2016, the first year the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (Pnad Contínua) investigated housing conditions, 11.8% of the population below the extreme poverty line lived in rental housing; this figure had increased to 18% in 2023. It is this segment of the population which bears the most excessive burden of rent: 12.3% of people in extreme poverty spent 30% or more of their household income on rent in 2023. In rural areas, the lack of land regularization has made Brazil the second most dangerous country in the world in terms of the defence

ebc.com.br/noticias/202412/governo-federal-repassa-r-168-3-bilhoes-pelo-bolsa-familia-em-2024-1

22   Portal da Transparência. – Office of the Comptroller General of the Union (Controladoria-Geral da União). Comparison between information contained in Citizen Benefits and the Public Budget (updated expenditure), accessed May 8, 2025. In: https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/orcamento?ano=2024

23   Agência Gov – Federal Government News Agency. The Federal Government transfers BRL 168.3 billion through the Bolsa Família in 2024. In: https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202412/governo-federal-repassa-r-168-3-bilhoes-pelo-bolsa-familia-em-2024-1

24   Agência Gov – Federal Government News Agency. BPC for those in need: understand the actions of the National Social Security Institute (INSS – Instituto Nacional do Seguro Social) to ensure the sustainability of the benefit. In: https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202407/bpc-para-quem-precisa-entenda-as-acoes-do-inss-para-dar-sustentabilidade-ao-beneficio

25   Portal da Transparência – Office of the Comptroller General of the Union (Controladoria-Geral da União). Citizen Benefits. In: https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/beneficios?ano=2024

26   **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

27   **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

28   Note from the translator: The Unified Registry for Federal Government Social Programs (Cadastro Único para Programas Sociais do Governo Federal – CadÚnico) is a tool used by the Brazilian government to identify and profile low-income families, enabling access to various social programs. It collects data on housing conditions, family composition, education, employment status, and the income of household members.

29   Agência Brasil – Federal News Agency. The number of people experiencing homelessness in the country increased by 25%. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/direitos-humanos/noticia/2025-01/aumenta-em-25-o-numero-de-pessoas-em-situacao-de-rua-no-pais

30   Agência Brasil – Federal News Agency. More than 335,000 people experience homelessness in Brazil. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/direitos-humanos/noticia/2025-04/mais-de-335-mil-pessoas-vivem-em-situacao-de-rua-no-brasil

31   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). Summary of social indicators: an analysis of the living conditions of the Brazilian population: 2024 (Studies and Research. Demographic and Socioeconomic Information, No. 54). In: https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv102144.pdf

of territorial rights[32], underscoring the urgent need to regulate both urban and rural real estate speculation.

The extreme climate events in Brazil in 2024 compromised any possible improvement on target 1.5, especially the unprecedented concurrency of events, with floods in Rio Grande do Sul, droughts in the Amazon, and heatwaves in the Midwest (further analysis under SDG 13). These events exposed structural inequalities and racism: 47% of the families earning up to two minimum wages (comprising a majority of black people) reported losing their homes, furniture, appliances, and livelihoods in the Rio Grande do Sul disaster, while amongst families earning five to ten minimum wages (mostly white), it was just 13%. 52% of self-identified black, and 40% of brown individuals, reported some form of economic loss, whilst only 26% of self-identified white individuals did[33]. More than 17,000 Quilombola people were also impacted by flooding in the state[34].

Target 1.a[35] is now setback due to public debt increasing by 12.2% in 2024, surpassing BRL 7.3 trillion, driven by successive increases in interest rates[36]. Debt servicing consumed roughly BRL 1.99 trillion (44.5%) of the total federal budget. Though the level of public indebtedness remains compatible with the national economy, and is stable (more detailed analysis in SDG 17), its size compromises essential investments into the achievement of the SDGs.

Spending on other expenditures continue to be squeezed by the growing debt. The federal government's most significant expenditures by area of activity are: social security (17.8% of expenditures); followed by social assistance (5.1% of total revenue); health (3.6%); education (2.5%); and labor (2%)[37].

Institutional barriers to a progressive tax reform which is committed to climate and environmental objectives also constrain public investment in areas that are crucial for poverty eradication and the consolidation of policies aimed at supporting vulnerable social groups and communities to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Target 1.b[38] is now stagnant, after a year of satisfactory progress. Although the mini tax reform approved by the National Congress was an important step forward, it was not enough. Corporate lobbying by the food, pharmaceutical, energy, and telecommunications sectors, along with pro-austerity speculative movements, which contributed to a roughly 27% currency devaluation against the US dollar, prevailed over social movement demands, setting back wealth taxation. This rise in the cost of the dollar led to inflation, whilst the new Fiscal Framework also restricted resources for social policies, particularly in health and education[39].

In concluding this chapter, it is important to note that the most recent data available on the SDG Brazil Panel is from 2023, and information is missing for seven of fourteen indicators for this SDG.

32 Global Witness – Global Witness. Silenced Voices: Violence Against Land and Environmental Defenders. In: https://globalwitness.org/pt/campaigns/land-and-environmental-defenders/vozes-silenciadas/

33 Folha de S.Paulo. Floods in Rio Grande do Sul affected a greater proportion of the poor, Black individuals, and those with lower education levels. In: https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/2024/06/enchentes-do-rs-atingiram-proporcao-maior-de-pobres-negros-e-menos-escolarizados.shtml

34 Brazilian Institute of Social and Economic Analyses (Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas – Ibase). Black, Indigenous, and Quilombola populations: the invisible in the Rio Grande do Sul tragedy. In: https://ibase.br/negros-indigenas-e-quilombolas-os-invisiveis-da-tragedia-no-rio-grande-do-sul/

35 **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

36 Agência Brasil (2025, February 4). Public debt increases 12.2% in 2024, and exceeds BRL 7.3 trillion. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/economia/noticia/2025-02/divida-publica-sobe-122-em-2024-e-supera-r-73-trilhoes

37 Portal da Transparência. – Office of the Comptroller General of the Union (Controladoria-Geral da União). Comparison between information contained in "Expenditure execution by area of activity (Function and Subfunction) of the Federal Government" and "Updated expenditure", accessed May 8, 2025. In: https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/orcamento?ano=2024 and https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/despesas?ano=2024

38 **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

39 Institute for Socioeconomic Studies (Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos – Inesc). Budget and Rights: An Assessment of Public Policy Implementation (2024). In: https://inesc.org.br/orcamento-e-direitos-2024/

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Implement tax reform towards a progressive income tax model which is focused on the taxation of the super-rich, and includes climate objectives (such as taxes on greenhouse gas emissions), and the defunding of the financialization of the economy, to address poverty, and ensure better income distribution;

2. Advance the restoration of the real value of the minimum wage, and ensure enforcement of the legislation guaranteeing equal pay for men and women who perform the same functions;

3. Promote policies for land regularization, urban, rural, and environmental planning, and adopt measures to control rents and property prices across all levels of the federation;

4. Resolve household debt for those in extreme poverty and poverty, through expanded access to income and citizenship, without transferring debts to other modalities, including possible social support mechanisms;

5. Expand the social protection network through Reference Centers for Social Assistance (CRAs), Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers (CREAs), and Specialized Reference Centers for the Homeless Population, with appropriate budget allocations;

6. Adequately invest in basic sanitation and service areas without coverage, prioritizing the most vulnerable territories;

7. Implement the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNA), with broad social participation, a perspective focused on combating territorial, gender, racial, ethnic, and age-based inequalities, amongst others, and urgently implement local mitigation and adaptation plans.

8. Promote environmental and climate education, and the use of social technologies for data generation;

9. Enforce legislation and allocate the resources necessary for social protection, health, and education; monitor public policies, and measure the results of investments to guarantee the rights of the most socioeconomically vulnerable groups;

10. Update Targets 1.1 and 1.2 to explicitly recognize multidimensional poverty, with a focus on those experiencing homelessness, and create an SDG specifically addressing the homeless population.

Target Classification		
Target 1.1	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 1.2	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 1.3	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 1.4	↙	SETBACK
Target 1.5	↙	SETBACK
Target 1.a	↙	SETBACK
Target 1.b	❚❚	STAGNANT

SDG 2
END HUNGER

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

With the resumption of income redistribution and food security policies starting in 2023, Brazil once again exited the UN Hunger Map—an achievement of great significance for Goal 2 of the 2030 Agenda. In the same report recognizing this progress, the United Nations also noted a significant reduction in moderate and severe food insecurity rates, from 18.4% of the total population in the 2021–2023 biennium to 13.5% in the 2022–2024 period.[1]

Despite advances in the implementation of the *Brazil Without Hunger*[2] plan, the National Food Supply Policy[3], and the National Food and Nutrition Security System[4], challenges impacting food and nutritional security worsened in 2024. Budget restrictions on programs which positively impacted food production, access, and distribution, and extreme weather events, exchange rate fluctuations, and a lack of regulation of commodities, all contributed to

1   FAO-UN. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2025. In: https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/ec3dbd70-164c-483d-9fa2-2346284d67c8

2   Ministry of Social Development and Assistance (Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Assistência Social – MDAS). Brazil Without Hunger Plan. In: https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/brasil-sem-fome

3   General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic (Secretaria-Geral da Presidência da República). National Food Supply Policy. In: https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/noticias/2023/dezembro/politica-nacional-de-abastecimento-alimentar-pnaab-e-lancada-em-brasilia

4   Ministry of Social Development and Assistance (Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Assistência Social – MDAS). National Food and Nutrition Security System. In: https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/carta-de-servicos/desenvolvimento-social/inclusao-social-e-produtiva-rural/sistema-nacional-de-seguranca-alimentar-e-nutricional

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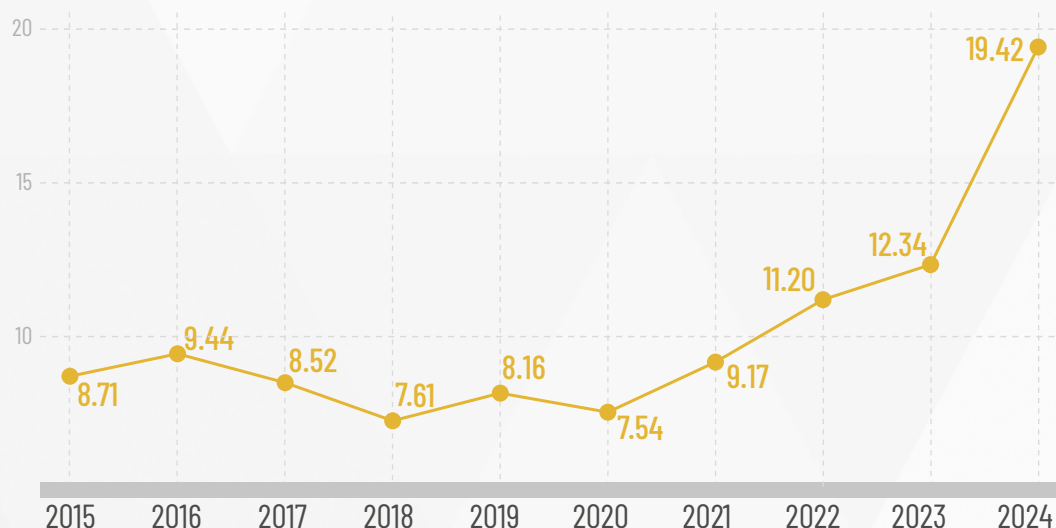
Source: BNDES

a resurgence of food inflation, which disproportionately harms the people in most vulnerability.

Five of fourteen indicators for this SDG still do not have data on the SDG Brazil Panel, and the most recent information published dates from 2023.

The increased disbursements of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES) towards SDG 2 (Graph 1) are an important step towards achieving this Goal, but more will be required.

Targets 2.1[5] showed satisfactory progress, although by the time this Report was finalized, the results of the 2024 Food Security and Insecurity Survey (EBIA - Escala Brasileira de Insegurança Alimentar), conducted by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), had not yet been released. **Target 2.2**[6] has also showed progress, while insufficient. Data from the Ministry of Social Development revealed that, in 15 state capitals surveyed, 25% of

residents had limited access to minimally processed or fresh foods[7]. In this context, the *Alimenta Cidades* (Feed Cities) program[8] may have an important role to play in improving food access for urban populations. The sharp rise in food prices in Brazil impacts people's purchasing power, especially low-income families, limiting their ability to meet basic needs, and worsening food insecurity.

In 2023, the Ministry of Health established the Food Insecurity Screening (Triagem de Insegurança Alimentar – TRIA)[9] to diagnose and rapidly refer families suffering from moderate to severe food insecurity to social assistance programs. Data is recorded in the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (Sistema de Vigilância Alimentar e Nutricional – SISVAN).

CadInsan, the Municipal Severe Food Insecurity Risk Indicator (Indicador de Risco de Insegurança Alimentar Grave Municipal), based on

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5   **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

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   Folha de S.Paulo. Majority of state capitals have at least 1 in 4 residents living in food deserts. In: https://tinyurl.com/yebyy858

8   Ministry of Social Development (Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social – MDS). Alimenta Cidades (Feed Cities). In: https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/promocao-da-alimentacao-adequada-e-saudavel/alimenta-cidades

9   Ministry of Health (Ministério da Saúde – MS). Health collects around 9 million data records related to the food situation of the Brazilian population. In: https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/junho/saude-coleta-cerca-de-9-milhoes-de-registros-de-dados-relativos-a-situacao-alimentar-da-populacao-brasileira

data from the Unified Registry (Cadastro Único – CadÚnico[10]), launched in May 2025. This tool is designed to predict the risk of severe food insecurity amongst families registered in CadÚnico, to support decision-making within the framework of the National Food and Nutrition Security System (Sistema Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional – Sisan) at municipal levels, including Indigenous and Quilombola populations (groups not covered by IBGE's sample surveys[11]). The results will be assessed in the next issue of the Spotlight Report.

In regards to **target 2.2**, as is characteristic in the evolution of nutritional data, change occurs slowly, recommending comparisons over periods longer than a single year. However, a reduction in the indicators for stunting, malnutrition, and overweight in children aged 5 years or younger can be observed in Brazil, though issues with overweight and obesity remain deeply concerning. Between 2014 and 2024, the proportion of children five years old or under with very low weight for their age fluctuated, from 1.28% to 1.05%, and the indicator for low weight decreased from 2.96% to 2.56%. Socio-historic inequalities are starkly evident: in 2024 low weight for age affected 2.13% of white children[12]; 2.60% of yellow children; 2.70% of black children; and 3.19% of brown children;

and an alarming 6.10% of indigenous children[13].

High weight for age decreased, from 9.68% in 2014, to 7.08% in 2024, for this age group (0-5 years old). Important social and racial inequalities are also evident: white and yellow children were below the average, with 7.03% and 7.07%, respectively; brown children were slightly above the average , at 7.51%; and 7.81% of black children were overweight, revealing the impact of unbalanced diets, which are high in ultra-processed foods, caused by familial economic situations. The percentage of Indigenous children who are overweight is very low (3.92%)[14], but this cannot be considered a positive, as it reflects the impact of the violent process of aggression experienced by indigenous nations in Brazil. This issue has intensified with approval of the *Marco Temporal (Temporal Framework)[15]*, which recognizes as indigenous lands only those lands which they occupied or claimed at the time the 1988 Constitution was promulgated[16].

The indicator for "very low height for age in children 5 years or younger" decreased from 6.14% in 2014, to 4.86% in 2024, and the indicator for "low height for age" declined from 7.27% to 6.81%, over the same period[17].

Target 2.3[18] demonstrated satisfactory progress. In 2024, there was significant advances in terms

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10   Note from the translator: The Unified Registry for Federal Government Social Programs (Cadastro Único para Programas Sociais do Governo Federal – CadÚnico) is a tool used by the Brazilian government to identify and profile low-income families, enabling access to various social programs. It collects data on housing conditions, family composition, education, employment status, and the income of household members.

11   Ministry of Social Development (Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social – MDS). CadInsan – Municipal Severe Food Insecurity Risk Indicator (Indicador de Risco de Insegurança Alimentar Grave Municipal). In: https://tinyurl.com/59ph95td

12   Note from the translator: the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – 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://tinyurl.com/mvus92c6 (Access on 16 June 2025)

13   Ministry of Health (Ministério da Saúde). Protocols of the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System – SISVAN (Sistema de Vigilância Alimentar e Nutricional) in health care. In: https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/saps/vigilancia-alimentar-e-nutricional/arquivos/protocolos-do-sistema-de-vigilancia-alimentar-e-nutricional-sisvan

14   Idem.

15   Note from the translator: The Temporal Framework (Marco Temporal) is a legal thesis in Brazil which limits indigenous land rights to the territories they occupied or legally claimed as of the date of the 1988 Constitution, the 5th of October, 1988.

16   Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil – Apib). In the year the time frame thesis was approved in Congress, more than 200 Indigenous people were murdered in Brazil. In: https://apiboficial.org/2024/07/31/no-ano-da-aprovacao-do-marco-temporal-no-congresso-mais-de-200-indigenas-foram-assassinados-no-brasil/

17   Ministry of Health (Ministério da Saúde – MS). Protocols of the Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (Sistema de Vigilância Alimentar e Nutricional – SISVAN) in health care. In: https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/saps/vigilancia-alimentar-e-nutricional/arquivos/protocolos-do-sistema-de-vigilancia-alimentar-e-nutricional-sisvan

18   **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

of budget – with increased budgets for the National Programme for Strengthening Family Agriculture (Pronaf)[19], the Food Acquisition Programme (PAA)[20], and for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension[21] actions – in terms of public access (women, indigenous peoples, quilombolas) and in terms of more sustainable purposes. Another positive in 2024 was women becoming the primary recipients of PAA resources, with 50,929 women receiving benefits, compared to 31,686 men[22]. It is worth noting the predominance of the Southeast region, as it has historically been the main recipient of PAA funds.

The proportion of the population aged 14 and over who are employed in agriculture (crop and livestock farming, forestry, fishing, and aquaculture) dropped from 9.7% in the fourth quarter of 2016, to 7.5% in the same period in 2024[23]. This decline can be attributed to a contraction in the agricultural sector following the pandemic, and a real decrease in informal employment within the sector[24]. The proportion of this group living in poverty, on a daily income of less than USD 6.85[25], was 33.1% in 2023 (the latest available data), a significant reduction in comparison to 2022, when it was 77.1%[26].

By the end of 2024, around 4,500 children had been removed from child labor during the first two years of the current administration[27]. The country recorded its lowest child labor rate since the beginning of the historic series in 2023, 14.6% lower than in 2022[28]. However, a concerning 1.6 million children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 are still being exploited, including 586,000 who suffer under the worst labor forms and conditions[29]. The age group from 5 to 9 saw an increase, from 0.7% (109,000) to 0.9% (132,000). Black children and adolescents are an absolute majority amongst those subjected to child labor (969,000)[30].

Target 2.4[31] is at risk. The number of registered pesticides in Brazil increased again in 2024 (663, in comparison to 555 in the previous year)[32]. Significant advances were made in combatting illegal mining in Yanomami Indigenous Lands, but this crime persists,

19   Secretariat of Social Communication (Secretaria de Comunicação Social – Secom). Pronaf 2023/2024 invests BRL 1.03 billion in family farming in São Paulo, a 16% increase compared to the 2022/2023 harvest. In: https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-regionalizadas/pronaf-2023-2024/com-r-1-03-bilhao-investidos-na-agricultura-familiar-de-sao-paulo-pronaf-amplia-recursos-em-mais-de-16-em-relacao-a-safra-2022-2023

20   Gov Agency (Agência Gov). Food Acquisition Program donates more than 21 thousand tons of staple food items in 2024. In:https://tinyurl.com/3bv28rn5.

21   Ministry of Agrarian Development (Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário – MDA). MDA will invest BRL 19 million in technical assistance for more than 4,000 family farming households. In: https://www.gov.br/mda/pt-br/noticias/2024/12/mda-vai-investir-r-19-milhoes-em-assistencia-tecnica-para-mais-de-4-mil-familias-de-agricultores-familiares

22   Em Sagicad. VisData 3 beta. In: https://aplicacoes.cidadania.gov.br/vis/data3/

23   Poder 360. Continuous National Household Sample Survey Fourth Quarter 2024 (Pnad Contínua). In: https://static-poder360-com-br.webpkgcache.com/doc/-/s/static.poder360.com.br/2025/02/taxa-de-desemprego-ibge-faixa-etaria-sexo-cor-da-pele14fev2025.pdf

24   Getúlio Vargas Foundation (Fundação Getúlio Vargas – FGV) Study shows the agricultural sector is smaller, but more formal and offers higher pay. In: https://portal.fgv.br/noticias/estudo-mostra-universo-agro-esta-menor-porem-mais-formal-e-pagando-mais

25   World Bank index, adopted in Brazil.

26   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). Synthesis of Social Indicators: an analysis of the living conditions of the Brazilian population in 2024. In: https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/index.php/biblioteca-catalogo?view=detalhes&id=2102144

27   Secretariat of Social Communication (Secretaria de Comunicação Social – Secom). Federal Government removes roughly 4,500 children from child labor in two years. In: https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/12/governo-federal-afasta-cerca-de-4-500-criancas-do-trabalho-infantil-em-dois-anos

28   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). Continuous National Household Sample Survey (Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua – Pnad Contínua). Work for children and adolescents aged 5 to 17 in 2023. In: https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv102125_informativo.pdf

29   National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil – FNPETI). Beyond the numbers: FNPETI's position on the PnadC – Work of Children and Adolescents aged 5 to 17 in 2023, presented this morning by IBGE. In: ttps://media.fnpeti.org.br/publicacoes/arquivo/TrabalhoInfantil_analise_microdados_PnadC_2022_F

30   National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil – FNPETI). Child labor in Brazil: analysis of PnadC 2022 microdata. In https://media.fnpeti.org.br/publicacoes/arquivo/TrabalhoInfantil_analise_microdados_PnadC_2022_FNPETI.pdf

31   **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

32   Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento – Mapa). Records of pesticides and related products. In https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/insumos-agropecuarios/insumos-agricolas/agrotoxicos/

FAMILY FARMING SAFRA (HARVEST) PLAN

R$ 76 BI — **19.76% OF THE FUNDS ALLOCATED TO BUSINESS AGRICULTURE**

2023/2024

R$ 71.6 BI — **19% OF THE FUNDS ALLOCATED TO BUSINESS AGRICULTURE**

2024/2025
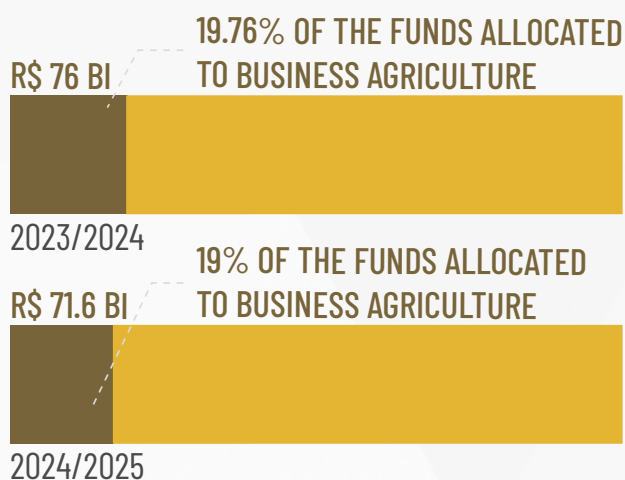
Source: MAPA and Government Agency (Agência Gov).

and has expanded to new areas, such as the Sararé Indigenous Lands, in the state of Mato Grosso[33].

Amongst the positive variables justifying the current assessment of the target, land conflicts fell by nearly 3% (2,185 in 2024, compared with 2,250 in 2023). However, a rise in water-related conflicts stood out (266 in 2024 and 225 in 2023)[34].

The number of settled families also increased by nearly 50%, from 50,537 in 2023, to 71,414 in 2024[35], though this figure is questioned by the

Landless Rural Workers Movement [Movimento dos Trabalhadores e Trabalhadoras Rurais Sem Terra – MST], as only 55,000 families saw the areas they occupied regularized. By comparison, only 7,127 families were settled[36] in 2022. Progress is necessary on the land regularization of Quilombola territories and the ratification of indigenous lands, and should be recognized as a key strategic pillar in the realization of the human right to adequate food and food security. In this regard, the settling of 21 Quilombola territories[37] and the ratification of 13 indigenous lands[38] over the last two years are important steps, though still insufficient to meet the target.

The climate crisis, which intensified in 2024, most strongly affects socially vulnerable sectors, such as family farmers, Indigenous communities, traditional peoples and communities, and urban peripheries, as well as women, children, and the black population. In 2024, 557 municipalities were identified as the most vulnerable, and prioritized for policies and investments in family farming[39].

Targets **2.5**[40] and **2.a**[41] demonstrated insufficient progress. The SDG Brazil Panel still lacks data on these indicators. The publication of the National Policy on the Conservation and Use of Genetic Resources for Food, Agriculture, and Livestock[42] in 2024 was an important step, but its implementation needs to be conducted with due urgency, given the continued insufficiency of measures to date.

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33   Ibama. Operação do Ibama combate garimpo ilegal na Terra Indígena Sararé, em Mato Grosso. Em https://www.gov.br/ibama/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/operacao-do-ibama-combate-garimpo-ilegal-na-terra-indigena-sarare-em-mato-grosso

34   Pastoral Land Commission (Comissão Pastoral da Terra – CPT Nacional). General Release – Land Conflicts 2024. In https://cptnacional.org.br/documento/release-geral-2024/

35   Ministry of Agrarian Development (Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário – MDA).

36   Repórter Brasil. Government says it settled 71 thousand families in 2024, but MST contests the data. In https://reporterbrasil.org.br/2025/01/governo-assentado-71-mil-familias-2024-mst-contesta/

37   Government Agency (Agência Gov). Federal Government allocates over 120,000 hectares to 4,500 Quilombolas in Alcântara. In: https://tinyurl.com/mvyjkzdu

38   National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples (Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas – Funai). President Lula signs the ratification of three more Indigenous lands on the eve of Funaí's 57th anniversary. In: https://tinyurl.com/efcnw7u8

39   O Globo. Climate change increases the vulnerability of family farming, which is responsible for producing 70% of the food consumed by Brazilians. In: https://www.google.com/amp/s/oglobo.globo.com/google/amp/economia/noticia/2024/09/30/mudanca-climatica-aumenta-vulnerabilidade-da-agricultura-familiar-responsavel-por-70percent-dos-alimentos-consumidos-pelos-brasileiros.ghtml

40   **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

41   **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

42   Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – Embrapa). Brazil establishes public policy for the conservation and use of genetic resources for food and agriculture. In: https://tinyurl.com/mt8zssrp

Source: Dieese
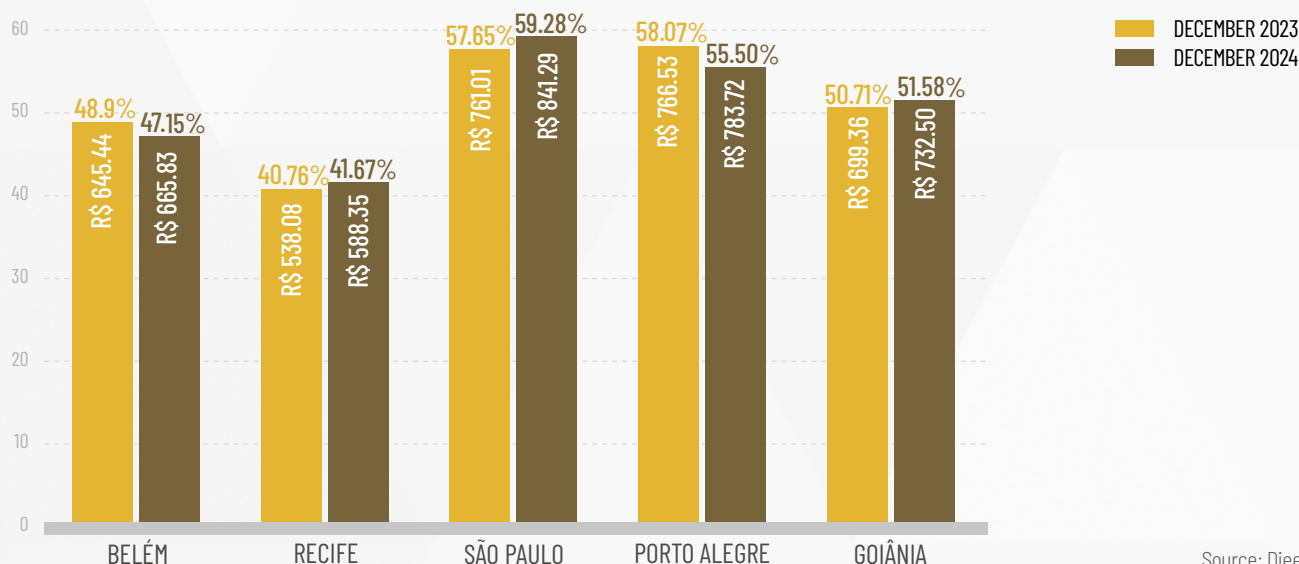
The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – Embrapa) invests in the conservation of genetic resources at 32 of its 43 units, distributed across 24 of 27 Federative Units, totaling 241 biological collections. These collections comprise nearly 3,000 conserved species, including 32,500 animal specimens, 55,331 microorganism strains, 256,058 plant accessions, and one of the largest genetic banks in the world, with roughly 123,000 seed samples from around 1,100 plant species.

Although there was an increase in the funding allocated to family farming[43] (see infographic), its proportion in relation to the total allocation for commercial agriculture remained unchanged, which results in **target 2.a** being classified as insufficient progress.

Target 2.b[44] does not apply to Brazil, which complies with the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Agriculture[45] by not subsidizing agricultural exports. However, the target can be considered stagnant, since tax exemptions granted to export products are an indirect form of subsidy, something that was not addressed under the recent mini tax reform.

Target 2.c[46] is at risk due to the return of food inflation[47] (nearly twice the general index), driven primarily by currency depreciation, rising commodity prices, and extreme weather events. Over the past 36 months, food prices have increased by 37%, with items in the basic food basket showing an accumulated increase of over 20%[48].

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43   Government Agency (Agência Gov). Family Farming Safra Plan: BRL 76 billion in credit and lower interest rates. In: https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202407/com-reducao-de-juros-para-alimentos-basicos-plano-safra-da-agricultura-familiar-tem-recorde-de-r-76-bilhoes-no-credito-rural

44   **Target 2.b**: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round

45   Foreign Trade Integrated System (Sistema Integrado de Comércio Exterior – Siscomex). World Trade Organization Agreement on Agriculture. In: https://www.gov.br/siscomex/pt-br/arquivos-e-imagens/2021/05/omc_acordo_agricultura.pdf

46   **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

47   Inter-Union Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies (Departamento Intersindical de Estatística e Estudos Socioeconômicos – Dieese). In 2024, the cost of the basic food basket increases in all state capitals. In: https://www.dieese.org.br/analisecestabasica/2024/202412cestabasica.pdf

48   FGV-Ibre (Instituto Brasileiro de Economia (IBRE), the Brazilian Institute of Economics, part of Fundação Getulio Vargas – FGV). Even with a deceleration tendency, food inflation remains a cause for concern in 2023, experts say. In: https://tinyurl.com/3hyajz9j

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Monitor the prevalence of food insecurity in Brazil and in micro-regions, especially in metropolitan areas, where access to food is primarily financial;

2. Ensure access to healthy foods, based on the Food Guide, and tax ultra-processed foods;

3. Provide nationally representative data on anemia in women of reproductive age;

4. Increase the budget allocation for the Food Acquisition Program from Family Farming;

5. Guarantee the annual adjustment of the per capita amount for school meals in line with the inflation index;

6. Restrict approval of pesticides and review authorizations for products not permitted in other countries;

7. Review tax exemptions for commodities;

8. Develop protocols and allocate resources for the mitigation of extreme climate events, which impact food security;

9. Accelerate implementation of the National Food Supply Plan;

10. Continue building the National Food and Nutrition Security System (SISAN).

Target Classification

Target 2.1	SATISFACTORY
Target 2.2	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.3	SATISFACTORY
Target 2.4	AT RISK
Target 2.5	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.a	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.b	STAGNANT
Target 2.c	AT RISK

SDG 3
GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Ensure a healthy life and promote well-being for everyone of all ages

Changes in the international cooperation policies of the United States government in 2025 reduced funding to the World Health Organization (WHO – Organização Mundial de Saúde) and other projects of strategic governmental and non-governmental organizations worldwide. Despite gradual reductions in maternal and child mortality rates in Brazil in 2024, indigenous and black women are disproportionately affected, especially in the North, Northeast, and Midwest. Initiatives such as the Healthy Brazil Program (involving 14 ministries)[1], the Anti-Racist Strategy for Health[2], and the

Health of the Black Population Panel reinforce efforts pursuing social equality, but still require more integration in institutional service provision. The approval of the selective tax on products harmful to health, an element of the mini tax reform[3], was a positive development, and disbursements of the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES – Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social) were the highest since 2015 (Graph 1). Despite this, only one SDG 3 target was classified as demonstrating satisfactory progress.

Target 3.1[4] demonstrated satisfactory progress.

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1   Ministry of Health – National Guidelines of the Healthy Brazil Program (Ministério da Saúde – MS). In: https://www.gov.br/aids/pt-br/central-de-conteudo/publicacoes/2025/diretrizes-nacionais-brasil-saudavel.pdf

2   Ministry of Health. Anti-Racist Health Strategy. (MS – Ministério da Saúde). In: https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/saude-sem-racismo/publicacoes/estrategia-antirracista-para-a-saude-plano-de-acao-2025.pdf

3   Note from the translator: "Tax reform is an administration policy priority in 2025. While the primary goal is to expand the tax-free income bracket for individuals, the bill also includes changes which will directly impact business and investors, particularly the introduction of a tax on dividends." Covington & Burling LLP. (2025, May). Brazil's proposed income tax reform. Retrieved July 9, 2025. In: https://www.cov.com/en/news-and-insights/insights/2025/05/brazils-proposed-income-tax-reform#:~:text=The%20reform%20is%20an%20administration,of%20a%20tax%20on%20dividends

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

GRAPH 1   BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 3

Source: BNDES

Although consolidated data has not yet been released, there was a gradual reduction in the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) between 2000 and 2023 (except during the Covid-19 pandemic), and indications suggest the rate will remain around 51 per 100,000 inhabitants. However, inequality in deaths involving healthcare teams remains a serious issue for black women[5] (whose MMR rate is twice that of white women)[6], indigenous women, women in the Northeast, North, and Midwest regions, women with no schooling, and girls aged 10 to 14 (whose MMR rate is 38% higher than women over the age of 20)[7].

Target 3.2[8] demonstrated insufficient progress. Although the number of deaths per 1,000 live births in Brazil remains within national targets, significant differences persist between regions and ethnicities. Infant mortality rates decreased from 16 per 1,000 live births in 2013, to 15 per 1,000 in 2023[9] (the latest available data), and remain below the national target of 25 per 1,000[10]. However, there are significant regional and ethnic disparities: in the North, the rate is 20 per 1,000, and in the Northeast, 16 per 1,000, amongst children under the age of 5. For indigenous children, the rate reaches 26 per 1,000. In regards to neonatal mortality (within the first 28 days of life), for which the national target is less than 12 per 1,000, the rate for Indigenous children is 12.4 per 1,000, whilst for children born to mothers under the age of

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5   Note from the translator: the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – 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 (Access on 09 July 2025)

6   Ministry of Health. Deaths of Black mothers are twice as high as those of white mothers, research shows. (MS – Ministério da Saúde) In: https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/novembro/morte-de-maes-negras-e-duas-vezes-maior-que-de-brancas-aponta-pesquisa

7   Brazilian Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics Associations. May 28 is the National Day for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality and the International Day of Action for Women's Health. (Febrasgo – Federação Brasileira das Associações de Ginecologia e Obstetrícia). In: https://tinyurl.com/bp8p7x2v

8   **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 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.

9   Ministry of Health. Mortality Information System. (MS – Ministério da Saúde) In: https://tabnet.datasus.gov.br/cgi/tabcgi.exe?sim/cnv/obt10uf.def

10   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. Infant mortality rate. (IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística) In: https://cidades.ibge.gov.br/brasil/pesquisa/39/30279

14 (a situation which constitutes rape under Brazilian law), the rate was 17.7 per 1,000 in 2023[11].

Target 3.3[12] remained stagnant. Factors such as inequality, poverty, and climate change worsen the situation, which hinders disease control and compromises achievement of the target. Diagnoses of HIV increased from 2020 to 2023, with infections in the latter year (the most recently available data) rising by 4.5% in comparison to 2022. Amongst those diagnosed with the virus, 63.2% self-identified as black (49.7% brown and 13.5% black). Men who have sex with men accounted for 53.6% of the cases, and there were 12 states with detection rates for pregnant women above the national average[13]. The SDG Brazil Panel still lacks data on this indicator.

Although still only preliminary data, there were 84,308 new tuberculosis (TB) cases recorded as of February 2025, an incidence of 39.7 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, and indicating a 0.8% reduction in comparison to 2023. However, mortality data shows a 31.9% increase in the total number of deaths between 2020 and 2023, with more than 6,000 deaths from TB recorded in 2023, a figure not seen since 1999[14].

In 2024, 141,836 cases of malaria were recorded, with the highest incidence in the age group from 20 to 29, followed by the 30 to 39 age group; men accounted for 61% of cases and women 39%; and they occurred predominantly amongst brown individuals (47.2%) and indigenous people (45%)[15].

There were 302,351 reported cases of hepatitis B between 2000 and 2024, of which 11,166 occurred in 2024. Regionally, the distribution was: Southeast 34.0%, South 31.0%, North 15.0%, Northeast 11.0%, and Midwest 9.0%. Between 2000 and 2024, 55.0% of cases were among males, with a sex ratio of 14 men for every 10

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN BRAZIL (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)
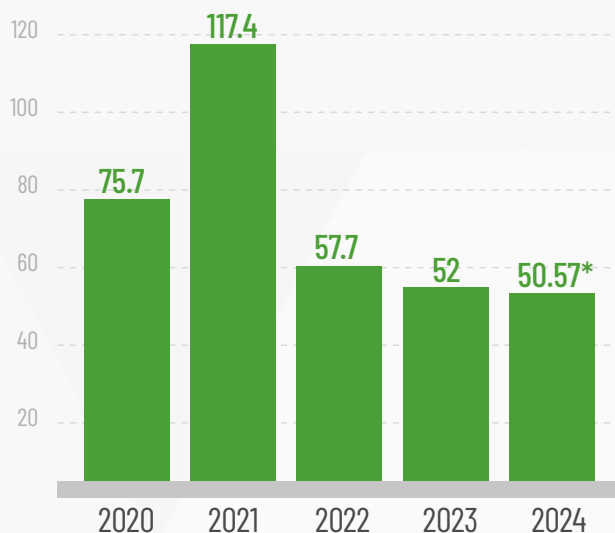
*Preliminary data
Source: SDG Brazil Panel IBGE based on data from MoH/SIM and Febrasgo

women in 2024. Regarding race/skin color, in 2024, 43.9% of cases were among persons identified as brown (mixed race), 11.6% as black, and 35.1% as white (in addition to 1.7% asian and 0.8% indigenous). A positive outcome: detection rates declined by 34.6% over the period, from 8.1 to 5.3 cases per 100,000 inhabitants.[16]

Between 2010 and 2023, 14,322,156 cases of neglected tropical diseases (including dengue/Chikungunya) were detected. Of these, 11.5% affected children aged 0 to 11 (an annual average of 117,000 cases), predominantly Indigenous and Black, with the highest rates in the North region; there were 1,086 recorded deaths[17]. No data was available for 2024.

Target 3.4[18] also remained stagnant. The most recent data on premature mortality (from the age

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11   Ministry of Health. Mortality Information System. (MS – Ministério da Saúde) In: https://tabnet.datasus.gov.br/cgi/tabcgi.exe?sim/cnv/obt10uf.def

12   **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.

13   Ministry of Health. 2024 Epidemiological Bulletin on HIV and AIDS. (MS – Ministério da Saúde). In: https://www.gov.br/aids/pt-br/central-de-conteudo/boletins-epidemiologicos/2024/boletim_hiv_aids_2024e.pdf/view

14   Ministry of Health. Tuberculosis Epidemiological Bulletin – Special Edition MAR 2025. (MS – Ministério da Saúde) In: https://www.gov.br/aids/pt-br/central-de-conteudo/boletins-epidemiologicos/2025/boletim-epidemiologico-tuberculose-2025/view

15   Ministry of Health. Malaria Panel. (MS – Ministério da Saúde) In: https://bit.ly/43K65lx

16   MS (Ministério da Saúde) – Ministry of Health. Viral Hepatitis Epidemiological Bulletin – Special Issue | Jul. 2025. In: https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/epidemiologicos/especiais/2025/boletim-epidemiologico-de-hepatites-virais.pdf/view

17   Ministry of Health. 2025 Epidemiological Bulletin on NTDs. (MS – Ministério da Saúde) In: https://bit.ly/426k5eo

18   **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.

SUICIDE IN BRAZIL (2014–2023)

1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013 2015 2017 2019
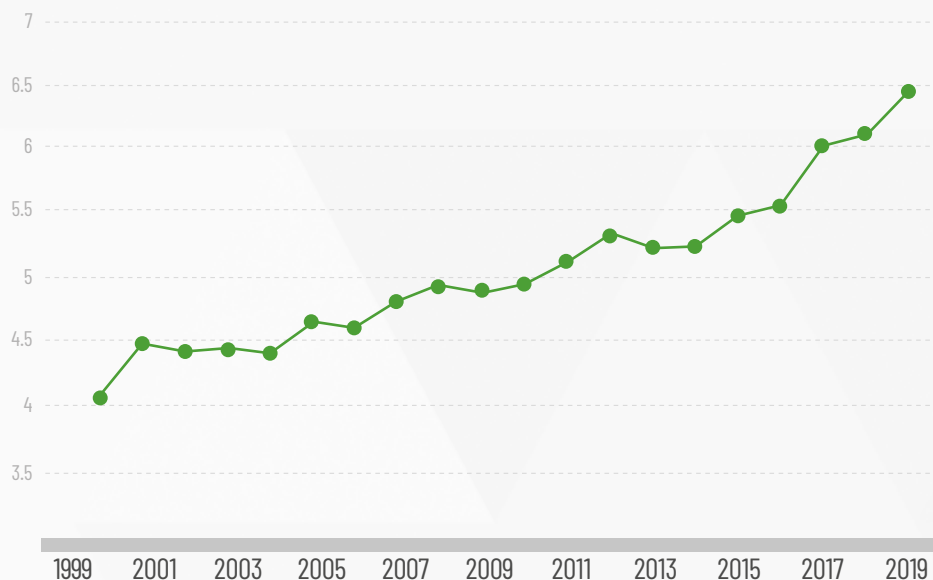
BRAZIL HAS AN AVERAGE OF

14,000

SUICIDE DEATHS PER YEAR, WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO

31 DEATHS

DAILY

89%
ALAGOAS STATE

72%
WOMEN

MEN
-2,3%

AMAPÁ STATE
-48%

SELF-HARM-RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS GREW

25%

IN A 10-YEAR SPAN
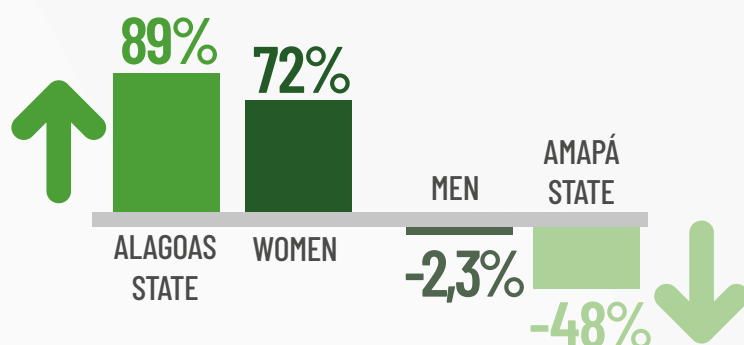
Source: ABRAMEDE/Agência Brasil

of 30 to 69) from noncommunicable chronic diseases, including cardiovascular disease, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus, and chronic respiratory diseases, is from 2023, when a total of 305,542 deaths were recorded. When disaggregated by sex, 141,761 were women, and 181,123 men. There were 26,935 deaths due to diabetes mellitus, and 126,922 deaths due to malignant neoplasms recorded during the period[19]. Black women (black and brown) demonstrate greater vulnerability to mortality due to certain chronic diseases. The mortality rate from diabetes amongst these women is 7.2% higher than white women[20]. In terms of neoplasms, the breast cancer rate was 41.9 per 100,000 women, with 20,055 deaths recorded in 2023, while cervical cancer accounted for 7,161 deaths, a rate of 15.4 per 100,000. The highest mortality rates were observed in the South and North regions of the country. It is

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19   Ministry of Health. Monitoring Panel on Premature Mortality (ages 30 to 69) from NCDs. 2025. (MS – Ministério da Saúde) In: http://plataforma.saude.gov.br/mortalidade/dcnt/

20   Institute for Health Policy Studies. Çarê-IEPS Bulletin No. 6/2025 – Health of the Black Population: Hospitalizations and mortality from diabetes (2012–2023). (IEPS – Instituto de Estudos para Políticas de Saúde) In: https://ieps.org.br/boletim-care-ieps-06-2025/

also noteworthy that black women are 57% more likely to die from breast cancer in comparison to white women[21].

In 2023, the Unified Health System (SUS – Sistema Único de Saúde) recorded 11,502 hospitalizations due to suicide attempts, a 25% increase in comparison to 2014, with alarming regional and demographic variations, including an 89% rise in Alagoas and a 72% increase amongst women (from 3,390 to 5,854, mainly amongst those aged 15–29). In the 10 to 14 age group, hospitalizations nearly doubled over the same period (from 315 to 601 cases). However, there were also some significant reductions, such as in Amapá (−48%), and a slight decrease in male hospitalizations (from 5,783 in 2014 to 5,648 in 2023). The national annual average is 14,000 suicide-related deaths[22].

Target 3.5[23] remained stagnant. In October 2024, funding for Psychosocial Care Centers (Caps – Centros de Atenção Psicossociais) was increased, depending on the type of service offered[24], the results of this will be evaluated in the next Spotlight Report. Per capita pure alcohol consumption rose from 9.8 liters/year in 2020 to 10.0 liters/year in 2022. Abusive consumption has also increased (Graph 2).

Increases in advertising for alcoholic beverages have contributed to increased consumption. While the taxation of alcoholic beverages established under the mini tax reform is expected to help reverse this trend, additional regulatory measures, such as restrictions on marketing and availability, are necessary to effectively address this issue.

Target 3.6[25] remains setback, due to a 13% increase in traffic-related deaths between 2020 and 2024. On federal highways alone, 6.153 people
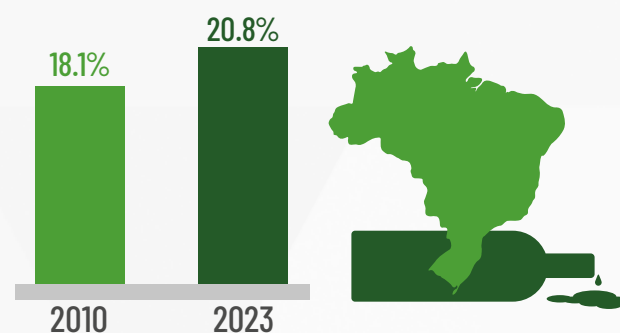
18.1%   20.8%

2010   2023

died, and 84.398 were injured in 73.114 accidents throughout 2024[26].

Target 3.7[27] continues to demonstrate insufficient progress. The Unified Health System (SUS – Sistema Único de Saúde) increased the distribution of contraceptives and access to long-acting contraceptive methods, such as intrauterine devices (IUDs) and hormonal implants, which had been reduced under the previous administration[28]. However, usage remains lower in the North and Northeast compared to the South and Southeast, reflecting inequalities in access to healthcare and socioeconomic factors. In addition, indigenous, black, and brown women face additional barriers to access modern methods. Data on babies born to adolescent mothers has not been updated on the SDG Brazil Panel since 2022, but at least there is some official data available for 2023: there were

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21   National Cancer Institute. INCA investigates why aggressive breast cancer cases are more common amongst Black Brazilian women. (INCA – Instituto Nacional de Câncer) In: https://tinyurl.com/4frns5zv

22   Agência Brasil. Brazil records more than 30 hospitalizations per day due to suicide attempts. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/saude/noticia/2024-09/brasil-tem-mais-de-30-internacoes-ao-dia-por-tentativa-de-suicidio

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

24   Virtual Health Library – Ministry of Health. Ordinance GM/MS No. 5,500, of October 24, 2024. (BVSMS – Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde do Ministério da Saúde) In: https://bvsms.saude.gov.br/bvs/saudelegis/gm/2024/prt5500_31_10_2024.html

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

26   National Confederation of Transport (Confederação Nacional do Transporte – CNT). CNT Road Accident Panel. In: https://www.cnt.org.br/painel-acidente

27   **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.

28   National Commission for the Incorporation of Technologies in the Unified Health System. Expansion of the use of the etonogestrel subdermal implant for contraception in adult women of reproductive age between 18 and 49 years. (Conitec – Comissão Nacional de Incorporação de Tecnologias no Sistema Único de Saúde). In: https://www.gov.br/conitec/pt-br/midias/consultas/relatorios/2025/sociedade/relatorio-para-sociedade-no-530-etonogestrel

Source: Health Satellite
Account 2010–2021 / IBGE
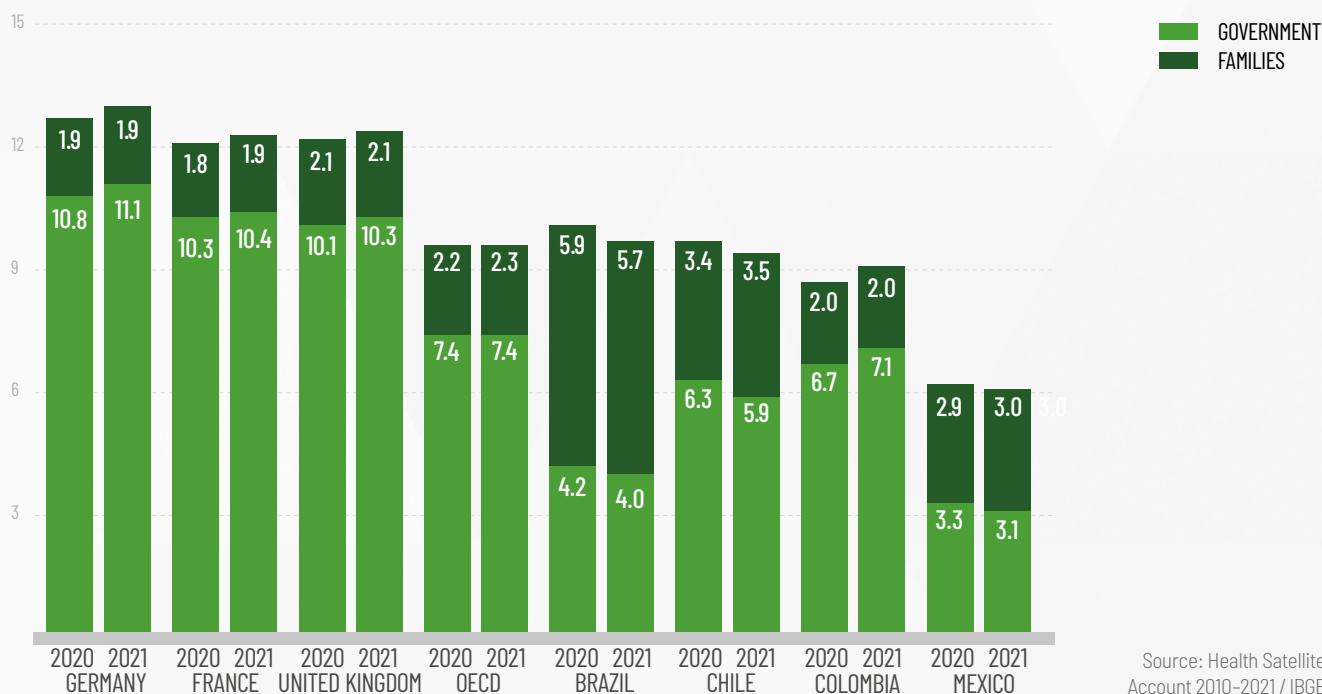
13,934 children born to mothers aged 14 or younger, and 11.9% of mothers were under the age of 19[29]. The highest concentration of these births was in the North (21.3%), followed by the Northeast (16.9%)[30].

Target 3.8[31] remained stagnant. Funding for Primary Care increased by 28% in 2024[32], a year in which 2,363 new Family Health Program teams were accredited in 561 municipalities, with further investments of BRL 854 million planned through the end of 2025[33]. The country reached a level close to the global standard for health investment in 2019 (9.8% of GDP), allocating around 9.6% of its annually produced wealth

to the sector[34]. In 2021 (latest available data), this expenditure stood at 9.7% of GDP (BRL 872.7 billion), with only 4% coming from government (Graph 3), leaving Brazil ahead of only Mexico when compared to other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)[35].

Target 3.9[36] is at risk. No official data on mortality due to pollution was available for 2024, however, a study in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF – Fundo das Nações Unidas para a Infância) indicates 465 children under the age of five die each day due to diseases associated with

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29   Ministry of Women. 2025 Annual Socioeconomic Report on Women – RASEAM. (MM – Ministério das Mulheres) In: https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/raseam-2025.pdf

30   UNFPA. Despite reductions, Brazil still has high rates of teenage pregnancy and motherhood, experts say. (UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund / Fundo de População das Nações Unidas) In: https://tinyurl.com/y4b2f7hx

31   **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.

32   Ministry of Health. Primary Care funding increases by 28% in 2024. (MS – Ministério da Saúde). In: https://tinyurl.com/mtf9p3aj

33   Ministry of Health. Gov Agency. Ministry of Health invests BRL 854 million in the Family Health strategy. (MS – Ministério da Saúde) In: https://tinyurl.com/yfzj38pc

34   IBGE News Agency. Health expenditures in 2019 represent 9.6% of GDP. (IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística) In: https://tinyurl.com/mvfsfwtb

35   IBGE News Agency. Under the effects of the pandemic, consumption of health goods and services falls by 4.4% in 2020, but rises by 10.3% in 2021. (IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística) In: https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/39675-sob-efeitos-da-pandemia-consumo-de-bens-e-servicos-de-saude-cai-4-4-em-2020-mas-cresce-10-3-em-2021

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

air pollution in Brazil[37]. In terms of deaths related to unsafe water sources, sanitation, and lack of hygiene, the national rate fell from 7.2 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants in 2000, to 4.4 per 100,000 in 2022, with 79.2% of victims over the age of 60. As shown in SDG 6[38], around 30% of the population lacks access to sewage services, and 14.7% to safe drinking water. There is no updated data on the mortality rate from unintentional poisoning.

Target 3.a[39] demonstrated insufficient progress. There were some advances in 2024, including the increased tax on cigarettes[40], the inclusion of tobacco products in the list of selective taxes[41], and the continued prohibition of the sale of electronic smoking devices[42]. However, there is still no data indicating change in the target's baseline indicator, and further progress is possible. 9.3% of Brazilian adults smoked in 2023[43], and this rate has remained stable since 2018.

Target 3.b[44] remained classified as insufficient progress in 2024. The Popular Pharmacy Program began offering 95% of medicines and supplies free of charge, with an estimated 3 million beneficiaries, and savings of up to BRL 400 per person, the best result in the past four years[45]. Coverage improved for

16 of 19 vaccines with set targets, but the application of key immunizations declined, such as Meningococcal C (−2.63 percentage points) and Yellow Fever (−2.10 percentage points). The largest increases were in the second dose of the MMR vaccine against measles, mumps, and rubella (12.48 pp), and the adult dTpa vaccine, against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (10.32 pp). None of these 19 vaccines met their target coverage, but the BCG (at birth) and first dose of the MMR vaccine (at age 1) surpassed their targets of 90% and 95%, respectively, in 2024.[46]

Target 3.c[47] demonstrated insufficient progress. Brazil has 575,930 active physicians (2.81 per 1,000 inhabitants), the highest rate ever recorded. However, the distribution of these physicians remains unequal, there are 3.76 per 1,000 in the Southeast (51% of the total), while the North has 1.73 per 1,000[48]. There are also 42 nursing professionals per 10,000 inhabitants[49], likewise concentrated mainly in the Southeast.

Target 3.d[50] remained classified as insufficient progress for a second year, with limited coordination of epidemiological surveillance across federal, state, and municipal levels[51]. Although Brazil has the infrastructure to meet the International Health

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37   Brazilian Society of Pediatrics. In Brazil, diseases associated with air pollution kill around 465 children under the age of five per day. (SBP – Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria) In: https://www.sbp.com.br/imprensa/detalhe/nid/no-brasil-doencas-associadas-a-poluicao-do-ar-matam-cerca-de-465-criancas-menores-de-cinco-anos-por-dia/

38   Agência Brasil. Three out of ten households lack access to a sewage system. In: https://tinyurl.com/tsp8x8yb

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

40   Presidency of the Republic. Decree No. 12,127 of July 31, 2024. (Presidência da República) In: https://tinyurl.com/28bw5dak

41   Agência Senado. 'Sin tax': vehicles, lotteries, alcohol, and cigarettes will be taxed at higher rates. In: https://tinyurl.com/ms99w8kb

42   Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency. Collegiate Board Resolution No. 855 (04/23/2024). (Anvisa – Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária) In: https://tinyurl.com/msf2ya7c

43   Ministry of Health (MS – Ministério da Saúde). Vigitel Brasil 2023. In: https://bvsms.saude.gov.br/bvs/publicacoes/vigitel_brasil_2023.pdf

44   **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

45   Ministry of Health. Popular Pharmacy Program will offer 95% of medicines free of charge. (MS – Ministério da Saúde) In: https://tinyurl.com/2azwhmzz

46   Ministry of Health (MS – Ministério da Saúde). Vaccination Coverage. In: https://infoms.saude.gov.br/extensions/SEIDIGI_DEMAS_VACINACAO_CALENDARIO_NACIONAL_COBERTURA_RESIDENCIA/SEIDIGI_DEMAS_VACINACAO_CALENDARIO_NACIONAL_COBERTURA_RESIDENCIA.html

47   **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.

48   Agência Brasil. Brazil has 575,930 active physicians: 2.81 per 1,000 inhabitants. In: https://tinyurl.com/3xj2rdd2

49   Federal Nursing Council. WHO report highlights that investing in nursing is strategic for the future of global health, and Brazil must intensify efforts. (Cofen – Conselho Federal de Enfermagem). In: https://tinyurl.com/336fwtsf

50   **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.

51   Ministry of Health. Epidemiological Intelligence and Genomic Surveillance. (MS – Ministério da Saúde) In: https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/svsa/cnie

Regulations (IHR), it is necessary to strengthen workforce training, expand infrastructure, and ensure continuous funding for preparedness and response actions. This is because regional inequalities persist, affecting the effectiveness of interventions, particularly in remote areas and amongst vulnerable populations[52].

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Expand funding for the Unified Health System (SUS – Sistema Único de Saúde) and Primary Care, as well as resources for infrastructure, technology, and innovation to universalize services and reduce household health expenditures;

2. Reduce regional, ethnic, and socioeconomic inequalities through targeted policies for populations in situations of vulnerability, combating racism and sexism;

3. Strengthen epidemiological surveillance and integrate data by modernizing systems to monitor outbreaks, emergencies, and evaluate health policies;

4. Expand and improve sexual and reproductive health services, ensuring access to contraceptive methods, quality prenatal care, and maternity support;

5. Integrate the prevention and treatment of communicable and noncommunicable diseases through vaccination campaigns, increased taxation and advertising restrictions on products harmful to health, and improved access to information;

6. Strengthen policies for the prevention of substance abuse and mental health, addressing tobacco use, alcohol, and drugs, reinforcing Psychosocial Care Centers (Caps – Centros de Atenção Psicossociais), and preventing suicide;

7. Improve road safety and reduce traffic-related deaths through strict legislation (e.g., speed reduction), safe infrastructure, education, and investments in sustainable mobility;

8. Implement environmental policies to reduce health risks by improving air, water, and sanitation quality, and promoting active and sustainable urban mobility/transport;

9. Strengthen the training and equitable distribution of health personnel by investing in the education, recruitment, and retention of professionals in underserved areas;

10. Promote research, innovation and access to vaccines and medicines by supporting scientific development and programs which ensure essential treatments are free or affordable.

Target Classification		
Target 3.1	⬈	SATISFACTORY
Target 3.2	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 3.3	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 3.4	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 3.5	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 3.6	⬊	SETBACK
Target 3.7	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 3.8	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 3.9	⚡	AT RISK
Target 3.a	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 3.b	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 3.c	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 3.d	➡	INSUFFICIENT

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52   Ministry of Health. VigiAR-SUS Network: Results of actions in 2020 and 2021. (MS – Ministério da Saúde) In: https://bit.ly/3Gf7zk2

SDG 4
QUALITY EDUCATION

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

The educational landscape in Brazil remains a concern. The National Education Plan (PNE), enacted in 2014, concluded with just two of its 20 targets fully achieved[1] and a further two partially met. Its extension, through the end of 2025, poses a threat to the achievement of SDG 4. Following setbacks across most targets and indicators for SDG 4, observed between 2020 and 2023, the analysis for 2024 confirms a regressive trend, one exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic and other considerable challenges.

Despite reactivation of the National Education Forum (FNE), and convention of the National Education Conference, at the time this chapter was written, the new National Education Plan (PNE)[2] has faced restricted participation on its legislative processes within the Chamber of Deputies[3]. Furthermore, it fails to integrate educational policy into economic, social, and environmental development plans, a fundamental requirement for it to be effective.

Key challenges to the fulfillment of this SDG include the persistence of mechanisms undermining the right to education, such as those embedded in the New Secondary Education model (Novo Ensino

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1   Agência Câmara de Notícias. National Education Plan marks 10 years, with only 2 of 20 targets achieved. In https://tinyurl.com/4zd4rr6p.

2   Chamber of Deputies. Bill No. 2,614/2024. In https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2443764

3   Agência Câmara de Notícias. Hugo Motta: we will not allow the discussion of the new PNE to be politicised. In https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/1140055-HUGO-MOTTA:-NAO-VAMOS-PERMITIR-QUE-A-DISCUSSAO-DO-NOVO-PNE-SEJA-POLITIZADA
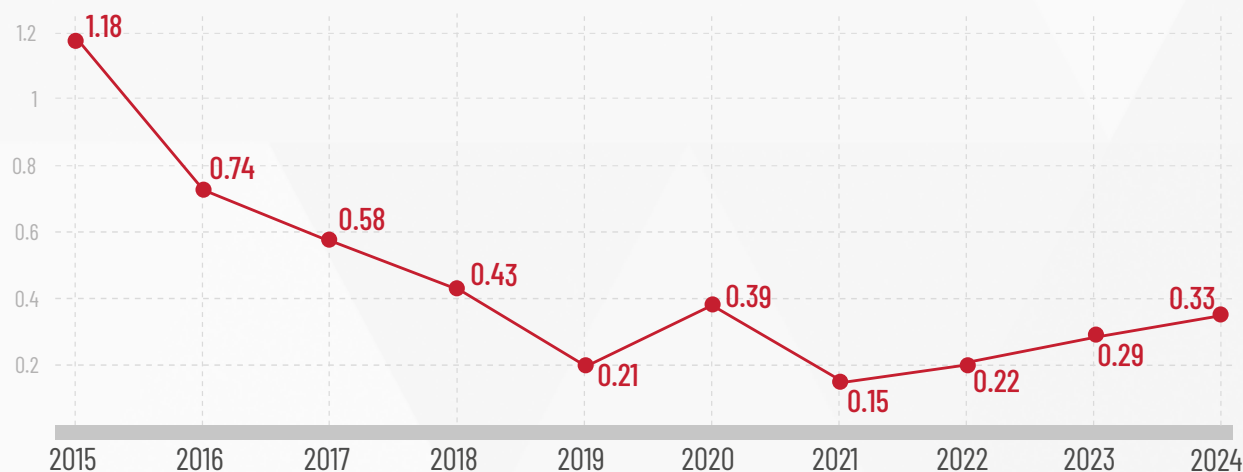
Médio, NEM), in teacher training (National Teacher Training Guidelines, BNC-Formação), and the curriculum (National Common Curricular Base, BNCC), in addition to an absence of regulation in the private sector, a lack of robust implementation and regulation of the National Education System (SNE), and the Quality Student-Cost Standard (CAQ). It is also noteworthy that six of eleven indicators related to the targets analyzed in this section still lack official data in the SDG Brazil Panel[4].

In 2024, projects financed by the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) in relation to this SDG (an analysis introduced in the previous edition of the *Spotlight Report*) increased from BRL 299.9 million in 2023, to BRL 332.3 million (see Graph 1). However, the allocation of these resources remains highly inequitable, and are concentrated in the states of São Paulo (21.40%), Rio Grande do Sul (15.72%), and the Federal District (10.38%)[5]. The share of education

within the effective budget of the federal government (executed expenditures, considering fiscal, social security, and state-owned enterprise budgets) was 4.44% in 2024, rising from an executed BRL 151.1 billion in 2023, to BRL 163.5 billion in 2024[6].

Target 4.1[7] completes its fourth consecutive year setback. Access to primary education declined by 1.5 percent in 2024 compared to 2023, seeing 14.5 million enrolments in early years (1st to 5th grade), and 11.5 million in final years (6th to 9th grade)[8]. Data from the Basic Education Assessment System (Saeb) reveal only 49.3% of children in their 2nd year of primary school in Brazil were literate in 2023. The adjusted net school attendance rate for children aged six to 14 in 2024 was 94.5%, lower than the target set in Goal 2 of the National Education Plan (95%), and lower than in 2022 (95.2%)[9].

In secondary education, adjusted net school attendance rates for students aged 15 to 17 rose to 76.7%

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4   IBGE. SDG Brazil Dashboard. In https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=4

5   BNDES. SDG Panel – our contribution to the 2030 Agenda: SDG 4 table. Year 2024. In https://tinyurl.com/222rh49x

6   Federal Senate. SIGA Brasil. Citizen Panel. Education Function. In https://www9.senado.gov.br/QvAJAXZfc/opendoc.htm?document=senado%2Fsigabrasil-painelcidadao.qvw&host=QVS%40www9a&anonymous=true&Sheet=shOrcamentoVisaoGeral

7   **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

8   INEPData. 2024 Basic Education Census: School Census Statistics. In https://anonymousdata.inep.gov.br/analytics/saw.dll?Portal

9   IBGE. Continuous PNAD Education 2024. In: https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/media/com_mediaibge/arquivos/80f8445b4b7a92d561ea8a641e50869b.pdf

GRAPH 2 PERCENTAGE OF 16-YEAR-OLDS WITH COMPLETED PRIMARY EDUCATION, AND PERCENTAGE OF 15- TO 17-YEAR-OLDS ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOL, OR HAVING COMPLETED BASIC EDUCATION (%)

16-year-olds with completed primary education

INDICATOR VALUE BY SUBGROUP | VARIATION DURING THE PNE

INCOME
- 1st QUARTER — 75% — 12.8
- 2nd QUARTER — 86% — 11.3
- 3rd QUARTER — 92% — 8.7
- 4th QUARTER — 95% — 0.9

RACE/COLOR
- WHITE — 89% — 7.2
- BLACK — 82% — 18.8
- BROWN — 81% — 13.6

LOCATION
- RURAL — 76% — 16.4
- URBAN — 86% — 9.9

SEX
- MALE — 82% — 15
- FEMALE — 87% — 7.3

REGION
- NORTH — 74% — 12.3
- NORTHEAST — 80% — 18
- SOUTHEAS — 90% — 9.1
- SOUTH — 83% — 3.7
- MIDWEST — 88% — 10.2

BRAZIL — 84% — 11.2

15- to 17-year-olds attending secondary school, or having completed basic education

INDICATOR VALUE BY SUBGROUP | VARIATION DURING THE PNE

INCOME
- 1st QUARTER — 68% — 11.9
- 2nd QUARTER — 77% — 7.2
- 3rd QUARTER — 85% — 6.2
- 4th QUARTER — 90% — 0.1

RACE/COLOR
- WHITE — 82% — 6.1
- BLACK — 74% — 17.4
- BROWN — 73% — 12.5

LOCATION
- RURAL — 67% — 15.5
- URBAN — 79% — 8.8

SEX
- MALE — 74% — 12
- FEMALE — 80% — 8.3

REGION
- NORTH — 68% — 11.2
- NORTHEAST — 73% — 16.8
- SOUTHEAST — 83% — 7.7
- SUL — 76% — 4.7
- MIDWEST — 77% — 7.9

BRAZIL — 77% — 10.2

Source: Continuous PNAD/IBGE. Prepared by: National Campaign for the Right to Education.

in 2024, still below the 85.0% target set in Goal 3 of the National Education Plan for the same year.[10] When disaggregated, this data, reveals even more concerning disparities: the lowest attendance rates are found amongst the poorest populations, Black communities, and residents in the North region[11] (see Graph 2).

After three years setback, **target 4.2**[12]is once again classified as "at risk", as it was in 2020, however, this recent progress is insufficient to ensure the target will be met. Although the impacts of the New Fiscal Framework are less detrimental than those of Constitutional Amendment 95, the continuation of an exclusive cap on social investments, whilst interest payments and public debt amortization remain uncapped, continue to compress budget allocations essential to guarantee fundamental rights. The ongoing debate over the potential decoupling of the constitutional education spending floor from net tax revenues, along with proposals to trigger mechanisms capping expenditure growth at 2.5% above the previous year's inflation rate under the fiscal framework, pose an additional threat to the achievement of this target.

Despite increased enrolment in early childhood education, which surpassed pre-pandemic levels, with growth of 36.2% in the private system, and 16.8% in the public system, the country still needs to expand the current 4.2 million enrollments to 5.4 million by 2025, in order to belatedly fulfil the National Education Plan (PNE) target to have 50% of the population up to the age of three enrolled by 2024[13]. The expansion of early childhood education has developed in a worryingly asymmetric manner,

the private sector now accounts for 33.1% of enrolled children, with 52.8% of those enrolments at partner institutions through agreements. This stage of basic education has the highest private sector participation, reinforcing a logic of outsourcing core state functions to private initiatives, often without adequate regulation and with a lack of commitments to equity, quality, and transparency[14].

The scenario is similar In pre-school education. Although the country is close to having universal access for children aged 4 and 5, as mandated by the Federal Constitution, with 5.3 million enrolments, 22.1% of these are in the private sector, including more than 197,000 in partner institutions through agreements. Stability in enrolment figures between 2023 and 2024 (a 0.9% decrease in public schools, and a 0.4% increase in private institutions) reinforces the trend of private sector expansion, including through public funding, to the detriment of direct investment in the strengthening of the public education system.

Targets 4.3[15] and **4.4**[16] remain setback for the fifth consecutive year. In 2024, amongst young people aged 15 to 29, 16.4% were both employed and studying, 25.3% were not employed but were studying, and 18.5% were neither employed nor studying. Amongst women in this age group, 24.7% were neither working nor studying, compared to 12.5% for men[17]. Amongst youth aged 14 to 29, the need to work was cited as the main reason for dropping out of school or never attending, accounting for 42%, a 1.8 percent increase compared to 2022 (53.6% among men and 25.1% among women). Lack of interest in study was

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10   BRAZIL. Continuous National Household Sample Survey. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), 2024. In: https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/media/com_mediaibge/arquivos/baf49b4ab43ec70bcba5f01d7f512ffd.pdf

11   National Campaign for the Right to Education. Assessment of the National Education Plan 2024. In https://media.campanha.org.br/semanadeacaomundial/2024/materiais/Balanco_do_PNE_2024_da_Campanha_Relatorio_de_Metas_PPT.pdf

12   **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.

13   Ministry of Education (MEC) 2024 School Census. In https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2025/abril/mec-e-inep-contextualizam-resultados--do-censo-escolar-2024

14   Learn more at: PELLANDA, A.; BOLY BARRY, K. The New Fund for the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education and the Valorisation of Education Professionals in Brazil and Public-Private Partnerships in Early Childhood Education: an overview from the perspective of the Abidjan Principles. *FINEDUCA – Journal of Education Financing*, [S. I.], v. 12, 2022. DOI: 10.22491/2236-5907119737. In: https://seer.ufrgs.br/index.php/fineduca/article/view/119737. Accessed on: 9 May 2025.

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

16   **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.

17   Educational indicators improve in 2024, but school delay increases. In: https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/43699-indicadores-educacionais-avancam-em-2024-mas-atraso-escolar-aumenta

GRAPH 3   POPULATION AGED 25 AND OVER WHO HAVE COMPLETED AT LEAST COMPULSORY BASIC EDUCATION, BY SEX, RACE/COLOUR, AND REGION (%)

2023

SOUTHEAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	NORTH	NORTHEAST	BRAZIL
59.9	58	53.1	51	45.6	54.5

2022

SOUTHEAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	NORTH	NORTHEAST	BRAZIL
59.2	55.4	52.1	49.7	44.1	53.2

2019

SOUTHEAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	NORTH	NORTHEAST	BRAZIL
55.7	52.1	49.7	46.4	41	50

2016

SOUTHEAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	NORTH	NORTHEAST	BRAZIL
52.3	47.6	45.8	41.3	36.9	46.2

♀ ♂

MALE ▭

FEMALE ▭

WHITE

BLACK/BROWN

	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK/BROWN
2016	44.2	47.9	54.8	38,2
2019	47.7	52.1	58.4	43
2022	51	55.2	60.7	47
2023	52,4	56,3	61,8	48,3

Source: IBGE, Directorate of Surveys. Coordination of Household Sample Surveys, Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Contínua) 2016–2023.Note: The differences between 2022 and 2023 are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, except in the North, Southeast, and South regions.

the second most common reason for school dropout amongst men (26.9%), whereas pregnancy (23.4%) ranked higher than disinterest (22.5%) for women. Other domestic responsibilities further highlight gender disparities, 9.0% of women point to these obligations as their main reason for not attending school, compared with just 0.8% of men. School dropout rates increase significantly at the secondary education levels, this despite a growth of 1.5% in enrolments in 2024 compared to 2023, with 93.4% of youth aged 15 to 17 attending school.

In relation to **Target 4.4**, the private sector has gained ground over the public sector since 2021, now accounting for 50.4% of enrolments in 2023, but still far below the PNE target. Given delays accumulated over years, there is concern efforts to meet numerical targets might come at the expense of quality, as seen in the New Secondary Education model, which, amongst other issues, permits distance education, and allows for technical subjects to be taught by professionals without formal teacher training. The challenge is even greater for students in Youth and Adult Education (EJA), where enrolments linked to vocational education were only 4.7% in 2023, far below the PNE's target of 25% by 2024[18].

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18   National Campaign for the Right to Education. Assessment of the National Education Plan 2024. In https://media.campanha.org.br/semanadeacaomun-

GRAPH 4 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, AUTISM, OR HIGH
ABILITIES IN MAINSTREAM CLASSROOMS (2020–2024, %)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Special education classroom	6.8	6.5	5.8	5	4.3
Included in mainstream classroom without specialized educational support (AEE)	56	53.8	54.9	53	53.1
Included in mainstream classroom with specialized educational support (AEE)	37.2	39.7	39.3	42	42.6

■ INCLUDED IN MAINSTREAM CLASSROOM WITH SPECIALIZED
EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT (AEE)

■ INCLUDED IN MAINSTREAM CLASSROOM WITHOUT SPECIALIZED
EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT (AEE)

■ SPECIAL EDUCATION CLASSROOM

Source: INEP. Technical summary of the 2024 Basic Education School Census.

Target 4.5[19] remained at risk in 2024, as it was 2023. There was no change in the average years of schooling completed by the population over the age of 25, at 9.9 years. Women continue to have a higher average (10.1 years) than men (9.7 years). Disparities between white individuals and Black or Brown individuals decreased slightly, from two years in 2016 to 1.6 years in 2023, yet they remain significant. Notably, the proportional increase in average schooling amongst Black and Brown populations outpaced that observed amongst white populations[20].

There is a lack of information regarding the guarantee of rights for children and adolescents in situations of heightened vulnerability, particularly in respect to their right to education[21], with particular concern for Indigenous and Quilombola populations, amongst others. A key demographic are those living in the streets, who face severe barriers in accessing basic, secondary, and vocational education, such as lack of documentation, discrimination, housing vulnerability, and the absence of policies tailored to their specific realities.

Average schooling levels continued to reflect significant regional disparities: 10.6 years in the Southeast compared to 8.7 years in the Northeast, with the latter still falling below the national average.[22] The gap between the poorest and wealthiest regions has reduced, as has the gap between rural and urban areas. However, educational inequality linked to economic status remains particularly alarming: individuals from the lowest income groups attain, on average, 3.1 fewer years of schooling than those in the highest income bracket[23] (see Graph 3).

Indigenous education continues to be neglected: despite an increase of 66% amongst those who self-identify as Indigenous, only 3,626 of the 178,500 basic education schools (2%) offer Indigenous school education, and just 788 provide Youth and Adult Education (EJA) in this modality. Since 2014, over one million EJA enrolments across all social groups have been lost, whilst more than 9 million people over the age of 15 remain illiterate[24].

The access of school-age persons with disabilities continues to be stagnant, and is compounded by insufficient data, despite inclusion in mainstream classrooms increasing by 2.5% between

dial/2024/materiais/Balanco_do_PNE_2024_da_Campanha_Relatorio_de_Metas_PPT.pdf

19   **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

20   IBGE News Agency, Continuous PNAD. 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

21   Invisible Childhood and Adolescence Agenda. National Campaign for the Right to Education. In: https://invisibilizadas.org/

22   IBGE News Agency. Proportion of children aged 6 to 14 in primary education falls for the third consecutive year. 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

23   National Campaign for the Right to Education. Assessment of the National Education Plan 2024. In: https://media.campanha.org.br/semanadeacaomundial/2024/materiais/Balanco_do_PNE_2024_da_Campanha_Relatorio_de_Metas_PPT.pdf

24   Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação. Ofertas educativas públicas para mulheres indígenas jovens e adultas no Brasil. In: https://media.campanha.org.br/acervo/documentos/Infografia_Brasil_CLADE_EJA_Indigena_estudo_2.pdf

GRAPH 5   BASIC EDUCATION SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE, BRAZIL 2022–2023

	PRIMARY EDUCATION, EARLY YEARS (N = 103,785)		PRIMARY EDUCATION, FINAL YEARS (N = 61,806)		SECONDARY EDUCATION (N = 29,754)	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
TOILETS	96.4%	96.5%	97.2%	97.3%	98.9%	99%
ACCESSIBLE TOILETS	50.3%	52.3%	62.9%	64.5%	74.5%	75.5%
AUDITORIUM	11.4%	11.8%	19.9%	20.4%	31.9%	32.6%
LIBRARY/ READING ROOM	53.4%	54.5%	72.5%	73.1%	87.7%	87.2%
SCIENCE LAB	10.7%	11.3%	25.5%	26.8%	49.7%	51.4%
IT LAB	30.4%	29.5%	48.3%	47.3%	69.6%	69.1%
SPORTS COURTS	41.9%	42.9%	62.7%	63.4%	77.9%	78%
INTERNET ACCESS	87.2%	88.9%	93%	93.4%	98.2%	97.1%
INTERNET ACCESS FOR STUDENTS	42.7%	44.5%	59.8%	61.4%	78%	76.4%

Source: Created in-house with information from Inep. Inep. 2024 Basic Education School Census: statistical panels. Brasília, DF: Inep, 2025. In: https://tinyurl.com/2smrcr5r.

2020 and 2024 (see Graph 4). Early childhood education saw the greatest increase in the proportion of included students during this period, even so, this increase was just 4.4 percent[25]. The inclusion of persons with disabilities in private schools remains well below the levels observed in public education networks, representing a critical issue that must be addressed.

Target 4.6[26] is setback for a fourth consecutive year. In 2022, the adjusted illiteracy rate amongst the population aged 15 and over was 7%, representing 11.5 million people[27], and despite a reduction in comparison to the 2010 Census, when the rate was 9.6%, stark inequalities persist: the illiteracy rate amongst Indigenous peoples (16.1%) is even higher than Black (10.1%) and Brown (8.8%) populations,

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25   BRAZIL. National Institute for Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (Inep). 2024 Basic Education School Census: Technical Summary. Brasília, 2025. In: https://tinyurl.com/2w23m745.

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

27   IBGE News Agency. Proportion of children aged 6 to 14 in primary education falls for the third consecutive year. 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
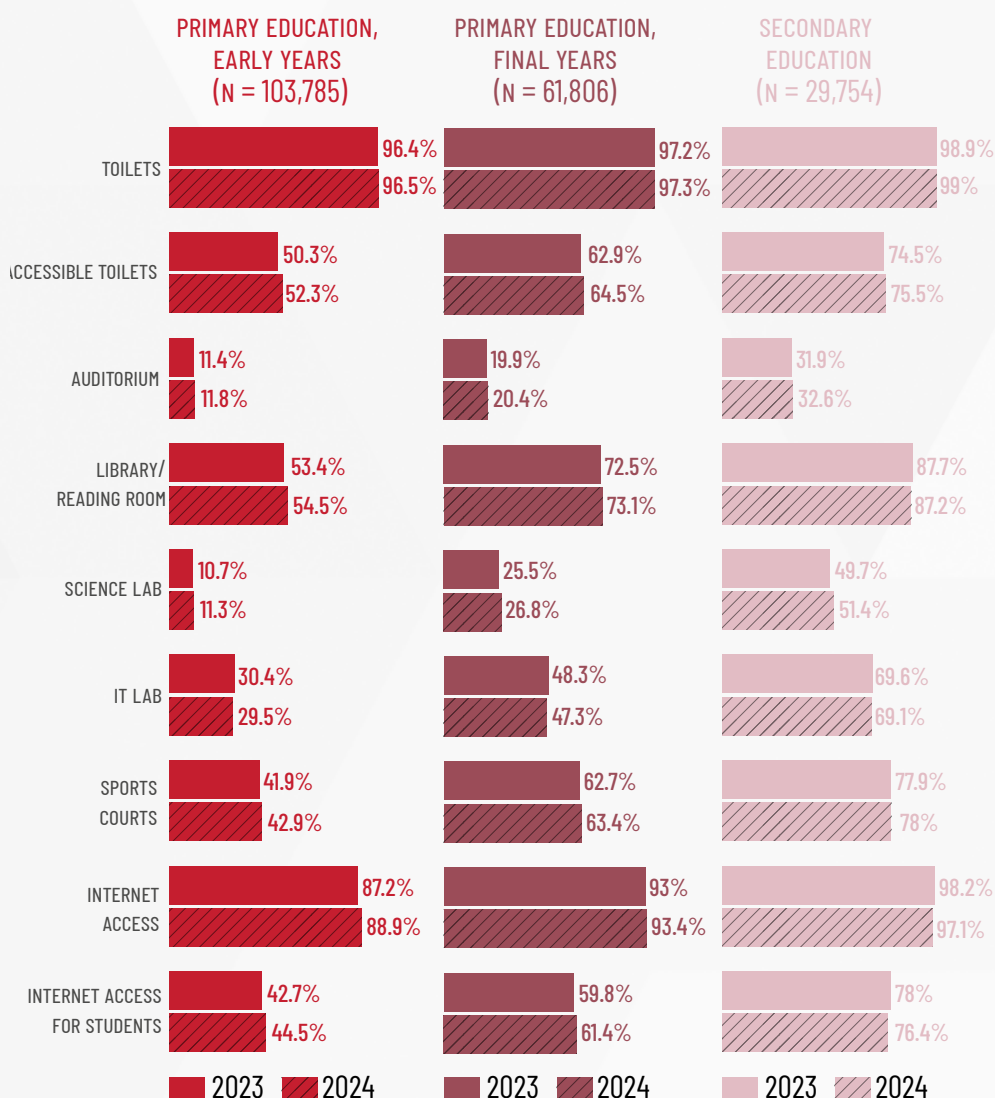
both of which are more than double the rate amongst white individuals (4.3%)[28]. Beyond illiteracy, 3 in 10 Brazilians aged 15 to 64, or 29%, were functionally illiterate in 2024[29].

Target 4.7[30] has gone from insufficient progress to at risk. Despite the enactment of Law No. 14.926, of 17 July 2024, mandating educational institutions to encourage student participation in climate change prevention and response actions, Education for Sustainability remains virtually absent from the National Common Curricular Base (BNCC)[31]. Furthermore, the initial draft of Bill No. 2614/2024, outlining the new National Education Plan (PNE), submitted by the Ministry of Education to the National Congress, fails to incorporate a 2024 National Education Conference decision to include an objective focused on education for sustainable socio-environmental justice, as a result this topic remains dilute, and lacks substantive depth. At the federal level, the General Coordination for Educational Policies in Human Rights, and the National Commission on Educational Policies in Human Rights (CNPEDH) of the Ministry of Education[32], have conducted courses, research, publications, and events. However, there has been, as of yet, no official announcement on how or when the revision of the National Human Rights Education Plan (PNEDH), one of their primary responsibilities, will occur[33].

In 2024, the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship held the 2nd Seminar on Human Rights and Democracy Education, and the 13th Human Rights Education Showcase. These initiatives however, fall short of expectations, despite consuming a significant proportion of the year's resources. No other action by the Ministry of Education (MEC) or the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) had significant impact on this target[34]. To the contrary, the draft bill of the new National Education Plan (PNE) makes no reference whatsoever to the terms "gender" or "sexual orientation."

Target 4.a[35] remained stagnant for a second consecutive year. The gap in infrastructure between public (municipal and state) and private schools remains significant, with primary schools in worse condition than those in secondary education. Federal public schools have comparatively better infrastructure; however, there is no nationally defined minimum quality standard to be followed, due to the lack of regulation of the Cost of Quality Education Standard (CAQ) within the National Education System. Notably, there has been a slight decline in the availability of computer labs in both early and final years of primary education, and in secondary education, as well as the provision of libraries/reading rooms and internet access at secondary levels (see Graph 5).

Target 4.b[36] remains classified as insufficient progress for a second consecutive year. The resumption of investment in science and technology, including the adjustment and expansion of scholarships, noted in the last edition of the *Spotlight Report*, have proven inadequate to reverse 2019 budget cuts, interrupting a previously continuous rise in the number of master's and doctoral graduates

28   IBGE News Agency. 2022 Census: Illiteracy rate drops from 9.6% to 7.0% over 12 years, but inequalities persist. In: https://tinyurl.com/37xuu68f

29   Ação Educativa and Instituto Paulo Montenegro. Functional Literacy Indicator, 2024. In: https://alfabetismofuncional.org.br/

30   **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

31   Chamber of Deputies. Law No. 14,926 of 17 July 2024. In https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2024/06/25/mudanca-climatica-e-biodiversidade--entram-na-educacao-ambiental-aprova-senado

32   Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC). Decree No. 11,851 of 26 December 2023. In https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/decreto-n-11.851-de--26-de-dezembro-de-2023-533853605

33   Gov.br. MDHC establishes national committee on human rights education and culture. In: https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dezembro/mdhc-institui-comite-nacional-de-educacao-e-cultura-em-direitos-humanos

34   Aurora Institute. Overview of Human Rights Education in Brazil: the 2023–2024 biennium. Curitiba, Paraná. 2024. In: https://institutoaurora.org/panorama--da-educacao-em-direitos-humanos/

35   **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

36   **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

between 2014 and 2019. Nor does it address the historical underfunding of the sector, despite an approximately 50% increase in budget allocations by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) to the award of research and technological development scholarships in 2024, compared with 2023[37].

Target 4.c[38] remains at risk for a fifth consecutive year. Between 2022 and 2023, there were slight but insufficient improvements in the proportion of teachers with higher education qualifications appropriate to the subjects they teach, a persistent and serious structural issue in Brazilian basic education. In early childhood education, the rate increased from 62.0% to only 63.3%. In the early years of primary education, it rose from 73.8% to 74.9%, and in the final years, from 59.9% to 60.4%. In secondary education, the rate rose from 67.6% to 68.2%. Despite these upward trends, these rates remain low[39].

The National Teacher Training Policy, imposed without dialogue in 2017, established a National Framework for Teacher Education, as a reference for undergraduate teaching degree curricula. This framework represents a setback, as it disregards integration between initial training, continuing education, and professional appreciation. It also shifts focus away from the lack of federal investment in public education. Furthermore, it undermines the autonomy of universities by imposing changes to supervised internships, disregarding the pedagogical projects of higher education institutions and the National Curriculum Guidelines[40].

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Ensure a new National Education Plan (PNE) with guidelines that: link educational policy to economic, social, and environmental development plans, budget laws and multi-year plans; set goals and strategies to reverse setbacks of the past decade, and ensure adequate funding, of at least 10% of GDP, for education over ten years;

2. Revise the National Common Curricular Base (BNCC) as a whole, and propose adoption of the National Curricular Guidelines for Environmental Education at all levels, integrating them into adequate educational modalities, and creating support materials for educators, following the model previously used in the National Curriculum Parameters, Transversal Theme: Environment;

3. Regulate and implement the National Education System (SNE), the National System for the Evaluation of Basic Education (Sinaeb), and the Cost of Quality Education Standard (CAQ), by regulating the private sector, reducing outsourced enrollments, strengthening the public school system, and ensuring full implementation of the Fund for the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education (Fundeb), with adequate funding for early childhood education, rural education, youth and adult education (EJA), quilombola education, and indigenous school education;

4. Ensure quality public secondary education and integrated Technical and Vocational Education (EPT), with a focus on general, scientific, and professional training;

5. Increase investment in public higher education, expanding access to rural and interior regions, promoting inclusion, and supporting the training of basic education teachers;

6. Implement Laws 10.639/2003, 11.340/2006, and 11.645/2008, through policies that promote anti-racist, inclusive, and anti-misogynistic education; take legal action to overturn laws censoring gender and sexual orientation discussions in schools; include goals on these topics in the new PNE, and ensure education promoting diversity, preventing domestic violence, and reducing teenage pregnancy;

37   Gov.br. Productivity Scholarships: CNPq invests 50% more compared to last year's call; submissions open until 30/12. In: https://www.gov.br/cnpq/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/cnpq-em-acao/cnpq-anuncia-chamada-para-concessao-de-bolsas-de-produtividade

38   **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

39   National Campaign for the Right to Education. Assessment of the National Education Plan 2024. In: https://media.campanha.org.br/semanadeacaomundial/2024/materiais/Balanco_do_PNE_2024_da_Campanha_Relatorio_de_Metas_PPT.pdf

40   Gov.br. CNE/CP Resolution No. 2, of 1 July 2015. In: http://portal.mec.gov.br/index.php?option=com_docman&view=download&alias=136731-rcp002-15-1&category_slug=dezembro-2019-pdf&Itemid=30192

7. Strengthen Youth and Adult Education (EJA) by reopening classes and creating policies for access, retention, quality, and completion across the country;

8. Establish a policy for the management of Environmental Education, organize the 10th Forum, and the Children and Youth Environmental Education Conference, and approve local programs;

9. Demilitarize schools and implement Human Rights Education policies at all levels of education, with monitoring indicators;

10. Implement specific and intersectoral public policies to ensure access to, and retention in, education for children and adolescents in situations of invisibility, with actions addressing their particular needs and overcoming the structural barriers they face.

Target classification

Target		
Target 4.1		SETBACK
Target 4.2		AT RISK
Target 4.3		SETBACK
Target 4.4		SETBACK
Target 4.5		AT RISK
Target 4.6		SETBACK
Target 4.7		AT RISK
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

Monitoring of SDG 5 is limited by a lack of disaggregated indicators and data. There is no information provided on the SDG Brazil Panel for 10 out of 14 indicators, and only the indicator for the proportion of women in managerial positions (5.5.2) had up to date information for 2024[1].

Issues with the underreporting of violence persist, and can be linked to precarious local health infrastructure, limited awareness amongst professionals, and the stigma faced by victims, which leads many women to refrain from reporting their own cases.[2]

The National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento

Econômico e Social – BNDES) invested BRL 41 million in SDG 5 in 2024, roughly equivalent to the total BRL 42 million invested over the previous six years, between 2018 and 2023 (Graph 1). This SDG has received the lowest investment of all SDGs over the ten years of the 2030 Agenda, totalling just BRL 131 million[3].

2024 continued to pose challenges which put **target 5.1**[4] at risk, despite policy and legislative advances in 2023 including: a partial, though still insufficient budgetary reinstatement; the reestablishment of the Ministry of Women; the inclusion of specific goals and indicators for the promotion of women's rights in the 2024–2027 Multi-Year Plan (Plano

1   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). SDG Brazil Panel. SDG 5. In: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=5

2   Annual Socioeconomic Report on Women (Relatório Anual Socioeconômico da Mulher – RASEAM) 2025. In: https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/raseam-2025.pdf/view

3   National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES –). SDG Panel – our contribution to the 2030 Agenda. In: https://tinyurl.com/5e7xh832

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

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA IN RELATION TO SDG 5

Source: BNDES

Plurianual – PPA); the resumption of gender equality policies; the Equal Pay Law; priority for pregnant and postpartum women in the renewal of the Athlete Grant Program (Bolsa Atleta); and increased access for women to the Food Acquisition Program (Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos – PAA), where they have become a majority of recipients. The country also established a policy to produce data on women's participation in foreign trade, revealing only 14% of exporting companies are led by women, compared to the global average of 20%[5].

Amongst the primary challenges are: a record number of victims and increase in reported cases of femicide[6]; growing pressure to pass bills in National Congress which strip women of the right to an abortion in the case of pregnancies which are the result of

rape, have a risk of death, or anencephaly[7], equating the termination of a pregnancy after the 21st week to homicide[8]; difficulty in repealing the Parental Alienation Law (Lei de Alienação Parental – LAP), which has been used as a tool to control women and children, including by fathers who are facing charges of abuse and domestic violence[9]; and the crusade against "gender ideology". All of these challenges disproportionately affect Black, Quilombola, and Indigenous women and children, who are the most negatively impacted by systemic violence, sexism, and racism[10].

There are some positive measures which will be assessed in future editions of the Spotlight Report, such as: the decision of the Federal Supreme Court (Supremo Tribunal Federal – STF) to require

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5   MDIC. Women in Foreign Trade. An Analysis of Brazil (2nd Edition). In: https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/comercio-exterior/estatisticas/outras-estatisticas-de-comercio-exterior-1/women_in_foreign_trade_2nd_edition.pdf

6   Brazilian Public Security Forum (Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública – FBSP). Visible and Invisible: the Victimization of Women in Brazil, 5th Edition – 2025. In: https://forumseguranca.org.br/publicacoes/visivel-e-invisivel-5ed/

7   Chamber of Deputies (Câmara dos Deputados). Proposed Constitutional Amendment Number 164/2012. In: https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=543252

8   Chamber of Deputies (Câmara dos Deputados). Bill Number 1.904/2024. In: https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2434493

9   Agência Câmara de Notícias. The Minister of Women defends the repeal of the Parental Alienation Law. In: https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/1148583-ministra-das-mulheres-defende-revogacao-da-lei-de-alienacao-parental/

10   Agência Senado. Vulnerability increases the risk of violence against Black women, according to DataSenado. In: https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2024/11/22/vulnerabilidade-aumenta-risco-de-violencia-contra-mulher-negra-aponta-datasenado

FEMICIDE, RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS BY FEDERATIVE UNIT (2024)

NATIONAL RATE WAS

0.71

PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

VARIATION FROM 2023 TO 2024 WAS

4.84%

2023	1,447
2024	1,517

RAPE VICTIMS

NATIONAL RATE WAS

40.75

PER 100,000 INHABITANTS

VARIATION FROM 2022 TO 2023 WAS

8.05%

AND VICTIMS BY GENDER WERE

FEMALE	75,389
MALE	9,971
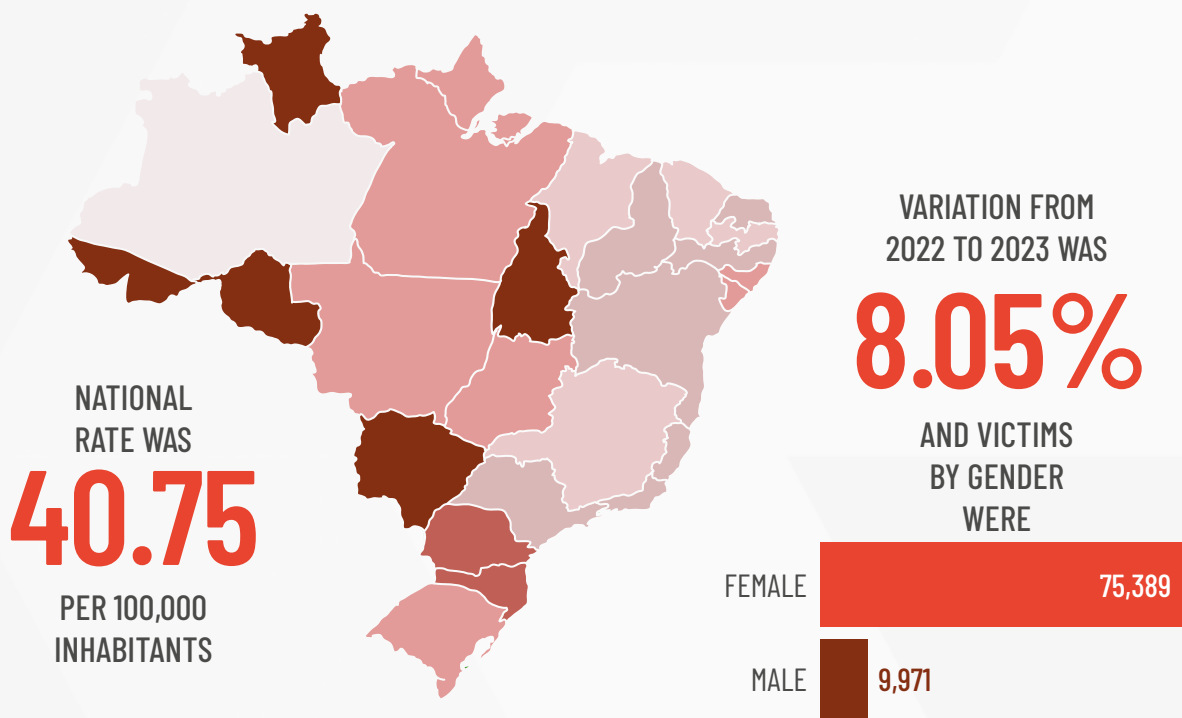
Source: Ministry of Justice and Public Security

schools to comply with the National Education Plan, and to combat discrimination based on gender and/or sexual orientation[11]; the autonomous classification of femicide, facilitating its identification and prosecution through a gender perspective[12]; and introduction of a historic change to the National Care Policy[13], establishing the shared responsibility of men and women for the provision of care, taking into account multiple inequalities.

Target 5.2[14] remains setback for a sixth consecutive year. The trend in reports of various forms of violence increasing, including high rates of recurrence, continued in 2024[15]: 37.5% of women experienced some form of violence over the past 12 months, the highest rate since 2017[16]. For the first time, data was collected on the non-consensual sharing of intimate photos or videos online, with 1.5 million women reporting to have suffered this type of violence[17]. Although the absolute number of women murdered decreased, recorded cases of femicide increased by 4.84%. Reports of rape declined minimally, by 0.03% (75,389 in 2023, and 74,510 in 2024), but are still an extremely severe problem (infographic).

Target 5.3[18] demonstrated insufficient progress in 2024[19]. The percentage of early marriages decreased, from 3.87% in 2014, to 1.36% in 2023[20] (Graph 2), however, the rate remains alarmingly high: on average 40 girls under the age of 17 are subjected to marry adult men every day. Brazil ranks fourth in the world for marriages under the age of 18, a contributing factor to the 30% youth school dropout rate[21]. There were 12,833 registrations of marriages involving children and adolescents under the age of 17 in 2023, the most recent data available[22]. Despite laws prohibiting the marriage of minors under the age of 16, there were 34 marriages registered for brides under the age of 15; 66 for 15 year olds; 5,265 for 16 year olds; and 7,468 for 17 year olds. Considering how many early unions are not formalized, the number of registrations at the legal age limit is especially concerning.

Target 5.4[23] was setback, after one year stagnant. Domestic and care work continues to be predominantly informal in Brazil, poorly paid, and conducted mainly by Black women, who are less educated, face multiple exclusions based on race, gender, and social class[24], and spend more time commuting to and from their workplace.
From the approval of the constitutional amendment on domestic work in 2015, through to 2024, formal

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11   Federal Supreme Court (Supremo Tribunal Federal –). STF decides schools must combat discrimination based on gender or sexual orientation. In: https://noticias.stf.jus.br/postsnoticias/stf-decide-que-escolas-devem-combater-discriminacao-por-genero-ou-orientacao-sexual/

12   Presidency of the Republic. Law Number 14,994, October 9, 2024. In: https://legislacao.presidencia.gov.br/atos/?tipo=LEI&numero=14994&ano=2024&ato=ed3UTUE9ENZpWT9e5

13   Presidency of the Republic. Law Number 15,069, of December 23, 2024. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/lei/L15069.htm

14   **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.

15   Ministry of Women. Annual Socioeconomic Report on Women 2025 (Relatório Anual Socioeconômico da Mulher – Raseam 2025). In: https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/raseam-2025.pdf/view

16   Brazilian Public Security Forum (Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública – FBSP). Visible and Invisible: The Victimization of Women in Brazil, 5th Edition – 2025. In: https://forumseguranca.org.br/publicacoes/visivel-e-invisivel-5ed/
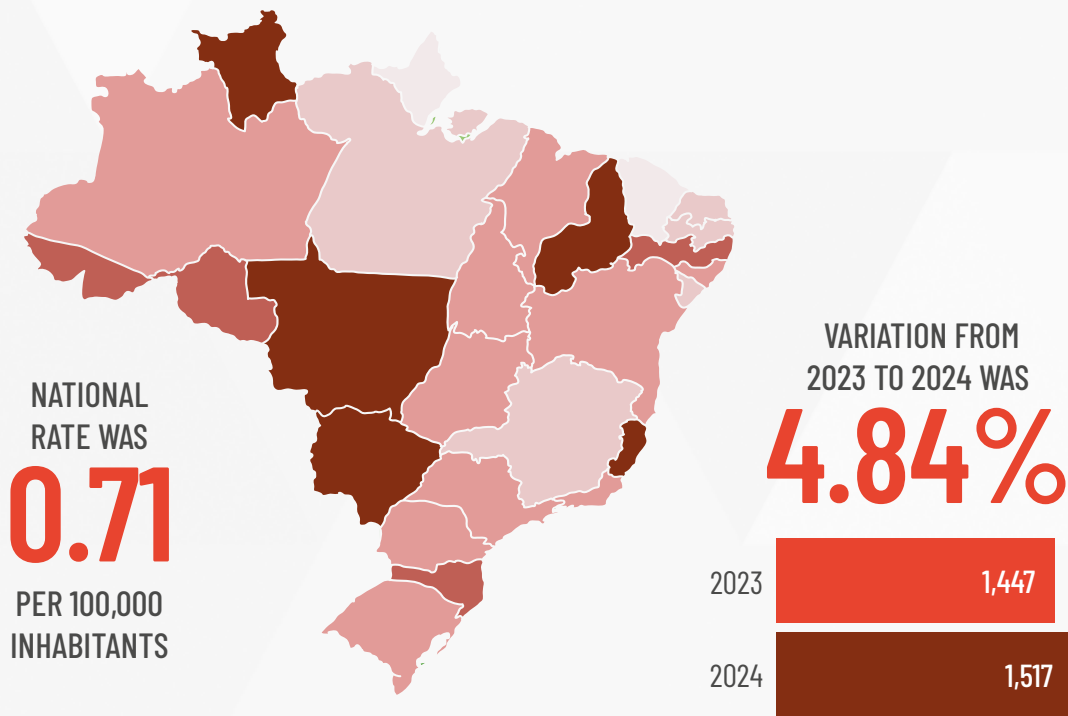
17   Brazilian Public Security Forum (Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública – FBSP). Visible and Invisible: The Victimization of Women in Brazil, 5th Edition – 2025. In: https://forumseguranca.org.br/publicacoes/visivel-e-invisivel-5ed/

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

19   Agência Brasil. Marriage of girls under the age of 17 years old decreases 65% over a decade. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2024-03/casamento-de-meninas-de-ate-17-anos-de-idade-diminui-65-em-uma-decada

20   Automatic Recovery System (Sistema IBGE de Recuperação Automática – SIDRA)/Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE) – Civil Registry Statistics Research. Number of marriages – percentage of total. In: https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/4412#resultado

21   Rádioagência Brasil. Early marriage: 40 girls under the age of 17 are married per day in Brazil. In: https://tinyurl.com/ynzcw94s

22   Automatic Recovery System (Sistema IBGE de Recuperação Automática – SIDRA)/Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE) – Civil Registry Statistics Research. In: https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/2759#resultado

23   **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

24   Ministry of Racial Equality (Ministério da Igualdade Racial – MIR). Report by the Ministry of Racial Equality – Monitoring and Evaluation – No. 2 – Black Women Edition. In: https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/composicao/secretaria-de-gestao-do-sistema-nacional-de-promocao-da-igualdade-racial/diretoria-de-avaliacao-monitoramento-e-gestao-da-informacao/informativos/informe-edicao-mulheres-negras.pdf

GRAPH 3   EARLY MARRIAGES IN BRAZIL (2014–2023)

4%									
3.5%									
3%									
2.5%									
2%									
1.5%									

3.87   3.42   3.03   2.70   2.35   2.07   1.98   1.78   1.49   1.36

2014   2015   2016   2017   2018   2019   2020   2021   2022   2023
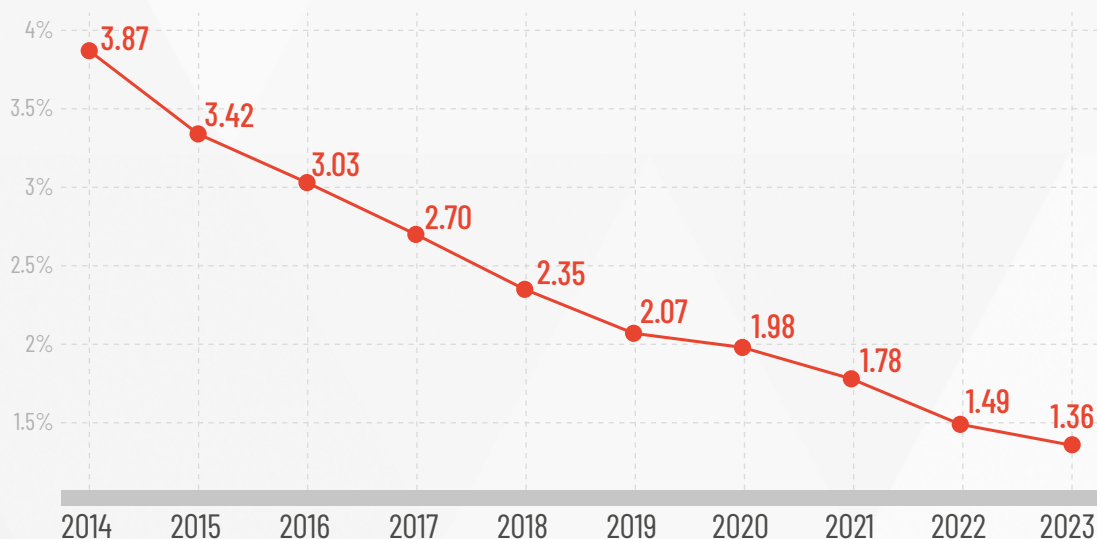
Source: IBGE

employment in the sector fell by 18.1%[25]. 93.9% of paid domestic or care work is performed by women, of which 47.8% are Black, and 23.4% non-Black[26].

Despite the fact women spend roughly 10 hours per week more than men on unpaid domestic and care tasks[27], and that this work is approximately 13% of the gross domestic product (GDP), the most recent studies on the topic in Brazil are from 2022.

Target 5.5[28] and **5.6**[29] demonstrated insufficient progress in 2024. The number of women candidates for city councilor, vice mayor, or mayor in 2024 elections (152,946) fell by nearly 18,000 in comparison to 2020 (170,256). Despite this, the number of women elected increased by 7.7% for mayoral positions, 15% for vice-mayoral positions, and 13% for city councils[30], though racial inequalities persisted; the Northeast region elected the most women. In an effort to combat fraud and enforce gender quota laws for candidacies, stricter penalties for parties were approved in 2024 by the Superior Electoral Court (Tribunal Superior Eleitoral – TSE)[31]. However, in a shameful move, the National Congress granted amnesty to the parties which violated racial quota requirements[32].

The proportion of women in party leadership positions in the National Congress remains low. In the

25   Ministry of Labor and Employment (Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego – MTE). Unprecedented study shows an 18% decline in formal domestic work contracts from 2015 to 2024. In: https://tinyurl.com/2ed9jcnf

26   Institute for Applied Economic Research (Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA). Labor Market: Trends and Analysis. Bulletin No. 79, Year 31, April 2025. In: https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/handle/11058/16911

27   Radioagência Nacional. Women spend 10 more hours than men on domestic work. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/radioagencia-nacional/geral/audio/2024-03/mulheres-dedicam-10-horas-mais-que-os-homens-em-trabalhos-domesticos

28   **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

29   **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.

30   Superior Electoral Court (Tribunal Superior Eleitoral – TSE) Diversity and rejuvenation mark the 2024 Municipal Elections. In: https://www.tse.jus.br/comunicacao/noticias/2024/Novembro/diversidade-e-rejuvenescimento-marcam-eleicoes-municipais-de-2024

31   Superior Electoral Court (Tribunal Superior Eleitoral – TSE) The TSE approves a summary ruling on gender quota fraud. In: https://www.tse.jus.br/comunicacao/noticias/2024/Maio/tse-aprova-sumula-sobre-fraude-a-cota-de-genero

32   Agência Câmara de Notícias. Congress promulgates constitutional amendment granting amnesty to parties and new rule for Black and pardo candidacies. In: https://tinyurl.com/ywka7p6s

Chamber of Deputies it rose from 5% in 2023, to 14.3% in 2024, but fell in the Senate, from 22% to 11.1%[33].

The number of women in level 6 senior management and advisory positions (the highest hierarchical level) in the federal administration rose, from 25.7% in 2022, to 27.8% in 2023. The proportion of white women in all DAS levels (1 to 6) is 65%, while mixed-race (parda) women are 25.3%, Black women 6.6%, Asian women 1.9%, Indigenous women 1%, and women with disabilities 0.8%[34].

Of 572,800 active personnel in the federal Executive Branch as of January 2025, 45.6% (261,400) were women, an increase of 3.21% in comparison to 2022. In commissioned positions and functions of leadership, advisory, or technical bonuses, female participation increased 7.44%, rising from 40% of 91,200 total positions in 2022, to 42% (39,800) of 94,700 positions in 2025[35].

Women hold 28% of positions in state government secretariats, a total of 341 female secretaries across the country. 20 states and 16 state capitals did not reach 30% female representation in their cabinets, and 57.4% of secretaries are white; 37.8% are Black or mixed-race (parda); 3% are Indigenous; 2% are Asian; and 1.3% (three individuals) are women with disabilities[36].

In the private sector, women's participation increased at all management levels, rising from 17% in 2015, to 29% in 2024. At managerial levels, 39% of positions are held by women, compared to 59% by men. In "C-suite" positions, women are 29%, while men are 70%[37]. Amongst the women at this level, 39.6% are white, and 36.5% are Black[38].

What drove progress on target 5.6, despite the fact it remained classified as insufficient, was the reactivation of family planning programs[39], the increased distribution of contraceptives, and broader access to long-acting contraceptive methods (IUDs and hormonal implants) through the SUS, which were scaled back under the previous administration[40]. Another advance was the enactment of the law ensuring priority care for reconstructive plastic surgery for women who were the victims of violence[41]. Despite attacks from the far right, the policy on sexual and reproductive education and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections within the School Health Program (Programa Saúde na Escola)[42], was also reinstated. The main threat to this target remains the growing pressure of conservative groups in the National Congress to restrict access to legal abortion, as previously mentioned.

Target 5.a[43] has now been setback for six years. The Agricultural Census has been outdated since 2017, and the pressures of agribusiness against

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33   Ministry of Women. Annual Socioeconomic Report on Women 2025 (Relatório Anual Socioeconômico da Mulher – Raseam 2025). In: https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/raseam-2025.pdf/view

34   Ministry of Women. Annual Socioeconomic Report on Women 2025 (Relatório Anual Socioeconômico da Mulher – Raseam 2025). In: https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/publicacoes/raseam-2025.pdf/view

35   Secretariat of Social Communication (2025). Women's participation in the Federal Public Administration increases. In: https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2025/03/cresce-a-participacao-de-mulheres-na-administracao-publica-federal

36   Agência Brasil. Women occupy 28% of secretariat positions in the country (2024). In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2024-10/mulheres-ocupam-28-dos-cargos-de-secretariado-em-governos-estaduais

37   Fundação Dom Cabral (2025). Women advance in leadership positions, but slowly. In: https://sejarelevante.fdc.org.br/mulheres-avancam-devagar-para-cargos-de-lideranca/

38   Automatic Recovery System (Sistema IBGE de Recuperação Automática – SIDRA)/Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE): Percentage of women aged 16 and over employed during the reference week, in managerial positions, by color or race. In: https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/9763#resultado

39   Presidency of the Republic (2024). National Plan for Family and Community Coexistence. In: https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/pncfc

40   National Committee for Health Technology Incorporation (Comissão Nacional de Incorporação de Tecnologias no Sistema Único de Saúde – Conitec) 2025. Expansion of the use of the subdermal etonogestrel implant for contraception in adult women of reproductive age between 18 and 49 years. In: https://www.gov.br/conitec/pt-br/midias/consultas/relatorios/2025/sociedade/relatorio-para-sociedade-no-530-etonogestrel

41   Agência Câmara de Notícias (2024). New law gives priority care to victims of domestic violence. In: https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/1072507-nova-lei-da-prioridade-para-atendimento-a-vitimas-de-violencia-domestica/

42   Ministry of Health (Ministério da Saúde – MS) PSE – School Health Program (Programa Saúde na Escola). In: https://tinyurl.com/mwcrzkey

43   **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

agrarian reform policies[44] have had a direct impact on women, particularly Black and Quilombola women. The climate crisis has increased the risk of food insecurity, especially for women and children, as highlighted under SDG 2.

Targets 5.b[45] and 5.c[46] remained classified as insufficient progress for a second consecutive year. 66% of the female population over the age of 10 had internet access only through a mobile phone in 2024[47], up from 64% in 2023[48]. Budget allocations in the 2024 Budget to programs aimed at reducing economic vulnerability and promoting citizenship were modest, equating to BRL 4 per woman when considering only those in situations of poverty or extreme poverty, of which only BRL 0.50 per woman was actually disbursed[49]. 2024 marked the first year in the implementation of the 2024–2027 Multi-Year Plan (Plano Plurianual – PPA), which established three new programs under the Ministry of Women, with BRL 256.35 million authorized. However, only 14.28% of that was disbursed (BRL 36.63 million)[50].

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Finance policies for the prevention of and response to gender-based discrimination and violence, prioritizing groups in greater vulnerability and intersectionalities such as racism, lesbophobia, transphobia, ableism, ageism, classism, and xenophobia;

2. Publicize rights and services within the support network, strengthen enforcement of the Maria da Penha Law in all cases of domestic violence, and effectively implement the Women Living without Violence Program, ensuring the operation of at least 40 Women's Centers (Casas da Mulher Brasileira) by 2026;

3. Repeal the Parental Alienation Law and resume the National Plan to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, with the participation of civil society and CONANDA (National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents – Conselho Nacional dos Direitos da Criança e do Adolescente);

4. Strengthen efforts to combat child marriage through cross-sectoral public policies, including education, social assistance, and legal protection, and promote sexual education and reproductive health in school curricula;

5. Produce and disseminate official disaggregated data on women's contributions to the economy and politics, and on unpaid care and domestic work;

6. Implement the National Care Policy in a participatory and decentralized manner, incorporating anti-racist and feminist perspectives, involving both paid and unpaid caregivers, and approve legislation including the care economy in the national accounts and social security systems[51];

7. Strengthen policies which promote the participation of women, in all their diversity, in political spaces and functions, and enforce/implement the Equal Pay Law (Law 14.611/23);

8. Promote agrarian reform and land regularization with a gender perspective, ensuring that women have equitable access to land and related rights;

9. Combat disinformation and hate speech on gender, regulate the internet and social media, and promote sexual education and reproductive health in school curricula;

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44   Repórter Brasil. "'More expensive food is related to the lack of agrarian reform,' says researcher." In: https://reporterbrasil.org.br/2025/04/comida-cara-falta-reforma-agraria/

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

46   **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.

47   Brazilian Center for the Study of Information and Communication Technologies (Centro de Estudos sobre as Tecnologias da Informação e da Comunicação – Cetic.br). Household ICT 2024. In: TIC Domicílios 2024. In https://cetic.br/pt/tics/domicilios/2024/individuos/C16A/

48   Brazilian Center for the Study of Information and Communication Technologies (Centro de Estudos sobre as Tecnologias da Informação e da Comunicação – Cetic.br) 92 million Brazilians access the internet exclusively via mobile phone, according to ICT Households 2022. In:https://tinyurl.com/mryudhta

49   Senado Federal – Federal Senate "Relatório A mulher no orçamento: o que aprendemos cinco anos depois?" – "Women in the Budget Report: What Have We Learned Five Years Later?" In: https://www12.senado.leg.br/orcamento/documentos/estudos/tipos-de-estudos/orcamento-em-discussao/orcamento-em-discussao_texto-53.pdf

50   Ministry of Planning (Ministério do Planejamento). 2024–2027 Multi-Year Plan: In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Projetos/PLN/2023/Anexo/MSG%20428-23-anexo.pdf

51   Institute for Socioeconomic Studies (Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos – Inesc) Manifesto for a National Care Policy that addresses inequalities, guided by the concept of Good Living. In https://inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/manifesto-politica-nacional-de-cuidados.pdf

10. Promote equitable digital inclusion by implementing the Internet for All Program and the National Connected Schools Strategy, using an intersectional approach that considers territory, gender, race, and disability;

11. Integrate gender equality into climate change discussions and ensure the equitable participation of women in decisions on environmental policies.

Target Classification		
Target 5.1	⚡	AT RISK
Target 5.2	↙	SETBACK
Target 5.3	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.4	↙	SETBACK
Target 5.5	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.6	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.a	↙	SETBACK
Target 5.b	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.c	➡	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 6
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Access to drinking water, in sufficient quantity, of acceptable quality, and at an affordable price, is an essential right still out of reach for many people, especially the homelessness, and those living in rural areas and urban peripheries[1]. The enactment of the Social Water and Sanitation Tariff Law in 2024 is progress, but still requires regulation, and an economic/financial balance in concession contracts, which, amidst the increasing tariff pressures driven by the privatization of sanitation services, disproportionately affects socially vulnerable populations. Climate change has intensi-

fied this challenge, causing prolonged droughts and reduced water availability, particularly in already underserved regions. It is imperative to ensure sustainability and social justice in the water supply, and it is concerning the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES) reduced its investment in programs related to this SDG in 2024, in comparison with 2023.

Targets 6.1[2] and **6.2**[3] moved from stagnant to insufficient progress. The most recent data on access to drinking water is from 2023, with 85.3% of the

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1   Presidency of the Republic (Presidência da República). Law number 14.898, June 13, 2024. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/lei/L14898.htm

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

3   **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

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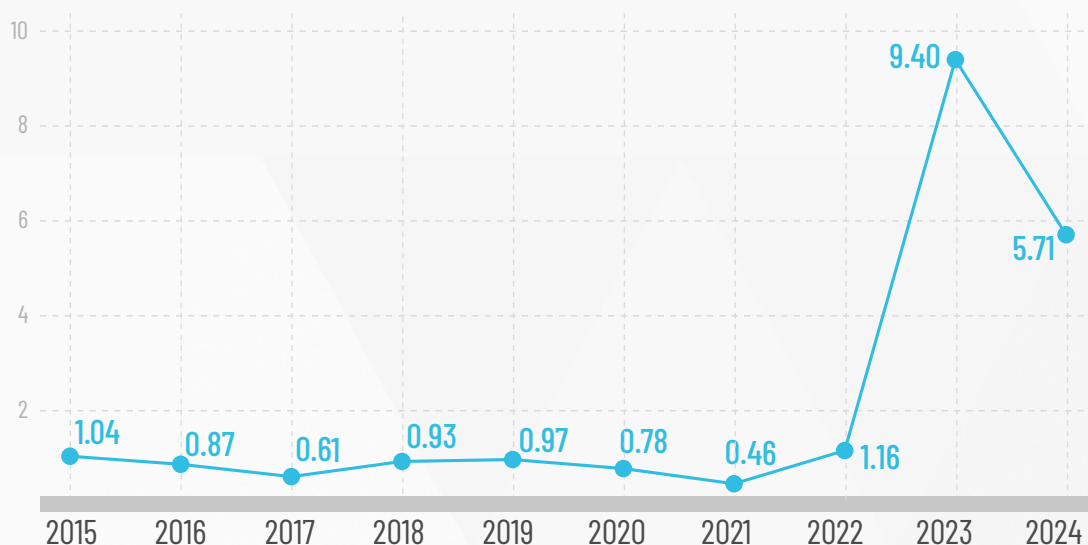
Source: BNDES

population using the public water supply network as their main source, an increase of just 0.7% since 2019. In practical terms this means roughly 17.8 million people do not have access to water on a daily basis[4], including 2.8 million children and adolescents (2.9%)[5]. Household access to the public water supply remained stagnant[6] from 2016 (85.8%) to 2023 (85.9%), with significant inequality existing between urban areas (93.4%) and rural zones (32.3%). The North and Northeast regions had the lowest access rates, 60.4% and 81.1%, respectively (though this drops to 43.9% in the rural Northeast). In the North, 22% used deep wells, 11.3% shallow wells, and 2.7% natural springs. At 49.6%, the state of Pará had the lowest percentage of households with piped water, while in the Southeast it was 91.8%, and 96.5% the Federal District[7].

In December 2024 a law[8] requiring the automatic application of social water and sewage tariffs for people registered on the *Bolsa Família*[9] and the Continuous Cash Benefit (Benefício de Prestação Continuada – BPC) came into effect, benefiting roughly 59 million people in families with incomes below half the minimum wage (27.4% of the population)[10].

In the context of **target 6.2**, the National System of Basic Sanitation Information (Sistema Nacional de Informações em Saneamento Básico – SINI-SA) became operational in 2024. It fulfills both the

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4   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua Anual (2023). In: https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/saude/17270-pnad-continua.html

5   In: https://www.unicef.org/brazil/relatorios/pobreza-multidimensional-na-infancia-e-adolescencia-no-brasil-2017-2023

6   Data includes both households for which the public water supply network is the main source of water, and those who have access to the public supply network but use another source as their primary source. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2016/2023 (Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua – PNAD). In: https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv102158_informativo.pdf

7   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). PNAD Contínua: General characteristics of households and residents 2023. In: https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv102158_informativo.pdf

8   Presidência da República (Presidency of the Republic). Law Number. 14.898, of June 13, 2024. In: https://tinyurl.com/4w6r99sb

9   Note from the translator: The Bolsa Família is a Brazilian social welfare program providing direct cash transfers to low-income families, conditional on school attendance and health check-ups for children. It aims to reduce both short- and long-term poverty by investing in human capital.

10   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). "In 2023 poverty in Brazil falls to its lowest level since 2012." In: https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/42043-em-2023-pobreza-no-pais-cai-ao-menor-nivel-desde-2012

Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and
Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia
e Estatística – IBGE) – Continuous National
Household Sample Survey – 1st visit (2023)

■ WATER
■ SEWAGE
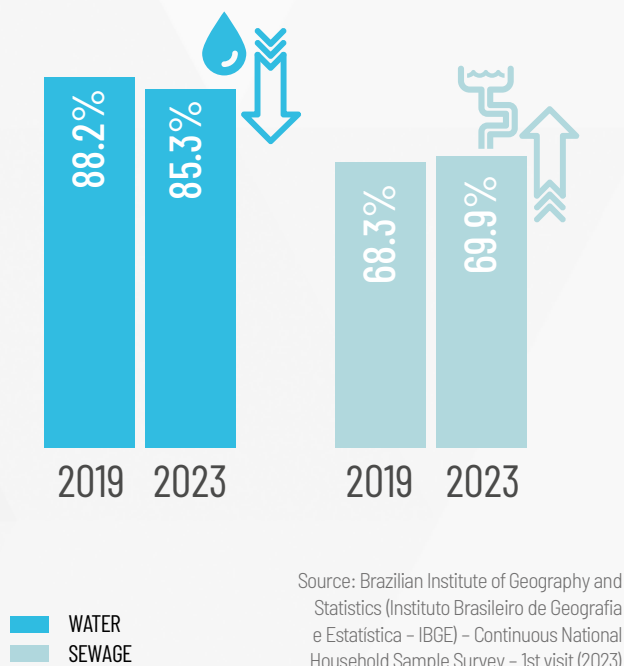
provisions of the updated Basic Sanitation Law[11] under the new Regulatory Framework[12], and becomes the primary tool for the collection, organization, and dissemination of information on basic sanitation services in the country.

Data from SINISA in 2023 indicates 59.7% of the population had access to a sewage collection network (67.5% in urban areas and 5.6% in rural areas), but only 53.5% of all households were served (61.6% urban and 2.2% rural), and only 62.8% of sewage was collected through sewage networks. In the Southeast, access reaches 73.9%, but drops to 15.3% in the North[13]. The National Household Sample Survey (Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios

– Pnad) for the same year reported 30% of households lacked access to sewage networks, with national coverage at 69.9%, representing a 1.8% increase since 2019. The North and Northeast showed the most growth, but still have the lowest rates, rising from 27.3% in 2019, to 32.7% in 2023 in the North, and 47% to 50.8% in the Northeast. The Southeast has the highest rate at 89.9%[14]. In total, 4.6 million people gained access to a sewage network between 2019 and 2023, an increase of 6.4%.

In 2023, 98.1% of households had an exclusive-use bathroom, rising to 99.4% in urban areas, with 78% of those connected to a sewage network, whilst in rural areas this was 88.4%, with only 9.6% connected to a sewage network or septic tank. Roughly 15.2% of households used inadequate wastewater disposal methods, such as rudimentary cesspits or direct discharge into water bodies[15].

From 2016 to 2023, households with direct garbage collection rose from 82.7% to 86.1%. The Northeast had the lowest rates, at 75.8% in 2023, but also saw the greatest increase, up from 67.4%. This is compared to the highest rate, in the Midwest, of 91.6%. Around 6.6% of households (5 million) burned their waste in 2023, a practice more common in the North (15.4%) and Northeast (13.9%), while in rural areas 51% of households burned their waste.

About 15 million women (14% of the female population) lived without piped water in 2023, whilst 34 million did not have access to a sewage network. In the North, 39.2% did not have access to water on a daily basis, while iIn the North region, only 31.7% had coverage[16]. The lack of access to bathrooms and sewage networks amongst children and adolescents decreased from 56.2% in 2009, to 44.6% in 2018

11   Law number 11.445/2007. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2007/lei/l11445.htm

12   Law number 14.026/2020. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/lei/l14026.htm

13   SINISA (2024) – Sistema Nacional de Informações em Saneamento Básico/National System of Basic Sanitation Information. Report on Sewage Services: SINISA 2024 reference year 2023. In: https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/saneamento/sinisa/resultados-sinisa/RELATORIO_SINISA_ESGOTAMENTO_SANITARIO_2024_v2.pdf

14   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). PNAD Contínua Anual (Continuous National Household Sample Survey – Annual). In: https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/saude/17270-pnad-continua.html

15   Brazilian News Agency (Agência Brasil). "Three out of ten households do not have access to a sewage network." In: https://tinyurl.com/tsp8x8yb

16   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). Continuous National Household Sample Survey – Annual Edition (2023). In: https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/saude/17270-pnad-continua.html

GRAPH 3   SEWAGE TREATMENT IN RELATION TO WATER
CONSUMED IN BRAZIL

Year	
2019	49.1%
2020	50.8%
2021	51.2%
2022	52.2%
2023	49.3%

Sources: IN046 SNIS (Indicador Nacional 046 do Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Saneamento/National Indicator 046 of the National Sanitation Information System); IES2003 SINISA (Indicador de Esgotamento Sanitário 2003 do Sistema Nacional de Informações em Saneamento Básico/Sanitary Sewage Indicator 2003 of the National System of Basic Sanitation Information)

Multiple factors explain why **target 6.4** is classified as setback. In 2023, 39.9%[20] of treated drinking water was lost in distribution systems, highlighting low efficiency in the use of resources, and impacting water security. The percentage of wasted water also increased, up from 37.8%[21] in 2022. Losses are caused by leaks in networks (real losses), measurement failures, fraud, and illegal connections (apparent losses), revealing structural weaknesses in water supply services. The North and Northeast regions recorded the highest total water losses in distribution, at 49.7% and 46.2%, respectively[22].

The usable volume of water in the reservoirs of the National Interconnected System (Sistema Interligado Nacional – SIN) dropped to 55% in December 2023, 4% below levels in the same month of 2022. Despite a partial recovery in June 2024, with volumes reaching 79%, the situation remains concerning, especially in the Northeast, where average storage at the beginning of the year was just 41.3%[23].

Brazil's groundwater availability is estimated at 13,205 m³/s, but distribution is uneven[24], with mounting strain on the resource, which may compromise river base flows, and deepen the water supply crisis. The number of registered wells in the country reached 387,867 in May 2025 (up from 369,916 in 2023)[25]. Demand continues to grow, especially for agricultural irrigation, urban supply, and industry; combined,

(the latest available data), while lack of access to drinking water dropped, from 3.7% to 3.6%[17].

Targets 6.3[18] and **6.4**[19] are again setback. In 2023, only 49.4% of the sewage produced in Brazil was treated, which degrades the quality of associated water bodies, and the worst since 2019 (Graph 3). Regionally, treatment rates range from 23% in the North, to 58% in the Southeast.

17   UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund (Fundo das Nações Unidas para a Infância (2024). Strategy Guide on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Reducing Diseases Related to Inadequate Environmental Sanitation. In: https://tinyurl.com/bdcvu7m

18   **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

19   **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

20   SINISA (2024) *Nacional de Informações em Saneamento Básico/*National System of Basic Sanitation Information. Report on Water Supply Services: SINISA 2024, reference year 2023. In: https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/saneamento/sinisa/resultados-sinisa/RELATORIO_SINISA_ABASTECIMENTO_DE_AGUA_2024.pdf

21   Brazilian Water and Sanitation Institute (Instituto Trata Brasil – ITB). *Estudo de Perdas de* Água *de 2024 (SNIS, 2022)*. In: https://tratabrasil.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Estudo-da-GO-Associados-Perdas-de-Agua-de-2024-V2.pdf

22   SINISA (2024) *Nacional de Informações em Saneamento Básico/*National System of Basic Sanitation Information. Report on Water Supply Services: SINISA 2024, reference year 2023. In: https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/saneamento/sinisa/resultados-sinisa/RELATORIO_SINISA_ABASTECIMENTO_DE_AGUA_2024.pdf

23   ANA – Agência Nacional de Águas e Saneamento Básico (National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency). State of Water Resources in Brazil: Annual Report 2024. In: https://biblioteca.ana.gov.br/sophia_web/Acervo/Detalhe/106160?returnUrl=/sophia_web/Home/Index&guid=1734307203948

24   ANA – Agência Nacional de Águas e Saneamento Básico (National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency). Availability of Groundwater by River Basin Management Units (Unidades de Gestão de Recursos Hídricos – UGRH). In: https://tinyurl.com/cxemb5k5

25   Groundwater Information System (Sistema de Informações de Águas Subterrâneas – SGB). In: https://siagasweb.sgb.gov.br/layout/

these account for roughly 83% of withdrawals[26]. Water use is projected to increase by more than 30% by 2040[27].

Target 6.5[28], previously setback, is now at risk. The National Water Infrastructure Policy[29], still under deliberation, loosens the regulation of water usage rights and paid concessions, and reduces the authority of river basin committees. Also pending is Bill 2918/2021[30], which alters the distribution of funds collected through the Financial Compensation for the Use of Water Resources (Compensação Financeira pelo Uso de Recursos Hídricos – CFURH), negatively impacting the National Water Resources Management System. As highlighted in the 2024 Spotlight Report, both pose a threat to integrated water management.

Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme (Programa de Ações Estratégicas – PAE) for Integrated Water Resources Management in the Amazon and the Amazonas Project: Regional Action in the Area of Water Resources, advanced in 2024, under the framework of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (Organização do Tratado de Cooperação Amazônica – OTCA). It provides training for the planning and implementation of projects, programs, and policies, from a gender equity perspective[31]. An extension of the Amazonas Project was also approved until December 2025, promoting the exchange of knowledge, development of technical capacities, and the creation of a database on water resources and climate change amongst the countries of the Amazon Basin[32].

Target 6.a[33], while no longer setback, is still at risk. The investments announced under the new Growth Acceleration Program (Novo PAC) are important, but insufficient to achieve universalization by 2033. Roughly USD 100 billion would be required to achieve the target, with USD 54 billion for water supply services, and USD 46 billion for sanitation, while projected investment under the Novo PAC is just USD 2.27 billion for water supply, and USD 4.92 billion for sanitation through 2026, in addition to USD 330 million for solid waste management (addressed under SDG 7) and USD 2.73 billion for drainage and slope containment[34] (addressed under SDG 13). A positive development from the G20 Summit in Brazil was adoption of the G20 Call to Action on Strengthening Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services, providing for increased international technical cooperation amongst the G20 member nations in these areas[35].

Targets 6.6[36] and **6.b[37]** were setback, due to degradation and hydrological imbalances threatening strategic ecosystems, and a lack of effective public policies for conservation, restoration,

26   Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – Embrapa). Article – Technology and the stresses of water and temperature in the field. In: https://tinyurl.com/5c7a7mrb

27   ANA – Agência Nacional de Águas e Saneamento Básico (National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency). Water uses. In: https://tinyurl.com/ms7u2rvn

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

29   Chamber of Deputies (Câmara dos Deputados). Bill No. 4,546, of December 17, 2021. In: https://www.camara.leg.br/propostas-legislativas/2313258

30   Federal Senate (Senado Federal). Bill No. 2918, of August 23, 2021 (Projeto de Lei 2918/2021). In: https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/149504

31   ANA – Agência Nacional de Águas e Saneamento Básico (National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency). Brazil held a national workshop on the implementation of the program for integrated water resources management in the Amazon Basin on February 27 and 28. In: https://www.gov.br/ana/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-e-eventos/noticias/brasil-realiza-oficina-nacional-de-implementacao-do-programa-para-a-gestao-integrada-das-aguas-na-bacia-amazonica-em-27-e-28-de-fevereiro

32   Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (Organização do Tratado de Cooperação Amazônica – OTCA). Amazonas Project extends its term through 2025, to strengthen integrated water resources management in the Amazon. In: https://otca.org/pt/projeto-amazonas-estende-sua-vigencia-ate-2025-para-fortalecer-a-gestao-integrada-de-recursos-hidricos-na-amazonia/

33   **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

34   Brazilian News Agency (Agência Brasil). "Ministers call for universalization of access to water and sanitation." In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/internacional/noticia/2024-07/ministros-defendem-universalizacao-do-acesso-agua-e-saneamento

35   Idem.

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

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

and adaptive management. Brazil recorded 17.9 million hectares of surface water in 2024, a 3.7% decrease compared to the historic average since 1985, and significantly lower than the previous year's 18.22 million hectares (1.5% above the historic average). This decline reversed a recovery trend, and confirmed a persistent pattern of reductions since 2009, which has worsened with the intensification of extreme climate events[38].

The Pantanal was the most affected biome, remaining below the historic average for all 12 months of the year: its water surface area, only 366,000 hectares in 2024, is 61% below the historic average, and represents the largest proportional loss amongst the biomes. The Pantanal has not experienced a significant flood since 2018, and prolonged droughts have contributed to an increase in the incidence and spread of fires (addressed under SDGs 13 and 15)[39].

In the Amazon, which accounts for 61% of the national water surface, extreme drought in 2024 resulted in seven consecutive months below the historic average, and a 3.6% reduction in comparison to the previous year. Sub-basins, such as the Rio Negro, experienced losses of more than 50,000 hectares, highlighting the severity of the drought. The most severe losses occurred in the states of Mato Grosso (-34%), Amazonas (-6%), and Mato Grosso do Sul (-33%), and total losses were roughly 841,000 hectares. In the Pampa, the suffering went to an extreme, with droughts at the start of the year, and historic floods in May, ending 2024 0.3% below average[40].

By contrast, the Cerrado, the Atlantic Forest, and the Caatinga biomes were above their historic averages, with the Caatinga recording the highest value in the past 10 years. In the Cerrado, however, the expansion of artificial water surfaces continued, now accounting for 60% of the biome's water area, at the expense of natural water bodies[41].

The Legal Framework for Sanitation, which drastically reduces social oversight[42], along with a lack of information on the actual progress of civil society participation in River Basin Committees, is characteristic of the setbacks to target 6.b.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Finance the construction and adaptation of safe water supply systems in urban and rural areas, especially for regions with inadequate housing, and populations in vulnerable situations, to ensure immediate and future access to drinking water;

2. Develop strategies to strengthen the resilience of water supply and sanitation systems in the face of climate change, and reinforce contingency and emergency measures for extreme events, ensuring access to drinking water in adverse situations;

3. Address regional and local inequalities and environmental racism, by expanding access to water and sanitation infrastructure in the North and Northeast regions, and other vulnerable territories;

4. Ensure universal access to essential personal hygiene items (soap, sanitary pads, etc.) and resources for household water treatment, when necessary;

5. Improve the mechanisms to monitor and evaluate access to sanitation services, using evidence-based approaches and ensuring transparency to support public policy planning;

6. Promote actions to reduce landfill waste, and expand composting, recycling, and biodigestion, in accordance with the Basic Sanitation Law;

7. Increase funding to restore degraded areas and monitor deforestation, while encouraging sustainable infrastructure which minimizes water losses in distribution;

8. Strengthen cooperation amongst all levels of government (municipal, state, and federal), and with the health and

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38   MapBiomas Water, 2025. Water Platform. In: https://plataforma.agua.mapbiomas.org/water/brazil?territoryType=country&territoryCode=0&grouping=region&analysis=surface&initialTime=1985&endTime=2024

39   Idem.

40   Idem.

41   Idem

42   Observatory of the Legal Framework for Sanitation (Observatório do Marco Legal do Saneamento). *Understanding the Legal Framework*. In: https://marcolegal.aguaesaneamento.org.br/entenda-o-marco-legal/#regionalizacao

education sectors, to advance the National Pact for Water Management;

9. Improve horizontal local governance and promote coordination amongst public policy areas related to water resources, especially housing, environment, health, education, culture, land use, and energy, in order to protect rivers and lakes, and to value the ecosystem benefits they provide;

10. Enhance mechanisms for social participation in water governance by fostering connectivity initiatives through innovative models, such as active community networks.

Target Classification		
Target 6.1	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 6.2	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 6.3	↙	SETBACK
Target 6.4	↙	SETBACK
Target 6.5	⚡	AT RISK
Target 6.6	↙	SETBACK
Target 6.a	⚡	AT RISK
Target 6.b	↙	SETBACK

SDG 7
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

Brazil expanded its electrical generation capacity in 2024, mostly through the addition of renewable sources, marking the largest increase recorded by the National Electric Energy Agency (ANEEL – Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica) since the start of its operations in 1997. However, this expansion continues to occur without adequate social participation and causes negative environmental and social impacts. There is growing concern over the progressive increase in electrical rates charged by distributors, including those accessing the social tariff, an issue previously addressed in the *VIII Spotlight Report*.

Ten years after the launch of the 2030 Agenda, Brazil still owes its people, and the planet, an effective strategy for a fair energy transition and the robust containment of the fossil gas market. A further challenge

is the insufficient number of public servants directly involved in the universalization of electrical access and energy efficiency in Brazil, compromising proper coordination, oversight, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of related policies and programmes.

After a significant drop in disbursements by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES – Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social) in 2023, investments directed towards the achievement of SDG 7 (Graph 1) increased by 53.3% in 2024, reaching BRL 18.7 billion, the third highest value for the historical series, though still below the levels of 2015.

Target 7.1[1] remained stagnant for a second consecutive year. The most recent data, from 2023, shows there has been no change in the percentage

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

GRAPH 1   BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 7

21.5
10.13
13.99
15.51
13.70
15.63
15.89
19.04
12.27
18.73

2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024
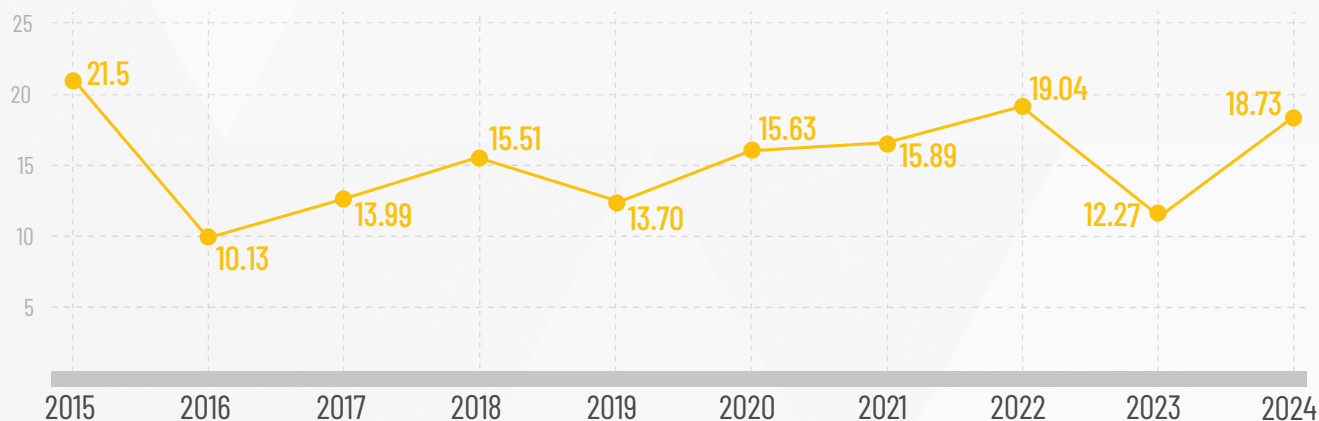
Source: BNDES. SDG Panel - our contribution to the 2030 Agenda. In: https://tinyurl.com/222rh49x

of households with access to electricity since 2019[2] (Graph 2), despite the universal access Light for All (LPT – Luz para Todos) programme reaching 172,089 households between 2021 and 2023, and 50,362 in 2024[3]. Although the programme's budget increased by 54% between 2023 and 2024 (Graph 3), the number of households served fell by 22% over the same period (Graph 4)[4], indicating a mismatch between allocated resources and the execution of works[5]. Where works were executed, there have been planning and implementation failures, and flaws in oversight, monitoring, and evaluation[6].

This is mainly due to a lack of staffing in the Federal Institutions responsible for LPT governance.

At the time this year's Spotlight Report was written, the Department of Universalization and Social Policy for Electrical Energy (DUPS – Departamento de Universalização e Políticas Sociais de Energia Elétrica)[7], of the Ministry of Mines and Energy, had 14 people working on LPT, including civil servants, interns, and administrative support staff, compared to 52 professionals in 2009; an additional four full-time technical staff are needed[8]. The Superintendence for the Regulation of Energy Transmission and Distribution Services (STD: Superintendência de Regulação dos Serviços de Transmissão e Distribuição de Energia Elétrica)[9], an ANEEL division responsible for monitoring LPT, verifying universalization targets, and applying sanctions,

2   PNAD Contínua – Continuous National Household Sample Survey. In: https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/6738#resultado.

3   Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME – Ministério de Minas e Energia). Light for All (LPT – Luz para todos). In: https://dadosabertos.mme.gov.br/dataset/luz-para-todos

4   Idem

5   ANEEL. Info Tariff Bulletin. In: https://biblioteca.aneel.gov.br/acervo/detalhe/248381

6   See: the weaknesses of Luz para Todos in Varella and Gomes (2009), Gomes et al. (2022); letters from Indigenous, quilombola, and extractivist leaders (Carta de Belém, 2023; Carta do Xingu, 2025); the diagnosis and recommendations of the Amazon Working Group of the Council for Sustainable Economic and Social Development (CDESS) submitted to the President of the Republic (CDESS, 2023); and contributions from the Energy & Communities Network – REC (REC, 2025) to the "Monitoring Meeting of Luz para Todos in the Xingu", organized with Xingu peoples.

7   Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME – Ministério de Minas e Energia). (DUPS – Departamento de Universalização e Políticas Sociais de Energia Elétrica). In: https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/secretarias/secretaria-nacional-energia-eletrica/departamento-de-universalizacao-e-politicas-sociais-de-energia-eletrica-dups

8   Quantitative information obtained directly from DUPS by IEI Brazil – International Energy Initiative.

9   ANEEL. Superintendence of Regulation of Electric Energy Transmission and Distribution Services. In: https://www2.aneel.gov.br/cedoc/prt20236813.pdf

	2016			2017			2018			2019			2022			2023		
BRAZIL	99.8%			99.8%			99.7%			99.8%			99.8%			99.8%		
URBAN AREA		100%			99.9%			99.9%			99.9%			99.9%			99.9%	
RURAL AREA			98.5%			98.6%			98.6%			98.7%			99%			99%

■ BRAZIL   ■ URBAN AREA   ■ RURAL AREA
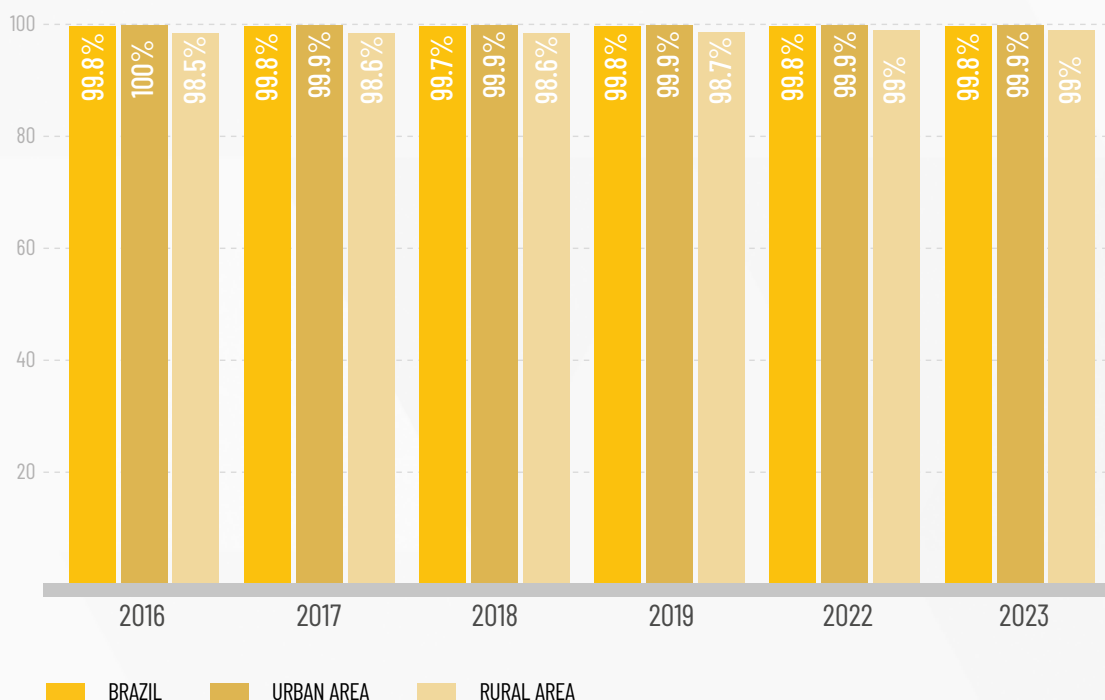
Source: IBGE

amongst other tasks, had only three professionals[10] (none full-time), dedicated to these activities[11]. Thus, the government's commitment to increasing resources to accelerate LPT must extend to strengthening its teams in order to address the programmes' longstanding governance failures in planning, implementation, oversight, monitoring, and evaluation.

Another major challenge is the high cost of, and lack of resilience against, the effects of climate change, in the system. In 2023, Brazil recorded the highest residential cost per capita income amongst the 34 member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)[12]. The tariff flag system[13] continues to increasingly impact consumers. In 2024, flags were activated for four months (July, September, October, and November), an indication of how irregular rainfall patterns compromise the country's energy security.

On the other hand, with increasingly intense rains and winds year after year, the lack of resilience in distribution systems becomes evident. São Paulo became emblematic of this reality in 2024 when, during the rainy season, millions of people faced days without electricity[14].

Data regarding access to clean fuels and technologies also raises concerns. Firewood remained the second most used household fuel, increasing from 24.7% in 2022, to 25%[15] in 2023. In August 2024, the

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10   Quantitative information obtained by IEI Brasil – International Energy Initiative, directly from the Superintendence for the Regulation of Energy Transmission and Distribution Services.

11   Asea. Operation highlights regulation at ANEEL. The law establishing the regulatory agencies (Law No. 10.871/2024) stipulated the Agency should have 765 staff members. In 2024, the workforce stood at 559, a 27% shortfall compared to what was envisioned 20 years ago, while the electricity sector has grown in the number of stakeholders, concessions, installed capacity, and complexity. In: https://asea.org.br/noticia/operacao-valoriza-regulacao-na-aneel/

12   Abrace. Study by Abrace Energy. In: https://abrace.org.br/site/brasil-tem-a-conta-de-luz-que-mais-pesa-no-bolso-da-populacao-entre-34-paises/

13   ANEEL. On the Tariff Flag System. In: https://www.gov.br/aneel/pt-br/assuntos/tarifas/bandeiras-tarifarias

14   ANEEL. Renewable Energy Forum. Resilience of the Distribution and Transmission System to Severe Weather Events. In: https://tinyurl.com/yw3zsnpa

15   EPE. Executive Summary of the National Energy Balance Report – BEN 2024, base year 2023. In: https://www.epe.gov.br/sites-pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/PublicacoesArquivos/publicacao-819/topico-715/BEN_S%C3%ADntese_2024_PT.pdf.

LIGHT FOR ALL PROGRAMME (LPT – LUZ PARA TODOS)
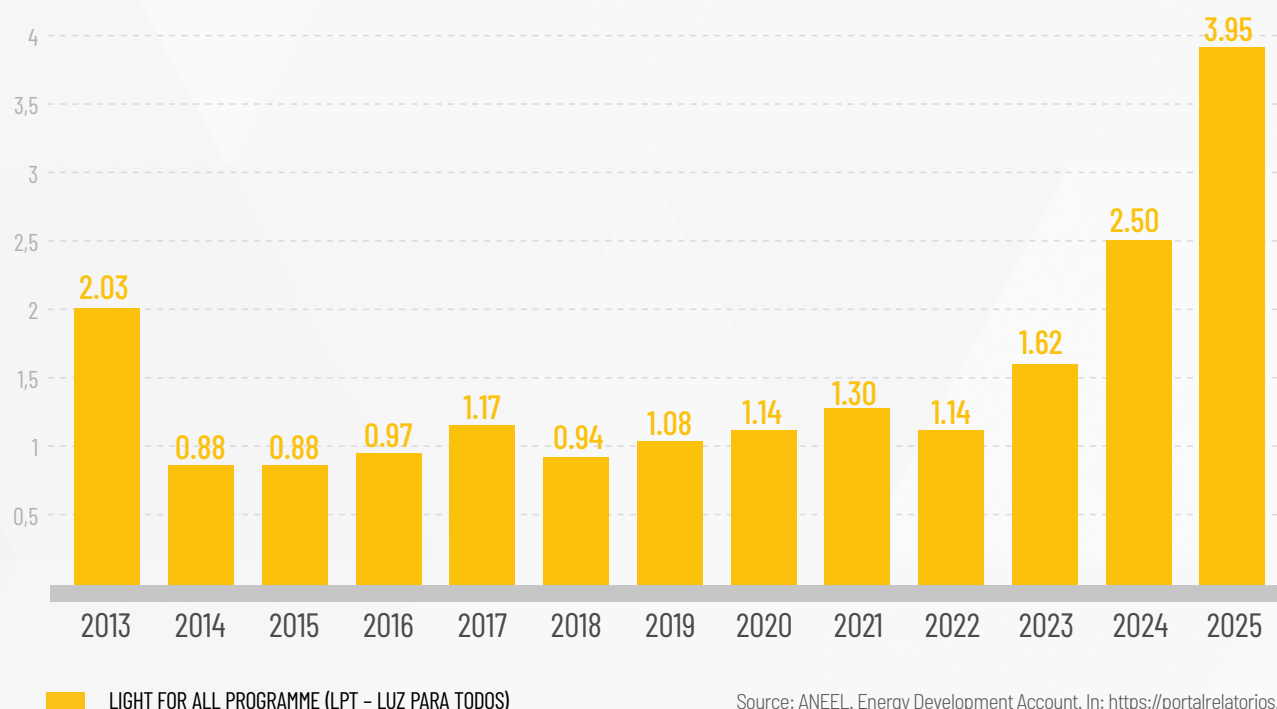
Source: ANEEL. Energy Development Account. In: https://portalrelatorios.aneel.gov.br/luznatarifa/contadesenvolvimento . Accessed 12/04/2025. Note: the BRL 3.95 billion shown for 2025 is a projected value, submitted for public consultation. The final budget approved and published by ordinance is BRL 3.91 billion

Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME – Ministério das Minas e Energia) submitted a bill[16] establishing the "Gas for All" programme[17], though it not yet approved at the time this year's edition of the Spotlight Report was written. The programme aims to expand access to cooking gas and reduce energy poverty in the country.

Target 7.2[18] improved from stagnant to insufficient progress. In 2024, Brazil expanded its electrical generation capacity by 10,853.35 megawatts (MW), approximately 91.13% of which came from renewable sources, 51.87% solar photovoltaic energy and 39.26% wind[19]. The share of renewable sources in Brazil's energy matrix increased from 47.4% in 2022, to 49.1%[20] in 2023, according to the 2024 Spotlight Report, and the most recently available data.

Amongst consumption sectors, transport has the highest share, and remains the main bottleneck for the integration of renewable sources, accounting for only 22.5% of energy sources used in this sector.

It is concerning that, in 2023, the subsidies for fossil fuels totaled BRL 81.74 billion, whilst subsidies for renewable energies were just BRL 18.06 billion, a ratio of 4.5 to one[21]. Furthermore, the expansion of renewable energy sources is being paid for by electrical

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16   Chamber of Deputies. Bill No. 3335/2024. In: https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2455552

17   Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME – Ministério das Minas e Energia). With the Gas for All programme, MME takes the lead in combating energy poverty. In: https://tinyurl.com/3rtsu6s6\

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

19   Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME – Ministério das Minas e Energia). The Electric power grid expanded by 10.9 GW in 2024, the largest increase in the historic series. In: https://www.gov.br/aneel/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2025/matriz-eletrica-teve-aumento-de-10-9-gw-em-2024-maior-expansao-da-serie-historica

20   EPE. Executive Summary of the National Energy Balance Report – BEN 2024, base year 2023. In: https://www.epe.gov.br/sites-pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/PublicacoesArquivos/publicacao-819/topico-715/BEN_S%C3%ADntese_2024_PT.pdf.

21   Inesc. Subsidies for fossil and renewable sources (2022–2023) Reforming for a just energy transition. In: https://i0.wp.com/inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/7ed-subsidio-fosseis_renovaveis-_site_banner-pc.webp?resize=1920%2C600&ssl=1
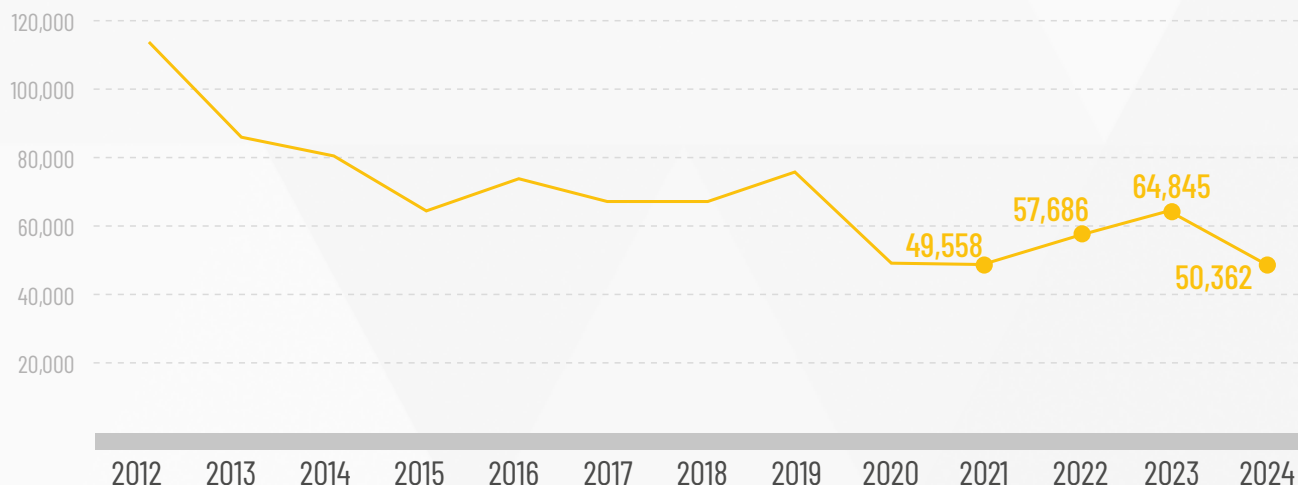
Source: in-house elaboration based on open data from the Light for All (LPT – Luz para Todos) programme.

STAFF ASSIGNED TO THE LIGHT FOR ALL (LPT – LUZ PARA TODOS) PROGRAMME DROPPED FROM

52
PEOPLE IN 2009 TO

14
IN 2025

consumers, excluding both the federal government's direct budget, and revenues of Brazil's oil extraction[22].

It is important to highlight there are reports of human rights violations in the expansion of renewable energy sources in Brazil, particularly in the Northeast[23] of the country, which will require stricter regulation and oversight.

Target 7.3[24] remains stagnant. For ten years, the indicator for this target has fluctuated slightly around the level of 0.08 toe/thousand US$ PPP[25], indicating the country continues to use the same amount of energy to produce the same quantity of goods and services as it did in the past, and indicating virtually no improvement in efficiency.

Brazil does not have a quantitative target for 2030. The global average improvement rate is -2.6%. For Brazil to reach its target, this rate would need to be -6.0% per year between 2021 to 2030 ((International Energy Initiative Brazil, 2025).

Energy intensity is a highly aggregated indicator, and does not allow for the dissociation of the effects of

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22   TCU. Report on energy transition by the Federal Court of Accounts (Tribunal de Contas da União). In: https://tinyurl.com/3chxh5wp

23   Inesc. Legal aspects of the contractual relationship between companies and communities in the Northeast of Brazil for renewable energy generation. In: https://inesc.org.br/aspectos-juridicos-da-relacao-contratual-entre-empresas-e-comunidades-do-nordeste-brasileiro-para-a-geracao-de-energia-renovavel/

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

25   Sidra-IBGE. Data updated by IBGE on 03/24/2025 in the SIDRA database. In: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador731.
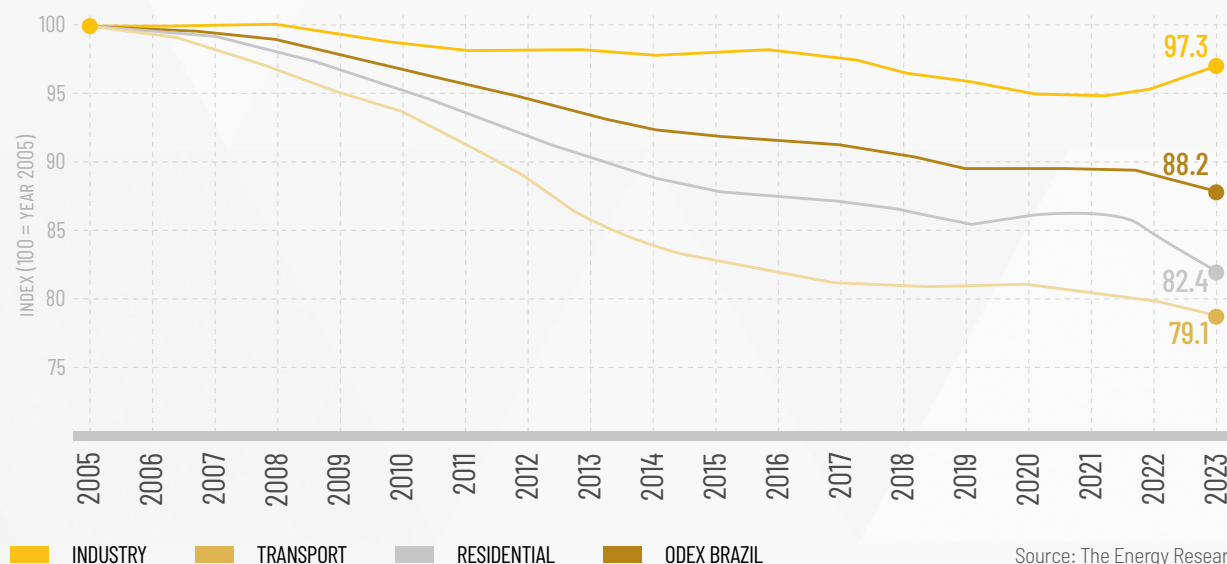
INDEX (100 = YEAR 2005)

97.3
88.2
82.4
79.1

2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023

INDUSTRY   TRANSPORT   RESIDENTIAL   ODEX BRAZIL

energy efficiency from structural changes in the economy and the activity of economic sectors. Since 2020 Brazil has published disaggregated indicators through annual editions of the Energy Efficiency Atlas[26].

The indicator selected to represent the effect of energy efficiency is ODEX (the lower the value, the higher the efficiency), and has been calculated since 2005. While it may appear a significant achievement for Brazil to be 11.8% more efficient in comparison to 22 years ago[27] (Graph 5), the annual rate of improvement in the ODEX between 2015 and 2023 (-0.54%), is three times lower than required to meet the target of doubling this rate over the 2015 to 2030 period (-1.63%), in comparison to the baseline period (-0.82%)[28].

In March 2024, recognizing the challenges faced by energy efficiency policy, the Federal Court of Accounts (Tribunal de Contas da União – TCU) issued several determinations and recommendations to improve implementation and management of these policies[29].

The historical shortage of personnel is one of the main causes of these challenges. For example, the General Coordination for Energy Efficiency of the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)[30], employs only three professionals (two exclusively). It is estimated seven additional full-time staff members would be required to properly develop, articulate, coordinate, monitor, and systematize information and data, as well as evaluate energy efficiency policies, plans and programmes, amongst other responsibilities.

The Secretariat for Innovation and Energy Transition (STE) at ANEEL, linked to the Energy Efficiency Coordination (Coordenação de Eficiência Energética – CEFEN)[31], employs four people to, amongst other responsibilities, regulate and monitor the Energy Efficiency Programme and assess the results of dozens of projects and management plans of regulated electricity companies. At the Division of Regulations and Regulatory Quality (Divisão

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26   EPE. Energy Efficiency Atlas. In: https://www.epe.gov.br/pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/atlas-da-eficiencia-energetica-brasil

27   The Energy Research Company (Empresa de Pesquisa Energética – EPE) define 2005 as the reference year for calculating ODEX in following years. The residential and transport sectors are 20.9% and 17.6% more efficient, respectively, in comparison to 2005, whilst the industrial sector advanced by only 2.7%.

28   IEI. SDG 7. In: https://iei-brasil.org/ods7

29   TCU. Public policies and programmes for energy efficiency in the Brazilian electricity sector are not integrated, according to TCU. In: https://portal.tcu.gov.br/imprensa/noticias/politicas-publicas-e-programas-para-eficiencia-energetica-no-setor-eletrico-brasileiro-nao-estao-integrados-avalia-tcu

30   Ministry of Mines and Energy (Ministério das Minas e Energia – MME). Governance. In: https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/ee/governanca

31   ANEEL. Ordinance number 6.818, from 24 April 2023. In: https://www2.aneel.gov.br/cedoc/prt20236818.pdf

de Regulamentação e Qualidade Regulatória – Direq) of the National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (Instituto Nacional de Metrologia, Qualidade e Tecnologia – INMETRO[32]), responsible for the important Brazilian Labelling Program (Programa Brasileiro de Etiquetagem – PBE), there are just five part-time staff members to work on the formulation, review, monitoring and supervision of thirty types of equipment[33]; it is estimated the PBE would require ten additional part-time professionals[34]. Another factor worthy of consideration is the lack of effective articulation and coordination between different Ministries and relevant institutions.

Target 7.a[35] Target 7.a remains at risk for a fourth consecutive year due to the absence of updated official data. The latest data from the International Renewable Energy Agency (Agência Internacional de Energia Renovável – IRENA)[36] indicates an increase, from USD 12,384.89 million, to USD 15,432.51 million, between 2021 and 2022, however still insufficient in light of global climate demands.

Target 7.b[37] remains classified as insufficient progress. Indicators from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE)[38] regarding this target offer only national-level data without addressing Brazil's support to least developed countries and small island developing states. According to the latest available data from 2023, the implementation of renewable energy reached a global record of 560 gigawatts (GW) of new installed capacity. However, two-thirds of the increase in global energy demand in the same year was met by fossil fuels, and CO_2 emissions related to energy reached a new record[39]. The world is expected to reach peak fossil fuel demand by 2030[40], without overcoming dependency after that date. Thus, even if renewable sources advance, they will still be insufficient to fully transition the energy matrix.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Strengthen the role of the Chief of Staff Office (Casa Civil) in the coordination and integration of government actions with the Light for All (Luz Para Todos – LPT) programme and: water supply, sanitation, internet, healthy school meals, school and health transportation, productive arrangements, and Cadastro Único[41], amongst others, and, in the alignment of energy efficiency actions with scientific, technological and industrial policy;

2. Increase the budget and human resources of overstretched teams working on aspects of universal access and energy efficiency at the Ministry of Mines and Energy (Ministério de Minas e Energia – MME), the Brazilian Electricity Regulatory Agency (Agência Nacional de Energia Elétrica – ANEEL), the Brazilian Company for Nuclear and Binational Energy Holdings (Empresa Brasileira de Participações em Energia Nuclear e Binacional – ENBPar), the National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (Instituto Nacional de Metrologia, Qualidade e Tecnologia – INMETRO), and the Brazilian Labelling Program (Programa Brasileiro de Etiquetagem – PBE), who are responsible for the planning, implementation, oversight, monitoring and evaluation of activities;

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32   INMETRO. Its responsibilities are set out in Article 65 of the Internal Regulations of Inmetro (previously called the Regulatory Quality Division - DIQRE). In: https://www.gov.br/inmetro/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/institucional/base-juridica

33   Information collected from the agencies by IEI Brazil. In: https://iei-brasil.org/

34   Idem.

35   **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

36   Irena. Renewable energy statistics 2024. In: https://www.irena.org/-/media/Files/IRENA/Agency/Publication/2024/Jul/IRENA_Renewable_Energy_Statistics_2024.pdf

37   **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.

38   IBGE. SDG Brazil Panel. In: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador7b1.

39   IEA *World Energy Outlook* 2024. In: https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2024/context-and-scenario-design#abstract

40   IEA. Fossil fuel demand in the Stated Policies Scenario, 1900-2050. In: https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/charts/fossil-fuel-demand-in-the-stated-policies-scenario-1900-2050v

41   Note from the translator: Cadastro Único, or Single Registration, is the main instrument of the Brazilian State for identifying and including low-income families in Federal Welfare Programmes. In: https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/cadastro-unico

3. Develop and permanently implement a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for energy efficiency policies and universal access to electricity and energy efficiency, with impact and process assessment;

4. Change the structure of subsidies to tariffs which increase the price of electricity, substantially within the Energy Development Account (CDE), to reduce the direct impact on consumers;

5. Reverse oil revenues to promote a fair energy transition and the adaptation of energy infrastructure to climate change whilst, at the same time, discouraging fossil fuel generation, reallocating resources to renewable generation, while considering the socio-environmental impacts;

6. Improve the Social Electricity Tariff benefit, exempting low-income consumers from the Distribution System Usage Tariff (Tarifa do Uso do Sistema de Distribuição – TUSD), reducing this population's electrical bill expense by 50%;

7. Promote public policies guaranteeing vulnerable populations autonomy in energy production and management of their input, through the distributed generation of electricity, individual or shared, and the strengthening of community banks;

8. Develop an agenda to transform the energy market, establishing criteria beyond supply and the expansion of the generating park, ensuring monitoring and the reduction of socio-environmental impacts;

9. Invest in the improvement and resilience of distribution networks and, in addition to using load demand criteria, adopt those which contain climate change and socio-territorial ones — such as class, race and gender markers;

10. Enable mechanisms to attract international financial flows to developing countries, and promote partnerships to prioritize flows to the Global South and vulnerable groups, according to their specific needs.

Target classification

Target 7.1	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 7.2	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 7.3	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 7.a	⚡	AT RISK
Target 7.b	➡	INSUFFICIENT

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SDG 8
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

Despite increased Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, and slight reductions in the informal economy, the Brazilian labor market continued to exhibit deep racial and gender inequalities in 2024. Despite the Equal Pay Law, wage disparity increased for the performance of equivalent work or function, as detailed under the analysis of Target 8.5. Women and Black people remain disproportionately represented amongst informal and low-income occupations, with limited access to innovation and financial services. The lack of robust public policies, and the weakness of labor inspections, undermines the promotion of decent work, and hinders progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

The establishment of the National Care Policy (Política Nacional de Cuidado)[1], incorporating the notion men are co-responsible for care work, into the legal framework, was an important legislative advance, though the effects of this change will only begin to be assessed from the next Spotlight Report. There is also a need to bring statistical visibility into domestic and care work.

Investment by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES) in SDG 8 in 2024 (Graph 1) was

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1   Presidency of the Republic (Presidência da República). Law Number. 15,069, December 23, 2024 (Lei nº 15.069, de 23 de dezembro de 2024). In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/lei/L15069.htm

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 8

Source: BNDES

quadruple the amount of the previous year. This increase was directed mainly towards investments in laboratories, and research and development centers, either built (BRL 27,414.65 in 2023, to BRL 168,970 in 2024) or modernized (BRL 2 million, to BRL 95 million), and in capacity-building for the practice and management of sustainable economic activities (BRL 4.260 million to BRL 112,025)[2]. This shift in priority strengthens efforts towards the achievement of this Goal, but the dynamic will require consolidation over the coming years.

Target 8.1[3] demonstrated insufficient progress in 2024, after four years setback. GDP increased by 3.4%, to BRL 11.7 trillion, in comparison to the previous year[4], whilst GDP per capita increased by 3%, to BRL 55,247.45, however this variable still ignores gender, racial, and class inequalities. GDP returned to income levels last seen in 2013[5] (Graph 2). However the average income of black people is 40% lower than non-black people[6]; while black women were 47.5% lower than non-black men in 2024; this gap was 50.3% in 2023[7]. Black or brown individuals were just 27% of the labour force in the ten highest-paying professions, but 70% of the

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2   National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES). Investments associated with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In: https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/desenvolvimento-sustentavel/resultados/entregas-associadas-ods

3   **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.

4   IBGE – Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE) tracks Brazil's Gross Domestic Product (PIB). In: https://www.ibge.gov.br/explica/pib.php

5   IBGE Agency. GDP increases by 3.4% in 2024, closing the year at BRL 11.7 trillion. In: https://tinyurl.com/yjbw6ftf

6   DIEESE (Departamento Intersindical de Estatística e Estudos Socioeconômicos/Inter-Union Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies). November 20 – Black Consciousness Day: Special Bulletin: Despite progress, racial income inequality persists. In: https://www.dieese.org.br/boletimespecial/2024/conscienciaNegra.pdf (Note from the translator: In Brazil, November 20th is Black Consciousness Day, a national holiday honoring Zumbi, leader of the 17th-century quilombo, Palmares. The date is a reminder of the historical struggle for racial equality in Brazil, and a call for continued action.)

7   Ministry of Labor and Employment (Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego – MTE). 3rd Wage Transparency Report: women earn 20.9% less than men. In: https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudo/2025/abril/3o-relatorio-de-transparencia-salarial-mulheres-recebem-20-9-a-menos-do-que-os-homens

Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE) /
Automatic Recovery System (Sistema IBGE de Recuperação Automática – Sidra)

ten lowest-paying occupations. One in every six black women works as a domestic worker, a sector where the average income without a formal contract is BRL 461 below the minimum wage[8].

Target 8.2[9] demonstrated insufficient progress for a second consecutive year. Annual growth of real GDP per employed person was 0.74 in 2024, in comparison to -0.60 in 2023[10]; however structural, racial and gender inequalities persist. In terms of employment in innovation and technology, an indicator for this target,

black women represented just 7.3% of hires in this sector, while black men were just 6%[11], despite being 27.4% and 26%[12] of the population, respectively. The racism which excludes black people from innovation, creates an ecosystem that is neither diverse nor representative, resulting in biased and less creative technologies[13].

Target 8.3[14] has remained stagnant for two consecutive years. Despite rates falling slightly, from 39.1% to 38.9% (Graph 3), and driven primarily by women (from 37.7% to 37%)[15],

8   DIEESE (Departamento Intersindical de Estatística e Estudos Socioeconômicos/Inter-Union Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies). November 20 – Black Consciousness Day: Special Bulletin: Despite progress, racial income inequality persists. In: https://www.dieese.org.br/boletimespecial/2024/conscienciaNegra.pdf

9   **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.

10   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE) / Automatic Recovery System (Sistema IBGE de Recuperação Automática – Sidra). Growth rate of GDP per employed person. In: https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/6602#resultado

11   Brazilian Association of Information and Communication Technology Companies (Associação Brasileira das Empresas de Tecnologia da Informação e Comunicação – Brasscom). Diversity Report on the ICT sector in 2024. In: https://tinyurl.com/5n6j2cdb

12   Interministerial Monitoring Report (Monitoramento Interministerial de Resultados – MIR). MIR Report. Monitoring and Evaluation: No. 2 – Black Women Edition. In: https://tinyurl.com/4dehknxv

13   Oswaldo Cruz Foundation / Center for Strategic Studies (Fundação Oswaldo Cruz / Centro de Estudos Estratégicos – Fiocruz/CEE). Tarcízio Silva: "Algorithmic racism is a new form of structural racism." In: https://cee.fiocruz.br/?q=Tarcizio-Silva-O-racismo-algoritmico-e-uma-especie-de-atualizacao-do-racismo-estrutural

14   **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
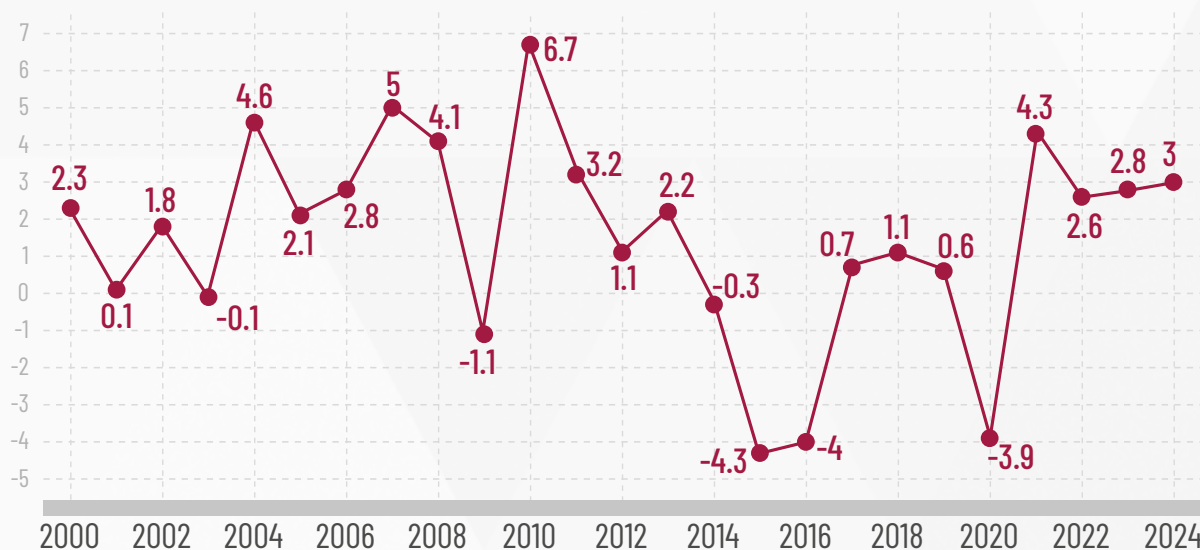
15   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). SDG Brazil Panel: Indicator 8.3.1 – Informality rate for employed persons aged 15 and over in the reference week, by sex, main job activity sector, and disability status – Total. In: http://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador831

GRAPH 3   INFORMAL ECONOMY RATE RATE IN BRAZIL
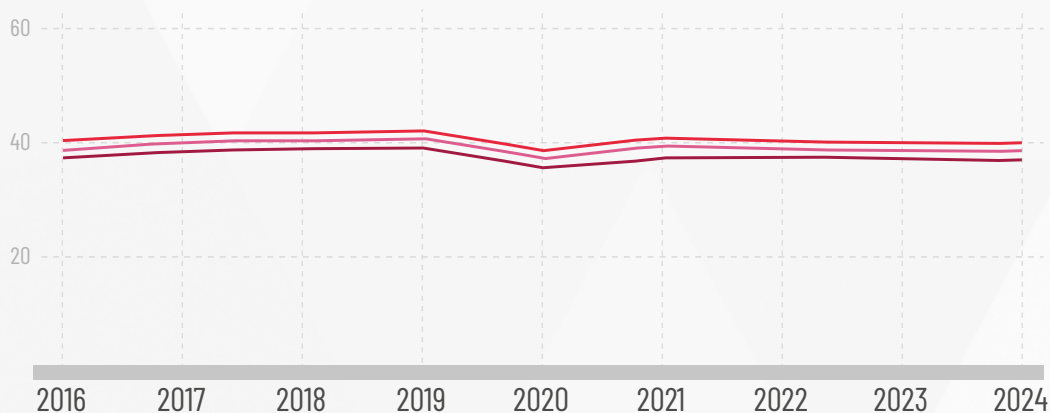
INFORMALITY RATE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER
DURING THE REFERENCE WEEK

■ MEN
■ WOMEN
■ TOTAL

Source: IBGE

participation in the informal economy remains high in Brazil, especially amongst the black population (41.9% amongst black people, 43.5% amongst brown people)[16]. It is important to highlight the connection between labor reform[17] and a decline in the state's capacity for labor inspections, and increases in informal employment. Between 2012 and 2024, the number of salaried employees increased by 11.4%, whilst the number of labor inspectors (Auditores Fiscais do Trabalho – AFTs) fell by 34.1% over the same period[18].

The assessment of **Target 8.4**[19] was not possible, as Brazil does not produce data on biocapacity or its material footprint, which remained stagnant between 2019 and 2022 (according to the most recent data available, analyzed in the Spotlight Report, and produced by the Global Footprint Network).

Target 8.5[20] maintained insufficient progress for a second consecutive year. The average hourly wage, BRL 17.90 in 2023, rose to BRL 18.50 in 2024[21], whilst the average annual unemployment rate was 6.6%, reduced by 1.2% in comparison to the 7.8% rate the previous year[22]. Meanwhile, women's wages were, on average,

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16   Ministry of Labor and Employment (Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego – MTE). Racial inequality persists in the Brazilian labor market. In: https://tinyurl.com/4px9e3bs

17   Presidency of the Republic (Presidência da República). Law Number 13.467, July 13, 2017. In: https://tinyurl.com/5h3rv58t

18   PATEO, Felipe Vella; LOBO, Vinicius Gomes. Growth without formalization of labor: deficit in inspection capacity and the need to rebuild specialized bureaucracy. Rio de Janeiro: Institute for Applied Economic Research (Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – Ipea), Apr. 2025. (Disoc: Technical Note, 117). DOI. In: https://dx.doi.org/10.38116/ntdisoc117-port

19   **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

20   **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.

21   SDG Brazil Panel (Painel ODS Brasil). Indicator 8.5.1 – Average real hourly earnings of employed persons aged 15 years or older in the reference week with labor income, usually received in all jobs, by sex. https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/9455

22   Agência Brasil. Unemployment rate stands at 6.2% in December and yearly average is 6.6%, the lowest rate in history. In https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202501/taxa-de-desocupacao-fica-em-6-2-em-dezembro-e-media-do-ano-fica-em-6-6-menor-patamar-da-serie-historica

GRAPH 4   "NEITHER-NOR" YOUTH IN BRAZIL

Period	Men	Women
2012/1	2,154,945	4,210,291
2012/2	2,045,005	4,017,437
2012/3	1,919,509	3,940,538
2012/4	1,956,748	3,991,983
2013/1	2,174,427	4,237,593
2013/2	2,104,623	4,064,288
2013/3	2,069,510	4,015,236
2013/4	2,003,758	4,010,249
2014/1	2,168,615	4,134,653
2014/2	2,068,560	4,004,782
2014/3	2,010,033	4,015,412
2014/4	1,997,565	3,935,962
2015/1	2,214,061	4,242,581
2015/2	2,294,554	4,209,020
2015/3	2,311,617	4,215,777
2015/4	2,341,799	4,283,936
2016/1	2,687,765	4,489,703
2016/2	2,589,874	4,390,227
2016/3	2,756,515	4,470,016
2016/4	2,828,542	4,400,242
2017/1	3,017,357	4,707,039
2017/2	2,904,354	4,559,794
2017/3	2,828,938	4,433,445
2017/4	2,823,517	4,465,885
2018/1	3,083,185	4,686,918
2018/2	2,884,318	4,522,719
2018/3	2,794,062	4,365,798
2018/4	2,823,640	4,389,652
2019/1	2,987,685	4,561,475
2019/2	2,801,130	4,337,988
2019/3	2,759,143	4,276,421
2019/4	2,632,320	4,323,567
2020/1	2,928,824	4,504,546
2020/2	3,569,448	4,969,143
2020/3	3,308,727	4,827,925
2020/4	2,921,296	4,452,704
2021/1	3,094,369	4,531,226
2021/2	3,040,404	4,354,087
2021/3	2,632,421	4,060,788
2021/4	2,521,160	3,911,861
2022/1	2,709,885	4,121,026
2022/2	2,378,893	3,798,107
2022/3	2,257,162	3,650,190
2022/4	2,250,748	3,550,841
2023/1	2,555,689	3,858,399
2023/2	2,351,319	3,609,916
2023/3	2,222,510	3,573,868
2023/4	2,140,156	3,521,168
2024/1	2,289,636	3,705,269
2024/2	2,083,264	3,406,042
2024/3	1,993,816	3,246,634
2024/4	1,961,752	3,316,574

■ MEN
■ WIOMEN

Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)/ Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD)

20.9% lower than men's, this inequality remaining essentially stable from the previous year, when it was 20.7%. In terms of average monthly salaries, men earned BRL 4,745.53, while women earned BRL 2,864.39. Racial inequality is also notable[23], with the average wage of black women in comparison to black men worsening in 2024, to 47.5% from 50.3% in 2023[24].

Despite efforts to establish training infrastructure for youth through the National Youth Inclusion Program (Programa Nacional de Inclusão de Jovens – Projovem) and the Digital Youth Program (Juventude Digital), projects that seek to insert young people into the technology sector job market, youth unemployment rates in Brazil remained virtually unchanged over a decade; this made **target 8.6**[25] stagnant last year, following a three-year setback. Data regarding 2024 had not yet been included on the SDG Brazil Panel at the time this Report was written, but, based on information from the National Household Sample Survey (Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios – PNAD), it is possible to verify that there was progress—albeit insufficient.

In 2024, the number of "neither-nor" youth (those who neither study, nor work) reached its lowest level since 2012. In the last quarter of the previous year, 14.5 million young people had some form of employment, surpassing the pre-pandemic levels of 14.2 million reached in 2019, and impacting the unemployment rate for this age group, which fell from 25.2% to 14.3%, while also reducing the informality rate amongst youth, from 48% to 44%, between 2023 and 2024, with 53% of employed youth working in formal jobs[26].

It is worth highlighting that 50% of these

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23   Ministry of Labor and Employment (Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego – MTE). 3rd Wage Transparency Report: women earn 20.9% less than men. In: https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudo/2025/abril/3o-relatorio-de-transparencia-salarial-mulheres-recebem-20-9-a-menos-do-que-os-homens

24   Idem.

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

26   Government Agency (Agência Gov). Ministry of Labor and Employment (Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego – MTE): the number of employed youth aged 14 to 24 in Brazil increased. In: https://tinyurl.com/msba5yrw

young people are employed in low-skilled occupations with a high potential for automation, and 67.1% earn wages below the national average (BRL 1,854.01). Amongst those aged 18 to 24, gender inequality is significant: 1.9 million "neither-nor" are male, while 3.3 million are female (Graph 4). The number of young people in internships also rose, from 624,000 in 2023 to 990,000 in the first quarter of 2025, and November 2024 recorded the highest number of apprenticeship contracts in the historic series (637,509).

Target 8.7[27] also demonstrated insufficient progress. The number of child and adolescent labourers, aged 5 to 17 in Brazil, dropped from 1.8 million in 2022, to 1.6 million in 2023[28], the lowest level in the historic series. However, 586,000 children and adolescents remained victims of the worst forms of child exploitation[29]. In just the first half of 2024, 1,251 reports were registered via Dial 100[30], an average of 200 per day[31]. It should also be noted that the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNADC) does not include data on children and adolescents who are sexually exploited, living or working on the streets, or adolescents serving socio-educational sentences for drug trafficking (situations classified among the worst forms of child labor). Therefore, the actual number of child and adolescent victims is likely much higher due to underreporting.

In April 2025, the country was recognized as a Pathfinder Country by Alliance 8.7, a global alliance for the eradication of child labor, forced and/or modern slavery, and human trafficking. The Spotlight Report will begin monitoring the country's compliance with this commitment.

Target 8.8[32] is setback. Brazil recorded 724,228 work-related accidents in 2024, 74.3% of those in work activities, 24.6% in commuting, and 1% from occupational diseases. The underreporting of occupational illnesses as a result of challenges in their identification is acknowledged by the government itself[33]. In 2023, 603,825 accidents and 2,694 work-related deaths were recorded[34]. Data on the SDG Brazil Panel remains outdated, and discrepancies persist between institutions, whilst the Unified Health System (SUS) only registered 150,000 treatments for work-related accidents[35]. In the fourth quarter of 2024, there was a decline in the number of work-related permits granted to immigrants[36], a population which, even when resident in the country, face restriction of their political rights. A total of 311,384 foreign nationals were hired, and 241,280 were dismissed[37].

Target 8.9[38] demonstrated insufficient progress, driven by growth in the tourism sector since the end of the pandemic. The sector

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27   **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.

28   National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labor (Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil – FNPETI). National campaign calls on society to fight child labor. In: https://tinyurl.com/msba5yrw

29   Established by Decree Number 6.481/2008, and regulates provisions of ILO Convention No. 182, defining the 93 worst forms of child labor.

30   Note from the translator: Disque 100 is a Brazilian national human rights hotline, offering 24/7 freephone service for the reporting of human rights violations. It is managed by the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship.

31   G1/Work and Careers. Brazil registers over 200 reports of child labor per month, according to government data. In: https://g1.globo.com/trabalho-e-carreira/noticia/2024/06/12/brasil-tem-mais-de-200-denuncias-de-trabalho-infantil-por-mes-diz-governo.ghtml

32   **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.

33   Ministry of Labor and Employment (Ministério do trabalho e Emprego – MTE). Brazil reports a majority of work-related accidents result in short-term leave. In: https://tinyurl.com/24eka8td

34   SESI (Social Service of Industry). Green April. Over 600,000 work-related accidents were recorded in Brazil in 2023. In: https://tinyurl.com/3svspzds

35   Fundacentro (Occupational Health and Safety Research and Training Foundation). Brazil records 83.6 work-related accidents per hour. In: https://www.gov.br/fundacentro/pt-br/comunicacao/noticias/noticias/2025/abril/brasil-registra-83-6-acidentes-do-trabalho-por-hora

36   *Ministry of Justice and Public Security* (Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública – MJSP). Immigration Labour Portal, 4th quarter, 2024. In: https://portaldeimigracao.mj.gov.br/pt/dados/2-sem-categoria/401933-4-trimestre-2024-cgil

37   DataMigraBI. DataMigraBI. General Register of Employed and Unemployed Persons. In: https://tinyurl.com/5x79v6ux. Note from the translator: DataMigraBI is a Brazilian government data platform, developed by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, which compiles and analyzes data related to labor migration.

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

represents 7.7% of GDP and creates more than eight million jobs[39]. In 2024, 6.77 million international tourists contributed USD 7.3 billion to the economy, 6% higher than the previous record of USD 6.9 billion in 2023[40]. It is worth noting there is still a lack of official data regarding the tourist economy or sustainable tourism in the country.

Target 8.10[41] demonstrated satisfactory progress in 2024, driven by advances in financial digitalization. The share of adults with bank accounts reached 96.2%, increasing 8.9% over the last nine years[42]. PIX has become the most widely used form of payment, used by 76.4% of the population, followed by debit card (69.1%) and cash (68.9%). The expansion of digital financial services has contributed to a reduction in the number of bank branches and ATMs, falling from 14.70 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015, to 9.40 per 100,000 in 2024[43].

Target 8.a[44] demonstrated insufficient progress in 2024. Brazil rejoined the International Development Association (IDA)[45], which funds policies under the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, particularly in the African continent[46]. The country also launched a debt swap[47] program with less developed nations, enabling them to invest in sustainable development initiatives across multiple SDG-related areas, with a focus on the reversal of the climate emergency[48]. Additionally, through technical cooperation agreements, Brazil provided partner countries with training on value chain agents in agriculture development, infrastructure, and biofuel production[49].

Domestically, following the global trend to create the conditions to exchange external debt for trade credit, the *Acredita* Program[50] implemented the "Desenrola Pequenos Negócios" (Small Business Debt Relief) initiative. The program includes: the renegotiation of bank debts for individual microentrepreneurs (MEIs), microenterprises, and small businesses with revenues of up to BRL 4.8 million; a specific credit program (ProCred 360) for MEIs and microenterprises with revenues up to BRL 360,000; guided microcredit for individuals registered in the CadÚnico[51]; support for businesses with a sustainability or real estate focus; and the possibility of renegotiating debts under the National Support Program for Micro and Small Enterprises (Pronampe), flagged by the previous edition of the Spotlight Report as a barrier to achievement

39   Panrotas. Brazil is experiencing a historic moment and leading global tourism growth, says WTTC. In: https://www.panrotas.com.br/destinos/pesquisas-e-estatisticas/2025/05/brasil-vive-momento-historico-e-lidera-desenvolvimento-global-do-turismo-diz-wttc_217541.html

40   Brazilian Tourist Board (Empresa Brasileira de Turismo – Embratur). Foreign tourists inject US$ 7.3 billion into the Brazilian economy in 2024, setting a new record for tourism revenue in the country. In: https://tinyurl.com/4tp3cbsv

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

42   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). SDG Brazil Panel. Target 8.10.2 – Proportion of adults (aged 15 and over) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service. In https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador8102

43   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE). SDG Brazil Panel. Target 8.10.1 – Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults. In https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador8101

44   **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.

45   Ministry of Finance (Ministério da Fazenda – MF). Brazil strengthens multilateralism and support for the poorest countries with its return to the International Development Association. In https://tinyurl.com/yhczfd4z

46   WTO. Aid for Trade at a Glance 2024. In https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/a4tatglance2024_e.pdf

47   Ministry of Planning and Budget (Ministério do Planejamento e Orçamento – MPO). Secretariat for International Affairs and Development – 2024 Yearbook. In: https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/assuntos/assuntos-internacionais-e-desenvolvimento/arquivos/anuario_2024_seaid.pdf

48   Reuters. Which countries have concluded debt-for-nature and climate swaps. In https://www.reuters.com/sustainability/sustainable-finance-reporting/which-countries-have-completed-debt-swaps-nature-climate-2024-12-02/

49   United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). General information on development cooperation. In https://hub.unido.org/bilateral-development-partners/brazil

50   Ministry of Entrepreneurship, Microenterprise and Small Business (Ministério da Micro e Pequena Empresa – MEMEPP). Acredita Programa. In https://tinyurl.com/p4d8dypt

51   Note from the translator: The Unified Registry for Federal Government Social Programs (Cadastro Único para Programas Sociais do Governo Federal – CadÚnico) is a tool used by the Brazilian government to identify and profile low-income families, enabling access to various social programs. It collects data on housing conditions, family composition, education, employment status, and the income of household members.

of the SDGs due to the promotion of over-indebtedness.

Structural inequalities are also evident in this target. Whereas worldwide women oversee 20% of export companies, in Brazil this is just 14%; data disaggregated by race is practically unavailable[52], as noted in SDG 5[53]. The State Debt Full Payment Program (Propag) reviewed the debts of federative entities under the Aid for Trade program[54].

Target 8.b[55] demonstrated insufficient progress. As mentioned above, Brazil has several federal, state, municipal, and private programs intended to integrate young people into the job market, however further investment is required. The National Youth Inclusion Program (Projovem)[56] relaunched in 2024, offering basic education and vocational courses to young people aged 18 to 29, who have not completed elementary school, with a per capita income of up to one minimum wage, who neither work nor study, and with a focus on black, indigenous, and rural populations; there were 25,000 beneficiaries total[57]. Payments under the scholarship, which had been suspended since 2014, resumed, but amounted to just BRL 100, whilst the average cost of transportation alone in the country is BRL 214.50/month[58]; only 145 municipalities guarantee free transportation for students. The EJA Pact aims to reach 100,000 young people through this policy in four years[59].

[60]Pronatec, which serves individuals aged 15 to 24 who are enrolled in or have completed high school, provides monthly scholarships equivalent to one minimum wage for a four-hour daily schedule. In 2024[61], it received BRL 190.5 million, and created 140,800 placements in technical courses at full-time schools, in partnership with state governments. Pronatec/ Mulheres Mil[62] offered 58,000 placements in the same year.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Strengthen investment in education, science, technology, and innovation, with special projects for populations in situations of vulnerability, creating opportunities for digital inclusion, and support the development of professional capacity for employment and entrepreneurship;

2. Invest in capacity development and education for the economically active population, aligned with sustainable development, so they can enter the value-added production chain, and create enterprises focused on the economic transition

52   Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services (Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria e Comércio (e Serviços) – MDIC). Women in Foreign Trade. An Analysis for Brazil (2nd Edition). In: https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/comercio-exterior/estatisticas/outras-estatisticas-de-comercio-exterior-1/women_in_foreign_trade_2nd_edition.pdf

53   G20 Brazil 2024. Trade and Investment WG. Data is essential to discuss female participation in foreign trade. In: https://g20.gov.br/en/news/data-is-essential-to-debate-womens-participation-in-foreign-trade

54   Ministry of Finance (Ministério da Fazenda – MF) Propag: Renegotiation of the debts of states and the Federal District to the Union. In: https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/propag-renegociacao-de-dividas-de-estados-e-distrito-federal-com-a-uniao

55   **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.

56   Gov.br. ProJovem Trabalhador is re-launched by the Ministry of Labor and Employment. 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

57   Ministry of Education and Culture (Ministério da Educação e Cultura – MEC). Learn how the MEC promoted equity in 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/dezembro/conheca-como-o-mec-promoveu-mais-equidade-em-2024

58   International Association of Public Transport (União Internacional dos Transportes Públicos – UITP). New statistics regarding Brazil's public transportation system. In: https://www.uitp.org/news/os-numeros-nao-mentem-e-indicam-caminhos-a-seguir-nova-estatistica-do-sistema-de-transporte-publico-do-brasil/

59   Ministry of Education and Culture (Ministério da Educação e Cultura – MEC). Learn how the MEC promoted equity in 2024. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/dezembro/conheca-como-o-mec-promoveu-mais-equidade-em-2024

60   Note from the translator: The National Program for Access to Technical Education and Employment (Programa Nacional de Acesso ao Ensino Técnico e Emprego – Pronatec), was created in Brazil in 2011 to expand and democratize technical and vocational education, by offering free courses and supporting the integration of young people into the labor market.

61   Ministry of Education and Culture (Ministério da Educação e Cultura – MEC). Learn about the Ministry of Education's actions for more vocational education. In: https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/dezembro/conheca-as-acoes-do-mec-por-mais-educacao-profissional

62   Note from the translator: The "Mulheres Mil" (Thousand Women) Program in Brazil provides professional education to socially vulnerable women, aiming to promote their social, productive, and educational inclusion. It focuses on empowering women through training and addressing gender inequalities.

which address climate urgency and recurring social emergencies;

3. Train and educate the economically active population to engage in value chains focused on the sustainable economic transition, aiming to develop enterprises that respond to the climate emergency and social crises;

4. Encourage the reduction of the environmental footprint by decreasing deforestation for agro-industrial activity;

5. Increase the number of ATMs throughout the country, including in rural areas;

6. Increase investment in programs to integrate youth, especially Black and marginalized youth, into the workforce, and invest in the development of professional, scientific, and technological capacities amongst this population;

7. Include social rights, such as counting time spent on care work, toward retirement under the National Care Policy;

8. Diversify the country's economic base through greater public investment in education, science, and technology, to drive a period of sustainable reindustrialization;

9. Expand training centres for young professionals, and create financial credit lines for enterprises developed and led by young people, especially Black and marginalized youth;

10. Invest in Portuguese language courses for foreigners, and in the recognition of diplomas from their country of origin, so these workers can practice their profession in Brazil, and in the training of public servants who provide assistance to immigrants.

Target Classification		
Target 8.1	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.2	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.3	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 8.4	—	NO DATA
Target 8.5	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.6	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 8.7	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.8	↙	SETBACK
Target 8.9	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.10	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 8.a	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.b	➡	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

In 2024, the Federal Government invested in infrastructure through the New PAC (*Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento* – Growth Acceleration Program), with emphasis on transport and logistics. Challenges nonetheless persist, aggravated by devaluation of BRL, and the trade war between the United States and China; micro and small businesses face record levels of debt and increased difficulty in accessing credit, especially for those owned by women and racialized people; industrial and energy emissions remain high, despite reductions in emissions due to deforestation; budgetary cuts negatively affect investments in science and innovation; and inequal-

ities in access to digital technologies persist, indicating isolated progress coexists with structural and political limitations towards the achievement of SDG 9.

Operations authorized by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) for the 2030 Agenda in the sector nearly doubled in 2024 (Graph 1).

Target 9.1[1] remained classified as insufficient progress. In response to the post-pandemic economic recovery, infrastructure became a strategic axis in 2023, driven by the relaunch of the New Growth Acceleration Program (Novo PAC) in August of that year, with a budget forecast of BRL 1.8 trillion (BRL

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1   **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

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

Source: BNDES
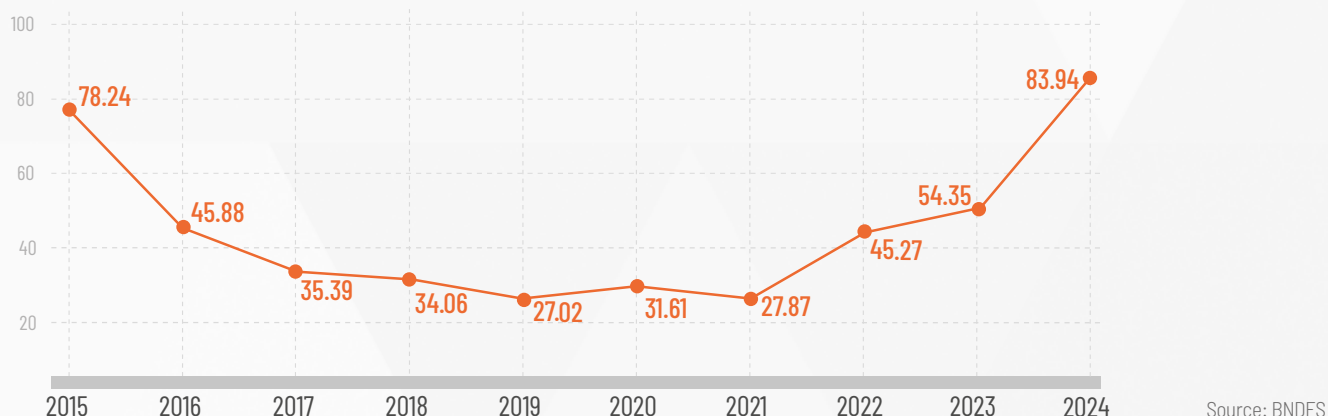
1.3 trillion by 2026), of which BRL 711 billion had been executed by the end of 2024, mostly through private partnerships (BRL 345.7 billion)[2].

In 2024, investment in transport infrastructure increased by nearly 200%, reaching BRL 24 billion. The PAC portfolio includes more than 23,000 projects (16.6% completed, 22.4% under implementation, and 48.6% in the preparatory phase), with nearly half dependent on execution by states and municipalities, highlighting the program's complexity[3].

In 2024, the air transport sector recorded 93.3 million domestic passengers and 24.9 million on international flights[4], the second-highest in the historical series and the first post-pandemic record[5]. Interstate road transport saw a 24.9% increase[6], and cargo movement increased by 1.83% (150 million net tons in the period), the most in the past six years[7]. The

railway sector grew by 3.07%[8] and increased its share in exports (60.34% compared to 59.38% in 2023); waterway transport reached a historical record (1.32 billion tons, a 1.23% increase compared to 2023)[9].

However, critical gaps remain: lack of transparency in the selection of projects, weak federative coordination, and the omission of essential data, such as the proportion of the rural population living within 2 km of an all-season road (never available on the SDG Brazil Panel[10]), as well as the absence of free, prior and informed consultation with traditional communities. The lack of assessment regarding the quality, resilience, and equity of infrastructure also prevents verification of whether these investments are aligned to the requirements of the target.

Although **Target 9.2**[11] demonstrated insufficient progress in 2024, it is a positive outcome, as it

2   Casa Civil. In two years, investments from the New Growth Acceleration Programme (Novo PAC) have reached 53.7% of the amount planned by 2026. In: https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2025/abril/em-dois-anos-investimentos-do-novo-pac-atingem-53-7-do-previsto-ate-2026

3   Agência Gov. Transport infrastructure will receive a BRL 24 billion investment in 2024, a 200% increase compared to 2022. In: https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202407/governo-federal-vai-investir-r-24-bilhoes-na-infraestrutura-de-transportes-do-pais-em-2024-aumento-de-quase-200-em-relacao-a-2022

4   G1 Economia. International flights: Brazil reaches nearly 25 million passengers in 2024 and breaks record. In: http://g1.globo.com/economia/noticia/2025/01/15/voos-internacionais-brasil-tem-quase-25-milhoes-de-passageiros-em-2024-e-bate-recorde.ghtml

5   Anac. With 118 million passengers transported in 2024, the air sector records its second-best performance in history. In: https://www.gov.br/anac/pt-br/noticias/2025/com-118-milhoes-de-passageiros-transportados-em-2024-setor-aereo-tem-segundo-melhor-desempenhos-da-historia

6   Poder 360. Interstate bus travel increases by 24.9% in 2024. In: https://tinyurl.com/3jx5d58p

7   Ministry of Transport. General cargo transport by railways in Brazil breaks record in 2024. In:https://tinyurl.com/ymsdu3c6

8   Valor. Containers are the fastest-growing type of cargo on railways, but still account for only 1% of the total. In: https://valor.globo.com/empresas/noticia/2025/01/12/continer-carga-que-mais-cresce-em-ferrovias-mas-ainda-1-pontos-percentuais-do-total.ghtml

9   Antaq. Record at ports: waterway sector handles over 1.32 billion tonnes in 2024. In: https://tinyurl.com/3yxvwsw7

10   IBGE. SDG Brazil Panel. In: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=9

11   **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

GRAPH 2   PASSENGER TRANSPORT IN 2024 (COMPARED TO 2023)

DOMESTIC FLIGHTS
TRANSPORTED

93.3

MILLION PEOPLE, A

2.1%

INCREASE

INTERNATIONAL
FLIGHTS TRANSPORTED

24.9

MILLION PEOPLE, A

17.2%

INCREASE

INTERSTATE GROUND
TRAVEL TRANSPORTED

43.6

MILLION PEOPLE, A

24.9%

INCREASE

was setback in 2023. The industrial sector saw moderate recovery, but still faces challenges. The added value of the manufacturing industry grew by 3.8%, reaching nearly BRL 2.086 trillion[12], but there was a sharp currency devaluation (reaching BRL 6.19 in 2024), and per capita value fell from around USD 2,000 in 2022 to USD 1,589 in 2024, a reduction of more than 20%, negatively distorting the international perception of Brazil's industrial performance.

Employment in industry grew by 3.56% in comparison to 2023, with 306,889 new formal jobs[13] created in 2024, of which 282,488 were in manufacturing[14]. The relative share of industry in total formal employment remained 21% between 2023[15] and 2024[16]. Productivity in the manufacturing industry has followed a downward trend since the pandemic

and, though this decline eased in 2023, it worsened again in 2024, witnessing a 0.8% drop[17].

The industrial landscape remains affected by historical barriers: high interest rates, restricted credit, increased import valuation, and the absence of a structured and effectively integrated industrial policy. More than the occasional stimuli of domestic consumption, it is necessary for the State to articulate a robust long-term strategy focused on technological innovation, value addition, environmental sustainability, the reduction of structural inequalities, regional deconcentration of productive investments, the promotion of strategic sectors capable of generating quality jobs and positive environmental impact, and the reversal of deindustrialization.

Target 9.3[18] moved from stagnant to setback. In

12   Agência IBGE. GDP grows 3.4% in 2024 and closes the year at BRL 11.7 trillion. In: https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-sala-de-imprensa/2013-agencia-de-noticias/releases/42774-pib-cresce-3-4-em-2024-e-fecha-o-ano-em-r-11-7-trilhoes

13   MTE. Industry shows recovery and creates 306,889 jobs in the year. In: https://tinyurl.com/53mnus5d

14   MTE. Novo Caged: Formal employment grew by 16.5% in 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/trabalho-e-emprego/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudo/2025/janeiro/novo-caged-emprego-formal-teve-crescimento-de-16-5-em-2024

15   FGV. Industry performs well and increases its relevance in job creation in 2024. In: https://tinyurl.com/yj6whxuy

16   CNI. The importance of Industry for Brazil. In: https://tinyurl.com/4vf5vpa3

17   CNI. Productivity of the manufacturing industry drops 0.8% in 2024. In: https://www.portaldaindustria.com.br/estatisticas/produtividade-na-industria/

18   **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

CHART 3   FREIGHT TRANSPORT IN 2024 (COMPARED TO 2023)

CARGO TRANSPORT
TOTALED

150

MILLION NET TONS, A

1.83%

INCREASE

CARGO TRANSPORT
BY RAIL INCREASED

3.07%

AND BY WATERWAY BY

1.23%
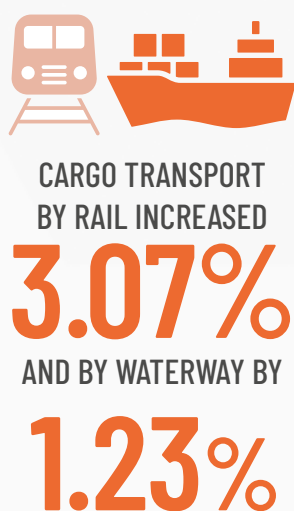
2024, Brazilian micro and small businesses reached a record number of formalizations (4,158,122[19]), and there were advances in reducing bureaucracy, with the average time to open a business dropping to 18 hours[20]. However, a severe liquidity crisis occurred, with a 61.8% increase in requests for judicial recovery[21], the highest level on record, along with a surge in defaults: 6.5 million companies in arrears, totaling BRL 130 billion in debt[22].

Bankruptcies also increased, especially in the commerce and services sectors, highlighting a setback in financial inclusion and the urgency of effective financing policies to support the growth and contribution of MSEs, which account for 62% of formal jobs in the country[23]. Since 2022, the IBGE's SDG Brazil Panel has no updated data on the proportion of value added by "small-scale" enterprises amongst the total industrial value added, nor on microenterprises with loans or access to credit lines[24]. The lack of regular disclosure of disaggregated data from micro and small enterprises on hiring, considering this is the sector that employs the highest number of Black people, women, people with disabilities and LGBTQIAPN+ individuals, is also a failure of the Brazilian State.

Target 9.4[25] is stagnant for a second consecutive year. Brazil still lacks a robust strategy for productive decarbonization, one articulating industrial planning, energy transition, sustainable financing, and the reduction of structural inequalities. Public resources allocated to the green transition remain limited: only 1.9% of the 2024/2025 Harvest Plan was directed to *RenovAgro*, the main decarbonization policy for this industry.

In 2023 (latest available data), Brazil emitted 0.57kg of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) per

19   ASN Nacional. Historic record! Over 4.15 million small businesses were opened in 2024. In: https://agenciasebrae.com.br/economia-e-politica/recorde-historico-mais-de-415-milhoes-de-pequenos-negocios-foram-abertos-em-2024/

20   Ministry of Entrepreneurship, Microenterprise and Small Business. Business Map – bulletin for the third four-month period of 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/empresas-e-negocios/pt-br/mapa-de-empresas/boletins/boletim-do-mapa-de-empresas-3o-quad-2024.pdf

21   Serasa Experian. Brazil registers 2,200 requests for judicial reorganization in 2024, the highest number in the historical series. In: https://www.serasaexperian.com.br/sala-de-imprensa/indicadores/brasil-registra-22-mil-pedidos-de-recuperacao-judicial-em-2024-o-maior-numero-da-serie-historica-aponta-serasa-experian/

22   Serasa Experian. Year 2024 ends with 6.9 million delinquent companies. In: https://tinyurl.com/mt4jthv2

23   Poder 360. Small businesses created 62.3% of formal jobs in January. In: https://tinyurl.com/4dkyv9cu

24   SDG Brazil Panel. In: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=9

25   **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

dollar of gross domestic product (GDP)[26], a 14% reduction compared to 2022 (0.67kg). However, this decrease was mainly due to a 24% reduction in emissions from deforestation, particularly in the Amazon (-37%)[27], rather than from improvements in the productive sectors. Excluding deforestation, carbon intensity stands at 0.31kg CO_2e/dollar[28], an index which has remained virtually stagnant for two decades. The energy sector increased emissions by 1.1% (420 $MtCO_2$e)[29] and industry by 0.9% (91 $MtCO_2$e)[30], together accounting for 22% of gross emissions. The main driver was increased diesel and gasoline consumption in freight transport, despite an 8% drop in emissions from fossil-fuel thermal power plants, supported by hydrological conditions and the expansion of renewable sources.

The electricity matrix reached 89% renewability[31], the highest in 14 years, with a 68% increase in solar energy and 17% in wind power[32]. In the transport sector, bioenergy also advanced (19% more biodiesel use, and a 6% increase in ethanol consumption), indicating significant technological potential, though still insufficient.

Target 9.5[33] is setback. In 2024, Brazil's total investment in research and development reached 1.2% of GDP, with direct public participation accounting for only 0.27%. Despite an increase in the execution of the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNDCT)[34], an additional BRL 43.6 billion would be needed to reach the global average target of 1.6% of GDP. The country has 954 researchers per million inhabitants, a figure lower than that of nations with the highest scientific output. The persistence of a restrictive fiscal framework and the lack of appreciation for the sector, evidenced in the 2024[35] budget cuts, continues to limit the potential of science and innovation as drivers of development.

For the sixth consecutive year **targets 9.a**[36] and **9.b**[37] remain without official data. In 2023, average investment in information technologies by Brazilian companies reached 9.4% of net revenue, driven by widespread digitalisation and broad adoption of integrated systems such as ERPs (Enterprise Resource Planning), BI (Business Intelligence), and CRMs (Customer Relationship Management). However, the participation of medium and high technology industries in the national production remains limited and uncoordinated. The disparity in access to IT investment between small, medium and large enterprises is significant, indicating a concentrated digital transformation disconnected from public strategies, as evidenced by the lack of updated official data for Indicator 9.b.1, and a reliance on private research. Despite growing performance in specific sectors such as finance, Brazil lacks an industrial policy driving technological innovation for inclusion and competitiveness.

Target 9.c[38] demonstrated insufficient progress.

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26   SEEG. Analysis of greenhouse gas emissions and their implications for Brazil's climate targets 1970–2023. In: oc.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/FINAL_SEEG_emissoes_2024_v7.pdf

27   Idem.

28   Idem.

29   Idem.

30   Idem.

31   Idem.

32   Idem.

33   **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

34   Agência Brasil. According to specialists, Brazil must diversify R&D funding. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2024-07/para-especialistas-o-brasil-deve-diversificar-financiamento-em-pd

35   Folha de S.Paulo. Lula government cuts funding for scholarships, basic education, and the popular pharmacy program. In: https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/educacao/2024/04/governo-lula-corta-verba-de-bolsas-de-estudo-educacao-basica-e-farmacia-popular.shtml

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   **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.

38   **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

Despite the broad coverage of 4G and 5G mobile networks in Brazil reaching 99.5% of the population[39], quality of access and digital inclusion remain challenges. ANATEL[40] data focuses on coverage, without detailing quality or usage. In 2024, 91.9% of households had access to mobile networks[41], leaving over 22 million people digitally excluded, primarily in rural and peripheral regions, and amongst racialized populations, who face limitations in coverage and signal quality due to the concentration of infrastructure in urban areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Establish a long-term national industrial policy oriented toward sustainability, focusing on value addition, ecological transition, the generation of qualified jobs, reduction of structural inequalities, and strengthening of strategic production chains, integrating innovation, sustainable public procurement, and the territorial distribution of investments;

2. Expand public and private financing for research, development, and innovation (R&D+i), with progressive targets through 2030, greater leadership of the FNDCT, promotion of business and public innovation, and support for decentralized and regionally articulated science;

3. Review budget cuts and ensure predictability in funding for science and scientific training, in addition to promoting the expansion of graduate studies to inland regions and valuing public universities as drivers of national and public development;

4. Expand and improve transport and telecommunications infrastructure, prioritizing historically underserved regions and incorporating a gender, race, and accessibility perspective;

5. Consolidate a national innovation ecosystem, supporting technology parks, incubators, and applied research networks, promoting integration between businesses, universities, and governments, focusing on sustainable production and consumption;

6. Expand financial support to micro and small enterprises through accessible credit, public guarantees, and counter-cyclical policies, particularly for businesses led by women and Black people, promoting their integration into higher value-added production chains;

7. Promote the ecological transition of industry and infrastructure, with decarbonization targets, incentives for the bioeconomy and clean technologies, and a reversal of fossil fuel subsidies, ensuring free, prior and informed consultations with territories and traditional communities;

8. Improve the monitoring and transparency of SDG 9 indicators and disaggregate data by territory, race, gender and sector; reactivate inoperative indicators, such as 9.1.1;

9. Strengthen governance and the social oversight of SDG 9 policies, ensuring effective participation of civil society in their formulation, implementation and evaluation, with a focus on integrity and equity.

Target classification		
Target 9.1	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.2	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.3	↙	SETBACK
Target 9.4	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 9.5	↙	SETBACK
Target 9.a	—	NO DATA
Target 9.b	—	NO DATA
Target 9.c	➡	INSUFFICIENT

39 Valor Econômico. Universalization with 4G already reaches 99.5% of the population and 5,444 cities. In: https://valor.globo.com/publicacoes/suplementos/noticia/2022/05/30/universalizacao-com-4g-ja-atinge-995-da-populacao-e-5-444-cidades.ghtml

40 Note from the Translator: ANATEL stands for the National Telecommunications Agency (Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações) in Brazil. It is the regulatory body responsible for overseeing the telecommunications sector in the country, ensuring the efficient management and development of telecommunication services and the safeguarding of consumer rights.

41 BERTOLLO, Mait. Internet and mobile telephony in Brazil: network quality and density across the territory, in Open Edition Journals. In: https://journals.openedition.org/confins/59279

SDG 10
REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and amongst countries

The prospects for SDG 10 have improved, due to the economic recovery since 2022, the revival of policies addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations, the reestablishment of the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals (Comissão Nacional para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável – CNODS) in 2023, and the presentation of the second Voluntary National Review in 2024. However, concerns remain, due to the impacts of Constitutional Amendment 95/2016, the persistence of an economic logic based in historic privilege, and a lack of transparency in the allocation of congressional budget amendments by National Congress.

On a positive note, 2024 saw the largest disbursement by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES) towards the achievement of SDG 10 since the 2030 Agenda was established (Graph 1).

Target 10.1[1] remained classified as insufficient progress for a third year. Between 2020 and 2023, the income per year of the poorest 40% of the population grew by 4.5%, while the average annual income of the population increased by 1.5%. In 2024, the income of the poorest 40% rose by 9.3% compared to 2023 (from BRL 550 to BRL 601), while the income of the top 10% earners remained stable, with a variation of 1.5%. Nevertheless, in 2024, the top 10% still earned 13.4 times more than the poorest 40%[2].

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1   **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
2   Agência Brasil. The incomes of the richest 10% are 13.4 times more than the poorest 40%. In: https://tinyurl.com/48knjctm
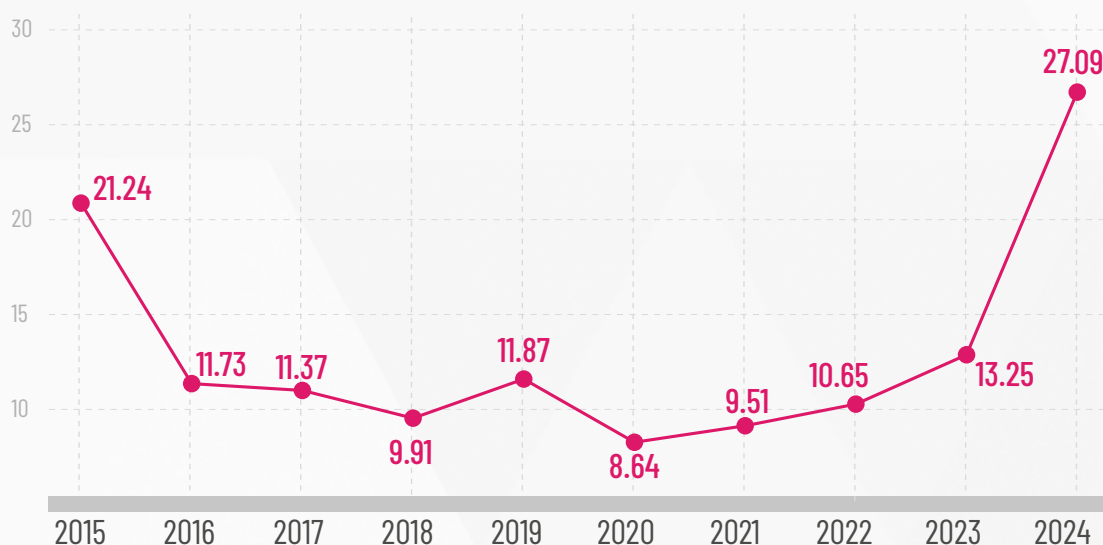
Source: BNDES

Target 10.2[3] was also classified as insufficient progress for a third consecutive year. Due to improvements in the labor market, the broader reach of social programs, and continued recovery in minimum wage adjustments, real monthly per capita household income was its highest in the historic series in 2024, a 19.1% increase, and inequality dropped to the lowest level since 2012, and by 4.7% in comparison to 2023. As a result, the Gini index[4] was also its lowest in the historic series, at 0.506. Despite this, the richest 1% still earned 36.2 times as much as the poorest 40% (Graph 2)[5].

The most recent data on children and adolescents living below the poverty line is from 2023, when a decrease of 19.14% was indicated, however the total number living in poverty remains very high. One in five children and adolescents (9.8 million) live in households with an income of less than BRL 355.00 per person, and without access to any of the indicated necessities used to measure extreme poverty (access to clean water, sanitation, information, education, food security, and housing). 8.1% (4.2 million) live in households with per capita income below the extreme poverty line. Despite this, four million people moved out of poverty[6] through the Bolsa Família program[7].

Persons with disabilities earned, on average, 31.2% less than those without a disability in 2024. Only 50% of individuals aged 30 to 49 with a disability were included in the labor force, compared to 80% of those without a disability; and 55% of those who were employed were employed in the informal economy[8]. The Novo Viver Sem Limite program was reinstated in November 2023 after being dormant for

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3   **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.

4   Note from the translator: The Gini index (or Gini coefficient) is a statistical measure of economic inequality in a population, most commonly used to assess income or wealth distribution. It ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 represents perfect equality (everyone has the same income), and 1 represents complete inequality (one person has all the income). The higher the Gini index, the greater the inequality in distribution.

5   IBGE News Agency. Per capita income reaches record high and inequalities fall to their lowest level since 2012. In: https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/43302-rendimento-per-capita-e-recorde-e-desigualdades-caem-ao-menor-nivel-desde-2012

6   Agência Brasil. Brazil reduces the number of children and youth below the poverty line. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/direitos-humanos/noticia/2025-01/brasil-reduz-numero-de-criancas-e-jovens-abaixo-da-linha-da-pobreza

7   Note from the translator: The Bolsa Família is a Brazilian social welfare program providing direct cash transfers to low-income families, conditional on school attendance and health check-ups for children. It aims to reduce both short- and long-term poverty by investing in human capital.

8   Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (Ministério dos Direitos Humanos e da Cidadania – MDHC). Data from ObservaDH regarding persons with disabilities highlights inequalities in education and employment. In: https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/junho/dados-do-observadh-sobre-pessoas-com-deficiencia-evidenciam-desigualdades-em-relacao-a-educacao-e-trabalho

Legend:
- ALL JOBS*
- ALL SOURCES
- RETIREMENT AND PENSION
- RENT AND LEASE
- OTHER INCOME
- WELFARE STATE PROGRAMS
- ALIMONY, DONATIONS, AND ALLOWANCES FROM NON-RESIDENTS

Source: IBGE. Continuous PNAD 2012–2024
*Income regularly received from all jobs by individuals aged 14 or older
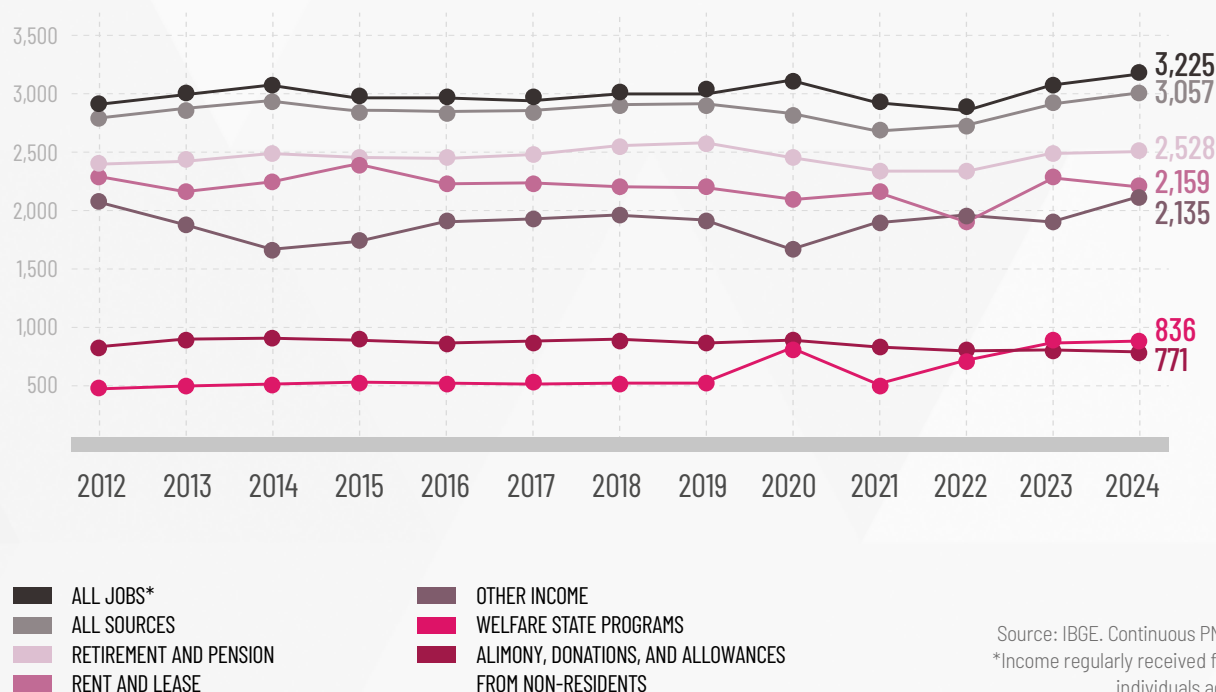
12 years, though only adopted by seven states during its first year of operations[9].

After five years setback, **target 10.3[10]** is now at risk. There is a lack of methodology and global standards to assess its progress, which may obscure actual levels of inequality, depending on the variables applied[11]. More importantly, the SDG Brazil Panel has never provided data on reported human rights violations.

In 2024, there were 650,417 reports of violence recorded nationwide, of which: 111,697 were against women; 289,445 against children or adolescents; 179,615 against elderly persons; 69,128 against citizens, families, or communities; 95,389 against persons with a disability; 8,833 against persons deprived of their liberty; 8,142 against LGBTQIA+ persons; and 3,409 against persons experiencing homelessness[12]. Institutional changes, such as the reorientation of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, and the creation of the Ministries of Indigenous Peoples, Racial Equality, and Women, may reduce threats to this target, but also rely upon budgetary commitments and political will, both of which are somewhat lacking.

There has never been data available on the SDG Brazil Panel regarding the redistributive impacts of fiscal policy. Adjustments to income tax brackets for lower wages in 2023, 2024, and 2025, and tax exemptions on basic food basket products, introduced under tax reform, represent progress towards **target**

9   Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (Ministério dos Direitos Humanos e da Cidadania – MDHC). Novo Viver sem Limite marks one year with actions to expand the rights of persons with disabilities in Brazil. In: https://novoviversemlimite.mdh.gov.br/novo-viver-sem-limite-completa-um-ano-com-acoes-que-ampliam-direitos-das-pessoas-com-deficiencia-no-brasil

10   **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.

11   Institute for Applied Economic Research (Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA). 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals – assessment of progress on the primary global targets for Brazil. SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and amongst countries. In: http://dx.doi.org/10.38116/ri2024ODS10

12   Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (Ministério dos Direitos Humanos e da Cidadania – MDHC). National Human Rights Ombudsman Data Panel. In: https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/ondh/painel-de-dados/2024

10.4[13]. However, due to declines in the wage share of income, from 35.5% in 2016, to 31% in 2021[14], and an absence of data on the indicator since 2022, this target has regressed, from satisfactory progress in 2023, to insufficient progress in 2024.

Target 10.5[15] is stagnant for a second consecutive year, after four years setback. The SDG Brazil Panel still lacks data for most of its indicators. The indicator "Common Equity Tier 1 capital, to adjusted total assets" fell between 2015 to 2016, then demonstrated signs of recovery, before falling again in 2020, to 8.9%. It then rose again in 2021, to 9.2%[16], however there is no more recent data. Meanwhile, the index measuring the capacity of financial institutions to absorb losses from defaults, went from -13.01% in 2017, to 17.7% in the fourth quarter of 2020, however the index has not been updated since fourth quarter, 2021[17].

Target 10.6[18] demonstrated satisfactory progress for a second consecutive year. Data has never been available on the SDG Brazil Panel from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics' (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE), but the recovery of Brazil's international standing, and its influence in global forums, as highlighted in the 2024 Spotlight Report, has continued. The country's accession to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Organização para a Cooperação e Desenvolvimento Econômico – OCDE), who ranked Brazil as the seventh fastest-growing economy in 2024 (3.4%)[19], is another factor influencing the evaluation of this target, as is the prominent role Brazil played during its presidency of the G20.

Target 10.7[20] demonstrated insufficient progress in 2024, after being setback for five years. There is no data on the SDG Brazil Panel for this target, and limited systematized information is available throughout the country. For the first time an analysis was conducted into the challenges and realities of identifying immigrants and refugees across all five regions, on data from 2022 through the first half of 2023.

The report highlights a significant increase in the number of immigrants in situations of vulnerability, registered with the Unified Registry for Social Programs (Cadastro Único – CADúnico), up from 12,095 families in 2012, to 154,394 in 2022, particularly in the Northeast, South, and North regions (Graph 2)[21]. This reflects an intensification of migratory flows into Brazil, totalling 2.3 million people between 2010 and 2024[22], with 194,300 of those in the last year alone[23].

All of this has increased the demand for employment, income, education, and healthcare policies, actions against criminal exploitation[24], and efforts to combat racism, which has led to numerous cases of black immigrants being murdered by nationals and State agents[25]. A new data dashboard also launched, monitored by the Migration Observatory[26], to enable

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

14 Agência Brasil. The share of wages in Brazil's GDP fell by 12% over five years. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/economia/noticia/2024-02/participacao-dos-salarios-no-pib-brasileiro-caiu-12-em-cinco-anos

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

16 Institute for Applied Economic Research (Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA). 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals – assessment of progress on the main global targets for Brazil: SDG 10 – reduce inequality within and amongst countries. In: http://dx.doi.org/10.38116/ri2024ODS10

17 SDG Brazil Panel (Painel ODS Brasil). Net default index of provisions over capital. In: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo10/indicador1051c

18 **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.

19 Agência Brasil. Brazil ranks seventh for economic growth amongst 40 countries. In: https://tinyurl.com/ab8vv2a6

20 **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

21 ObMigra – International Migration Observatory (Observatório das Migrações Internacionais). 2022 Annual Report. In: https://tinyurl.com/mr3watyh

22 Ministry of Justice and Public Security (Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública – MJSP). Migration flow in Brazil reached 2.3 million people over 14 years, according to the Migration Bulletin. In: https://tinyurl.com/4p8fv73a

23 Ministry of Justice and Public Security (Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública – MJSP). Brazil registers 194,300 new migrants in 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/brasil-registra-194-3-mil-novos-migrantes-em-2024

24 Agência Brasil. New rules for the entry of immigrants into Brazil come into effect. In https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2024-08/entram-em-vigor-novas-regras-para-entrada-de-migrantes-no-brasil

25 Alma Preta Jornalismo. Experts point to a pattern of police violence against African immigrants in Brazil. In: https://almapreta.com.br/sessao/cotidiano/especialistas-apontam-padrao-de-violencia-policial-contra-imigrantes-africanos-no-brasil/
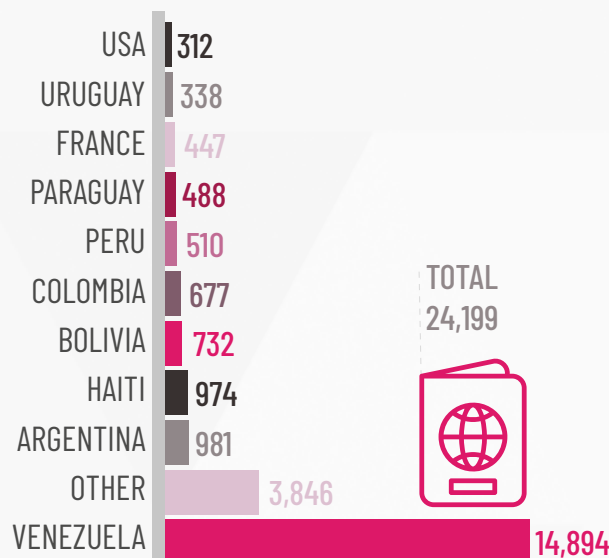
26 Ministry of Justice and Public Security (Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública – MJSP). DataMigra BI. In: https://tinyurl.com/5x79v6ux

9.5% MIDWEST

3.5% SOUTHEAST

33.6% SOUTH

23.5% NORTH

29.9% NORTHEAST
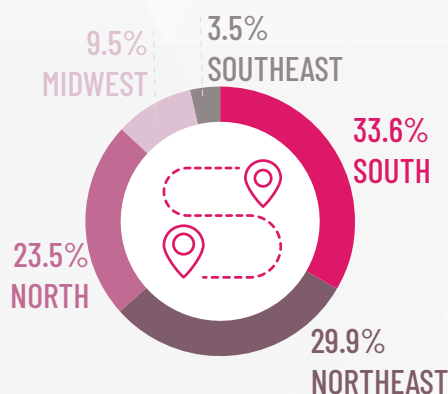
Source: SISMIGRA/MJ (Migration System of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security)

Country	Value
USA	312
URUGUAY	338
FRANCE	447
PARAGUAY	488
PERU	510
COLOMBIA	677
BOLIVIA	732
HAITI	974
ARGENTINA	981
OTHER	3,846
VENEZUELA	14,894

TOTAL 24,199

detailed insights and support the formulation of public policies for this largely invisible segment of the population. Over the first three months of 2025 there were 24,199 immigrant entries recorded in Brazil, the vast majority, 21,468, under temporary visas, while 2,455 were under residents visas, 53.83% were men, and they were primarily from Argentina, Angola (African continent), and Germany (infographic)[27].

Target 10.a[28] remained stagnant. As analyzed under SDG 17, Brazil still lacks policies for the special treatment of less developed countries, and maintains the majority of its economic flows with wealthy nations.

There is still no data available on the SDG Brazil Panel in regards to **target 10.b[29]**, as has been the case throughout the historic series. In 2021 the target was adapted, to replace the term "official development assistance (ODA)", with "international development cooperation (IDC)", enabling monitoring to begin. BRL 4.3 billion was spent between 2019 and 2020 , with 93% of that amount in contributions to international organizations. Also in 2021, the Ministry of the Economy allocated BRL 3.45 billion to the BRICS New Development Bank, and a further BRL 3.2 billion to IDC (International Development Cooperation)[30].

Target 10.c[31] remains at risk. According to the SDG Brazil Panel of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE), indicator 10.c.1 is under development, but has not yet been finalized, preventing the assessment of this target.

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27   ObMigra – International Migration Observatory (Observatório das Migrações Internacionais). National Migration Registration System (year of entry). In: https://tinyurl.com/5x79v6ux

28   **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.

29   **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

30   Institute for Applied Economic Research (Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA). 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals – assessment of progress on the main global targets for Brazil: SDG 10 – reduce inequality within and amongst countries. In: http://dx.doi.org/10.38116/ri20240DS10

31   **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.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Implement progressive taxation and increase funding for welfare programs that directly benefit the poorest 40%, promoting a more progressive tax system, enhancing income redistribution, and ensuring regular and substantial adjustments so that income growth among the poorest 50% exceeds the national average, thereby improving their standard of living;

2. Provide greater access to quality education and training programs that increase employment and income opportunities for the poorest populations, through adequate investments in education and research;

3. Develop basic infrastructure and public services in areas with low per capita income to stimulate local economic development – as outlined in the New Growth Acceleration Program;

4. Implement and strengthen policies that promote pay equity across gender, race, and disability status, ensuring equal employment opportunities and greater representative diversity in corporate environments, and encourage policies that promote real wage increases, particularly in low-wage sectors, to ensure the share of wages in GDP continues to rise;

5. Ensure the collection of disaggregated data by gender and sexual orientation, age, race, ethnicity, and disability status, and conduct targeted surveys on populations in the most vulnerable situations in the country;

6. Intensify awareness campaigns and training on human rights for educators, lawmakers, and the general public;

7. Continue to develop and implement fiscal policies that enhance the progressivity of the tax system, ensuring that the wealthiest contribute fairly and income redistribution is increased;

8. Continue to develop and implement more robust regulations for financial markets and institutions to increase transparency and accountability, and strengthen monitoring and enforcement to prevent rights violations and ensure compliance with regulatory standards;

9. Encourage and support the creation of laws that establish differentiated and preferential tax regimes for least developed countries, promoting fair tariff treatment and supporting the sustainable development of these nations; and promote bilateral and multilateral agreements that reinforce the position and interests of developing countries in global negotiations, including initiatives to build capacity and finance development, particularly those focused on climate policy and reducing social inequality;

10. Establish regular, safe, and accessible migration channels, with particular emphasis on developing effective policies to ensure that all migrant (or in exchange programs) children have access to culturally and linguistically appropriate education and healthcare, including sexual and reproductive healthcare, as well as rigorous measures against human trafficking, child labor, early marriage and unions, and sexual exploitation, ensuring legal protection and effective support for victims.

Target classification

Target		Classification
Target 10.1	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 10.2	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 10.3	⚡	AT RISK
Target 10.4	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 10.5	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 10.6	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 10.7	➡	INSUFFICIENT
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

Sharp inequities persist in Brazilian cities, exacerbated by extreme climate disasters and crises in urban mobility and public security. However, after years of discontinuity, 2024 saw the resumption and strengthening of public policies for urban development and housing, including more participatory approaches to, and improved dialogue with, civil society. Despite fiscal constraints and public debt, the federal government allocated significant resources to the urban sector, with an emphasis on the urbanization of favelas, land regularization, and the development of social interest housing, though budget executions failed to meet committed amounts.

Disbursements by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES – Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social) for the implementation of SDG 11 also declined from 2023 to 2024 (Graph 1).

For the first time since monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs in Brazil began, and in the historic series of this Spotlight Report, all of the assessed targets for SDG 11 demonstrated some level of progress, with seven insufficient, and two satisfactory. **Target 11.c**[1] still lacks the necessary data for its assessment.

Target 11.1[2] and **11.3**[3] demonstrated satisfactory progress. Brazil allocated BRL 16.4 billion to

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1   **Target 11.c**: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

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

3   **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.
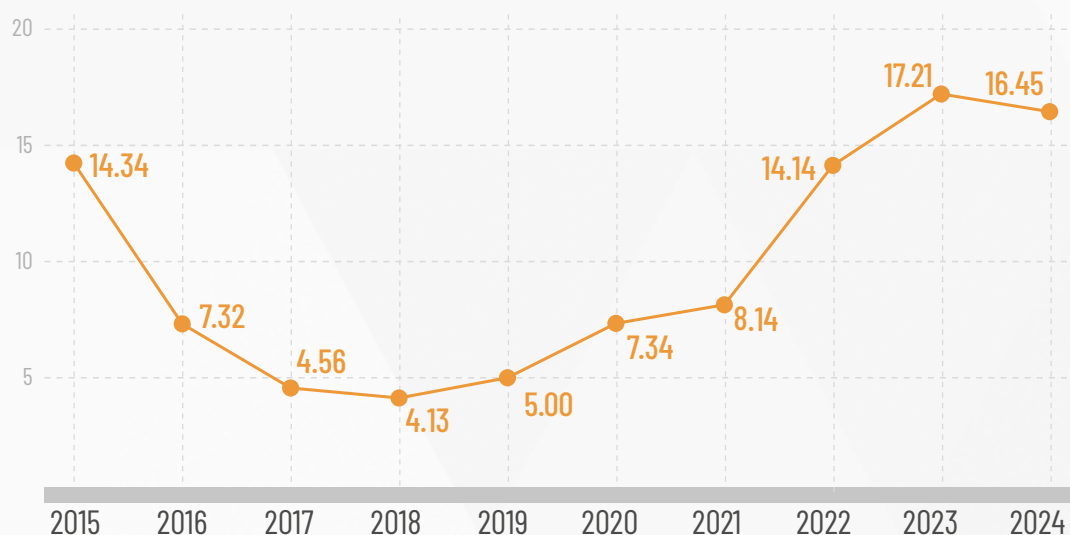
SOURCE: BNDES

housing and urban development in 2024: BRL 15.7 billion to the "My House My Life program (Minha Casa, Minha Vida – MCMV)[4] , and BRL 635 million towards the urbanization of favelas and for land regularization[5]. Progress on targets established under the relaunch of MCMV and the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC – Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento) advanced in 2023, focused on making housing available to low-income families on tiers 1 and 2 of the MCMV program[6] , and urbanizing precarious areas through infrastructure investments and land regularization. A target to select 400,000 housing units was 95.6% achieved[7], despite delays due to climactic events, and technical and logistical

challenges; 24.3% of these selected units[8] were formally contracted in 2024.

Though 75.6% of resources authorized were committed, only 68.4% were disbursed[9], with uneven performance across actions; some demonstrated good execution, whilst others saw low levels of commitment and payment, possibly due to operational difficulties, bureaucracy, and/or delays in project implementation.

There have been at least 1,568,484 people affected by forced removals or evictions since 2020[10], increasing 145,808 from the previous year (1.422.676). An interministerial policy to resolve land conflicts was not implemented, and a specific body within the Ministry of Cities to address the issue was not created[11]. The

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4   Sum of budgetary actions: Capitalization of Shares in the Residential Leasing Fund – FAR (00AF), Transfers to the Social Development Fund – FDS (00CY), Support for the Production of Social Interest Housing (00TI), Economic Subsidy for the Implementation of Social Interest Projects in Rural Areas (00CX), Economic Subsidy for Expanding Access to Housing Financing (00CW), Support for the Institutional Strengthening of the Agents of the National System for Social Interest Housing – SNHIS (8873), Economic Subsidy for Social Interest Housing in Cities with Less than 80,000 Inhabitants – Public Offering – Law No. 14.620, of 2023 (00VM), and Support for Competitiveness and Modernization of the Civil Construction Sector with Environmental Sustainability (20Z9). Data for the year 2024, collected from the Transparency Portal and systematized by Casa Fluminense for the Spotlight Report.

5   Data for the year 2024, collected from the Transparency Portal and systematized by Casa Fluminense for the Spotlight Report.

6   Tier 1: gross monthly household income up to BRL 2,850.00 in urban areas, and up to BRL 40,000.00 in rural areas. Tier 2: gross monthly household income from BRL 2,850.01 to BRL 4,700.00 in urban areas, and from BRL 40,000.01 to BRL 66,000.00 in rural areas.

7   Data for the year 2024, collected from the Transparency Portal and systematized by Casa Fluminense for the Spotlight Report.

8   Data for the year 2024, collected from the Transparency Portal and systematized by Casa Fluminense for the Spotlight Report.

9   Idem

10   Despejo Zero Campaign. National Mapping of Land and Housing Conflicts. In: https://mapa.despejozero.org.br/

11   Ministry of Cities (Ministério das Cidades – MC). Preliminary Proposal for the National Policy on Urban Land Tenure Conflicts. In: https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/composicao/orgaos-colegiados/conselho-das-cidades-concidades/grupos-de-trabalho-1/proposta-preliminar-da-politica-nacional-de-conflitos-fundiarios-urbanos

GRAPH 2   LAND AND WATER CONFLICTS IN BRAZIL

LAND
WATER
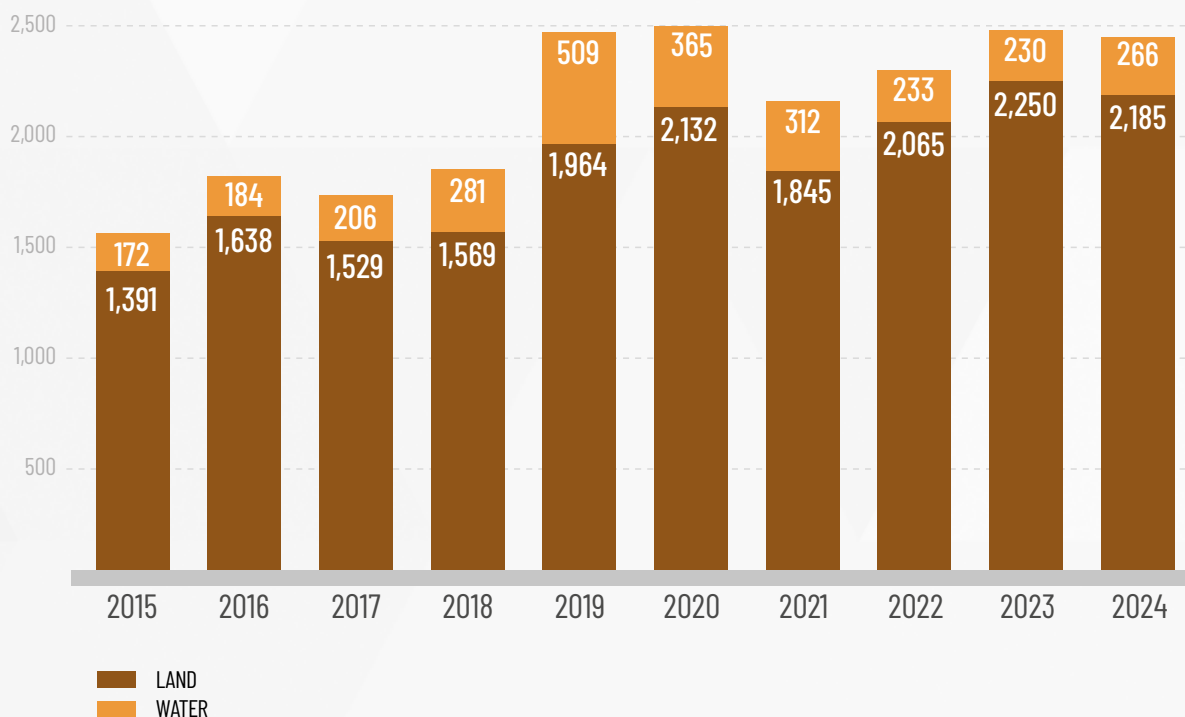
Parliamentary Front "Zero Invasion"[12] advanced in the Legislative Branch, and led to the introduction of more than 30 bills criminalizing the struggle for housing, within a context of increased police and militia violence towards the people and social movements working to secure housing and/or land for those in need. Despite a decrease of 3% from the previous year, 2024 still recorded the second highest total of land conflicts since 1985[13]. Conflicts over water increased (Graph 2), transparency within the Judiciary remained limited, and public participation in the mediation of land conflicts remained low[14].

It is important to highlight a 25% increase in the homeless population between 2023 and 2024[15], totalling 327,925 people. The Citizenship Housing Project (Projeto Moradia Cidadã) launched during this period and is still in its pilot phase[16], its impacts will be assessed in the next Spotlight Report.

Progress was made on **target 11.3** through land regularization under the Periferia Viva program, the central objective of which is the issuance of property titles to low-income families. Funding was announced in November 2024 for 84 slope containment works in 91 municipalities, for an

12   CNA. Members of Congress launch the Zero Invasion Parliamentary Front. In: https://www.cnabrasil.org.br/noticias/congressistas-lancam-frente-parlamentar-invasao-zero

13   University of Brasília (UnB – Universidade de Brasília). Dossier on the Judiciary and Urban and Rural Land Conflicts (Jan/Jun 2025). In: https://cptnacional.org.br/documento/release-geral-2024/

14   University of Brasília (UnB – Universidade de Brasília). Dossier on the Judiciary and Urban and Rural Land Conflicts (Jan/Jun 2025). In: https://periodicos.unb.br/index.php/insurgencia/issue/view/3118/994

15   Agência Brasil. The number of people living on the streets in the country increased by 25%. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/direitos-humanos/noticia/2025-01/aumenta-em-25-o-numero-de-pessoas-em-situacao-de-rua-no-pais

16   Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC - Ministério dos Direitos Humanos e da Cidadania). Ordinance No. 453, of May 29, 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/populacao-em-situacao-de-rua/legislacoes/Portaria_nA___453__de_29_de_maio_de_2024___DOU.pdf

investment of BRL 1.7 billion[17]. In addition, selection processes within budget allocations totaled BRL 10.3 billion, with BRL 9.8 billion designated for interventions in favelas, and BRL 500 million for land regularization[18]. Contracts for these initiatives were finalized in the first quarter of 2025. Despite the commitment of 80% of authorized resources to the Periferia Viva program in 2024, only 4.4% were effectively paid[19].

More than a decade since it was last convened, the 6th National Conference on Cities has been scheduled for the second half of 2025, and represents an opportunity to resume the debate on urban policies aligned with the 2030 Agenda[20].

Progress on **target 11.2**[21] was insufficient. Total budget execution for urban mobility in 2023 was approximately BRL 1.18 billion[22], far lower than the BRL 6.7 billion allocated. Additionally, a significant proportion of the executed budget was for carry-over payments from previous years, for road infrastructure works in cities, dedicated bus lanes, and the acquisition of new vehicles.

Progress was made on the allocation of funds to public transportation systems in cities of more than 500,000 inhabitants, with investment increasing 25% in comparison to 2023, focused on the implementation of dedicated lanes and the modernization of vehicles. However, the allocation of those resources remains concentrated in the Southeast region.

Progress was also made on investment in sustainable mobility, increasing from BRL 1.2 billion in 2023, to BRL 2.1 billion in 2024, with an emphasis on electrical vehicles, infrastructure for cyclists, and the expansion of school transportation fleets (including river transports in the Amazon region). 77 fleet renewal projects were selected, from 61 medium and large municipalities, across seven states, to acquire 2,296 electric buses, 3,015 Euro 6 buses (with reduced pollutant emissions), and 39 light rail vehicles (LRVs)[23], for a total investment of BRL 10.6 billion.

However, the funding for metro-rail systems fell by 15%, and structural obstacles persist. Although budget execution increased from 65% in 2023, to 68% in 2024, it remains below ideal levels. Similar to 2023, the North and Northeast regions received only 22% of total federal resources allocated. Only 135 municipalities have adopted free public transportation in 2024[24], and there is still a lack of data on the SDG Brazil Panel.

Progress on **target 11.4**[25] was insufficient. Despite advances such as the resumption of a political agenda for the sector, and the reestablishment of the Ministry of Culture[26], there are still significant threats to Brazil's cultural heritage, due to the climate crisis, and increased predatory development[27]. Moreover, despite increases over the last two years, investment in the sector remains low[28].

17   Agência Gov. "You will no longer be invisible," said Lula, at the launch of the Periferia Viva (Living Periphery) Program. In: https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202411/voces-nao-serao-mais-invisiveis-diz-lula-lancamento-programa-periferia-viva

18   Data for the year 2024, collected from the Transparency Portal and systematized by Casa Fluminense for the Spotlight Report.

19   Idem

20   Ministry of Cities. Ministry of Cities announces new dates for the 6th National Conference on Cities. In: https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-1/noticia-mcid-n-1023

21   **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.

22   Transparency Portal. Program 2319 – Urban Mobility. In: https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/programas-e-acoes/programa-orcamentario/2319?ano=2024

23   Ministry of Cities. Sustainable Urban Mobility: Fleet Renewal. In: https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/novo-pac-selecoes/mobilidade-urbana-sustentavel-renovacao-de-frota

24   NTU – National Association of Urban Transport Companies (Associação Nacional das Empresas de Transportes Urbanos). 2023-2024 Yearbook. In: https://ntu.org.br/novo/upload/Publicacao/Pub638573500081945042.pdf

25   **Target 11.4**: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

26   Ministry of Culture – Ministério da Cultura. In three months, the Ministry of Culture records a historic high in cultural investment through the Rouanet Law. In: https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/em-tres-meses-minc-registra-recorde-de-investimento-em-cultura-via-lei-rouanet

27   Estadão. Marina Silva says easing environmental licensing in favor of projects is a crime. In: https://www.estadao.com.br/brasil/marina-silva-flexibilizar-licenciamento-ambiental-para-favorecer-empreendimentos-e-crime/

28   Agência Brasil. Iphan says it was aware of issues in the church, but not an emergency. In: https://tinyurl.com/55b2s284

Beyond all of the lives tragically lost to flooding in Rio Grande do Sul in 2024, around 700 cultural assets were also destroyed[29]. Further devastating floods are occurring in 2025. The approval of the "Devastation Bill" (PL da Devastação) [30] by the National Congress in 2025, even with the partial vetoes imposed by the Presidency of the Republic, is a further challenge. In Belo Horizonte, the Serra do Curral[31] is under threat from mining companies and real estate speculators, and the Pampulha[32], a UNESCO World Heritage Site, has been damaged by inappropriate events and sanitation issues.

The Cultural Heritage Growth Acceleration Program (Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento – PAC)[33] resumed in 2024, with planned investment of BRL 771.8 million[34] for 144 construction works and 105 projects. A regulatory framework for the National System of Culture (SNC – Sistema Nacional de Cultura)[35] was also established in 2024, and its impacts will be assessed in future editions of this Spotlight Report. The National Culture Fund (FNC – Fundo Nacional de Cultura) executed BRL 1.02 billion[36] of its BRL 2.01 billion allocation.

2024 was also the final year of the current National Culture Plan[37], which concluded with just six of fifty-three targets achieved[38], due to essential dismantling of the sector between 2019 and 2022. A new National Culture Plan (Plano Nacional de Cultura – PNC) is in development, including social participation through a 4th National Culture Conference, the first convened in more than a decade[39].

Target 11.5[40] also demonstrated insufficient progress. Despite fewer disasters being declared in 2024, there were more deaths than in 2023 (311, from 258)[41] (Graph 3). To respond to heavy rainfalls in Rio Grande do Sul, severe droughts in the Amazon, wildfires in the Pantanal, and heatwaves in the country's central region, the federal government's initial allocation for disaster prevention actions was BRL 1.9 billion, executed primarily through the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (Ministério da Integração e do Desenvolvimento Regional – MIDR), and the Ministry of the Environment (Ministério do Meio Ambiente – MMA). It is deeply concerning to note this budget has been further reduced to BRL 1.7 billion for 2025[42]. Due primarily to the tragedy in Rio Grande do Sul, the revised budget for the Risk and Disaster Management program (2318) for 2024 was BRL 6.99 billion, of which BRL 4.38 billion was executed[43].

29   DW. Floods cause culture and historical heritage losses in Rio Grande do Sul. In: https://tinyurl.com/3mza6z47

30   Chamber of Deputies. Bill No. 2159/2021. In: https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=257161&fichaAmigavel=nao

31   CMBH (Municipal Chamber of Belo Horizonte - Câmara Municipal de Belo Horizonte). Protection of the Serra do Curral debated in light of "predatory mining". In: https://tinyurl.com/4wj2xk3f

32   Rádioagência Nacional. Judicial agreement promises to restore Pampulha Lagoon, in Belo Horizonte. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/radioagencia-nacional/cultura/audio/2022-07/acordo-judicial-promete-recuperar-lagoa-da-pampulha-em-bh

33   National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN – Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional). New PAC Selections include 105 restoration projects for Brazil's Cultural Heritage. In: https://www.gov.br/iphan/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/novo-pac-selecoes-contempla-105-projetos-de-restauracao-do-patrimonio-cultural-do-brasil

34   National Institute of Historic and Artistic Heritage (IPHAN – Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional). IPHAN in the new PAC. In: https://www.gov.br/iphan/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas/novo-pac

35   Chamber of Deputies. Law No. 14,835/2024. In: https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/lei/2024/lei-14835-4-abril-2024-795455-publicacaooriginal-171427-pl.html

36   Transparency Portal. National Culture Fund – FNC. In: https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/orgaos/34902?ano=2024

37   Ministry of Culture. National Culture Plan. In: https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/plano-nacional-de-cultura

38   Ministry of Culture (MinC – Ministério da Cultura). Assessment of the targets of the National Culture Plan – NCP 2010–2024. In: https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/plano-nacional-de-cultura/imagem/arquivos-pdf-documentos/copy_of_FSBcartilhametasPNC_MinCmiolo_compressed1.pdf

39   Ministry of Culture (MinC – Ministério da Cultura). New National Culture Plan. In: https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/plano-nacional-de-cultura/novopplanonacionaldecultura/acompanhe-os-proximos-passos/conheca-os-proximos-passos

40   **Target 11.5**: By 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.

41   National Confederation of Municipalities (CNM – Confederação Nacional de Municípios). Technical Study: Overview of Disasters in Brazil – 2013 to 2024. In: https://cnm.org.br/storage/biblioteca/2025/Estudos_Tecnicos/ET_DEFCIVIL_05-2025_Panorama_dos_Desastres_no_Brasil_2013_a_2024.pdf

42   Institute for Socioeconomic Studies (Inesc – Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos). Government reduces funding for environmental disaster management. In: https://inesc.org.br/governo-reduz-verba-para-gestao-de-desastres-ambientais/

43   Transparency Portal. Budget Program for Risk and Disaster Management. In:https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/programas-e-acoes/programa-

DISASTER EMERGENCY DECREES
DISASTERS-RELATED DEATHS

Source: CNM/MIDR and State Civil Protection and Defense Coordination Offices
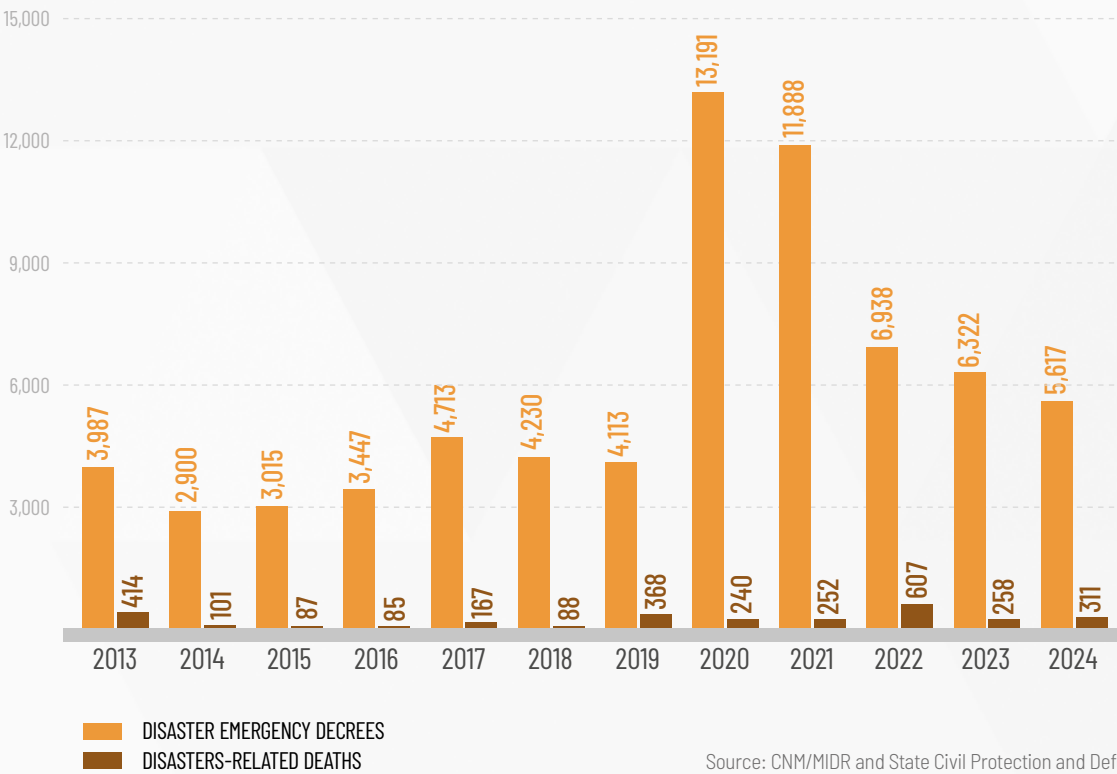
Three key issues contribute to the classification of **target 11.6**[44] as insufficient progress. Whilst the National Air Quality Policy[45] advanced in 2024, its implementation depends upon regulation, coordination amongst the different levels of government, and the allocation of resources to expand monitoring networks.

The air quality standards in Brazil were also updated[46], making them more stringent, and bringing them into alignment with guidelines of the World Health Organization (WHO). For the first time, a concrete deadline for their implementation has been established, after three decades of discussion.

The resolution aligns with the National Air Quality Policy (PNQA) and Climate Plan 2035[47], reinforcing Brazil's commitment to sustainable development.

On the other hand, the proposed Dump Sites Bill (PL dos lixões)[48], includes a five year extension to already expired deadlines (August 2024) for the continued operation of sanitary landfills in municipalities of up to 50,000 inhabitants (4,912 of Brazil's 5,570 municipalities), and has negotiable timelines for larger municipalities.

Despite important advances, progress on **Target 11.7**[49] was insufficient, and the perception of

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orcamentario/2318?ano=2024

44   **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

45   Presidency of the Republic. Law No. 14,850/2024. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/lei/L14850.htm

46   Ministry of the Environment (MMA - Ministério do Meio Ambiente). Conama approves deadlines for new air quality standards. In: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/conama-aprova-prazos-para-novos-padroes-de-qualidade-do-ar

47   Ministry of the Environment (MMA - Ministério do Meio Ambiente). Climate Plan. In: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/smc/plano-clima

48   Chamber of Deputies. Bill No. 1,323/24. In: https://tinyurl.com/38drdzax

49   **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.

insecurity remains high. The Policy for Equipment and Modernization[50], the National Program for Security with Citizenship[51], and the Unified Public Security System[52] were launched in 2024. The National Public Security Fund[53] allocated approximately BRL 3 billion to preventive actions in 2024, ranging from community policing to social projects in areas of higher vulnerability.

The underreporting of crimes, especially in cases of harassment and petty theft, continues to distort official statistics. Clear regional disparities also exist: whilst the South and Southeast achieve better results, parts of the North and Northeast still face high levels of violence, and inadequate infrastructure. Further, the success of long-term projects is compromised by the discontinuity of local policies, due to changes in administrations.

Targets 11.a[54] and 11.b[55] also demonstrated insufficient progress. Despite dialogue with civil society resuming, and drafts of the National Urban Development System (Sistema Nacional de Desenvolvimento Urbano – SNDU), and the National Urban Development Policy (Política Nacional de Desenvolvimento Urbano – PNDU)[56] being presented, territorializing this debate remains a challenge. The City and Metropolis Statutes are still not fully implemented, and the new draft bill offers few innovations regarding the necessary revision of these frameworks. Mobility, housing, and the environment requires the development of these legislative frameworks, articulated with a public budget, and prioritizing integrated sustainable urban development, the optimization of resources, and improvement in the quality of interventions.

Regarding target 11.b, execution of the budget for the Better Cities program (Cidades Melhores) in 2024 was very low, just BRL 520,650 of the BRL 129.5 million authorized[57]. This program aims to reduce socio-territorial inequities, and promote integrated and sustainable urban development, by supporting states and municipalities in the implementation of urban interventions. The Green Resilient Cities Program (Programa Cidades Verdes Resilientes)[58] was established, however, an assessment of the Adapta-Cidades initiative[59], through which the federal government supports states and municipalities in the development of local and regional climate adaptation strategies and plans, will only be possible in the next edition of the Spotlight Report, as it only became operational in December.

As previously mentioned, budget execution for risk and disaster management was insufficient, even with the additional funding provided throughout the year to respond to climate-related disasters. A National Policy for Civil Protection and Defense has not yet been established, despite 68% of Brazilian municipalities being unprepared to face extreme climate events[60]. The strengthening of the National

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50   Federal Police (PF - Polícia Federal). Policy for Equipment and Modernization. In: https://www.gov.br/pf/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas/carteira-de-politicas-publicas-da-policia-federal/politica-publica-de-prevencao-e-repressao-a-criminalidade

51   Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP – Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública). PRONASCI II – National Program for Public Security with Citizenship II. In: https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/pronasci/pronasci-ii

52   Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP – Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública). Unified Public Security System. In: https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/susp

53   Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP – Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública). National Public Security Fund. In: https://tinyurl.com/yck8x9uu

54   **Target 11.a**: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

55   **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.

56   Federal Senate (Senado Federal). Bill No. 1710/2024. In: https://tinyurl.com/5n6nhfpc

57   Transparency Portal (Portal da Transparência). Budget Program Better Cities (Programa Orçamentário Cidades Melhores). In: https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/programas-e-acoes/programa-orcamentario/5601?ano=2024

58   The Green Resilient Cities Program brings together efforts from the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima), the Ministry of Cities (Ministério das Cidades), and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação). Its objective is "to increase the environmental quality and resilience of Brazilian cities in the face of climate change impacts, through the integration of urban, environmental, and climate policies, promoting sustainable practices and the appreciation of urban green ecosystem services."

59   Presidency of the Republic. Decree No. 12.041/2024. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/decreto/d12041.htm

60   National Confederation of Municipalities (CNM - Confederação Nacional de Municípios). Technical Study on the Climate Emergency. In: https://cnm.

Policy on Climate Change (Política Nacional sobre Mudança do Clima – PNMC)[61], with legally established guidelines for the development of adaptation plans[62], was another milestone in 2024, however, its framework still lacks regulation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Regulate the modalities of the "Minha Casa, Minha Vida" programme, focusing on the renovation of abandoned buildings and housing improvements, and ensure resources are available for new public selection rounds;

2. Establish emergency and transitional housing programmes for people experiencing homelessness, with adequate infrastructure and social support;

3. Prioritise the creation of a National Policy for the Prevention and Mediation of Land Tenure Conflicts, and the establishment of a dedicated office within the Ministry of Cities to address urban land conflicts;

4. Ensure social participation and transparency in the development of the new National Urban Development Policy, starting with the 6th National Conference of Cities;

5. Fund participatory urban planning in municipalities and metropolitan regions, including measures to address climate change;

6. Reject Bill 422/2024, which threatens to weaken provisional listings of historical and cultural heritage sites, and Bill 709/2023, which criminalises the housing rights movement, and represents a setback in state protections to ensure the right to a life with dignity;

7. Strengthen policies for the preservation of historical, cultural and environmental heritage, through investment and oversight;

8. Produce public data, disaggregated by race and gender, to address territorial inequities and the whitening of cities;

9. Modernise urban project management across all levels of government, with resources for training and administrative efficiency;

10. Promote safe and inclusive cities by coordinating policies to combat gender-based violence, racism and ableism, focused on women, persons with disabilities, the LGBTQIAPN+ population, and people experiencing homelessness.

org.br/storage/biblioteca/2024/Estudos_tecnicos/202405_ET_MAMB_Emergencia_climatica_2024.pdf?_t=1716820898

61 Presidency of the Republic. Law No. 12.187/2009. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2009/lei/l12187.htm

62 Presidency of the Republic. Law No. 14.904/2024. In: https://legislacao.presidencia.gov.br/atos/?tipo=LEI&numero=14904&ano=2024&ato=fecoXRE5ENZpWT97f

Target Classification		
Target 11.1	⤴	SATISFACTORY
Target 11.2	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.3	⤴	SATISFACTORY
Target 11.4	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.5	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.6	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.7	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.a	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.b	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.c	—	NOT APPLICABLE

SDG 12
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns

Despite positive advancements towards SDG 12 in 2024, including the Ecological Transformation Plan[1], the National Circular Economy Strategy (Estratégia Nacional de Economia Circular – ENEC)[2], and the 2024–2027 National Tourism Plan (Plano Nacional de Turismo – PNT)[3], all targets remain classified as either stagnant or insufficient progress, due to decades of discontinuity, underfunding, and a lack of systematic governance. Significant subsidies continue to be allocated to projects and activities with significant ecological impacts, including fossil fuel projects and the indiscriminate use of pesticides,

all of which is compounded by weak data collection. Investments by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES) into SDG 12 declined from 2023 to 2024, as shown in Graph 1.

Targets 12.1[4] and **12.3**[5] demonstrated insufficient progress for a second consecutive year. There is still no identifiable budget allocated to the 2011–2014 Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production (PPCS – Plano de Produção e Consumo Sustentáveis) in the Integrated Planning and Budget System (Sistema Integrado de Planejamento e

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1   Ministry of Finance. New Brazil – Ecological Transformation Plan. (MF – Ministério da Fazenda). In: https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/transformacao-ecologica

2   Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services. National Circular Economy Strategy. (MDIC – Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria, Comércio e Serviços). In: https://tinyurl.com/wwb22883

3   Ministry of Tourism. 2024–2027 National Tourism Plan (PNT – Plano Nacional de Turismo). (MTur – Ministério do Turismo). In: https://www.gov.br/turismo/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/PNT/plano-nacional-do-turismo

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.

5   **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.
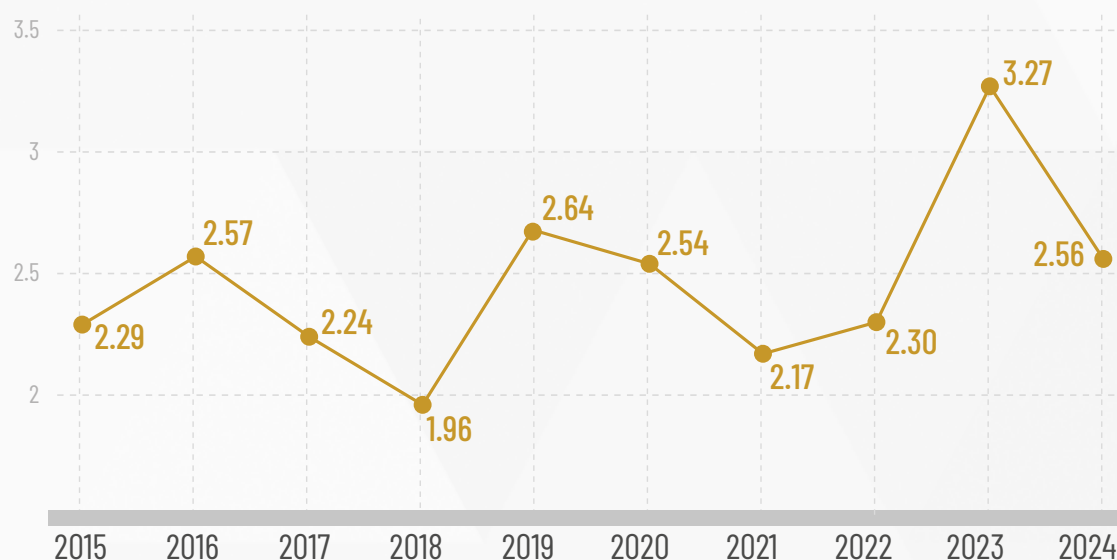
Source: BNDES

Orçamento – Siop). With the intent of marking a milestone in the transition to a more sustainable economy, the Ecological Transformation Plan (Plano de Transformação Ecológica – PTE) was launched, however it did not replace or update the PPCS. The National Circular Economy Forum and the National Circular Economy Strategy (ENEC – Estratégia Nacional de Economia Circular)[6] still lack concrete coordination with the PPCS, long-term planning, or budgetary mechanisms. The ENEC proved to be more of a discursive than structural advance in practice. Although environmental rhetoric gained strength in 2024, public policy for sustainable consumption and production still lacks robust governance, stable funding, and effective federative coordination.

Brazil still does not produce regular data on food loss and waste, undermining the achievement of target 12.3. Existing estimates vary widely, and indicate between 23 and 82 million tons of food are lost annually in production and consumption chains across post-harvest, transportation, manufacturing and distribution, retail, food services, and final consumption[7]. Nearly 65 million people experienced some level of food insecurity in 2023 (the latest available data), as noted in the previous Spotlight Report, and under SDG 2.

Regulations on the donation of food surpluses were introduced, but effective implementation of the law remains limited[8]. The regulatory framework for the prevention and reduction of food waste, required for the achievement of the target, has not yet been consolidated, and is currently under development through the Brazilian Network of Food Banks[9]. There were institutional advances in the reform of the Food Acquisition Program (Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos – PPA)[10] and the launch of the Zero Hunger Brazil Plan (Plano Brasil Sem Fome)[11],

6   Chamber of Deputies. Decree No. 12.082/2024. (Câmara dos Deputados). In: https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decret/2024/decreto-12082-27-junho-2024-795869-publicacaooriginal-172239-pe.html

7   United Nations Brazil. 2024 Food Waste Index Report of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). (ONU Brasil – Relatório do Índice de Desperdício de Alimentos 2024 do Programa das Nações Unidas para o Meio Ambiente – PNUMA). In: https://brasil.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-03/food_waste_index_report_2024_0.pdf

8   Presidency of the Republic. Law No. 14.016/2020. (Presidência da República). In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/lei/l14016.htm

9   Ministry of Social Development. Federal Government institutes Brazilian Network of Food Banks. (MDS – Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate à Fome). In: https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudos/desenvolvimento-social/noticias-desenvolvimento-social/governo-federal-institui-rede-brasileira-de-bancos-de-alimentos

10   Agência Gov. Food Acquisition Program has new limits for emergency purchases. (PAA – Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos). In: https://tinyurl.com/ytze3tzu

11   Ministry of Social Development. Brazil Without Hunger (Brasil Sem Fome). In: https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/brasil-sem-fome

however, further strategies and targets addressing waste are still required. Additionally, it is important to coordinate these strategies with environmental and sustainable production policies, to overcome fragmentation in state responses.

Target 12.2[12] remained stagnant. The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE) has never released data on material footprint or domestic material consumption, hindering the assessment of the level of sustainability in Brazil's production and consumption patterns. The last available official estimate from the Institute for Applied Economic Research (Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada – IPEA), is from 2008, and registered Brazil's material footprint at 2.7 billion metric tons, an increase of 33% from 2005[13]. The most recent data, from 2022, was published under SDG 8 in the 2024 Spotlight Report, and indicated Brazil had the highest per capita material footprint amongst the BRICS nations, mainly due to its high extraction of biomass. Brazil's per capita domestic material consumption was 19.85 tons in 2022[14].

There are no robust public policies with sectoral targets to reduce material intensity, nor consistent strategies to decouple economic growth from natural resource exploitation.

Target 12.4[15] has been setback for five consecutive years. Brazil is a signatory to the primary international conventions on the management of chemicals and hazardous waste, but national implementation of these commitments faces serious challenges: a record 663 pesticides were approved in 2024, a 19% increase in comparison to 2023[16] (Graph 2), with significant environmental impacts (Graph 3). This deregulation coincides with the transfer of responsibility for pesticide evaluation to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária – MAPA)[17], reducing the technical role of the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis – IBAMA) and the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária – Anvisa). Despite isolated efforts, such as the restriction of thiamethoxam by IBAMA[18], the regulation of the National Program for the Reduction of Pesticides[19] was only launched in June 2025, delaying the prospect of phasing out outdated norms, including a decree dating from 2002[20].

At the same time, there are structural deficiencies in the management of municipal solid waste. Brazil generated approximately 81 million tons of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) (Resíduos Sólidos Urbanos [RSU]) in 2023, more than 211,000 tons per day, or about 382kg per capita, per year.[21] Total collection covered 93.4% of waste generated, but 41.5% was improperly disposed of, nearly 28.7 million tons, and only 14.7% of urban populations had access to selective waste collection. Of the total collected, 94% was handled by public services. The legal target for the elimination of open dumps was not met.

The absence of updated data on hazardous waste, institutional weaknesses in pesticide

12   Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

13   Institute for Applied Economic Research. Agenda 2030: Sustainable Development Goals: progress evaluation of key global targets for Brazil: SDG 12 – Responsible consumption – ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. (IPEA – Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada). In: https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/14124/12/Agenda_2030_ODS_12_Consumo_responsavel_assegurar_padroes.pdf

14   Our World in Data. Domestic material consumption per capita, 2022. In: https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/domestic-material-consumption-per-capita?time=latest

15   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.

16   Poder360. Lula Government increases the approval of pesticides and breaks record in 2024. In: https://www.poder360.com.br/poder-agro/governo-lula-eleva-liberacao-de-agrotoxicos-e-bate-recorde-em-2024/

17   Presidency of the Republic. Law No. 14,785/2023. (Presidência da República). In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/l14785.htm

18   Repórter Brasil. IBAMA restricts use of a pesticide lethal to bees, thiamethoxam. (IBAMA – Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis). In: https://reporterbrasil.org.br/2024/02/ibama-restringe-tiametoxam-agrotoxico-mata-abelhas/

19   Ministry of the Environment (MMA). Lula institutes the National Pesticide Reduction Program. In https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias/lula-institui-programa-nacional-de-reducao-de-agrotoxicos

20   Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Decree No. 4,074/2002. (MAPA – Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária). In: https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/insumos-agropecuarios/insumos-agricolas/agrotoxicos/legislacao/arquivos-de-legislacao/decreto-4074-2002-decreto-dos-agrotoxicos/view

21   Brazilian Association of Waste and Environment. Panorama of Municipal Solid Waste in Brazil 2024. (Abrema – Associação Brasileira de Resíduos e Meio Ambiente). In: https://www.abrema.org.br/download/96475/?tmstv=1733786378
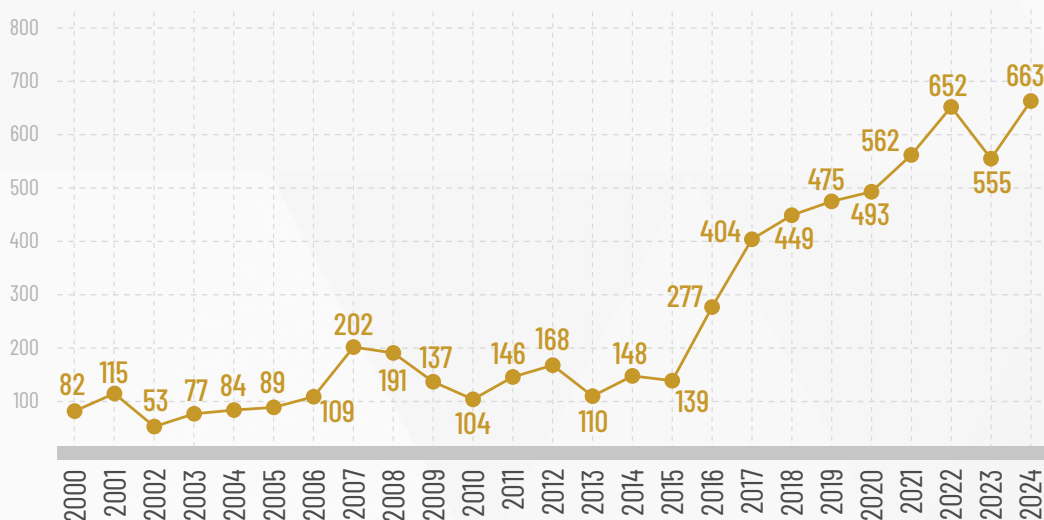
Source: MAPA

regulation, and repeated failures to comply with legal frameworks constitute serious setbacks.

Target 12.5[22] remained classified as insufficient progress. According to the latest available data from 2023, Brazil produced approximately 81 million tons of municipal solid waste (MSW), but only 6.7 million tons were recycled (8.3%). Although higher than historic rates (between 3% and 7%), it still remains far below the 33.6% of potentially recyclable materials identified in the national waste composition analysis[23].

The origin of recycled materials highlights the importance of informal collection: around two-thirds of recycled waste was collected by independent waste pickers, while only one-third was from public selective waste collection services. In the case of public collection, 4.2 million tons of waste were collected in 2023, but only 52.2% of this volume was recycled, revealing significant losses during sorting and final disposition[24]. The recycling rate for aluminum cans was notably high (100% in 2023), followed by paper (85%), steel cans 47.8%, Tetra Pak packaging 39.1%, glass 25.8%, and post-consumer plastics (only 23%)[25], indicating improvements in plastic and glass recycling are particularly important.

The strong reliance on informal collection reveals the weakness of public recycling policies, and the urgent need to value and formally integrate waste pickers into the waste management system. The absence of effective economic incentives, the limited expansion of selective door-to-door collection, and a lack of infrastructure for sorting and processing recyclables hinders progress on the target. The latest available information on the SDG Brazil Panel is from 2021.

Target 12.6[26] has improved from stagnant to insufficient progress. Two regulatory advancements create a more favorable context for the target: mandatory sustainability reports will be required for publicly traded companies from 2026[27]; and the Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy Action Plan is under development, which will classify economic activities aligned to the

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22   **Target 12.5**: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

23   Brazilian Association of Waste and Environment. Panorama of Municipal Solid Waste in Brazil 2024. (Abrema – Associação Brasileira de Resíduos e Meio Ambiente). In: https://www.abrema.org.br/download/96475/?tmstv=1733786378

24   Idem

25   Cempre. Recycling rates. (Cempre – Compromisso Empresarial para Reciclagem). In: https://cempre.org.br/taxas-de-reciclagem/

26   **Target 12.6**: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

27   Securities and Exchange Commission. CVM Resolution No. 193 of October 20, 2023. (CVM – Comissão de Valores Mobiliários). In: https://conteudo.cvm.gov.br/legislacao/resolucoes/resol193.html

CLASS I – PRODUCT HIGHLY HAZARDOUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT
CLASS II – PRODUCT VERY HAZARDOUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT
CLASS III – PRODUCT HAZARDOUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT
CLASS IV – PRODUCT SLIGHTLY HAZARDOUS TO THE ENVIRONMENT
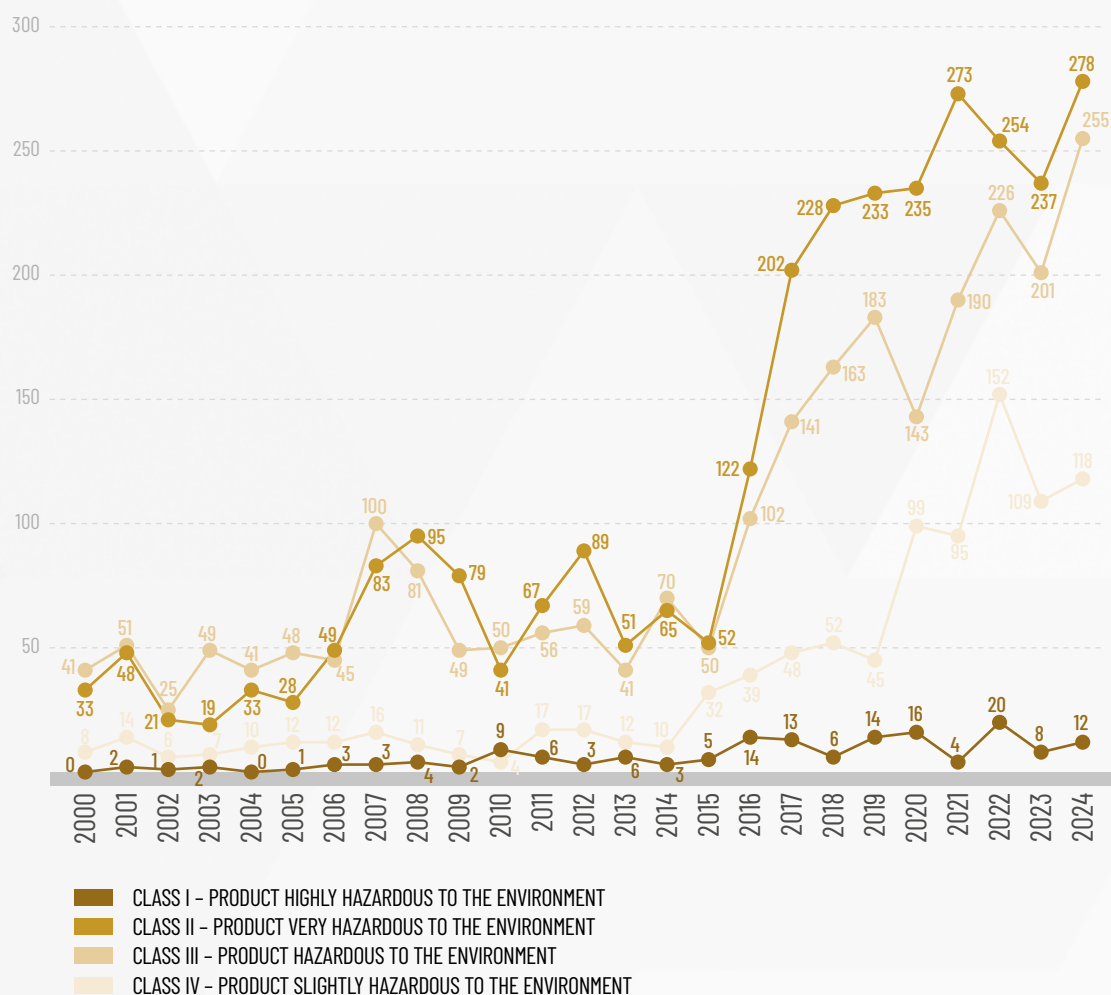
Source: MAPA

sustainability agenda. The first version of this plan is expected to be published by mid-2025[28], however the publication of sustainability reports by Brazilian companies remains limited. The latest data indicates only 38% of large companies, 9.7% of small businesses, and 17.1% of industries published such a report in 2023, though it is encouraging to note 39.6% of industries declared their commitment to Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles. The low rate of voluntary participation demonstrates the need for technical support for small and medium-sized enterprises, and effective oversight to prevent the consolidation of formal publications lacking a real impact on business practices.

Target 12.7[29] remained stagnant for a second consecutive year. The Environmental Agenda in Public Administration (Agenda Ambiental na Administração Pública – A3P), and the Public Procurement Law (fully enforced as of 2023) establish provisions for sustainable public procurement, however, as of the end of 2024, only 1% of public agencies were in full compliance with the new procurement legislation[30]. The absence of monitoring mechanisms, and low alignment amongst the different levels of government, deepens gaps between environmental discourse and administrative practices, reinforcing fragmentation and the slow pace of transition to more sustainable models.

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28   Ministry of Finance. Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy Plan. (MF – Ministério da Fazenda). In: https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira

29   **Target 12.7**: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

30   Federal Court of Accounts. 2024 Management Report of the Federal Court of Accounts. (TCU – Tribunal de Contas da União). In: https://tinyurl.com/bddsx72r

Targets **12.8**[31], **12.a**[32], **12.b**[33] and **12.c**[34] demonstrated insufficient progress. The 2024 update to the National Environmental Education Policy (Política Nacional de Educação Ambiental – PNEA)[35] incorporated key topics such as climate change, biodiversity protection, and socio-environmental risk management. Revision of the National Environmental Education Program (Programa Nacional de Educação Ambiental – ProNEA)[36] also started, aiming to introduce new guidelines and integrate environmental education transversely into school curricula, teacher training, and the development of educational materials. The National Education Conference (Conferência Nacional de Educação – Conae) reinforced the important role of sustainable development in social justice and climate adaptation. Despite legislative advances, effective implementation remains limited, and there is no systematized data on the integration of education on sustainable development into education policies, teacher training programs, or student assessments. The cross-cutting inclusion of environmental themes in the curricula is still incipient, and no mechanisms for continuous monitoring and evaluation, budget allocation, or federative coordination exist to address it.

Substantial advances in installed renewable energy generation capacity per capita represents progress towards the achievement of target 12.a. The share of renewable sources in Brazil's electricity matrix reached 88.2% in 2024, with a 39.6% increase in solar photovoltaic generation, and a 12.4% increase in wind generation, resulting in installed capacities of 48,468 MW and 29,550 MW, respectively. Renewable energy accounted for 50.0% of total domestic energy supply in 2024, higher than global averages and position Brazil as a reference in renewable sources, especially solar and wind. However, analysis is required into the limited investment in research, innovation, technical training, and infrastructure, as these are essential in the strengthening of scientific and technological capacities. It is significantly concerning that the expansion of renewable energy generation capacity coexists with the maintenance of extremely high fossil fuel subsidies, and other challenges, such as the proposed oil exploration in the mouth of the Amazon River[37].

Brazil launched its 2024–2027 National Tourism Plan (Plano Nacional de Turismo – PNT) in 2024, centring sustainability in the federal tourism policy, and incentivising community-based destinations and adaptations to climate change. However, technical instruments to monitor the sector's environmental and social impacts are lacking[38]. Tools such as the Sustainable Tourism Council (Conselho de Turismo Sustentável – CST), and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Sistema de Contas Econômicas e Ambientais – SCEA), which are essential to be able to assess results, are still not consistently applied in Brazil. The absence of specific quantitative targets, standardized indicators, and performance evaluation mechanisms limits the effectiveness of the PNT. A proposed constitutional amendment (Proposta de Emenda Constitucional – PEC 03/2022)[39] to privatize coastal areas would

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31   **Target 12.8**: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

32   **Target 12.a**: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

33   **Target 12.b**: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and product.

34   **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.

35   Presidency of the Republic. Law No. 14,926/2024. (Presidência da República). In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2024/lei/L14926.htm

36   Ministry of the Environment. National Environmental Education Program (ProNEA – Programa Nacional de Educação Ambiental). (MMA – Ministério do Meio Ambiente). In: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/secex/dea/pnea/programa-nacional-de-educacao-ambiental-pronea

37   Energy Research Company. 2024 National Energy Balance (BEN – Balanço Energético Nacional). (EPE – Empresa de Pesquisa Energética). In: https://www.epe.gov.br/sites-pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/PublicacoesArquivos/publicacao-885/topico-767/BEN_S%C3%ADntese_2025_PT.pdf

38   Ministry of Tourism. National Tourism Plan. (MTur – Ministério do Turismo). In: https://www.gov.br/turismo/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/planos/plano-nacional-do-turismo/PLANONACIONALDETURISMOV431.10PORTAL.pdf

39   Senate. Proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 3 of 2022. (Senado Federal). In: https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/151923

threaten the conservation of coastal ecosystems, reduce public beach access, and alter the way of life for traditional communities, undermining the environmental foundation on which sustainable tourism should be built.

Though the launch of the 2024–2027 National Tourism Plan (PNT) is a positive milestone, the achievement of target 12.b will require concrete metrics, the protection of vulnerable ecosystems, and a balanced approach considering sustainability, social justice, and the development of tourism.

The federal government allocated BRL 99.81 billion in subsidies to the energy sector in 2023, 82% (BRL 81.74 billion) of which went to fossil fuels, while just 18% (BRL 18 billion) went to renewable sources. Although the subsidies for clean energy increased by 26.82% in comparison to 2022, subsidies for fossil fuels reduced by just 0.45%, hindering progress on target 12.c. The Growth Acceleration Program (PAC – Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento) allocated BRL 335 billion to oil and gas extraction in 2024, while Petrobras announced investments of BRL 73 billion through 2028 into fossil fuel exploration[40]. By contrast, just BRL 77 billion were invested in renewable energy (solar and wind), increasing just 2.5% compared to the previous year[41].

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Create a National Policy for Sustainable Consumption and Production, and update the National Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production (PPCS – Plano de Produção e Consumo Sustentáveis) to include targets, stable funding, and mandatory federative governance;

2. Implement an annual system to measure material footprint and domestic material consumption, integrate the data into global databases, and link them to public policies;

3. Establish a National Policy for the Prevention and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste, with sectoral targets, tax incentives, and penalties;

4. Reestablish environmental governance in the control of pesticides, restore the technical autonomy of the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA – Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis) and the Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency (Anvisa – Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária), and strengthen residual monitoring;

5. Universalize selective door-to-door waste collection, including the formal integration of waste pickers, public funding, and mandatory targets for recyclable recovery;

6. Redesign the National Tourism Plan to include sustainability targets, environmental and social impact indicators, and prevent regressive legislative actions, such as coastal privatization;

7. Support small and medium-sized enterprises in the preparation of sustainability reports, including financial incentives, technical training, and access to subsidized audits;

8. Create and disseminate educational campaigns to inform the Brazilian population on production and consumption.

40   Mongabay. Brazil targets decarbonization but continues to subsidize fossil fuels. (Mongabay). In: https://brasil.mongabay.com/2025/02/brasil-mira-descarbonizacao-mas-segue-subsidiando-combustiveis-fosseis/

41   Jovem Pan Brasil. Clean energy attracted BRL 76.9 billion in investments in Brazil in 2024. (Jovem Pan Brasil). In: https://jovempan.com.br/noticias/sustentabilidade/energia-limpa-atraiu-r-769-bilhoes-em-investimentos-no-brasil-em-2024.html

Target Classification

Target 12.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.2	❙❙	STAGNANT
Target 12.3	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.4	↩	SET BACK
Target 12.5	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.6	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.7	❙❙	STAGNANT
Target 12.8	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.a	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.b	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target	→	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 13
CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

It is critical to recognize that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary international, intergovernmental forum to negotiate the global response to climate change. The 1.5°C maximum warming threshold, established under the Paris Agreement, was surpassed for the first time in 2024, a critical turning point in the climate emergency.

Meanwhile, despite important institutional progress, including the strengthening of national planning, the prioritization of the climate agenda by the Presidency of the G20, and reductions in deforestation in the Amazon and the Pampa, deforestation increased in Brazil's other biomes, and the country faced extreme climate events and unprecedented disasters. Historical floods in Rio Grande do Sul, drought in the Amazon River basins, and record-breaking wildfires across much of the territory, affected millions of people, tragedies which would have been worse if it were not for the swift response of civil society, including communities and those residing in peripheral zones, who took charge of local disaster response, risk reduction, and adaptation efforts.

Major structural challenges and serious contradictions persist. The national budget is insufficient and poorly executed. Financing for the National Climate Plan remains uncertain; oil exploration processes are underway in the mouth of the Amazon; and a new level of threat has emerged with the sanctioning of the "Devastation Bill"[1].

Particularly momentous is the withdrawal of Indigenous representatives from the Conciliation

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1   Climainfo. Devastation Bill opens a loophole for the installation of industries in residential areas. In: https://climainfo.org.br/2025/08/20/pl-da-devastacao-abre-brecha-para-instalacao-de-industrias-em-areas-residenciais/

GRAPH 1   DISASTER ALERTS 2024

MUNICIPALITY RANKING

POSITIONS	MUNICIPALITY	ALERTS
1	Manaus, AM	50
2	Belo Horizonte, MG	44
3	São Paulo, SP	41
	Petrópolis, RJ	41
4	Salvador, BA	35
5	Juiz de Fora, MG	32
	Contagem, MG	32
6	Rio de Janeiro, RJ	31
7	São Luís, MA	30
	Teresópolis	30
8	Betim, MG	27
9	Ribeirão das Neves, MG	25
10	Ubatuba, SP	24

ALERTS 2024

- 1–2
- 2–6
- 6–12
- 12–21
- 21–35
- 35–50

TYPOLOGY

GEO
1917
53%

HYDRO
1703
47%

ALERTS 2011—2024

Year	Alerts
2011	5
2012	155
2013	966
2014	1,353
2015	1,762
2016	1,976
2017	2,091
2018	2,078
2019	2,194
2020	3,578
2021	2,724
2022	3,505
2023	3,425
2024	3,620
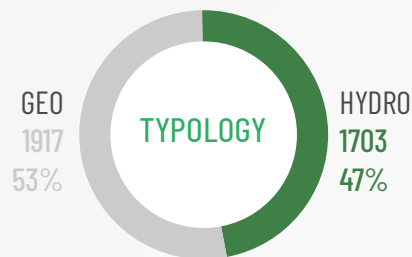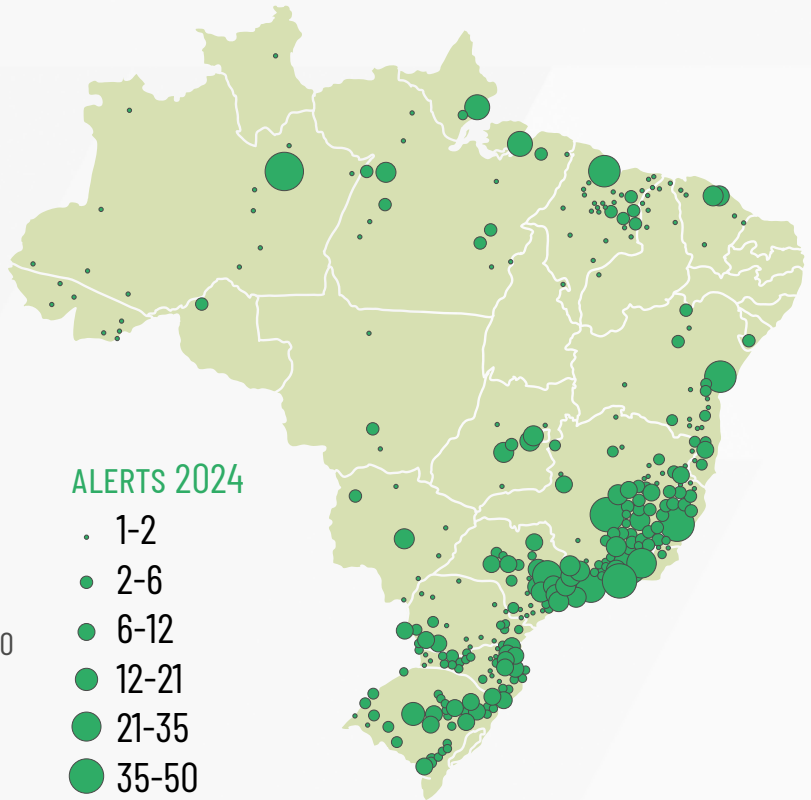
■ ALERTS
■ MONITORED MUNICIPALITIES
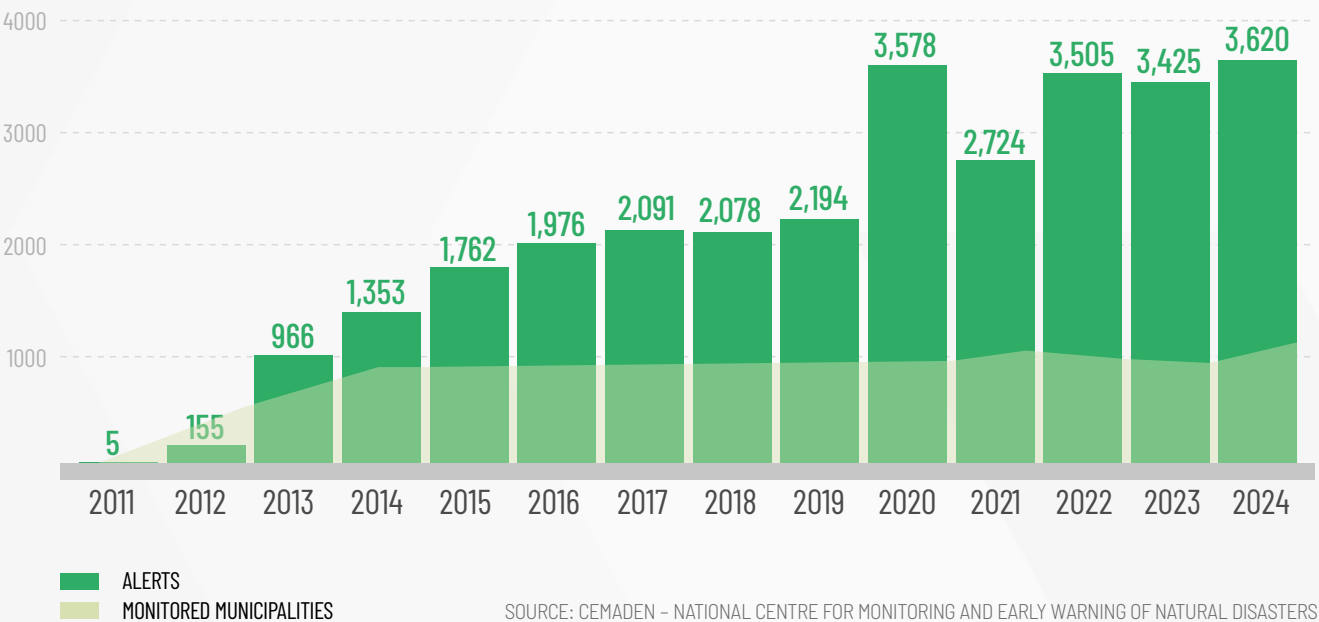
SOURCE: CEMADEN – NATIONAL CENTRE FOR MONITORING AND EARLY WARNING OF NATURAL DISASTERS

GRAPH 2   BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 13

Source: BNDES
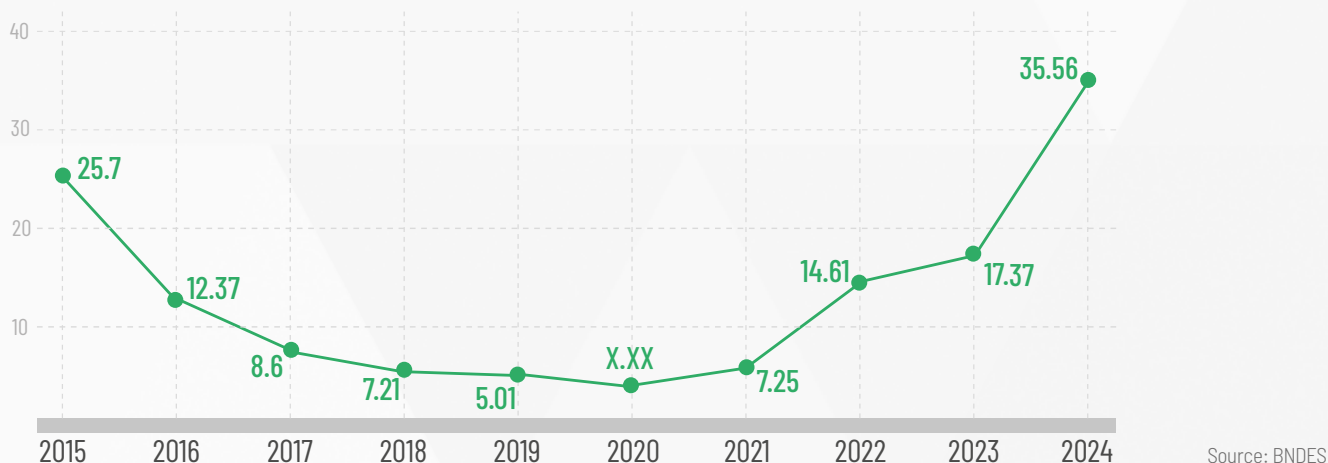
Chamber[2] on the *Marco Temporal* (Timeframe Framework)[3], due to a lack of transparency and political representation[4]. Furthermore, preparations for COP 30, due to take place in Brazil in November 2025, have been conducted under decisions that violate the territories, forests, and rights, including the environmental rights, of the local population[5].

Target 13.1[6] is stagnant. Despite a decrease in disaster-related deaths in 2022 and 2023, extreme events are multiplying, and there has been no significant progress on the implementation of risk reduction plans and programmes, or on effectively reducing impacts on the lives of populations.

In 2024, there were 3,620 disaster alerts, the highest since 2011, and 1,690 recorded catastrophes, the third highest in the historical series. Approximately 53% of alerts and 32% of occurrences were of geological origin (such as landslides), whilst 47% of alerts and 68% of records were related to hydrological events (such as flash floods and the overflow of water bodies).

Occurrences were concentrated in the metropolitan regions of São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, and Salvador, repeating the pattern of previous years (Graph 1), with further occurrences in the Northeast. Manaus, a city in the North region, recorded the highest number of alerts (50)[7]. It is estimated that across the country, 1.17 million children and youth experienced disruptions in education in 2024 due to floodings[8].

The historic flood in Rio Grande do Sul affected 2.3 million people[9], of whom 183 died, 27 went missing, and nearly 100,000 were left homeless. Consequences included, but were not restricted to,

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2   Supreme Federal Court. Commission discusses improvements to the proposed amendment of the Marco Temporal. In: https://noticias.stf.jus.br/postsnoticias/comissao-discute-aprimoramentos-a-proposta-de-alteracao-da-lei-do-marco-temporal/

3   Note from the translator: The Marco Temporal is a legal thesis in Brazil limiting Indigenous land rights to territories they occupied or legally claimed as of the 1988 Constitution, signed on the 5th of October, 1988. Presidency of the Republic. Law No. 14,701/2023. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/l14701.htm

4   Clima Info. Marco Temporal: STF Conciliation Chamber tramples Indigenous Rights. In: https://tinyurl.com/ysmm6z4s

5   Colabora. Construction works in Belém anticipate debate on climate justice and the legacy of COP30. In: https://projetocolabora.com.br/ods11/obras-belem-antecipam-deabte-justica-climatica-legado-da-copa30/

6   **Target 13.1**: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

7   Agência Gov. Cemaden registered a record number of alerts and over 1,600 disaster occurrences in 2024. In: https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202501/cemaden-registra-recorde-de-alertas-e-mais-de-1-6-mil-ocorrencias-de-desastre-no-brasil-em-2024

8   Unicef. Learning interrupted: a global snapshot. In https://www.unicef.org/reports/learning-interrupted-global-snapshot-2024

9   BID. Assessment of the effects and impacts of floods in Rio Grande do Sul. In:https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Pk7ooxbNfRpQ5K8tOgSVmJrj07Pkmwao/view

13,000 kilometres of roads damaged, and severe social impacts, such as an increase in sexual violence against women and girls in shelters[10], and a surge in vulnerability for people living in the streets[11].

In the Amazon region, nearly 60% of municipalities experienced drought throughout 2024[12] and, by September, 15.4 million people across the country[13] had been affected by wildfires.

Despite an increase in operations approved by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES), from BRL 17.3 billion in 2023, to BRL 35.5 billion in 2024, investment remains insufficient (Graph 2). In 2024, the Investment Support Programme and the Emergency Reconstruction Programme for Municipalities Affected by Natural Disasters received a fully executed BRL 185.8 million, however this was the lowest allocation since the pandemic[14]. The Risk and Disaster Management Programme received BRL 6.99 billion, of which BRL 4.38 billion[15] was executed. The budgetary action for Civil Protection and Defence Actions increased from 2023 to 2024, but amounts executed were similar in both years (BRL 1.04 billion of BRL 1.87 billion in 2023, and BRL 1.88 billion of BRL 3.70 billion in 2024[16]). The persistent lack of prioritisation for prevention remains a concern. Considering other allocations within the Risk and Disaster Management Programme, since 2015 an average 37% of its budget has been directed to civil defence and emergency response actions, whilst only 3.28% has been invested in disaster reduction and mitigation[17].

The National Civil Protection and Defence Plan, approved in 2024 following a limited public consultation process, had no scheduled launch date[18] as of the conclusion of this report. In the Southeast region, and despite signal failures and device incompatibility[19], the *Defesa Civil Alerta* (Civil Defence Alert) system was launched to send notifications to mobile phones, with plans for a nationwide expansion throughout 2025[20].

Given the low adaptive capacity of most Brazilian municipalities[21], the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI) launched the *AdaptaCidades* project in February 2025, aimed at training and guiding the development of municipal adaptation plans. In 2024 the National Secretariat for Peripheries, under the Ministry of Cities, launched the *Periferia sem Risco* (Risk-Free Periphery) strategy, structured around three pillars:

10   BBC News Brasil. Women report relief in exclusive shelters in RS; police say abuses are exceptions. In: https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/articles/c88z4rj545do

11   Agência Brasil. Heavy rains worsen the situation of the homeless population in Porto Alegre. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2024-05/chuvas-agravam-situacao-da-populacao-de-rua-em-porto-alegre; The Conversation. Disaster in Rio Grande do Sul exposes failures in policies for people in street situations in Brazil. In: https://tinyurl.com/cwjbv53u

12   InfoAmazônia. More than half of municipalities in the Amazon region experienced drought throughout 2024. In: https://infoamazonia.org/2025/01/25/mais-da-metade-dos-municipios-da-amazonia-passou-2024-inteiro-em-seca

13   CNM. According to a bulletin from the National Confederation of Municipalities (CNM), 15.4 million people were directly affected by wildfires in Brazil in 2024. In: https://cnm.org.br/comunicacao/noticias/boletim-cnm-mostra-que-subiu-para-15-4-milhoes-o-numero-de-pessoas-diretamente-afetadas-pelas-queimadas

14   Federal Senate. Siga Brasil. Investment Support Programme and Emergency Reconstruction Programme for Municipalities Affected by Natural Disasters. In: https://www9.senado.gov.br/QvAJAXZfc/opendoc.htm?document=senado%2Fsigabrasilpainelcidadao.qvw&host=QVS%40www9a&anonymous=true&Sheet=shOrcamentoVisaoGeral

15   Transparency Portal. Areas of activity (functions): Science and Technology, Special Charges, Environmental Management, Industry, Sanitation, Public Security, and Urban Development. Risk and Disaster Management. In: https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/programas-e-acoes/programa-orcamentario/2318?ano=2024

16   Transparency Portal. Civil Protection and Defence Actions. In: https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/programas-e-acoes/acao/22BO-acoes-de-protecao-e-defesa-civil?ano=2024

17   Greenpeace. Climate crisis: Brazil allocated, on average, 3% of the Disaster Risk Management Programme budgets to prevention works over the past ten years, reveals Greenpeace Brazil. In: https://www.greenpeace.org/brasil/imprensa/crise-climatica-brasil-destinou-em-media-3-do-orcamento-do-programa-de-gestao-de-risco-a-desastres-a-obras-de-prevencao-nos-ultimos-dez-anos-revela-greenpeace-brasil/

18   National Civil Protection and Defence Plan Portal. National Civil Protection and Defence Plan. In: https://pndc.com.br/

19   Estadão. Didn't receive the rain alert from São Paulo Civil Defence? See the explanation and what to do. In: http://estadao.com.br/sao-paulo/nao-recebeu-o-alerta-de-chuvas-da-defesa-civil-de-sp-veja-qual-a-explicacao-e-o-que-fazer-nprm/

20   MIDR. National Civil Defence strengthens actions against climate disasters and prepares for COP30. In: https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/noticias/defesa-civil-nacional-reforca-acoes-contra-desastres-climaticos-e-se-prepara-para-a-cop30

21   MCTI. Adapta Brasil. In: https://sistema.adaptabrasil.mcti.gov.br/

GRAPH 3   GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN BRAZIL, IN GtCO$_2$E (1990-2023)
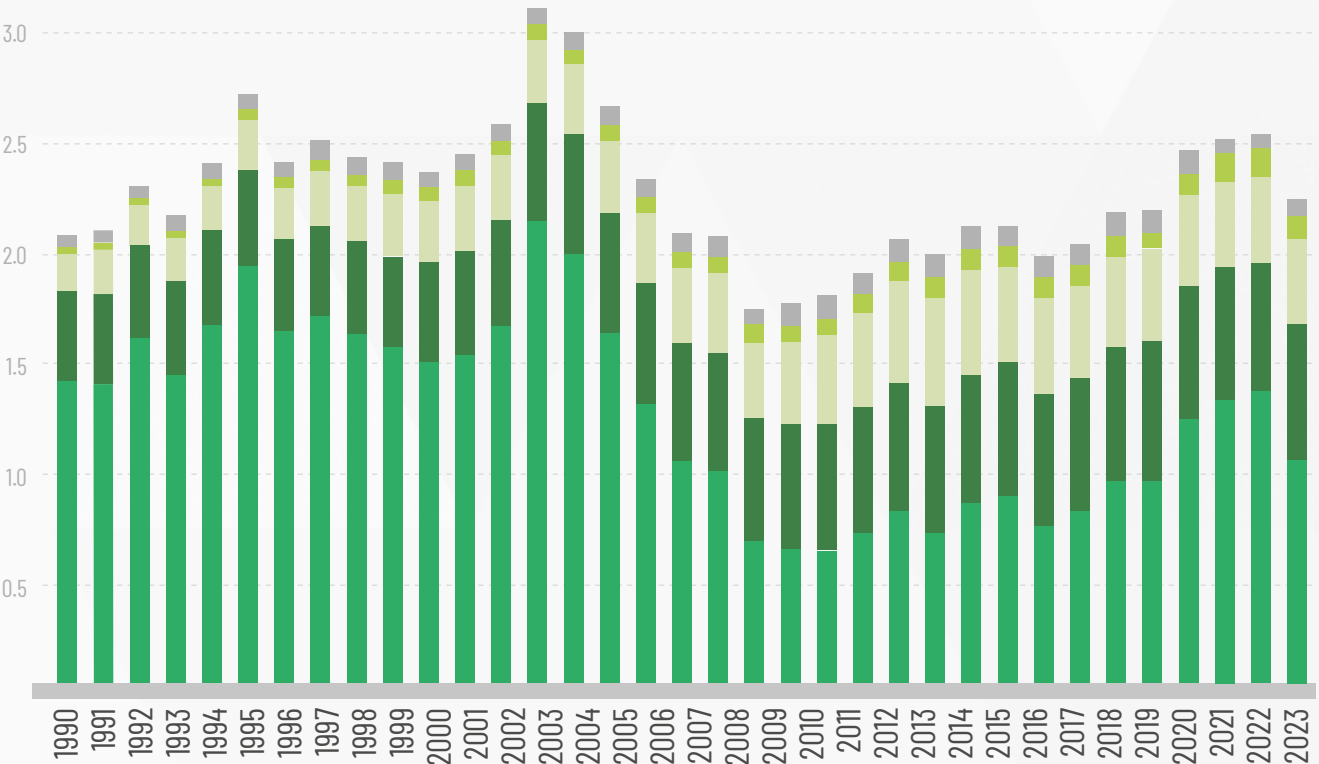
SECTORAL SHARE OF BRAZIL'S EMISSIONS PROFILE IN 2022 AND 2023

24%
16%
4%
3%
53%
2022

28%
18%
4%
4%
46%
2023
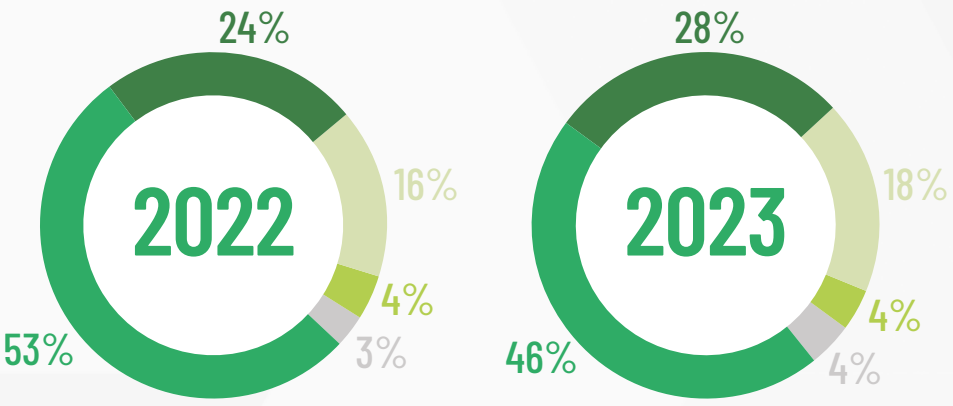
- ENERGY
- AGRICULTURE
- INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE
- WASTE
- LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY

Source: SEEG. GtCO$_2$E: gigatonne of carbon dioxide equivalent

infrastructure; mapping and planning (including Municipal Risk Reduction Plans and Community Disaster Risk Management Plans), and communication and participation. The outcome of these initiatives will be analysed in the next S*potlight report*[22].

Target 13.2[23] remains classified as insufficient progress. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)[24], submitted by the government in November 2024, predicts a reduction in emissions between 59% and 67% by 2035, in relation to 2005 levels. However, this target is less ambitious than the Global Stocktake[25] recommendation, which aims to reduce emissions by 60% compared to 2019[26]. According to the Climate Observatory proposal for this second NDC, the country should commit to a 92% reduction in net emissions over the same period[27].

Highlights of the new NDC include the objectives of eliminating illegal deforestation through enforcement and land tenure regularisation, and preserving standing forests by means of economic incentives and support for the maintenance and restoration of native vegetation on private rural properties.

Brazil occupies the sixth position in the most recent global greenhouse gas (GHG)[28] emissions rankings, and generated 2.3 billion $GtCO_2e$ in 2023[29], a 12% reduction in comparison to 2022, and the largest drop since 2009. In terms of national emissions from deforestation, there was a 24% reduction, 37%

in the Amazon and 15% in the Pampa, but increases were recorded in the Pantanal (86%), Cerrado (23%), Caatinga (11%), and Atlantic Forest (4%) biomes. It is worth noting that deforestation in the Cerrado decreased between August 2023 and July 2024, after five consecutive years of increase[30], this data will be addressed in the next *Spotlight Report.*

The distribution pattern of gross GHG emissions remains the same: land-use change and forestry (46%, with 1.062 billion tonnes of CO_2e); agriculture (28%, with 631 $MtCO_2e$); energy (18%, with 420 $MtCO_2e$); waste (4%, with 92 $MtCO_2e$); and industrial processes (4%, with 91 $MtCO_2e$). Except for the reduction in land-use change, all other economic sectors recorded an increase in emissions, 2.2% in agriculture and 1.1% in energy[31] (Graph 3).

Evidence indicates greater investment, improved policy implementation, increased ambition in targets, and a stronger focus on addressing inequalities and environmental racism are needed. In regards to this, the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (Apib) launched a proposal for an NDC centred in climate justice, self-determination, and the integration of traditional knowledges and science, in April 2025[32].

Brazil's most recently submitted National Adaptation Plan to the UNFCCC dates from 2016[33]. The Climate Plan is expected to be approved in the

22   Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. AdaptaCidades. In: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/smc/adaptacidades

23   **Target 13.2**: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

24   MMA. Brazil's NDC: National determination to contribute and transform. In: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/brasil-entrega-a-onu-nova-ndc-alinhada-ao-acordo-de-paris/ndc-versao-em-portugues.pdf/

25   UNFCCC. Global Stocktake. In: https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake

26   Política por Inteiro. Brazil's NDC outlines climate policies; 2035 target aims to access international carbon markets. In: https://politicaporinteiro.org/2024/11/13/ndc-do-brasil-detalha-politicas-climaticas-meta-para-2035-mira-acessar-mercados-internacionais-de-carbono/

27   Observatório do Clima. Climate Observatory's proposal for Brazil's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement (2030–2035). In: https://oc.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/NDC-do-OC_2024-template.pdf

28   European Commission. GHG emissions of all world countries. In: https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2024?vis=co2tot#emissions_table

29   SEEG. Análise das emissões de 1970-2023 gases de efeito estufa e suas implicações para as metas climáticas do Brasil. In: https://seeg.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/SEEG-RELATORIO-ANALITICO-12.pdf

30   MCTI.Prodes data indicate a reduction in deforestation in the Amazon and the Cerrado. In: https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2024/11/dados-do-prodes-apontam-reducao-no-desmatamento-na-amazonia-e-no-cerrado

31   SEEG. Analysis of greenhouse gas emissions and their implications for Brazil's climate targets. In: https://seeg.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/SEEG-RELATORIO-ANALITICO-12.pdf

32   Apib. Apib launches Indigenous NDC and International Commission for COP-30. In: https://apiboficial.org/2025/04/10/apib-lanca-ndc-indigena-e-comissao-internacional-para-cop-30/

33   UNFCCC. Submitted NAPs from developing country Parties. In: https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps

second half of 2025[34], and the country has not submitted a Long-Term Strategy[35]. At the close of this *Spotlight Report*, the public consultation process for the Climate Plan's adaptation and mitigation strategies still suffered from limited participation mechanisms, limited to online consultations and a few in-person plenary sessions, without opportunity for public input.

The inclusion of inequality reduction, fair transition and climate justice as guiding principles in the adaptation strategy are worth highlighting, as is the incorporation of proposals submitted by civil society, through the Participatory Brazil Platform, to address vulnerability-related inequalities[36]. In parallel, discussions continued on the revision of the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), which began at the end of 2023, with the establishment of a working group within the Inter Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM)[37]. There were 22 bills in Congress proposing changes to the PNMC by early 2025[38].

In 2024, guidelines were defined for state, municipal, and district adaptation plans, which include references to reducing vulnerability, but do not address climate justice, or gender and racial perspectives[39]. The legislative proposal, already approved by the Senate, is expected to pass, and foresees measures for transparency, evaluation, and periodic updates of the National Policy on Climate Change and the Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the biomes[40]. In 2024, the following initiatives were initiated: the Ecological Transformation Plan (launched at the end of 2023), the Pact for Ecological Transformation[41], the New Industry Brazil Programme[42], the National Energy Transition Policy[43]; and the Climate Authority was announced[44]. It is not possible to evaluate the impact of these initiatives yet.

The Federal Government's continued insistence on oil exploration in the mouth of the Amazon River (equatorial margin), despite the climate emergency and two oppositional statements from the Brazilian Institute for the Environment (Ibama), is concerning. The claim Amazonian prospecting would prevent the need to begin importing oil within 10 years, redirecting resources to finance the energy transition, was refuted by *InfoAmazonia*, which indicate the country would only need to import oil between 2034 and 2035 if it fails to meet its own climate targets[45].

Target 13.3[46] is also classified as insufficient progress. Climate change response and respect for biodiversity were included in the National Environmental Education Policy[47], but effectiveness of the law is low, and schools lack adaptation policies. In 2024, more than 370,000 children enrolled in early

34   MMA. Plano Clima. In: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/perguntas-frequentes/mudanca-do-clima/plano-clima

35   UNFCCC. Long-term strategies portal. In: https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/long-term-strategies

36   Brasil Participativo. Plano Clima Participativo. In: https://brasilparticipativo.presidencia.gov.br/processes/planoclima/f/309/

37   MDIC. Committee holds first meeting and establishes group to update the National Policy on Climate Change. In: https://www.gov.br/mdic/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/setembro/comite-realiza-primeira-reuniao-e-cria-gtt-para-atualizar-politica-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima

38   Nexo Jornal. The National Policy on Climate Change in Brazil. In: https://pp.nexojornal.com.br/linha-do-tempo/2025/04/30/a-politica-nacional-de-mudanca-climatica-no-brasil

39   Presidency of the Republic. Law No. 14,904, of June 27, 2024. In: https://tinyurl.com/2t2nr4wa

40   Chamber of Deputies. Bill No. 4,816/2019. In: https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra?codteor=2829006&filename=Tramitacao-PL%204816/2019

41   Ministry of Finance. Pact for Ecological Transformation. In: https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/agosto/tres-poderes-da-republica-lancam-pacto-pela-transformacao-ecologica

42   Ministry of Communications. Government launches "New Industry Brazil". In: https://www.gov.br/mcom/pt-br/noticias/2024/janeiro/governo-federal-lanca-nova-industria-brasil

43   Ministry of Mines and Energy. National Energy Transition Policy. In: https://tinyurl.com/5dv7abm8

44   Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. Lula announces creation of Climate Authority. In: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/lula-anuncia-criacao-de-autoridade-climatica

45   Portal Amazônia. Analysis shows that if it meets its climate target, Brazil will not need to import oil or explore the Amazon River mouth. In: https://portalamazonia.com/meio-ambiente/analise-petroleo-foz-do-amazonas/

46   **Target 13.3**: Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

47   Agência Senado.Law includes climate change and biodiversity in environmental education. In: https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2024/07/18/lei-inclui-mudanca-climatica-e-biodiversidade-na-educacao-ambiental

childhood and primary education in Brazilian capitals, attended schools located in areas at risk for floods, flash floods, and landslides. 51.3% of these schools had a majority of children and adolescents self-identifying as Black, whilst only 4.7% of these schools had a majority of students self-identifying as white[48].

No updates were found regarding actions of the Managing Body of the National Environmental Education Policy of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change. Ibama, through the National Center for Environmental Education (Cenea) and the Intersectoral Committee on Environmental Education, organized the VIII Environmental Education Meeting, which formulated an action plan and list of priority topics for the 2025–2027 biennium within the scope of the Ibama National Environmental Education Management Plan (Pangea)[49].

Once again, the under execution of budgets was observed towards achievement of this target. In 2024, BRL 11.1 million were committed to citizenship and environmental education actions (an increase of 126.5% compared to the BRL 4.9 million authorized in 2023). However, of the total paid throughout the year (BRL 6.7 million), about half, BRL 3.2 million, referred to carryovers from previous fiscal years, signaling low execution within the current fiscal year. In 2023, BRL 1.68 million was paid (31% of the allocation), of which 64.2% (BRL 1.08 million) were carryovers.

Targets **13.a**[50] and **13.b**[51] are not applicable to the country. In regards to 13.a, it is worth noting that to meet NDC commitments, it will be necessary to invest up to BRL 1 trillion by 2030, depending on the chosen pathways[52]. As for Target 13.b, it should be considered in light of the analysis of Target 13.2.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Ensure the effectiveness of Inter Ministerial and Inter Federative coordination bodies with civil society to achieve the goals of the Climate Plan and the National Civil Defence Plan in an integrated and participatory manner;

2. Increase access to information on policies, plans, services and indicators related to climate, including data disaggregated by race, gender, age, disability status, territory and migration status, as well as analyses of climate justice and environmental racism;

3. Accelerate the development, financing, and implementation of national and subnational climate plans, expanding the participation of vulnerable populations, with diversity in gender, race, age, disability, territory and migration status;

4. Increase the budget of Cemaden and Civil Defence, prioritizing resources for risk prevention, disaster management in vulnerable areas, and response protocols incorporating accessibility, racial, generational and gender perspectives, as well as the prevention and response to all forms of violence, with qualified psychosocial support for victims;

5. Invest in the adaptive capacity of schools and school communities to extreme climate events, prioritizing those in vulnerable territories;

6. Expand environmental enforcement, with emphasis on combating deforestation in all biomes, and on climate monitoring technologies, such as satellites and early warning systems;

7. Recognize the unconstitutionality of the *Marco Temporal*[53] and accelerate the demarcation of Indigenous lands, titling of quilombola territories, allocation of public forests, and the protection of environmental defenders;

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48   Instituto Alana; Mapbiomas; Fiquem Sabendo. Access to green spaces and climate resilience in schools in Brazilian capitals. In: https://linktr.ee/escolamaisnatureza

49   Ibama. Ibama holds VIII Environmental Education Meeting. In: https://www.instagram.com/ibamagov/p/DC6ziojuP3H/?img_index=1

50   **Target 13.a**: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to a goal of jointly mobilizing $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

51   **Target 13.b**: Promote mechanisms to raise capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in the least developed countries and small island developing States, including a focus on women, youth, local and marginalized communities

52   Instituto Talanoa. Climate Finance Ecosystem in Brazil. In: https://institutotalanoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/09/00_NOAukpact-Mobile-v20240912.pdf

53   Funai. Marco Temporal returns to the STF agenda; Understand why the thesis is unconstitutional and violates the rights of Indigenous peoples. In: https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/marco-temporal-volta-a-pauta-no-stf-entenda-porque-a-tese-e-inconstitucional-e-viola-os-direitos-dos-povos-indigenas#:~:text=A%20Lei%2014.701%20traz%20a,terra%20ind%C3%ADgena%20de%20ocupa%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20tradicional. (Note from the

8. Eliminate fossil fuel subsidies, revoke the oil exploration project at the mouth of the Amazon, and regulate and increase taxes on sectors which lead to negative outcomes for the environment and people;

9. Increase the NDC target ambition and strengthen enforcement of its implementation to ensure carbon neutrality by 2050, and a fair transition process, including the combat of *sacrifice zones*[54];

10. Encourage international cooperation and invest more in mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and just transitions by expanding public and private sources of climate finance, regulating and ensuring transparency in the private sector, requiring disclosure and remediation of its social and environmental impacts, and aligning investments with climate targets. Additionally, ensure that climate finance is accessible to women, Black populations, LGBTQIAPN+ people, Indigenous and traditional peoples, children, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Target classification

Target		
Target 13.1	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 13.2	➥	INSUFFICIENT
Target 13.3	➥	INSUFFICIENT
Target 13.a	—	NOT APPLICABLE
Target 13.b	—	NOT APPLICABLE

SDG 14
LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Progress on SDG 14 remained insufficient in 2024 in Brazil, with the loosening of environmental licensing[1] and the transfer of coastal-marine[2] lands, posing threats to biodiversity and coastal communities. The persistent lack of official data on fishing production and on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (Pesca Ilegal, Não Declarada e Não Regulamentada – INN)[3], which are frequently linked to violations of human and labor rights[4], is a serious concern. There were improvements in transparency and in the number of registrations in the General Fisheries Registry (Registro Geral da Pesca – SISRGP)[5], and the implementation of Marine Spatial Planning (Espaço

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1   Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA – Instituto Socioambiental). Senate advances a bill to loosen environmental licensing. In:https://acervo.socioambiental. org/acervo/noticias/senado-avanca-com-projeto-de-flexibilizacao-do-licenciamento-ambiental

2   Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI – Ministério da Gestão e da Inovação em Serviços Públicos). Understand why coastal-marine lands are important to the Brazilian people. In: https://www.gov.br/gestao/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/junho/entenda-por-que-os-terrenos-de-marinha--sao-importantes-para-o-povo-brasileiro

3   Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO-UN – Organização das Nações Unidas para a Alimentação e Agricultura). Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing. In: https://www.fao.org/iuu-fishing/background/what-is-iuu-fishing/en/

4   Oceana. With a weak national fisheries policy, Brazil is a fertile ground for illegal fishing. In: https://tinyurl.com/muz2yskw

5   Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA – Ministério da Pesca e Aquicultura). Unified Panel of the General Fisheries Registry (RGP). In: https://www.gov.br/mpa/pt-br/assuntos/cadastro-registro-e-monitoramento/painel-unificado-do-registro-geral-da-atividade-pesqueira

GRAPH 1   BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 14
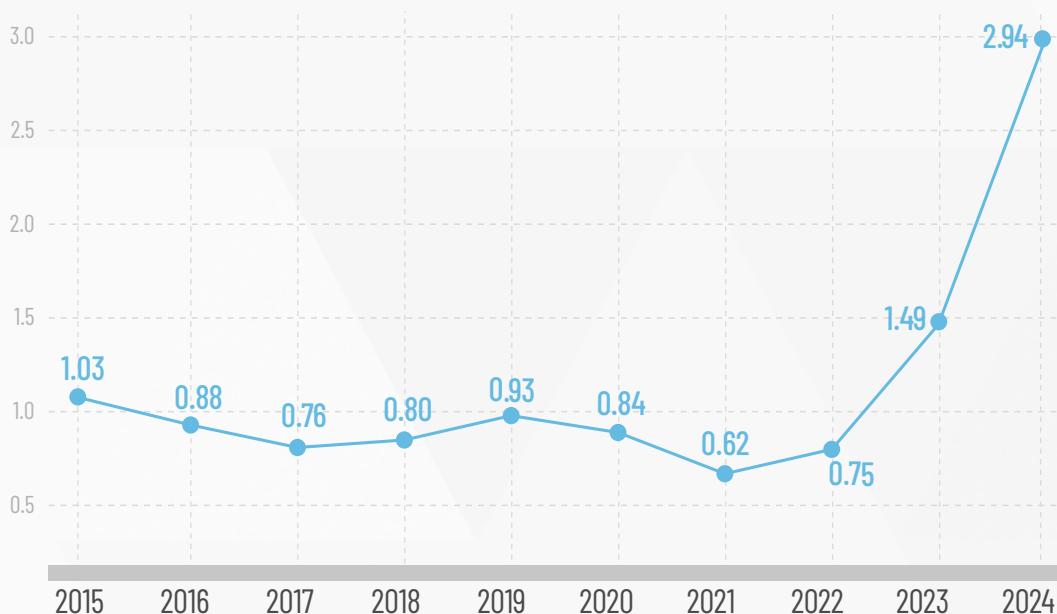
Source: BNDES

Marinho – PEM)[6] began, which aims to regulate socio economic activities in coastal and marine areas, and is an essential step towards advancement of SDG 14.

Disbursements by the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES) nearly doubled, for a second consecutive year (Graph 1).

Despite improved financial contributions and positive initiatives, Brazil still lacks official data for targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.7, and 14.a, as shown on the SDG Brazil Panel. The remainder of the targets for this goal have outdated data.

Target 14.1[7] remained stagnant. Despite producing roughly 500 billion single-use plastic items annually, and dumping 1.3 million tons of plastic into the oceans, accounting for 8% of global marine plastic pollution, Brazil postponed its adoption of the Global Treaty on Plastic Pollution[8] until 2025[9], and has yet to present a proposal to eliminate problem plastics, undermining global targets. Official data on coastal eutrophication (excesses of organic matter and nutrients leading to an overgrowth of algae and plants) is limited and outdated. For example, São Paulo lasted reported only 5 of 21 areas monitored by the São Paulo State Environmental Company (Cetesb – Companhia Ambiental do Estado de São Paulo) in 2023 were classified as oligotrophic (having low concentrations of organic matter to stimulate the uncontrolled proliferation of photosynthetic organisms)[10]. In this context, a proposed regulatory framework for the Circular Economy of Plastics, supported by more than 70 civil society organizations[11], is currently being reviewed by the Senate.

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6   Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA – Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima). Marine Spatial Planning. In: https://antigo.mma.gov.br/informma/item/10419-planejamento-espacial-marinho.html

7   **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.
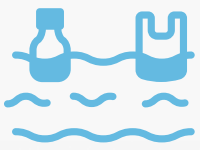
8   United Nations. Global treaty against plastic pollution could be ready by 2024. In: https://tinyurl.com/2tu35s8u

9   UN News. After a deadlock, the treaty to end plastic pollution is postponed until 2025. In: https://tinyurl.com/2tu35s8u

10   São Paulo State Environmental Company (Cetesb – Companhia Ambiental do Estado de São Paulo). Coastal Water Quality Report indicates half of areas are of good quality. In: https://cetesb.sp.gov.br/blog/2023/08/07/relatorio-de-qualidade-de-aguas-costeiras-indica-metade-das-areas-com-qualidade-boa/

11   Federal Senate. Bill 2524/2022. In: https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/154790

BRAZIL IS SUFFOCATING ITS SEAS AND MARINE LIFE WITH PLASTICS

1.3 MILLLION

TONS OF PLASTIC
ARE DUMPED INTO THE
OCEANS EACH YEAR

98%

OF THE AMAZONIAN FISH
HAVE PLASTIC/MICROPLASTIC
IN THEIR INTESTINES
AND GILLS

8th BRAZIL IS THE **LARGEST**

PLASTIC POLLUTER IN THE
WORLD, AND 1ST IN
LATIN AMERICA

70%

OF GREEN TURTLES, AMONGST
MORE THAN 250 ANALYZED, HAD
INGESTED PLASTIC (REACHING
100% IN
SOME REGIONS)

1 IN EVERY 10

MARINE ANIMALS AUTOPSIED
IN THE STUDY THAT HAD
INGESTED PLASTIC DIED

85%

OF MARINE SPECIES WHICH
INGEST PLASTIC ARE AT RISK
OF EXTINCTION

200

MARINE SPECIES WHICH
INGEST PLASTIC HAVE BEEN
DOCUMENTED

77%

OF BIRDS, TURTLES, AND
MAMMALS HAVE PLASTIC
IN THEIR STOMACHS

Source: Oceana. Fragments of Destruction: The impacts of plastic
on Brazilian marine biodiversity. In: https://tinyurl.com/3kuw2b9e

With its deadline already expired, **Target 14.2**[12] has now been setback for six consecutive years, due to structural, institutional and governance challenges. In February 2025, Brazil received international recognition of a maritime area, enabling the expansion of its jurisdictional waters to approximately 5.7 million km². These waters form the "Blue Amazon," including Brazil's Territorial Sea, the Exclusive Economic Zone (Zona Econômica Exclusiva – ZEE), and the extended Continental Shelf beyond 200 nautical miles (approximately 370 km)[13], increasing the need for coordinated action amongst the federal government, states, and municipalities, to strengthen marine and coastal governance in Brazil. The country still lacks a consolidated methodology to assess coastal and marine management based in ecosystem approaches, as suggested by the indicator[14].

Target 14.3[15] is stagnant for a second consecutive year. The multifaceted impacts of climate change, rising sea levels, and ocean acidification, visible along the entire coastline, have effects ranging from direct habitat degradation, to broader socioeconomic impacts[16]. The increase in Sea Surface Temperature (Temperatura da Superfície do Mar – TSM), and ocean acidification, are key drivers of degradation, bleaching and mortality in coral reefs, and places one of the ocean's most biodiverse ecosystems, critical for food, recreation, and income, at growing risk[17].

The energy transition[18], intended to reduce the use of fossil fuels, is included under the Ecological Transformation Plan[19], launched in 2023, and aims to contribute to advancement of the target by decreasing CO_2 emissions into the atmosphere, and their absorption by oceans. There are however, challenges in this transition, such as considering the effects of wind farm installations on health, housing rights, and land use in coastal communities[20]. Additionally, the Federal Government launched the second cycle of the National Action Plan for the Conservation of Coral Reef Environments (PAN Corais) and BNDES Corais[21] in 2024, the latter being a permanent call for projects aiming to support the restoration and conservation of shallow coral reefs and coral banks in Brazil.

After four years setback, **target 14.4**[22] was again stagnant in 2024, for a second consecutive year. Some municipalities and regions provide fishing data through specific fish landing monitoring projects, often required as a condition under environmental licensing for oil exploration; an example are the Fisheries Activity Monitoring Projects (Monitoramento da Atividade Pesqueira – PMAP) in Santa Catarina and São Paulo[23]. However, there is no aggregated national fisheries statistics system, and municipal and regional data are neither widely published nor easily accessible to the public. Assessments of fishing

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12   **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.

13   National Territorial Sea and Blue Amazon. In: Agência Marinha de Notícias   https://www.agencia.marinha.mil.br/

14   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística). SDG Brazil Panel. In: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=14

15   **Target 14.3:** Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

16   Dias, R. (2024). *Climate impacts on coastal ecosystems.* Revista Sociedade Científica, 7(1). In: https://doi.org/10.61411/rsc202420517

17   Malheiros, J. O. (2016). Accounting treatment of intangible assets: An analytical study of highway concessions in Brazil. School of Business, Accounting Sciences and Economics, Federal University of Grande Dourados. (Original: *Tratamento contábil dos ativos intangíveis: Um estudo analítico nas concessionárias de rodovias do Brasil.* Faculdade de Administração, Ciências Contábeis e Economia, Universidade Federal da Grande Dourados.) In: https://repositorio.ufgd.edu.br/jspui/handle/prefix/6279

18   Energy Transition. In: https://tinyurl.com/4wm44ssd

19   Ecological Transformation Plan. In: https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/transformacao-ecologica

20   Repórter Brasil. Offshore wind expansion corners fishing community in Rio Grande do Norte. In: https://reporterbrasil.org.br/2024/09/eolicas-offshore-encurrala-enxu-queimado-pesca/

21   National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES). BNDES Corais. In: https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202404/bndes-lanca-chamada-permanente-para-projetos-de-preservacao-de-corais

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   Petrobras. Fisheries Activity Monitoring Project (Projeto de Monitoramento da Atividade Pesqueira – PMAP) Comunica Bacia de Santos. In: https://comunicabaciadesantos.petrobras.com.br/projeto-de-monitoramento-da-atividade-pesqueira-pmap-

activity and stock levels have been conducted by civil society organizations, such as the *Fishing Audit* report[24], highlighting an increase in research projects funded through federal resources, and implemented through the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico – CNPq).

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (Ministério da Pesca e Aquicultura – MPA) also reactivated Permanent Management Committees for fisheries, and the sustainable use of fishery resources (Comitês Permanentes de Gestão da pesca e uso sustentável dos recursos pesqueiros – CPGs), establishing participatory forums where regulatory and monitoring measures are discussed, with a view towards the sustainable development of fishing activities.

Target 14.5[25] is setback, after three years of insufficient progress, due in part to legislative proposals which downgrade or reclassify Marine Protected Areas (Áreas Marítimas Protegidas – AMPs). Although marine protected coverage has expanded significantly since 2018, driven by the creation of AMPs in the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago and Trindade and Martim Vaz[26], this target will only advance with investment in the effective implementation of existing areas, improved management practices, attention to ecosystem connectivity, and the strengthening of participatory management and representativeness in marine habitats[27].

Target 14.6[28] is setback. Data on Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing – IUU Fishing (Pesca Ilegal, Não Declarada e Não Regulamentada – Pesca INN) was published for the first and only time in Brazil in 2022[29]. Official fisheries statistics have not been produced since 2011. This situation, combined with a lack of action to combat IUU Fishing, highlights the urgent need for mechanisms to strengthen enforcement, improve tracking systems, and promote greater transparency in the country's fishing activities.

Target 14.7[30] is at risk. Artisanal fishing is a vital component of sustainable development, and plays an important role in food production, income generation, nutritional security, and the promotion of gender equity, particularly in coastal and riverside communities[31]. However, Brazil does not monitor or assess small-scale fisheries production and, as a result, lacks knowledge of the socioeconomic impacts of this activity.

Targets 14.a[32] and **14.c**[33] remained stagnant in 2024, and **Target 14.b**[34] moved from setback to stagnant.

In 2024, the federal government allocated BRL 12.7 billion to the National Fund for Scientific

24   Oceana. Fishing Audit 2023. In: https://brasil.oceana.org/auditoria-da-pesca/

25   **Target 14.5**: By 2020, conserve at least 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

26   Chico Mendes Biodiversity Conservation Institute (ICMBio – Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade). APA (Environmental Protection Area) of the São Pedro and São Paulo Archipelago. In: https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade/unidade-de-conservacao/unidades-de-biomas/marinho/lista-de-ucs/area-de-protecao-ambiental-do-sao-pedro-e-sao-paulo

27   Environmental Protection Reserve/RESEX Prainha do Canto Verde Bill 4245/2019 ; Environmental Protection Reserve/RESEX Canasvieiras Bill 2381/2021; Environmental Protection Area/APA Baleia Branca Bills 849/2025 and 2227/2025.

28   **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..

29   Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística). SDG Brazil Panel. In: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo14/indicador1461

30   **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.

31   FAO. Safety and quality of water used in the production and processing of fish and fishery products. In: https://www.fao.org/3/cc4356en/cc4356en.pdf

32   **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.

33   **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"

34   **Target 14.b:** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

1.7 OVER **MILLION**

PEOPLE ARE REGISTERED

50%

OF THEM ARE WOMEN

Source: General Fisheries Activity Registry
(Registro Geral da Atividade Pesqueira – RGP)

and Technological Development (Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico – FNDCT), up from BRL 9.96 billion in 2023[35]. However, there is no transparency in regards to where this investment was directed, limiting the understanding of marine research. The National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES) also does not specify how the BRL 2.9 billion it invested in projects in relation to SDG 14 were applied[36].

The Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA – Ministério da Pesca e Aquicultura), established partnerships with over 40 research institutions across Brazil to implement projects integrating innovation, socioeconomic and environmental sustainability, and the monitoring of fishing activity. These include Call No. 15/2024 on the "Management of Brazilian Marine Fisheries", with an investment of BRL 15 million, and the CNPq/MPA Call No. 14/2024 on the "Diagnosis of Shellfish Harvesting Activity in the North and Northeast Regions of Brazil", with an investment of BRL 4 million[37]. The implementation of these projects and dissemination of future results are expected to drive progress on Target 14.a.

In the case of **Target 14.b**, despite implementation of the Artisanal Fishing Peoples Program, including workshops on the development of the Artisanal Fishing Plan, and significant increases in the number of registered fishers in the General Fisheries Registry (1,700,000 people, of whom 50% are women), there is no positive evidence in regards to access. The creation of the Artisanal Fishing Coordination (Coordenação de Pesca Artesanal – COPESC), under the General Coordination of Public Policy and Socio Biodiversity Economies (Coordenação-Geral de Articulação de Políticas Públicas e Economias da Sociobiodiversidade – CGPT/ICMBio), aimed at working with fishers in Conservation Units (UC), along side new Terms of Authorization for Sustainable Use (Termos de Autorização de Uso Sustentável – TAUS), provide legal security for the use of federal lands, and are progressive developments.

However, the limited budget of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA), and the challenges of coordination within the government, continue to create an environment with few protections for the rights of this population. The Restructuring Plan for Fisheries and Aquaculture Management (Plano de Reestruturação da Gestão da Pesca e Aquicultura – Propesca) will have BRL 2.4 billion to fund actions in infrastructure, monitoring, research, and economic diversification[38], but its impacts will only be assessed starting in 2026. At the same time, a new Fisheries

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35   Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovações – MCTI). Annual Investment Plan 2024 – FNDCT. In: https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/fndct/paginas/planejamento/PlanoAnualdeInvestimento2024NoReembolsvelajustado.pdf

36   National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES). Investments in SDG 14 projects. In: https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/transparencia/estatisticas-desempenho/

37   Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA – Ministério da Pesca e Aquicultura). MPA 2024 Report. In: https://www.gov.br/mpa/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/ministerio-da-pesca-e-aquicultura-finaliza-2024-e-contabiliza-o-sucesso-de-suas-acoes

38   Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA – Ministério da Pesca e Aquicultura). MPA 2024 Report. In: https://www.gov.br/mpa/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/ministerio-da-pesca-e-aquicultura-finaliza-2024-e-contabiliza-o-sucesso-de-suas-acoes

Policy (Bill 4789/2024[39]) is under discussion, while there is also evidence environmental legislation is being dismantled, see: Proposed Constitutional Amendment[40] (Proposta de Emenda à Constituição – PEC) 39/2011[41]; Complementary Bill[42] (Projeto de Lei Complementar – PLP) 254/2023; and Bills 576/2021[43] and 1124/2018[44].

The next Spotlight Report will also evaluate how large investments in the Blue Economy[45], the direction of Brazil's energy transition[46], the implementation of Marine Spatial Planning (Planejamento Espacial Marinho – PEM)[47], and Bill 131/2020[48] might ensure housing and land-use rights for artisanal fishers and local communities.

In regard to **Target 14.c**, the lack of updated or consistent data on the existence or implementation of national regulation incorporating the international law of the sea prevents real progress on this Goal. The number of countries ratifying instruments related to the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, as outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Convenção das Nações Unidas sobre o Direito do Mar – UNCLOS), has been increasing. As this edition was being finalized, San Marino, Australia, Guatemala, Jamaica, and Nepal were amongst those on the list.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Expand Marine Protected Areas to 30% by 2030[49], in line with Target 3 of the Convention on Biological Diversity[50], and effectively implement Marine Spatial Planning;

2. Strengthen the collection, systematization, and transparency of data on national legal, policy, and institutional frameworks, ensuring ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea UNCLOS (Convenção das Nações Unidas Sobre o Direito do Mar –CNUDM) translates into concrete action for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources;

3. Monitor progress of Bills 2524/2022 (Circular Economy of Plastics and Brazil's commitment to the United Nations Environment Programme – UNEP Global Treaty on Plastic Pollution), 2159/2021[51], and PL 254/2023 (environmental licensing);

4. Approve Bill 6969/2013[52] (Law of the Sea), establishing the National Policy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Brazilian Marine Biome, and Bill 131/2020, ensuring rights to artisanal fishing territories;

5. Follow implementation of the Integrated Marine Spatial Planning (Planejamento Integrado do Espaço Marinho – PEM)[53] policy, with attention to the participation of coastal communities and/or social actors who may be impacted in the process;

39   Federal Senate. Bill No. 4789/2024. In: https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/166464

40   Note from the translator: PEC stands for *Proposta de Emenda à Constituição*, or Proposed Constitutional Amendment in English. It is a type of legislative proposal in Brazil intended to amend the Federal Constitution. PECs require a special legislative process and a higher quorum for approval than ordinary laws.

41   Proposta de Emenda à Constituição nº 39/2011 – Proposed Constitutional Amendment No. 39/2011. In: https://tinyurl.com/2ra9cxvu

42   Note from the translator: PLP stands for *Projeto de Lei Complementar*, or Complementary Bill in English. In Brazil, the PLP is a type of legislation supplementing or regulating constitutional provisions, often related to tax, budget, or administrative matters. It requires an absolute majority in both houses of Congress to be approved, making it more rigorous than an ordinary Bill.

43   Chamber of Deputies (Câmara dos Deputados). Bill No. 576/2021. In: https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/146793

44   Chamber of Deputies (Câmara dos Deputados). Bill No. 11,247/2018. In: https://www.camara.leg.br/propostas-legislativas/2190084

45   National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES – Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social). COP28: BNDES announces up to BRL 12 million for Marine Spatial Planning in the Southeast. In: https://tinyurl.com/2zrtz4sw

46   Teia dos Povos. Megaprojects in renewable energy are capitalism's response to climate change. In: https://teiadospovos.org/megaprojetos-de-energias-renovaveis-sao-resposta-do-capitalismo-para-mudancas-climaticas/

47   Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA – Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima). Integrated Marine Spatial Planning. In: https://antigo.mma.gov.br/informma/item/10419-planejamento-espacial-marinho.html

48   Chamber of Deputies (Câmara dos Deputados). Bill No. 131/2020. In: https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2236610&fichaAmigavel=nao

49   Nature. 30×30 Agenda for Marine Protected Areas. In: https://tinyurl.com/4xj2uccf

50   IPE. Metas da Convenção da Diversidade Biológica. In: https://ipe.org.br/noticias/cop15-conheca-as-23-metas-acordadas-entre-os-paises-da-cdb/

51   Federal Chamber of Deputies (Câmara dos Deputados). Bill No. 2159/2021 — Draft Law No. 2159/2021. In: https://tinyurl.com/2vxdw9cf

52   Federal Chamber of Deputies (Câmara dos Deputados). Bill No. 6969/2013. In: https://tinyurl.com/2p8rak2y

53   Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA – Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima). Marine Spatial Planning. In: https://antigo.mma.gov.br/informma/item/10419-planejamento-espacial-marinho.html

6. Encourage research aimed at monitoring coastal and marine ecosystems in order to generate information on acidification trends along the Brazilian coast;

7. Establish long-term policies grounded in a state vision for the small-scale fishing production chain (investments in infrastructure and market access);

8. Establish mechanisms for transparency, social participation, and the broad use of scientific information in the actions of the Ministries of: Environment and Climate Change; Fisheries and Aquaculture; and Science, Technology and Innovation;

9. Monitor and manage key fish stocks for national fisheries with social participation, and publish statistical data on national fishing and fish stocks, including the biennial publication of Indicator 14.6.1 starting in 2025;

10. Follow developments stemming from the UN Ocean Conference, the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP 30).

Target classification

Target 14.1	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 14.2	↙	SETBACK
Target 14.3	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 14.4	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 14.5	↙	SETBACK
Target 14.6	↙	SETBACK
Target 14.7	⚡	AT RISK
Target 14.a	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 14.b	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 14.c	⏸	STAGNANT

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

All available evidence indicates the strengthening of public policies is crucial to the advancement of the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and the conservation of biodiversity. Notable progress was achieved on SDG 15 in 2024, with advances on ten targets and three no longer being classified as setback. Nevertheless, Brazil continues to face serious challenges and threats in 2024, including a record deforestation in the Amazon Forest, an area equivalent to nearly the entire state of Alagoas, and the highest recorded in the past 15 years[1].

Moreover, though initiatives such as the definition of new protected areas, the intensification of enforcement actions, and the resumption of international financing have taken place, the management of natural resources remains fragmented and ineffective.

Amidst the escalating climate crisis, and the multiplication of extreme climactic events, the monitoring and updating of information on the SDG Brazil Panel[2] has become even more critical. Despite this, there was no data available for any of

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1   (o)Eco. Forest degradation in the Amazon in 2024 is the highest in the past 15 years. In: https://tinyurl.com/4tjhvfjm
2   IBGE. SDG Brazil Panel. In: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=15

GRAPH 1 BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 15
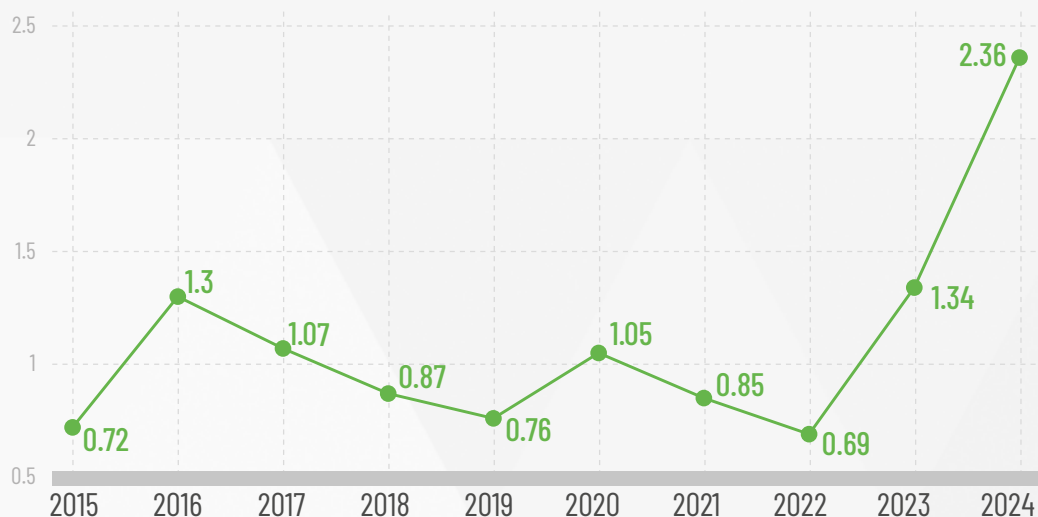
Source: BNDES

the indicators of this SDG for 2024, hindering the assessment of the targets and the formulation of appropriate public policies.

The increased investment of the BNDES (Graph 1) in SDG 15 is a positive sign, though this investment will need to be maintained in order to achieve the targets of SDG 15 .

Targets 15.1[3] and **15.2**[4] remain classified as insufficient progress for 2024. Brazil currently has the highest proportion of protected terrestrial (30.6%) and marine ecosystems (26.7%)[5] in its national territories amongst the G20 nations (see Graph 2). However, Bill 2159/2021, known as the "Devastation Bill", has been approved and enacted and, although with some vetoes, the new legislation opens the door to further attacks on environmental protections[6]. Further, there are other Bills currently under

consideration in the National Congress (Senate and Chamber) which also undermine the achievement of the target.

This history is one of increasing degradation. There is a strong tendency toward setbacks if actions for protection, ecological restoration, and the strengthening of environmental governance are not urgently taken. Since 1985, Brazil has lost 33% of the natural areas (110 million hectares)[7] within its national territory. The sole exception is the Atlantic Forest, which has seen native vegetation increase in almost half of the municipalities in the biome[8] over the past 15 years, remaining stable in 2024, though this reforestation does not offset prior losses of nearly 60%[9].

The protection of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) remains uneven across biomes, with limited

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3   **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.

4   **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.

5   IBGE. Creating Synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the G20. In: https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/index.php/biblioteca-cata logo?view=detalhes&id=2102080

6   INSERIR ACESSO AO PL DIRETO.

7   MapBiomas. In 2023, the loss of natural areas in Brazil reaches 33% of the territory. In: https://tinyurl.com/5frf3kuk

8   MapBiomas. Nearly half of the municipalities in the Atlantic Forest have seen an increase in native vegetation since 2008. In: https://brasil.mapbiomas. org/2024/11/26/quase-metade-dos-municipios-na-mata-atlantica-tiveram-aumento-de-vegetacao-nativa-desde-2008/

9   MapBiomas. Deforestation fell across all Brazilian biomes in 2024. In: https://alerta.mapbiomas.org/2025/05/20/desmatamento-caiu-em-todos-os-biomas-brasileiros-em-2024/

GRAPH 2 **GRAPH 2** PROTECTED TERRESTRIAL AREAS IN G20 COUNTRIES

TURKEY — 7% / 2.3%
INDIA — 7.5% / 6.3%
ARGENTINA — 8.7% / 32.3%
SOUTH AFRICA — 9.4% / 36.6%
RUSSIA — 11.4% / 25.5%
INDONESIA — 12.1% / 25.9%
CANADA — 12.8% / 31.5%
USA — 12.9% / 38.3%
MEXICO — 14.6% / 38.4%
SAUDI ARABIA — 15.5% / 23.3%
CHINA — 15.6% / 10.1%
SOUTH KOREA — 17% / 37.6%
AUSTRALIA — 20.4% / 57.3%
ITALY — 21.6% / 76.7%
UNITED KINGDOM — 27.8% / 83.4%
FRANCE — 28.4% / 81.1%
JAPAN — 29.8% / 65.1%
BRAZIL — 30.6% / 45.7%
GERMANY — 37.6% / 79.2%

■ COVERAGE OF PROTECTED TERRESTRIAL AREAS IN G20 COUNTRIES (%)
■ PERCENTAGE RELATIVE TO THE COUNTRY'S TERRITORY PERCENTAGE RELATIVE TO KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBAS)

Source: IBGE

coverage in the Pantanal (2.9%) and Pampa (4.5%). In the Caatinga, 71.9% of KBAs are protected; in the Amazon, 59.3%; in the Atlantic Forest, 56.7%; and in the Cerrado, only 35.9%[10].

In regards to **target 15.2**, despite the creation of new conservation units, the resumption of environmental policies, and the reduction of deforestation in almost all biomes in 2024[11], the advances of agribusiness (especially in the Cerrado, with Matopiba leading the losses)[12], and the growth of cities on hillsides and in risk areas[13], are serious issues, and reveal weaknesses in the implementation of sustainable practices.

In 2024, the total area burned in Brazil increased by 79% in comparison to 2023, surpassing 30 million hectares. Most of these fires affected native vegetation areas, compromising not only biodiversity, but also ecosystems' capacity for regeneration[14]. Unfortunately, a 90% increase in ecological restoration actions over the past three years, with approximately 150,000 hectares under recovery, represents just 1.25% of the national target of 12 million hectares to be restored by 2030, still far below what is needed[15].

It is evident that the improvements in sustainable forest management in recent decades, especially since 2010, have had limited impact, given the scale of the current deforestation[16].

Target 15.3[17] reached a fifth consecutive year

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10   Institute for Applied Economic Research (Instituto de pesquisa econômica aplicada – Ipea). 2030 Agenda: Sustainable Development Goals: assessment of progress on the main global targets for Brazil: SDG 15: protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss. In: https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/14124/15/Agenda_2030_ODS_15_Proteger_recuperar_e_promover.pdf

11   MapBiomas. Deforestation fell across all Brazilian biomes in 2024. In: https://alerta.mapbiomas.org/2025/05/20/desmatamento-caiu-em-todos-os-biomas-brasileiros-em-2024/

12   Idem.

13   MapBiomas. Brazilian cities are expanding more on hillsides and in risk areas. In: https://brasil.mapbiomas.org/2024/11/08/cidades-brasileiras-crescem-mais-em-encostas-e-areas-de-risco/

14   MapBiomas. Burned area in Brazil increases by 79% in 2024 and exceeds 30 million hectares. In: https://tinyurl.com/3jktrfta

15   Socio-Environmental Institute (Instituto Socioambiental – ISA). The time has come to sow. In: https://tinyurl.com/4sj83wyd

16   Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic. Voluntary National Report, Brazil 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/cnods/RNV_Brasil/portugues/copy_of_RNVatualizadoset24reduzidoembytes.pdf

17   **Target 15.3**: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land

setback. Recent studies indicate between 11% and 25% of Brazil's native vegetation is susceptible to degradation, an area between 60.3 and 135 million hectares[18].

Furthermore, approximately 55% of Brazil's pastures, or 97.7 million hectares, show some level of degradation, with 45.34% classified as highly severe[19]. The expansion of semi-arid areas, particularly in the Northeast and the northern region of Minas Gerais, further exacerbates desertification processes[20]. In response, the Brazilian government re-established the National Commission to Combat Desertification (Comissão Nacional de Combate à Desertificação – CNDC)[21] in 2024, a collegiate body tasked with coordinating cross-sectoral actions, and overseeing implementation of the Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought (Plano de Ação Brasileiro de Combate à Desertificação e Mitigação dos Efeitos da Seca – PAB-Brazil 2024–2043)[22]. However, progress remains limited in the face of the ongoing degradation. A lack of coordination amongst the different levels of government, insufficient financial resources, and an absence of detailed data continues to undermine the effectiveness of these strategies, contributing to consistent advances in soil degradation, and the expansion of areas vulnerable to desertification.

Target 15.4[23] remained stagnant. Although Brazil has established conservation units in mountain areas, their effectiveness in protecting these ecosystems remains weak, particularly in the face of increased pressure from agricultural and livestock expansion, and mining in high-altitude regions. No updated or specific data is available on the total percentage of priority mountain sites under protection on the SDG Brazil Panel[24], although a Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE) survey, based on data from 2001 and 2021[25], indicates the vegetation coverage index in mountain regions remained unchanged during that period. No data has been released since then, the management of mountain areas has not been fully incorporated into national biodiversity or sustainable territorial development policies, and no framework for the integration of the ecological or socioeconomic dimensions of these ecosystems into the planning and execution of public policies has been developed[26].

Target 15.5[27] demonstrated insufficient progress in 2024. The National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species was restructured, and previously stalled environmental policies were reinstated, however, their effects were limited. Between 2014 and 2022 the number of species at risk of extinction continued to grow, and the proportion of threatened species remains significant, encompassing 9% of fauna and 42.7% of flora[28]. Habitat losses and pressures on endangered species have

and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

18   MapBiomas. MapBiomas launches an unprecedented platform which, for the first time, assesses degradation across all Brazilian biomes. In: https://tinyurl.com/3dan4fe5

19   Forest Atlas. Interview with Tainah Godoy – Dialogue on Forest Restoration in Brazil. In: https://atlasflorestal.com.br/2024/09/19/entrevista-com-tainah-godoy-dialogo-sobre-a-restauracao-florestal-no-brasil/

20   National Institute of the Semi-Arid Region (Instituto Nacional do Semi Árido – INSA). Desertification in the Semi-Arid: solutions and challenges for the future of Brazil. In: https://tinyurl.com/2butvwut

21   Conabio. In: https://tinyurl.com/9pa5edwj

22   Ministry of the Environment (Ministério do Meio Ambiente – MMA). Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought – PAB Brazil 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/plano-de-acao-brasileiro-de-combate-a-desertificacao-e-mitigacao-dos-efeitos-da-seca-pab-brasil-2024

23   **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.

24   Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic. Voluntary National Report, Brazil 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/cnods/RNV_Brasil/portugues/copy_of_RNVatualizadoset24reduzidoembytes.pdf

25   IBGE. SDG Brazil Panel. In: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1542

26   Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic. Voluntary National Report, Brazil 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/cnods/RNV_Brasil/portugues/copy_of_RNVatualizadoset24reduzidoembytes.pdf

27   **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.

28   IBGE News Agency. IBGE updates statistics on endangered species in Brazilian biomes. In: https://tinyurl.com/yd3xsvsa

RISK OF EXTINCTION IN BRAZILIAN FAUNA

12,132
79.3%

1,327
8.7%

12% OF SPECIES ARE AT RISK

468   425   360   344   236   3   1   6

15,000
12,000
9,000
6,000
3,000
0

- 🟩 LEAST CONCERN (LC)
- ⬜ DATA DEFICIENT
- 🟨 VULNERABLE (VU)
- 🟧 EM PERIGO (CR)
- 🟥 CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)
- 🟩 NEAR THREATENED (NT)
- ⬜ NOT APPLICABLE
- 🟪 REGIONALLY EXTINCT
- 🟪 EXTINCT IN THE WILD
- ⬛ EXTINCT

Source: SALVE Platform

intensified, with no notable improvements on the Red List Index, and an increasing number of species being moved to higher-risk categories, driven primarily by deforestation, habitat fragmentation, the expansion of agribusiness, and climate change[29].

The SALVE Platform, which provides data on the extinction risk of more than 15,000 animal species, identifies 1,253 as being under some category of threat (infographic). The aforementioned increase in wildfires also impacts the survival of species.

Target 15.6[30] improved to satisfactory progress. The Biodiversity Law[31], which regulates access to genetic resources and associated traditional

knowledge, along with the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol[32], provides a solid legal framework regarded as one of the most advanced in the world in terms of access and benefit-sharing. In 2024, three thematic chambers were also created by the Genetic Heritage Management Council (CGen), to strengthen governance and implement biodiversity-related policies[33].

It is important to note, however, that the communities who hold the genetic resources and traditional knowledge, the indigenous peoples and Quilombola communities, frequently face obstacles in accessing the benefits arising from the use of their

29   Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic. Voluntary National Report, Brazil 2024. In:https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/cnods/RNV_Brasil/portugues/copy_of_RNVatualizadoset24reduzidoembytes.pdf
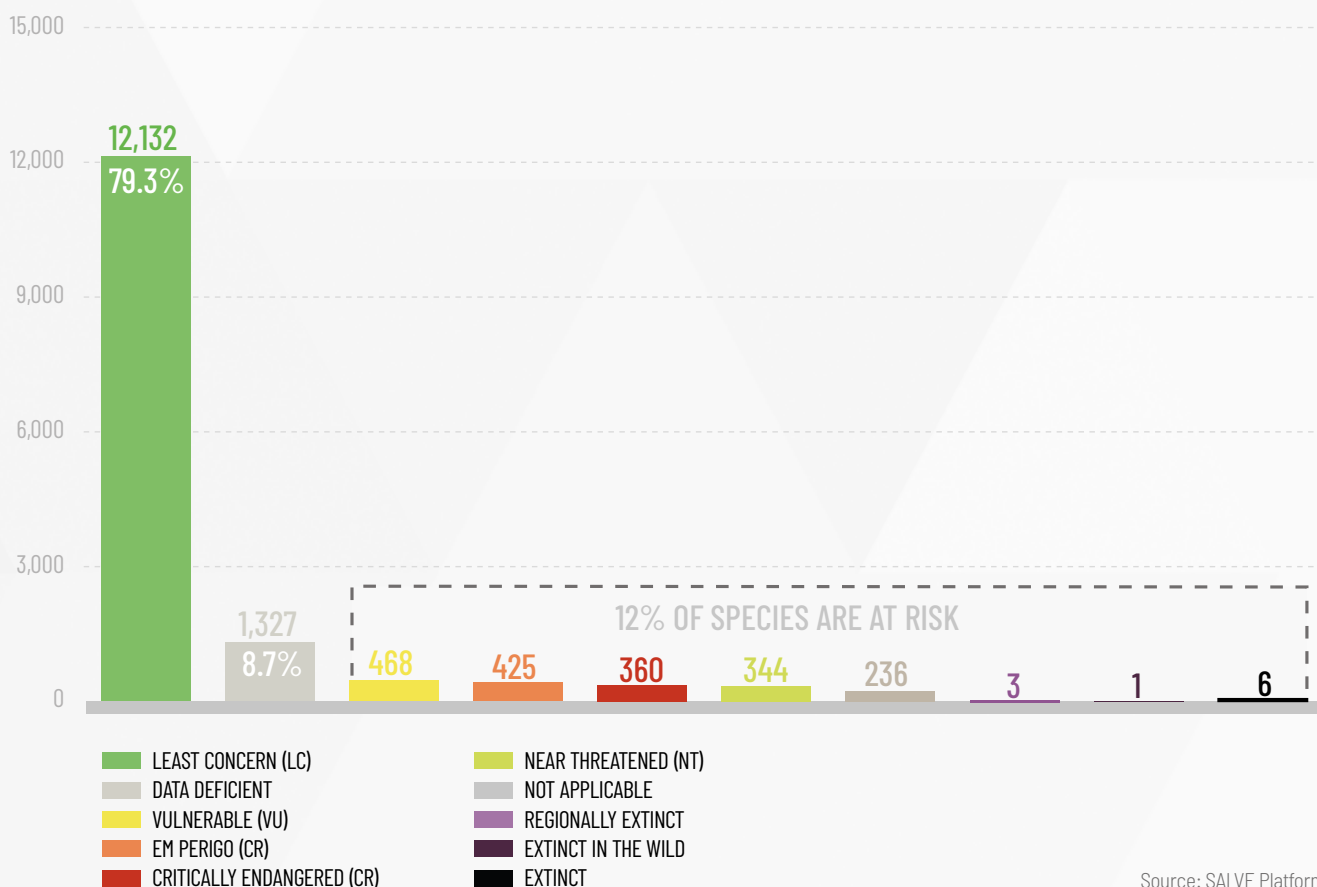
30   **Target 15.6**: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

31   Presidency of the Republic. Law No. 13.123/2015. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2015/lei/l13123.htm

32   Presidency of the Republic. Decree No. 11.865/2023. In:https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/d11865.htm

33   Ministry of the Environment (Ministério do Meio Ambiente – MMA). Genetic Heritage Management Council (CGen). Thematic and Sectoral Chambers. In: https://tinyurl.com/59kks8zh

resources. A lack of demonstrable technical and legal capacity to negotiate agreements is often cited, and there are no effective monitoring or oversight mechanisms in place to address this situation.

All of the other targets of this SDG demonstrated insufficient progress. **Target 15.7**[34] received this classification due to the estimated 38 million wild animals trafficked annually in Brazil (roughly 15% of the global illegal wildlife trade)[35].

Although there are programs such as the National Wildlife Management System (Sistema Nacional de Gestão da Fauna Silvestre – SisFauna) in place, their implementation is uneven, and largely ineffective. In 2024, Brazil intensified its actions to combat illegal hunting and the trafficking of protected flora and fauna. In a single operation, 2,314 animals and 56 tons of illegal fish were seized, in addition to the imposition of BRL 1.5 million in fines.[36]

In November 2024, the Federal Police launched Operation Ninfas, to combat the international trafficking of wild and exotic animals, focused on sales conducted through the internet; however, no results have been disclosed[37]. In regards to wild animals, in 2024, the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis – IBAMA) seized 22,287 animals, a significant number, yet only a fraction of the estimated total. Despite these efforts, mechanisms to combat species trafficking remain weak, and coordinated action amongst the federal government, states, and municipalities remains limited.

Target 15.8[38] benefited from the updating of the National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species, which aligned national planning with multilateral commitments, and strengthened guidelines for the prevention, control, and management of these species. This effort was complemented by the launch of the National Program for Alert, Early Detection, and Rapid Response to Invasive Alien Species (Programa Nacional de Alerta, Detecção Precoce e Resposta Rápida para Espécies Exóticas Invasoras – PNADPRR), as well as the publication of technical manuals tailored to terrestrial[39], marine[40], and freshwater[41] environments, aimed at enhancing institutional capacities to respond to new occurrences of invasive alien species in Brazil.

Another significant regulatory milestone was the issuance of a Normative Instruction setting forth guidelines for the prevention, control, and eradication of invasive alien species within federal Conservation Units and their buffer zones[42], thereby reinforcing the critical role these areas play in safeguarding biodiversity.

However, the effective implementation of these policies continues to face significant challenges, including an absence of comprehensive overarching legislation and the need for stronger coordination across the different levels of government and sectors of society. Furthermore, the number of invasive alien species in Brazil remains high, with approximately 444 species

34   **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.

35   Ibama. Ibama combats the international trafficking of wild animals in partnership with national and foreign institutions. In: https://www.gov.br/ibama/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/ibama-combate-o-trafico-internacional-de-animais-silvestres-em-parceria-com-instituicoes-nacionais-e-estrangeiras

36   Ibama. Operation to combat biodiversity trafficking imposed BRL 1.5 million in fines in 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/ibama/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2025/operacao-de-combate-ao-trafico-de-biodiversidade-aplicou-r-1-5-milhao-em-multas-em-2024

37   Gov Agency. Federal Police targets the international trafficking of wild animals. In: https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202411/pf-mira-trafico-internacional-de-animais-silvestres

38   **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.

39   Ministry of the Environment (Ministério do Meio AMbiente – MMA). Manual for Alert, Early Detection, and Rapid Response to Invasive Alien Species for the terrestrial environment in Brazil, including a specific protocol. In: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/manual_invasoras_terrestre_24.pdf

40   Ministry of the Environment (Ministério do Meio AMbiente – MMA). Manual for Alert, Early Detection, and Rapid Response to Invasive Alien Species for the terrestrial environment in Brazil, including a specific protocol. In: https://proespecies.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Manual_Marinho_ENEEI_v2.pdf

41   Ministry of the Environment (Ministério do Meio AMbiente – MMA). Manual for Alert, Early Detection, and Rapid Response to Invasive Alien Species for the terrestrial environment in Brazil, including a specific protocol. In: https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/manual_invasoras_dulcicola_24.pdf

42   Ministry of the Environment (Ministério do Meio AMbiente – MMA). Manual for Alert, Early Detection, and Rapid Response to Invasive Alien Species for the terrestrial environment in Brazil, including a specific protocol. In: https://tinyurl.com/mt2vsbry

recorded in 2024, comprising 254 animals, 188 plants, and 2 species of algae[43]. As a result, the target was classified as having insufficient progress.

Target 15.9[44] was also classified as insufficient progress. Although instruments such as Municipal Master Plans, Ecological-Economic Zoning (Zoneamentos Ecológico-Econômicos – ZEE)[45], and Management Plans are in place, these mechanisms do not systematically integrate biodiversity values and ecosystem services into development strategies or poverty-reduction policies. In addition, the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (Sistema de Contas Econômicas Ambientais (SCEA)[46] has not been fully implemented, nor are these accounts effectively used as tools for national planning. Despite methodological advances in the economic valuation of ecosystem services, such information has yet to be systematically incorporated into the country's official accounting systems[47].

In analyzing **target 15.a**[48], despite the allocation of significant official development assistance to biodiversity conservation, there is a lack of data upon which to assess the practical outcomes of this new investment[49]. The Amazon Fund alone approved BRL 947 million in projects in 2024, surpassing the previous record of BRL 584 million in 2023[50], and out of a total BRL 990 million received that year[51].

The mobilization of domestic resources through economic instruments relevant to biodiversity also remains limited. Rural credit, the main national financing instrument, only allocated 2% of the amounts directed to soy between 2021 and 2023 to biodiversity products (BRL 1.4 billion, in comparison to BRL 84.4 billion per year for soy agribusiness)[52].

Target 15.b[53] demonstrated insufficient progress, primarily due to the limited mobilization of financial resources, especially in terms of international funding, despite technical and institutional improvements in forest management[54].

Target 15.c[55] also demonstrated insufficient progress, with biodiversity continuing to face intense pressure, despite isolated initiatives, such as environmental enforcement measures and actions to combat trafficking. This pressure is driven primarily by ongoing habitat loss and the exploitation of wildlife, as previously noted.

The collection and availability of updated data on the proportion of wildlife in trade that has been subject to poaching or illegal trafficking remains a critical gap, limiting the ability to accurately assess progress towards the target. Joint enforcement operations combatting illegal hunting and trafficking have also been insufficient, in view of the scale of the problem.

Furthermore, the participation of local communities remains largely ineffective, highlighting the need to strengthen the programs offering sustainable income alternatives, such as community-based wildlife management, community-based tourism, and

43   Science Portal. Updated scientific list indicates the existence of more than 400 invasive alien species in Brazil. In: https://ciencia.ufla.br/reportagens/meio-ambiente/995-lista-cientifica-atualizada-indica-a-existencia-de-mais-de-400-especies-exoticas-invasoras-no-brasil

44   **Target 15.9**: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

45   Geological Survey of Brazil (SGB). Ecological-Economic Zoning (Zoneamento Ecológico-Econômico – ZEE) In: https://tinyurl.com/yjvcpv8h

46   United Nations. System of Environmental-Economic Accounting. In: https://tinyurl.com/r799ytjh

47   Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic. Voluntary National Report, Brazil 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/cnods/RNV_Brasil/portugues/copy_of_RNVatualizadoset24reduzidoembytes.pdf

48   **Target 15.a**: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

49   Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic. Voluntary National Report, Brazil 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/cnods/RNV_Brasil/portugues/copy_of_RNVatualizadoset24reduzidoembytes.pdf

50   Agência Brasil. Amazon Fund sets record by allocating more than BRL 1 billion in 2025. In: https://tinyurl.com/42jn9aea

51   Amazon Fund. 2024 Activity Report. In: https://www.fundoamazonia.gov.br/export/sites/default/pt/.galleries/documentos/rafa/RAFA_2024_port.pdf

52   Climate Policy Initiative. Financing for the Bioeconomy in Brazil: Sources and Allocation of Resources. In: https://tinyurl.com/ydhxcv4v

53   **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.

54   Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic. Voluntary National Report, Brazil 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/cnods/RNV_Brasil/portugues/copy_of_RNVatualizadoset24reduzidoembytes.pdf

55   **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.

agroforestry systems, in areas vulnerable to hunting and trafficking pressures[56].

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Implement a comprehensive legal framework on invasive alien species, and a national general legislation regulating the prevention, control, and eradication of invasive alien species, in an integrated manner, across all environments and biomes;

2. Increase funding for conservation and restoration; expand the effective execution of existing funds, such as the Amazon Fund, and create innovative financing mechanisms, such as payments for environmental services and regional biodiversity funds, with wider reach and more transparency;

3. Strengthen public policies for the sustainable management of natural resources, by setting targets and allocating investments for their monitoring; intensify continuous environmental oversight of management and reforestation practices, illegal deforestation, the restoration of degraded areas, wildfires, wildlife trafficking, trafficking networks, and the expansion of mining and agribusiness;

4. Effectively integrate biodiversity into development plans, public accounts, and social policies, and invest in the Bioeconomy, Biotechnology, Technology, and Science Programs and Projects for agriculture and the environment; finance research on sustainable ecosystem use practices, and create a National Program for Nature-Based Environmental Solutions.

Target Classification		
Target 15.1		INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.2		INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.3		SETBACK
Target 15.4		STAGNANT
Target 15.5		INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.6		SATISFACTORY
Target 15.7		INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.8		INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.9		INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.a		INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.b		INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.c		INSUFFICIENT

56   Office of the Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic. Voluntary National Report, Brazil 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/cnods/RNV_Brasil/portugues/copy_of_RNVatualizadoset24reduzidoembytes.pdf

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

In 2024, Brazil demonstrated some advances in the promotion of peace, justice, and effective institutions, but structural barriers persist. The profusion of lethal, race- and gender-based violence continues to alarm, with a disproportionate impact on black youth and women. The justice system remains selective, with a high rate of pre-trial imprisonment for poor and black individuals, whilst those who can afford judicial assistance from high-profile law firms delay trials, often through questionable legal maneuvers[1]. There was little progress in areas such as governance, transparency, freedom of expression, and the combating of discrimination. The absence of regular data, institutional inequalities, and the fragility of structural policies, prevents further progress for this SDG.

Brazil needs to strengthen mechanisms for democratic participation, protection and regulation, and to do so it needs to reorganize flows of investment. In this regard, it is a positive development towards

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1   Superior Court of Justice (Superior Tribunal de Justiça – STJ). One million habeas corpus in the STJ: more or less justice? In: https://www.stj.jus.br/sites/portalp/Paginas/Comunicacao/Noticias/2025/11052025-Um-milhao-de-habeas-corpus-no-STJ-mais-ou-menos-justica.aspx

Source: BNDES

fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda that the State has increased disbursements from the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social – BNDES) for projects related to SDG 16, to their highest levels since 2015 (Graph 1). Despite this, it was the fourth lowest investment towards the Agenda in 2024.

Considering the entirety of the historic series, 2024 saw the greatest progress on SDG 16 targets, albeit still insufficient (16.1, 16.2, 16.6, 16.10 and 16.a), while also being the year with the fewest targets setback (16.4 and 16.b). By comparison, there were four targets with insufficient progress, and a further four setback in 2023.

Target 16.1[2] remained classified as insufficient progress for a second consecutive year. Though Brazil is still one of the most violent countries in the world (130º of 163 countries in the Global Peace Index)[3], with a homicide rate almost three times higher than the global average (5.8/100,000 inhabitants), there was a 6.68% reduction in intentional deaths, 35,247 deaths

in 2024 (16.58/100,000), compared to the 37,639 in 2023, already the lowest number in 14 years[4].

Gender-based violence persists at alarming levels. In 2024, there were 2,404 reports of the intentional homicides of women. Of these, only 1,517 (63.1%) were classified as femicides, despite specific legislation for this being in force since 2015. This significant underreporting reflects institutional failures in the investigation and classification of crimes. Even so, the femicide rate was 0.71/100,000 women, an increase of 4.84% compared to 2023 (1,463 cases in 2,659 murders)[5].

When including robberies followed by death, and deaths resulting from police intervention, the total number of intentional violent deaths in 2024 reached 41,385, a rate of 19.92 per 100,000 inhabitants. This number was 44,162 in 2023, indicating a decrease of 3.97%[6]. Although Brazil does not experience official armed conflicts, specialists note that the chronic armed violence in areas controlled by organized criminal groups and militias, as well as security

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2   **Target 16.1**: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

3   IEP. Global Peace Index 2025. In: https://www.economicsandpeace.org/

4   MJSP. National Public Safety Data. In: https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-seguranca/seguranca-publica/estatistica

5   Idem.

6   Idem.

VIOLENCE IN BRAZIL

HOMICIDES

37,639 — 2023
35,247 — 2024

THERE WAS A DOWNFALL OF
6.68%
ON HOMICIDES,
BUT STILL, THE RATE REMAINS
3 TIMES
THE GLOBAL AVERAGE

DEATHS RESULTING FROM
POLICE INTERVENTION WERE
6,138
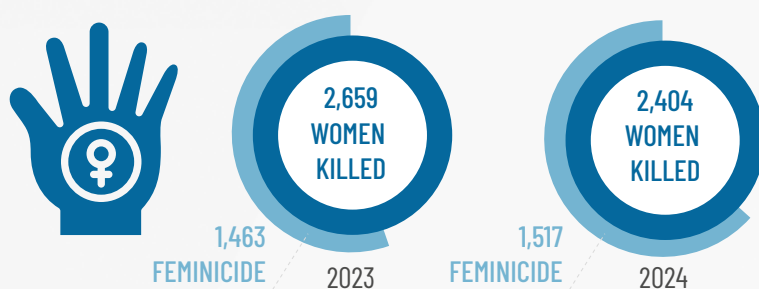IN 2024

WOMEN

2,659 WOMEN KILLED
1,463 FEMINICIDE
2023

2,404 WOMEN KILLED
1,517 FEMINICIDE
2024

Sources: Sinesp – Sistema Nacional de Informações de Segurança Pública (National Public Security Information System)/MJSP – Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública (Ministry of Justice and Public Security)

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forces, constitutes what could be classified as "low-intensity warfare"[7]. Indicator 16.1.2 remains "not applicable" to Brazil, but this should be reassessed in light of this reality; other indicators have not been updated on the SDG Brazil Panel since 2022.

Brazil does not publish official annual data on victimization or perceptions of safety. The absence of regular population surveys hinders understanding of the everyday experience of violence. Only 48% of Brazilians reported feeling safe walking alone at night, below the global average of 70%, and only slightly above the average for Latin America and the Caribbean (47%)[8].

After five years setback, **target 16.2[9]** saw insufficient progress in 2024. A total of 17,587 cases of physical and/or psychological violence against individuals aged 0 to 19 were reported[10]. The distribution of cases by age group reveals a concerning prevalence of violence during childhood, adolescence, and youth, with 7,205 cases amongst those aged 15 to 19, and 5,510 amongst those aged 10 to 14 reported[11]. Although the absence of disaggregated population data prevents the calculation of specific proportions, figures confirm the persistence of high levels of violence against children and adolescents.

In 2024, 102 people under the age of 20 were

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7   KREIBOHM, M. P. The doctrine of low-intensity warfare: the formulation of a new category of conflicts. *Meira Mattos Collection: Journal of Military Sciences*, no. 17, p. 11. In: https://ebrevistas.eb.mil.br/RMM/article/view/100

8   Gallup Global Analytics. The Global Safety Report 2024 – Measuring Personal Security Worldwide. In: https://www.gallup.com/analytics/356996/gallup-global-safety-research-center.aspx

9   **Target 16.2**: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

10   MS. Sinan/Datasus. Notifications of interpersonal violence by age group (2024) and trafficking of persons under the age of 20 (2024). In: https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/svsa/cnie/painel-violencia-interpessoal-autoprovocada

11   Idem.

recorded as having been trafficked[12]. The lack of compatible population data prevents the calculation of a rate per 100,000 inhabitants, but this figure highlights the continued significant incidence amongst vulnerable adolescents, especially girls. An important institutional development in this regard was publication of the 4th National Plan to Combat Human Trafficking[13], in effect until 2028, and structured around five pillars: public policy; coordination; prevention; protection; and enforcement. The Plan outlines 27 actions and 109 activities, with the involvement of civil society, and support from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UN-ODC). Nevertheless, measures currently underway remain insufficient in the Brazilian context, and existing ones must be effectively implemented at the local level, backed by adequate resources, continuous monitoring, and robust indicators, to ensure their effectiveness.

Data and recommendations related to this target should be integrated into the SDG Brazil Panel, and aligned with the diagnoses and projections outlined in SDGs 4 and 5.

Target 16.3[14] is at risk. On the SDG Brazil Panel, maintained by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE), the most recent data available regarding victims of violence who reported to competent authorities, or to officially recognized conflict resolution bodies, within a 12-month period, is from the 2021 Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Contínua)[15]. It indicated a significant share of victims of theft and robbery do not report to the police, especially in cases of theft within the home (68.6%) and outside the home (55.2%)[16]. The level of distrust in formal justice mechanisms is high, with people classifying it as morose, and noting low crime resolution rates[17], linked to a narrative of impunity towards wealthy and white individuals. Brazil has the third largest prison population in the world[18], composed mostly of poor and black individuals (70%)[19]. The data gap hampers continuous monitoring of access to justice. One positive development is the ongoing debate to standardize the crime resolution rate[20].

The situation of the Brazilian prison system has worsened. The proportion of individuals imprisoned without a sentence rose to 27.3%, reversing a downward trend observed between 2021 (24.8%) and 2023 (23.9%)[21]. This deterioration occurs despite important decisions, such as the 2023 approval by the Supreme Federal Court (STF) of a binding precedent on "privileged drug trafficking," which could reduce incarceration for non-violent crimes. Data reflects the persistence of a punitive logic, marked by selective criminalization, and a failure to guarantee due process.

Gender inequality is also evident: 31.8% of incarcerated women had not been sentenced, compared to 27% of men[22]; most of these women are poor, Black, and responsible for care work within their families and communities.

Brazil also remains without updated data on access to dispute resolution mechanisms, whether

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12   Ministry of Health. Notifiable Diseases Information System – SINAN. Reported cases of human trafficking with victims under the age of 20, Brazil, 2024. DATASUS. In: https://tabnet.datasus.gov.br/cgi/tabcgi.exe?sinan/pce/violebr.def

13   Presidency of the Republic. Decree No. 12,121, of July 30, 2024. In: https://tinyurl.com/r7kd5493

14   **Target 16.3**: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

15   SDG Brazil Panel/Sidra System. Indicator 16.3.1. In: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador1631

16   https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101983_informativo.pdf

17   Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP – Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública). Diagnosis of the Specialized Units for Homicide and Protection of the Person. In: https://tinyurl.com/33tfw5p9

18   National Council of Justice (CNJ – Conselho Nacional de Justiça). Prison System and Criminal Enforcement. In: https://www.cnj.jus.br/sistema-carcerario/cidadania-nos-presidios/

19   Rádio Nacional. Study: 70% of the prison population in Brazil is Black. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/radioagencia-nacional/direitos-humanos/audio/2024-07/estudo-70-da-populacao-carceraria-no-brasil-e-negra

20   Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP – Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública). Standardization of the crime resolution rate discussed by the Sinesp Steering Council. In: https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/padronizacao-do-indice-de-elucidacao-de-crimes-e-discutida-pelo-conselho-gestor-do-sinesp

21   National Secretariat for Penal Policies/Ministry of Justice and Public Security (SNPP/MJSP – Secretaria Nacional de Políticas Penais/Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública). Relipen – second semester of 2024. In: https://tinyurl.com/34r33vt9

22   Idem.

GRAPH 2   NUMBER OF FIREARMS SEIZED IN BRAZIL (2020–2023)

Graph showing number of firearms seized in Brazil: 2020: 100,077; 2021: 110,166; 2022: 101,845; 2023: 104,947; 2024: 102,735. Y-axis scale from 0 to 120,000.
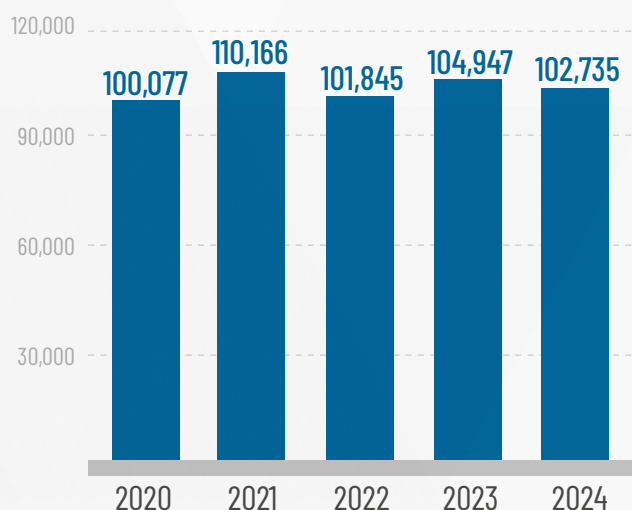
Source: Sinesp (National Public Security Information System)

THERE WAS A

275%

INCREASE IN
RIFLE SEIZURES

formal or informal, such as public defender offices and community justice. The official data cited above is not included in the SDG Brazil Panel, which has not been updated since 2022.

Target 16.4[23] has been setback for five consecutive years. The State continues to withhold data on the value of illicit financial flows (inbound and outbound). A total of 102,735 firearms were seized in 2024 (Graph 2), an average of 281 seizures per day, representing a 2.11% decrease compared to 2023 (104,947). Most seizures occurred in São Paulo (14,220), Minas Gerais (12,384), and Rio Grande do Sul (9,242), mainly involving revolvers (35,437), pistols (29,803), and, alarmingly, rifles (2,527, a 275% increase), machine guns (298), and submachine guns (475). Brazil still does not publish data on the traceability of these weapons, as required by the global indicator. It remains unknown how many were effectively traced to their origin or linked to transnational trafficking networks, which undermines transparency and the effectiveness of efforts to combat the illegal arms trade. Official data is not integrated in the SDG Brazil Panel.

Targets 16.5[24] remains stagnant. Brazil continues to show no structural progress in measuring or implementing robust national anti-corruption policies, and there is no monitoring of indicators. Based on available, unofficial data, Brazil achieved its worst historic level in terms of corruption perception in 2024, scoring 34 out of 100. The country ranked 107th out of 180 countries, dropping three points and three positions in comparison to 2023[25].

There was progress in the actions of the Office of the Comptroller General, with companies held accountable for unlawful acts through 76 proceedings and 75 rulings, as well as 47 special operations, ten more than 2023[26]. The 2025–2027 Integrity and Anti-Corruption Plan was also launched, its effectiveness will be assessed in the next issue of the Spotlight Report[27].

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23   **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

24   **Target 16.5**: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

25   Transparência Internacional.Brazil records the lowest score and worst ranking in the historic series of the Corruption Perception Index. In: https://transparenciainternacional.org.br/posts/brasil-registra-pior-nota-e-pior-posicao-da-serie-historica-do-indice-de-percepcao-da-corrupcao/

26   Agência Gov. More active Office of the Comptroller General reports a record number of administrative proceedings. In: https://agenciagov.ebc.com.br/noticias/202501/cgu-alcanca-marco-historico-com-a-instauracao-de-76-processos-administrativos-de-responsabilizacao-em-2024

27   Office of the Comptroller General (Controladoria Geral da União – CGU). 2025–2027 Integrity and Anti-Corruption Plan. In: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/

In terms of anti-corruption efforts, there were 16,411 intelligence reports issued in 2023 by the Financial Activities Control Council (Conselho de Controle de Atividades Financeiras – Coaf), a 24% increase in comparison to 2022. There were 3,157 reports related to corruption, 1,779 on tax crimes, 7,677 on drug trafficking, 2,643 on criminal organizations, and 1,135 on arms trafficking in 2024. Data reveals the expansion and increasing sophistication of illicit schemes, involving the use of cryptocurrencies, front individuals, and transnational money laundering networks[28]. None of the official data analyzed here is available on the SDG Brazil Panel.

Target 16.6[29] demonstrated insufficient progress after four years setback. Primary expenditures rose to BRL 2.205 trillion[30] in 2024, up from BRL 2.129 trillion in 2023, driven primarily by emergency response and reconstruction investments in Rio Grande do Sul, following the May 2024 climate disaster there. Even so, the fiscal target was met. In 2023, primary expenditures accounted for just 1.8% of the approved budget, a sharp decline from 7.3% in 2022. Although total expenditures reached 94.9% of planned, the low share of primary expenditure reveals a concerning mismatch between planning and execution. Moreover, 92% of primary expenditures are mandatory, leaving only 8% for discretionary spending, such as investment and social and welfare programs[31]. This budget rigidity undermines the State's ability to implement responsive and transparent policies, particularly in emergency situations or periods of high social demand.

In 2024 the average public satisfaction rating with digital public services was 4.58, up from 4.43 in 2023. However, only 43% of users considered webpages useful, while 57% found them unclear or not very functional. Despite the expansion of digitalization, reaching 90%, and an increase in the use of this modality by 225 public bodies[32], inequalities persist in both access and user experience, particularly outside digital environments. Quality also shows limitations: though 74% of ratings were five stars, responses rate relative to the total number of evaluations generated was only 14%[33]. More than half of public services are still not integrated into continuous public evaluation systems. Though this official data exists, it is not included in the SDG Brazil Panel, and data for Indicator 16.6.1 has not been updated since 2023.

For the second consecutive year, **Target 16.7**[34] remained stagnant. There is still a lack of official data on inclusion at the federal level, though there has been advances, such as the establishment of a 30% quota for the appointment of commissioned positions in the Executive Branch for black individuals[35]. Structural racism remains active across different social classes[36].

56.2% of applicants to the National Unified Exam[37] were women[38], though this is at best symbolic progress, as leadership positions remain largely

plano-de-integridade-e-combate-a-corrupcao-2025-2027

28   Financial Activities Control Council (Conselho de Controle de Atividades Financeiras – Coaf). Coaf in numbers. In: https://www.gov.br/coaf/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/Institucional/coaf-em-numeros-1

29   **Target 16.6**: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

30   Ministry of Finance (Ministério da Fazenda – MF). Central Government recorded a primary deficit of BRL 230.535 billion in 2023. In: https://tinyurl.com/2uns7m7u

31   Ministry of Planning and Budget (Ministério do Planejamento e Orçamento – MPO). Mandatory expenditures account for 92% of primary spending, according to the Citizen Budget. In: https://tinyurl.com/msmwx7kz

32   Digital Government. Federal Services Monitoring Panel. In https://www.gov.br/governodigital/pt-br/estrategias-e-governanca-digital/transformacao-digital/central-de-qualidade/painel-de-monitoramento-de-servicos-federaisv2

33   Idem.

34   **Target 16.7**: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

35   Presidency of the Republic. Decree No. 11,443, of March 21, 2023. In https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/d11443.htm

36   Revista Raça. "If you're a minister, then I'm the Pope." Minister Vera Lúcia subjected to racism at the AGU building. In https://revistaraca.com.br/ministra-vera-lucia-sofre-racismo-na-agu/

37   Note from the translator: the National Unified Exam (Concurso Nacional Unificado – CNU) is a large-scale public exam in Brazil that allows applicants to compete for various federal government positions across different agencies and departments. It aims to streamline the recruitment process and offer numerous job opportunities across various educational levels and fields.

38   Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (Ministério da Gestão e da Inovação em Serviços Públicos – MGI). Study shows progress in female representation in the Federal Public Administration. In https://tinyurl.com/4tabenxu

occupied by white men, especially in the economic and infrastructure sectors. Measures such as the Feminist Training and Initiatives Program (Formação e Iniciativas Feministas – FIF), the Antiracist Training and Initiatives Program (Formação de Iniciativas Antirracistas – FIAR)[39], and LideraGOV[40], aimed at training Black and female leaders, still lack systemic coordination and national scale. The legislative proposal to expand racial and gender quotas in public service entrance exams is progressing slowly[41], the most recent comprehensive study on the subject was published in 2021[42]. The most recent data available on the SDG Brazil Panel is from 2022.

Debates on the Participatory Multi-Year Plan (Plano Plurianual – PPA) involved 34,000 people, but did not result in effective mechanisms for binding consultation[43].

Women still hold just 38% of senior federal leadership positions, and when focusing on just the most powerful roles, female representation drops to 27%. Black women, who make up 28% of the population, occupy 11% of senior leadership positions and 8% of special posts. Black men, who are 27% of the population, account for 15% of these positions. White men, who are 21% of the population, hold 46% of the most strategic posts. Indigenous representation is concentrated in Funai (42%) and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples (23%)[44].

In regards to public trust in institutions, 37% have a high level of trust in the Armed Forces, but only 7% fully trust political parties. The National Congress, Supreme Federal Court (STF), and the Presidency also face high levels of disapproval, driven by political polarization, the absence of structured participation mechanisms, and low population representativeness in the spheres of power. The approval rate of the STF fell by 10 percentage points (from 38% to 28%) between 2023 and 2024[45].

Target 16.8[46], concerning the participation of developing countries in international organizations, is not applicable at the national level, but is relevant in assessing Brazil's foreign policy and engagement in multilateral spaces, which it actively resumed in 2023. However, in the Voluntary National Review Brazil presented to the UN in 2024, it chose to omit this target[47].

Target 16.9[48] shifted from insufficient progress to stagnant in 2024. Brazil reached a high level of civil birth registration (99.3% of children up to 5 years old)[49], but universal coverage with territorial and ethno-racial equity has not been achieved. Of 87,946 unregistered children, 10,262 are indigenous, and the Indigenous Birth Administrative Registry (RANI) does not hold the same legal status. In addition, Brazil still has 2.7 million people without a birth certificate, with greater inequality in the Northern region (5.14%)[50] and amongst the Yanomami population, where more than half of children remain without formal registration[51].

In 2024, 17.7 million new National Identity

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39   National School of Public Administration (Escola Nacional de Administração Pública – Enap). Network of Black women leaders in the public sector presents guidelines and actions for 2024. In https://tinyurl.com/3xkhzmk5

40   Enap. LideraGOV. In https://www.enap.gov.br/en/servicos/lideragov

41   Federal Senate. Bill No. 1958 of 2021. In: https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/148596

42   RCIpea. Racial profile of the active civil service in the federal Executive Branch (1999–2020). In: https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/handle/11058/10673

43   General Secretariat of the Presidency (Secretaria-Geral da Presidência). President Lula signs the most participatory Multi-Year Plan (PPA) in history. In: https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/noticias/2023/agosto/presidente-lula-assina-o-ppa-mais-participativo-da-historia

44   Movimento Pessoas à Frente. Women hold 38% of senior leadership positions in the federal Executive Branch, shows study by the Movimento Pessoas à Frente. In: https://movimentopessoasafrente.org.br/mulheres-ocupam-38-dos-cargos-de-alta-lideranca-no-executivo-federal-mostra-estudo-do-movimento-pessoas-a-frente/

45   Datafolha.Approval rate of the STF's performance fell from 38% in December 2023 to 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

46   **Target 16.8**: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

47   United Nations. Brazil Voluntary National Review 2024. In: https://hlpf.un.org/countries/brazil/voluntary-national-reviews-2024

48   **Target 16.9**: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

49   Agência Gov. 2022 Census: 99.3% of children up to 5 years old have birth certificates registered in notary offices. In: https://tinyurl.com/2p9w3cm9

50   Agência Brasil. National Council of Justice (CNJ – Conselho Nacional de Justiça) to carry out a task force to register 2.7 million undocumented individuals. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/direitos-humanos/noticia/2023-04/cnj-prepara-mutirao-para-registrar-27-milhoes-de-pessoas-sem-documento

51   Portal Amazônia. More than half of the children in two municipalities in Yanomami territory do not have birth certificates, according to the Census. In: https://portalamazonia.com/amazonas/criancas-terra-yanomami-nao-tem-regist/

Cards (Carteiras de Identidade Nacional – CIN) were issued, reducing under-registration to 1.05%[52]. However, structural gaps in State presence persist in remote and Indigenous areas, along with logistical, linguistic, and institutional barriers not adequately addressed, such as difficulty in accessing vaccinations, school enrollment (as noted under SDG 4)[53], social services (despite, or even due, to digitalization)[54], and civil rights[55].

Target 16.10[56] demonstrated insufficient progress for a second consecutive year. Violence against media professionals remains concerning, despite a decline: there were 72 incidents of non-lethal violence against at least 84 journalists and media outlets in 2024, the equivalent of one attack every five days. Physical assaults, judicial censorship, threats, and intimidation persist, mainly during political coverage. There were 703,928 online attacks, primarily on X (formerly Twitter), representing a 1,235% increase[57].

Despite this, Brazil rose from 110th (2022) to 82nd (2024) in the global ranking of the most dangerous countries for journalism, yet remains the second most dangerous country for journalists in the region[58]. Press freedom continues to be at risk in a highly concentrated media landscape dependent on state advertising: vulnerable to economic, political,

and religious interference, and lacking democratic regulation. The financial collapse of local and community media, combined with weak mechanisms to protect journalists' safety, contributes to an unstable and unequal information ecosystem[59].

The constitutional right to access public information faces ongoing challenges due to noncompliance with the Access to Information Law[60] and misuse of the General Data Protection Law (LGPD)[61].

Target 16.a[62] has changed to insufficient progress. Brazil still does not have an institution accredited by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), though it does have relevant bodies for the protection and promotion of human rights, notably the National Human Rights Council (CNDH). However, the administrative and budgetary dependence of the CNDH on the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, along with restrictions on its operations, have been obstacles to its international accreditation. This weakens the country and limits international cooperation aimed at preventing violence and addressing human rights violations[63].

Target 16.b[64] remains setback for a fourth consecutive year. Despite recent legislative advances, such as the classification of racial slurs as equivalent to the crime of racism[65], and the implementation of

52   Secretariat for Social Communication (Secretaria de Comunicação Social). Brazil ends 2024 with 17.7 million issuances of the new national identity card. In: https://tinyurl.com/h4kazfka

53   INEPData. Basic Education Census 2024: School Census Statistics. In: https://anonymousdata.inep.gov.br/analytics/saw.dll?Portal

54   Fiocruz – Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (Oswaldo Cruz Foundation): Technology hinders access to social assistance. In: https://tinyurl.com/m2aj7xte

55   Public Defender's Office of Rio Grande do Sul (Defensoria Pública do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul – DPRS). Nearly 25% of the Brazilian population is unable to claim their rights, according to the National Public Defender's Office Survey. In: https://www.defensoria.rs.def.br/quase-25-da-populacao-brasileira-esta-impedida-de-reivindicar-seus-direitos-aponta-pesquisa-nacional-da-defensoria-publica

56   **Target 16.10**: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

57   Brazilian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters (Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão – Abert). Brazilian press suffered some form of attack every five days in 2024. In: https://www.abert.org.br/site/imprensa/noticias/imprensa-brasileira-sofreu-algum-tipo-de-ataque-a-cada-cinco-dias-em-2024

58   Reporters Without Borders. 2024 Ranking – Brazil. In: https://rsf.org/pt-br/pais/brasil

59   Reporters Without Borders (Repórteres Sem Fronteiras – RSF). RSF World Press Freedom Index 2025: economic fragility a leading threat to press freedom. In: https://rsf.org/en/rsf-world-press-freedom-index-2025-economic-fragility-leading-threat-press-freedom?year=2025&data_type=general

60   Jornal da USP. Access to Information Law marks ten years amid progress and threats. In: https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/lei-de-acesso-a-informacao-completa-10-anos-em-meio-a-avancos-e-ameacas/

61   Brazilian Association of Investigative Journalism (Associação Brasileira de Jornalismo Investigativo – Abraji). Abraji questions restricted access to Transferegov documents. In: https://www.abraji.org.br/noticias/abraji-questiona-restricao-de-acesso-a-documentos-do-transferegov

62   **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

63   Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA – Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada). National Human Rights Councils: an analysis of the political agenda. In: https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/9973/1/Conselhos_nacionais_dir_humanos.pdf

64   **Target 16.b**: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

65   Presidency of the Republic. Law No. 14,532 of January 11, 2023. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/l14532.htm

an anti-racist protocol in the Judiciary[66], data reveals a deepening of racial and religious inequality in Brazil. In 2024, the country reached a new record, with 5,552 criminal cases of racism and nearly 12,000 pending lawsuits, 98% of them in state courts.

More than 5,200 incidents of racism and racial slurs were recorded through November 2024, a 67% increase in comparison to 2023[67], and 70% of Black individuals reported having experienced racial humiliation, with mental health impacts reported by 73% of them[68]. Religious intolerance also worsened, with a 66.8% increase in reported cases in 2024[69], particularly targeting Afro-Brazilian religions such as Candomblé and Umbanda. The highest concentrations of reports were in the states of São Paulo (618), Rio de Janeiro (499), Minas Gerais (205), Bahia (175), Rio Grande do Sul (159), and the Federal District (100).

Institutional responses remain slow and largely ineffective. A survey by the Ministry of Racial Equality, conducted between August and September of 2024, presents an even more alarming figure: 84% of Black individuals report having experienced racial discrimination[70].

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Expand the production and publication of official data on victimization and perceptions of safety through regular population surveys;

2. Create a national policy for the prevention and response to lethal violence, with a territorial and racial focus;

3. Reduce pretrial detention through restorative justice policies and improved access to public defenders;

4. Publish data on illicit financial flows and arms tracing to enhance the fight against organized crime;

5. Resume official measurement of bribery and corruption in the relationship between the State, businesses, and citizens;

6. Adopt an effective national policy on racial and gender equity in the public service, with binding targets and oversight;

7. Strengthen broad institutional mechanisms for public consultation and direct participation in policy-making;

8. Strengthen democratic regulation of the communications sector, and enhance legal protections for journalists;

9. Establish a cross-sectoral national policy to combat institutional racism and religious intolerance.

66   National Council of Justice (Conselho Nacional de Justiça – CNJ). CNJ approves protocol to reduce the impacts of racism in the functioning of the justice system. In: https://www.cnj.jus.br/cnj-aprova-protocolo-para-reduzir-impactos-do-racismo-na-atuacao-da-justica/

67   National Council of Justice (Conselho Nacional de Justiça – CNJ). Racial Justice Monitoring Panel. In: https://paineisanalytics.cnj.jus.br/single/?appid=dd3d7742-c558-4f2f-8ab1-a10a2e67c48f&sheet=9b8d822f-af48-4744-b367-aff5139910fe&theme=horizon&lang=pt-BR&opt=ctxmenu,currsel

68   Agência Brasil. Prejudice and discrimination affect 70% of Black people, survey shows. In: https://tinyurl.com/46883vrf

69   Agência Brasil. Religious intolerance: The Dial 100 service registered 2,400 cases in 2024. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2025-01/intolerancia-religiosa-disque-100-registra-24-mil-casos-em-2024

70   Agência Brasil. Nearly 85% of the Black population reports having experienced racial discrimination. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/direitos-humanos/noticia/2025-05/quase-85-da-populacao-preta-afirma-ter-sofrido-discriminacao-racial

Target classification

Target		Classification
Target 16.1	➔	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.2	➔	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.3	⚡	AT RISK
Target 16.4	✎	SETBACK
Target 16.5	❚❚	STAGNANT
Target 16.6	➔	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.7	❚❚	STAGNANT
Target 16.8	—	DOES NOT APPLY
Target 16.9	❚❚	STAGNANT
Target 16.10	➔	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.a	➔	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.b	✎	SETBACK

SDG 17
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

During its G20 presidency[1] in 2024, Brazil invested in the expansion of its internal and external partnerships for sustainable development, with an emphasis on promoting greater progressive tax through a wealth tax, and agreements to create the conditions for vaccine manufacturing in developing countries. Whilst regulation of the first phase of tax reform and higher than projected gross domestic product (GDP) growth at the beginning of the year were important, persistent inflation maintained a contractionary monetary policy.
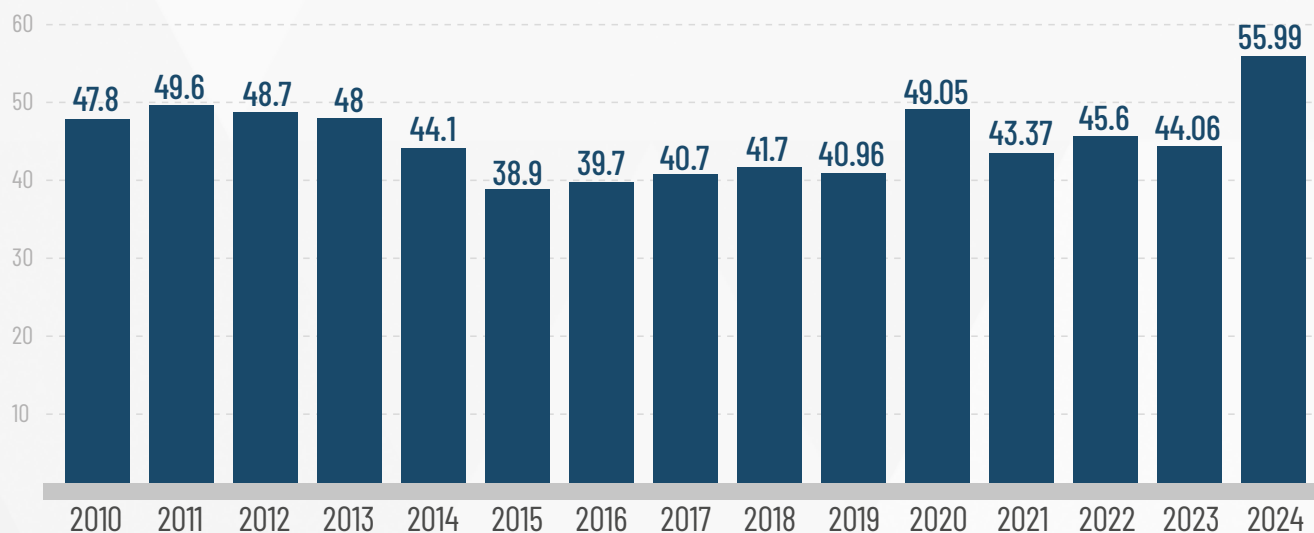
Target 17.1[2] marks a sixth consecutive year in progress, though still insufficient for its achievement. For the first time in 15 years tax revenues accounted for more than half (56%) of the federal budget in 2024, with special mention given to new taxes on investment funds held in offshore "tax havens"[3] (Graph 1). The 15% tax on capital gains generated

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1   G20.org. G20 Brazil 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/g20/pt-br

2   **Target 17.1**: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

3   RFB. Revenue Presentation Dec 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/receitafederal/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/relatorios/arrecadacao-federal/2024

GRAPH 1   FEDERAL BUDGET COVERED BY TAXES (%)

BRL 20.7 billion[4] in revenues, 7.8% of the total BRL 2.652 trillion collected[5], the highest since 1995[6], creating conditions for medium term public debt reduction. Achieving this goal will require other macroeconomic variables to be addressed, particularly inflation, the lack of industrial competitiveness, and interest rates. The Selic interest rate[7] stood at 12.25% in December 2024 (raised to 14.75% in May 2025[8]), cooling the real economy whilst seeking to attract foreign direct investment (FDI).

The growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), accounting for 27% of GDP[9], along with public investment in 2024, contributed to a disconnect between economic activity and financial speculation, SMEs grew by 4.5%, while overall GDP rose by 3%.

Target 17.2[10] is stagnant after being setback in 2023. The lack of legislation or policy to position Brazil as a donor, increasing its practical leadership in multilateral development, remains the primary reason for this classification. Analysis of the variable used in this Spotlight Report since 2017 also reveals the volatility of Brazil's technical cooperation agreements. The budget for the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC) has been in consistent decline since 2016, only beginning to increase in 2023. However, even with growth over the past two years, current budgets are just over half of what they were in 2015 (Graph 2).

Since 2021, the SDG Brazil Panel has considered this target not applicable to Brazil; however this does not exempt Brazil from having an effective international cooperation policy for sustainable

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4   Poder 360. Offshore and exclusive funds law yields BRL 20.7 billion to Lula. In: https://www.poder360.com.br/poder-economia/lei-de-offshores-e-fundos-exclusivos-rende-r-207-bilhoes-a-lula/

5   RFB. Revenue Presentation Dec 2024. In: https://www.gov.br/receitafederal/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/relatorios/arrecadacao-federal/2024

6   RFB. Performance of federal revenue collection – Jan/1995 to Dec/2024. In: https://www.gov.br/receitafederal/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/relatorios/arrecadacao-federal/2024

7   Note from the translator: The Selic rate is the reference interest rate for the Brazilian economy. It influences other rates, such as those used in loans, financing and investments. Information from the Central Bank of Brazil (Banco Central do Brasil). In: https://www.bcb.gov.br/en/monetarypolicy/selicrate

8   BCB. In: https://www.bcb.gov.br/controleinflacao/comunicadoscopom

9   Sebrae. Micro and small enterprises account for 27% of Brazil's GDP. In: https://tinyurl.com/54ednhz7

10   **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.
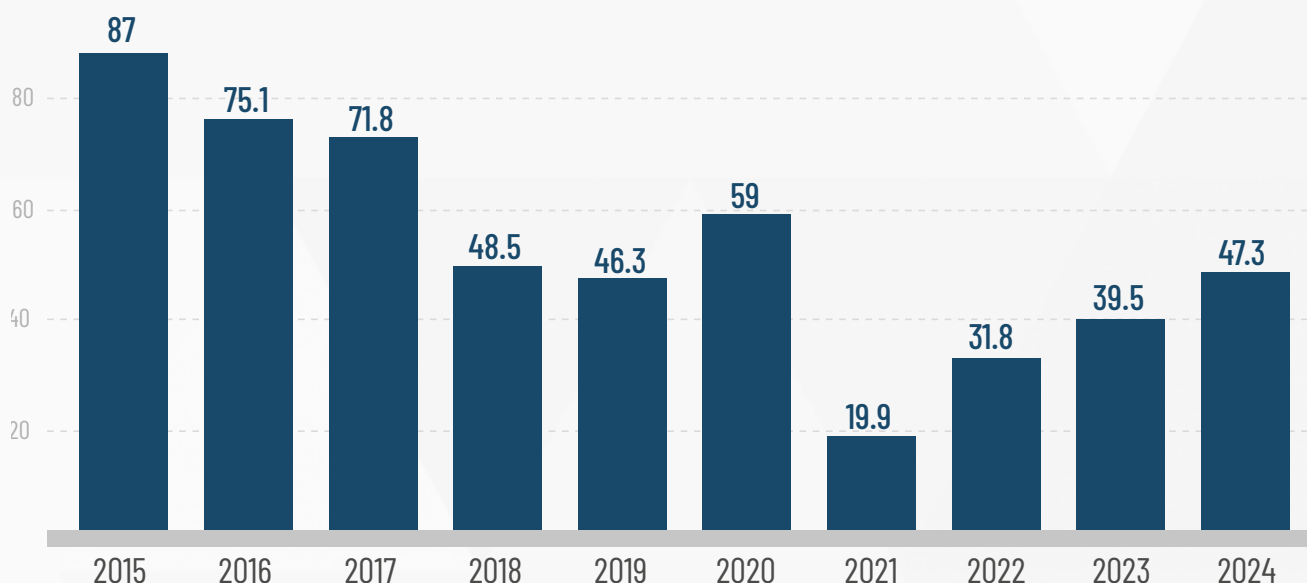
Source: In-house elaboration, based on data from SIAF and the Transparency Portal

development. ABC results also contribute to the insufficient progress of **target 17.9**[11].

Target 17.3[12] remained stagnant for the second consecutive year in 2024. Since 2021, data on the volume of remittances in US dollars as a proportion of total GDP have not been updated on the SDG Brazil Panel; the country has never produced information regarding the other indicator for this target (additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources).

Despite an increase in the ABC budget, and efforts to establish international, South-South, and triangular technical cooperation agreements, Brazil's participation in the international cooperation network for sustainable development saw little progress. This is in spite of initiatives presented during the G20 presidency, such as the Global Alliance against Hunger and the Global Health Plan, which included financing for a network of public and private pharmaceutical laboratories for the production

of essential medicines.

The remittance of resources abroad, and the reception of external transfers, remains limited, with little variation over the past six years. In 2023 (the latest available data), outbound remittances totaled USD 2 billion and inbound transfers totaled USD 3.9 billion[13]. The cost of sending money (5.6% of the transaction value[14]) remains above the threshold established in international agreements, such as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (5% limit).

Target 17.4[15] has shifted, from two years of satisfactory progress to now at risk in 2024. Due to the basic interest rate, the proportion of public debt service in relation to exported goods and services increased (Graph 3), though the export volume has remained stable over the past four years, which would justify a decline. The invasion of Ukraine by Russia in 2022 compromised the value chain of various agriculture-related products and triggered inflation, another factor threatening this target. The Spotlight

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11   **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.

12   **Target 17.3**: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

13   BCB. Banking Economy Report. In: https://www.bcb.gov.br/publicacoes/relatorioeconomiabancaria

14   Remessa Online. What are the taxes on an international transfer? In: https://tinyurl.com/bdew3apz

15   **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.

DEBT SERVICE TO EXPORT RATIO (PERCENTAGE)
TOTAL EXPORTS (IN USD)

Source: Central Bank and Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade (in-house elaboration)

Report continues to recommend the creation of an industrial policy to reduce dependency on commodities in the balance of payments, given public debt is an inevitability in the face of unresolved climate and social demands. The SDG Brazil Panel has not updated this data since 2022.

Target 17.5[16] Target 17.5 is considered not applicable to the country by IBGE, and remained stagnant in 2024 for a second consecutive year. Brazil does not implement any special investment promotion regimes for the least developed countries, despite maintaining technical cooperation agreements with many of them. The country's soft power, significantly weakened over the past decade, has seen only a slow recovery. Institutions such as Embrapa, Fiocruz[17] and various departments of federal universities continue to contribute to technical capacity in countries including Argentina, Angola, Chad, Mozambique, Suriname, other republics within the Southern Common Market (Mercosur)[18], as well as countries under the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB)[19] and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP)[20].

Target 17.6[21] demonstrated insufficient progress in 2024, for the second consecutive year. In 2023, according to IBGE, 92.5% of Brazilian households had access to the internet, not counting mobile phone use[22]. However, according to the Regional Center for

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16   **Target 17.5**: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

17   Note from the translator: Embrapa is the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation, a state-owned research agency focused on developing agricultural technologies and practices. Fiocruz, the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, is a prominent Brazilian public research institute specializing in health science and technology, playing a vital role in Latin America.

18   Mercosur. Mercosur countries. In: https://www.mercosur.int/pt-br/quem-somos/paises-do-mercosul/

19   Segib. About us. In: https://www.segib.org/pt-br/quem-somos/

20   CPLP. Member states. In: https://www.cplp.org/id-2597.aspx

21   **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.

22   Agência de Notícias IBGE. Internet access reaches 72.5 million households in Brazil in 2023. In: https://tinyurl.com/5792z8m4

89%
USE THE
INTERNET

85%
OF HOUSEHOLDS
HAVE ACCESS

60%
OF THE POPULATION
ACCESS THE INTERNET
ONLY VIA MOBILE PHONE

40%
ACESS
VIA TV

ACESS VIA TV

37% 2019
40% 2024

ACESS VIA COMPUTER

40% 2019
20% 2024
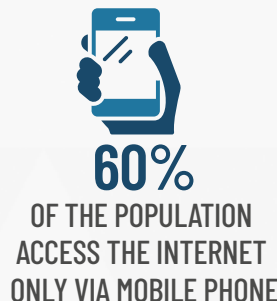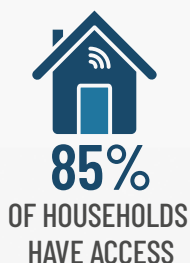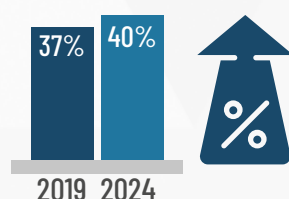
Source: Cetic.br

Studies on the Development of the Information Society (Cetic.br), in 2024[23], only 85% of households were connected to the internet. In population terms, 159 million people declared they accessed the internet in Brazil (84%), in 2005 this figure was 13%[24], and this rate reaches 89% when including those who say they do not use the internet but use applications that rely on it. There has been little to no progress over the past four years[25].

Target 17.7[26] is stagnant. Brazilian legislation prohibits the State from directly donating financial resources to other countries or foreign national institutions, and a proposal for entry into the

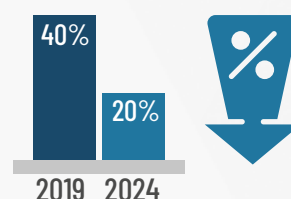Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)[27] depends on substantial changes in the country's tax structure[28], including: the taxation of financial emissions; effective anti-corruption policies; and environmental preservation[29].

Access to the internet in Brazil advances slowly, as previously addressed in Target 17.6, resulting in **target 17.8**[30] demonstrating insufficient progress. The proportion of individuals with internet access has grown exponentially with the technological development of mobile telephony, which is now the primary means of access for 98.8% of connected users[31]. On average, 60% use only mobile phones, but

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23   Cetic.br. Information and Communication Technology in Households – 2024. In: https://cetic.br/pt/pesquisa/domicilios/indicadores/

24   Cetic.br. In two decades, the proportion of Brazilian urban households with Internet access rose from 13% to 85%, according to Information and Communication Technology Households 2024. In: https://cetic.br/pt/noticia/em-duas-decadas-proporcao-de-lares-urbanos-brasileiros-com-internet-passou-de-13-para-85-aponta-tic-domicilios-2024/

25   Cetic.br. Information and Communication Technology in Households – 2024. In: https://cetic.br/pt/tics/domicilios/2024/domicilios/

26   **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

27   BCB. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In: https://www.bcb.gov.br/acessoinformacao/ocde

28   OCDE. Transfer Pricing in Brazil. In: https://www.oecd.org/tax/transfer-pricing/precos-de-transferencia-no-brasil-convergencia-para-o-padrao-ocde-folheto.pdf

29   UOL. Corruption, taxation and the environment are challenges for Brazil to join the OECD. In: https://economia.uol.com.br/noticias/redacao/2022/02/09/entrada-brasil-ocde-requisitos-o-que-falta.htm

30   **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.

31   Agência de Notícias IBGE. Internet access reaches 72.5 million households in Brazil in 2023. In: https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-

among social classes D and E this rate reaches 86%; among womenst, exclusive access via mobile phone is higher than amongst men (66% vs. 54%); likewise, amongst Black (56%) and Brown (66%) populations, exclusive mobile use is higher than amongst white populations (51%). Smartphones are followed by television (40%), desktop computers (20%) and tablets (9%)[32]. There was also a shift in usage between computers and televisions from 2019 to 2024[33].

As previously addressed, **Target 17.9** is also affected by the absence of legislation allowing for the transfer of public budget resources to other countries or multilateral institutions. Contributions to organizations such as the UN, UNAIDS or the IMF are annually authorized in the federal budget by the National Congress[34]. Since 2017, the *Spotlight Report* has proposed advancing legislative approval of international financial cooperation, which has become even more important given the reduction in contributions from developed countries in this area. A positive note: in 2024, Brazil joined the list of countries up to date with the United Nations and, by the close of this edition, had settled BRL 1.3 billion in commitments with 62 international organizations.[35]

Although **target 17.10**[36] has been considered not applicable to Brazil since 2022, it continues to be analyzed in the *Spotlight Report* as, globally, it is at risk due to the return of protectionist measures, particularly penalizing to the poorest and developing countries, reinforcing their role as commodity exporters[37] and, in many cases, forcing them to also impose trade barriers. And there were setbacks in 2024.

Tariff rates remained stagnant at around 60%, and only Mercosur countries, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, and Suriname get any form of special treatment from Brazil. The electoral rise of right-wing and far-right parties makes it more difficult to build a South American trade and cultural bloc, and in 2024 the region moved in the opposite direction following the election of the Milei government in Argentina[38]. With the international tariff war driven by the United States, disregarding agreements signed under the auspices of the WTO (World Trade Organization), this target moves further away from achievement.

Target 17.11[39] remained stagnant, and for the second consecutive year. Export and import policy remained unchanged, with China, the United States, Mercosur countries, and Europe Brazil's primary trading partners. There were no significant changes in any policy benefiting the least developed countries, even though the current context of global tariff tightening calls for new trade arrangements to meet short and medium term needs, which could create the conditions to expand Brazil's geopolitical influence through bilateral agreements with the least developed countries which display economic, environmental, and social leverage potential.

After insufficient progress in 2023, with average tariff rates reduced from 70% to around 60%, **Target 17.12**[40] has also become stagnant. Although this target is not considered applicable to Brazil, import tariffs remain high and, in 2024, in an effort to curb retail tax evasion, the country focused on the influx of fast

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agencia-de-noticias/noticias/41024-internet-foi-acessada-em-72-5-milhoes-de-domicilios-do-pais-em-2023

32   Abranet. Information and Communication Technology in Households – 2024: 60% use the internet exclusively via smartphone. In: https://www.abranet.org.br/publicacoes/noticias/5316

33   Cetic.br. Information and Communication Technology in Households – 2024. In: https://www.abranet.org.br/publicacoes/noticias/5316

34   MPO. MPO/MRE: Payment of Brazil's contributions to the UN and other international organizations. In: https://tinyurl.com/4a4mc4ce

35   Agência Brasil. Brazil settles BRL 1.3 billion in obligations with international organizations in 2025. In: https://tinyurl.com/yceue4zc

36   **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.

37   Agência Brasil. Lula says BRICS currency will reduce vulnerabilities. In: https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/internacional/noticia/2023-08/lula-diz-que-moeda-do-brics-reduzira-vulnerabilidades

38   Climainfo. Climate denier Milei orders withdrawal of Argentina's negotiators from COP29. In: https://climainfo.org.br/2024/11/13/negacionista-milei-ordena-saida-de-negociadores-da-argentina-da-cop29/

39   **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.

40   **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.

GRAPH 4 INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS, MONTHLY DATA

Source: Central Bank of Brazil

fashion, establishing special conditions for low-value imports, but with required customs declarations.

Target 17.13[41] remained classified as insufficient progress for a fourth consecutive year. Despite chronic pessimism from domestic capital market analysts, reverberating through the social fabric via the media, and generating a hegemonic negative perception of the national political economy, Brazil, as an emerging economy, is in a relatively comfortable macroeconomic situation. Its level of public debt is compatible with the size of the national economy and remains stable, although it continues to be largely based on the exponential consumption of low value-added goods and production focused on volume, as in the case of agricultural and mineral commodities, which are increasingly dominated by national oligopolies and large seller groups in market sectors with few external buyers (oligopsonies)

The decision to maintain Embraer as a national company has proven correct; the Bolsonaro government had attempted to sell the company for an amount equivalent to just one year of its revenue. Embraer now holds 27% of the global market for civil aircraft, ranking as the third-largest company in new aircraft deliveries, with a guaranteed demand for 2025 valued at USD 26.3 billion[42].

The consistent decline in unemployment levels in the post-pandemic period is another factor contributing to progress on this target.

A concerning factor from last year was the growth of external debt by nearly 50% in comparison to 2023[43], jumping from USD 220 billion in 2021 to USD 355 billion in 2024. In this context, external debt is approaching the amount held in international reserves, around USD 360[44] billion (Graph 4). This rapid growth of sovereign debt in foreign currency exposes the country to attacks that could destabilize the national currency, and weaken its position in a context of high volatility. The exchange rate has already been affected by speculative attacks driven by perceived risk due to domestic political disturbances, and a significant increase in external debt, even as

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41 **Target 17.13**: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

42 Embraer reached an all-time US$ 26.3 billion backlog record in the last quarter of 2024. In:https://tinyurl.com/56h34pzs

43 Central Bank of Brazil. External sector statistics. In: https://www.bcb.gov.br/estatisticas/estatisticassetorexterno

44 BCB. International reserves. In: https://www.bcb.gov.br/estabilidadefinanceira/reservasinternacionais

national currency-denominated debt remains stable.

Target 17.14[45] which was under threat in 2023, is again stagnant. The country has moved away from a government antagonistic to the 2030 Agenda and the very concept of sustainability, but still faces barriers in the National Congress. In the "de facto parliamentarism" of the 'secret budget'[46], constraints in budgetary allocations have made it difficult to invest in the achievement of the SDGs; despite the fact around 60% of bills presented to Congress between 2019 and 2024 are aligned with the 2030 Agenda[47] (albeit while not explicitly referencing it). There is strong resistance from the far right to any such initiatives. Bill 1.308/2021[48], for example, tries to frame the proposal aiming to align public policy formulation with the Sustainable Development Agenda as unconstitutional.

Targets 17.15[49] and **17.16**[50] saw insufficient progress. The Federal Government cooperates in international development, through multilateral institutions and the technical cooperation efforts described above. The Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty[51], launched under the G20 in 2024, is one such example, and has already mobilized USD 25 billion, with a pledge from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to contribute another USD 25 billion[52]. Aimed at developing projects for food security, family farming, access to water, and direct cash transfers, amongst others, the initiative has also made a significant contribution to investments for implementing SDGs 1 and 2.

As for **target 17.16**, the Brazilian government presented its second Voluntary National Review in 2024 during the High-Level Political Forum at the United Nations, and acknowledged the work of the Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (CSWG 2030A) for its efforts to produce the *Spotlight* Report, the only report specifically focused on monitoring implementation of the SDGs at a national level. The work carried out by the National Commission on the SDGs to disseminate the 2030 Agenda across territories, and to facilitate dialogue between civil society institutions and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, also deserves recognition. Furthermore, for the first time, the Executive Branch submitted a Multi-Year Plan aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals to the Brazilian National Congress. According to a report attached to the 2024–2027 Multi Year Plan, it "establishes by law the objectives, guidelines and targets to be pursued by the entire Federal Government and that must be reflected in the budget"[53].

Target 17.17[54] remained classified as satisfactory progress for a second consecutive year. There was a 59.2% increase in the number of public-private partnership (PPP) contracts, totaling 2,016 projects, 515 of which began in 2024. More than two-thirds of all PPP projects in the country are carried out by local governments[55]. The Federal Government has also increased partnerships with organized civil society through contributions, incentives, and management contracts for projects in various categories. In 2024, BRL 17.818 billion were transferred to non-profit

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45   Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

46   Note from the translator: The "secret budget" in Brazil is a discretionary, non-transparent allocation of funds, typically used for political favors and to avoid scrutiny, often criticized for corruption and misuse.

47   The study *A Atividade Legislativa e a Agenda 2030 (Legislative Activity and the 2030 Agenda)*, conducted by Gestos and Article 19 between 2019 and 2024, found that though Bills do not explicitly mention the 2030 Agenda, on average 60% of those related to economic issues presented to the National Congress align with the principles of sustainable development. However, there is still significant energy devoted to drafting bills misaligned with or opposed to the SDGs.

48   Chamber of Deputies. Bill 1.308/2021. In: https://tinyurl.com/4bxyhuf6

49   **Target 17.15**: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

50   **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.

51   The Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty. In: https://globalallianceagainsthungerandpoverty.org/pt-br/about/

52   BID. IDB commits up to USD 25 billion to the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty. In: https://tinyurl.com/mt6nsjkn

53   Ministry of Planning and Budget. Report shows convergence between the 2024–2027 MYP and Brazil's commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals. In: https://tinyurl.com/36n7ma5u

54   **Target 17.17**: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

55   iRadarPPP. In https://radarppp.com/

GRAPH 5   BNDES DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE 2030 AGENDA RELATED TO SDG 17

SOURCE: BNDES
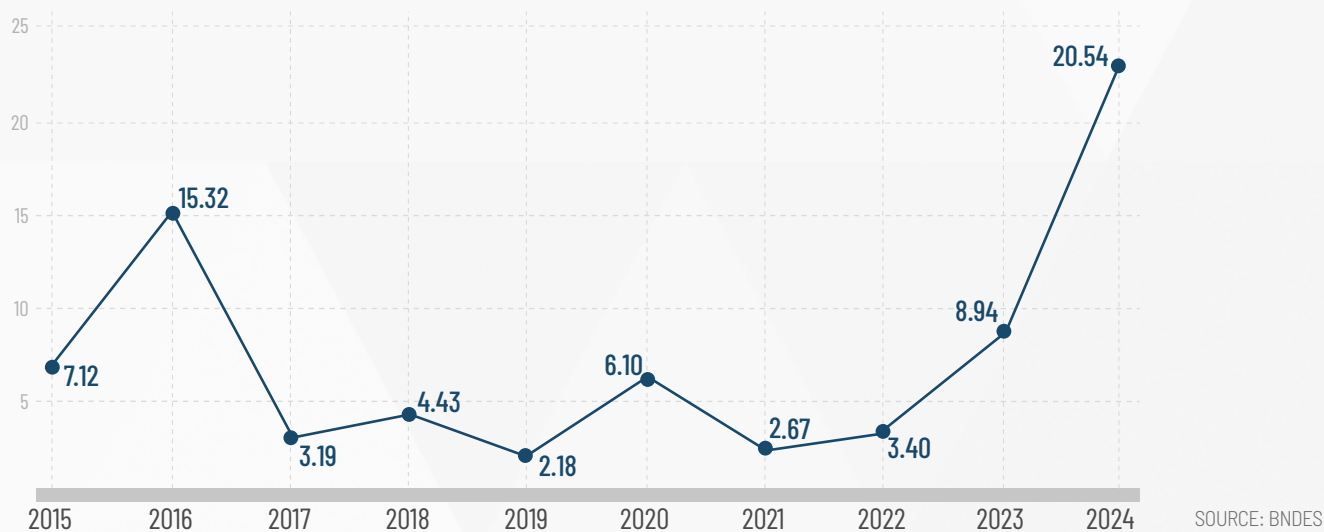
organizations, representing an 18.5% increase compared to the previous year. Notably, BRL 5 billion were allocated to service management contracts[56], expanding the reach and recognition of the role of non-governmental organizations in implementing services established by public policies for vulnerable populations.

Target 17.18[57] demonstrated insufficient progress. IBGE has the capacity to produce fundamental and disaggregated data. Fundação Getúlio Vargas, and market and opinion research institutions, such as DataFolha, Gallup, Ibope[58] (which ended 79 years of operation in 2021 after the termination of its contract with the British group Kantar), and more recently Ipec (created by former Ibope executives), also contribute to the network of reliable data production and dissemination in the country. However, not all data is disaggregated, as demonstrated throughout the *Spotlight Report*. As a result, organised civil society does not have access to official data to analyse all of the targets, and remains dependent on academic work or private institutes.

Target 17.19[59], went from stagnant to insufficient progress. The IBGE budget returned to the level it was before the 2020 Census (carried out in 2022), circa BRL 2.7 billion. This is however, the same amount as in 2017, due to the policies of disinvestment in data and transparency carried out under the Michel Temer and Jair Bolsonaro governments. At the same time, reductions were observed from 2023 to 2024, which is surprising, considering the loss of monetary value due to inflation. Between 2023 and 2024, however, there was a reduction in allocations due to budgetary contraction, resulting from an increase in external debt.

The national financing platform of the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) is structured, and in 2024 nearly tripled funding allocated to initiatives related to the 2030 Agenda (Graph 5).

The current context brings uncertainties, but Brazil is in a comfortable position from a comparative perspective, both in terms of location, and as part of a bloc of emerging economies. The level of indebtedness is compatible with the size of the economy, and the

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56   Transparency Portal (portaldatransparencia.gov.br): search for transfers to non-profit institutions in the open data system in 2024.

57   **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.

58   Poder 360. Montenegro family will end Ibope Inteligência. In: https://www.poder360.com.br/midia/familia-montenegro-fechara-o-ibope-inteligencia/

59   **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.

considerable increase in tax revenue and the return of public investment in the social and environmental sectors presents an opportunity for the next ten years, provided it is not undermined by sectors of the economy with geopolitical short-sightedness. Brazil's network of development banks is an example for the world. The country's technical and statistical capacity ranks among the best, with room for improvement in the use of new technologies and data dissemination interfaces. Despite undeniable progress, there is still work to be done to achieve excellence.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Stabilize the exchange rate and invest in economic growth to create room for a less restrictive monetary policy than the current one, and reduce interest rates to align with international averages.

2. Fulfill the commitment made in Brazil's 2024[60] Voluntary National Review to build a more prominent foreign policy, support the development of smaller economies, and expand international technical cooperation.

3. Adopt an international Pix[61] system to reduce the cost of remittance flows from the country to abroad – in addition to regulating the exchange premium charged by Brazilian banks on the reception of external funds.

4. Establish an industrial policy to reduce dependence on commodities for the balance of payments, and institute a special investment promotion regime for the least developed countries.

5. Expand the country's development cooperation policy and approve legislation enabling the organized allocation of resources as a donor country, ensuring the effective use of resources allocated to international cooperation and their alignment with the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

6. Attract more capital to services and to new ventures which, within a new industrial policy, produce goods with higher added value and competitiveness in the global market.

7. Accelerate the implementation of broadband infrastructure for rural areas and forest communities in the country.

8. Establish a legal framework to enable the country to participate in the international cooperation community as a donor.

9. Negotiate bilateral or multilateral agreements for special tariff treatments for products originating from low-income and the least developed countries beyond ALADI, in order to foster partnerships for sustainable development.

10. Gradually reduce the basic interest rate to foster a virtuous economic cycle, with a significant reduction in the amount of public debt service.

Target classification		
Target 17.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.2	‖	STAGNANT*
Target 17.3	‖	STAGNANT
Target 17.4	⚡	AT RISK
Target 17.5	‖	STAGNANT*
Target 17.6	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.7	‖	STAGNANT
Target 17.8	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.9	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.10	◲	SETBACK*
Target 17.11	‖	STAGNANT*
Target 17.12	‖	STAGNANT*
Target 17.13	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.14	‖	STAGNANT
Target 17.15	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.16	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.17	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 17.18	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.19	→	INSUFFICIENT

* SDG Panel considers it 'not applicable to Brazil'

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60   Office of the Chief of Staff to the President of the Republic. VNR 2024 – Voluntary National Review. In: https://tinyurl.com/3eswm755

61   Note from the translator: Pix is a real-time payment system in Brazil developed by the Central Bank, allowing instant money transfers 24/7, and it's now the most popular payment method in the country.

CASE STUDY

THE 2030 AGENDA IN BRAZIL: WHO IS STILL BEING LEFT BEHIND?

Fernanda Lopes[1] and James Berson Lalane[2]

Social inequity, amplified by political, environmental, and economic crises, continues to undermine the 2030 Agenda's foundational principle of "leaving no one behind" in Brazil. This intersectional analysis of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) draws from: 1) data disaggregated by race, gender, and territory; 2) public policy changes across successive governments (2016–2025); and 3) triangulated information from official sources, academia, and civil society, emphasizing SDGs 3 (Health and Well-Being) and 5 (Gender Equality).

2016–2018: THE IMPACTS OF THE POLITICAL CRISIS AND FISCAL AUSTERITY

The spending cap (Constitutional Amendment No. 95/2016), and the dismantling of public policies,

led to significant setbacks in the targets of SDGs 3 and 5. In relation to **target 3.1**, the reduction in the availability of obstetric care beds and shortages in essential medications, such as magnesium sulfate for eclampsia, increased the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), from 59.1 to 65.6 deaths per 100,000 live births, reversing long-standing downward trends. According to official statistics, studies, and further research, **black women** and **women in Brazil's Northeast Region**[3] were most affected.

There was a slowdown in the decline of infant mortality after 2016, most notably in the North and Northeast. Economic recession, unemployment, hunger amongst low-income families, and the inability of municipalities to sustain Family Health Strategy teams, the decline in vaccination rates (polio immunizations dropped from 98% to 84%), and measles

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cases resurging (9,325 in 2018)[4] increased the risks to pregnant people and infants, undermining progress toward **Target 3.2** on reducing preventable deaths of newborns and children. Neonatal deaths, comprising over 60% of infant mortality, were primarily the result of premature births, inadequate prenatal care, and insufficient neonatal ICU availability.

Target 3.5, considering the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, was setback, due to the closure of numerous Psychosocial Care Centers (Centros de Atenção Psicossocial – CAPS), and in particular CAPS AD Centers (Alcohol and Drugs) and Specialized Reference Centers for the Homeless Population (Centros Pop), compulsory commitments to psychiatric hospitalizations rose by 56%; and therapeutic communities, many of which face allegations of torture, received substantial public funding. Although official data remains limited, available evidence indicates those most affected are **youth, those experiencing homelessness, and black people**[5].

The extinction of the Secretariat for Policies for Women, and a 70% reduction in the budget for gender policies, severely undermined several targets of SDG 5, including **target 5.2**, leading to sharp declines in the number of shelters and specialized police stations under the *Mulher, Viver sem Violência* program. The percentage of women subjected to violence increased, from 18% to 29%, between 2015 and 2017, with perpetrators being predominantly partners or former partners (74% of cases)[6].

2019–2022: DISMANTLING GENDER POLICIES AND DENIALISM IN HEALTH

The then federal government maintained previous budget cuts, whilst adding a layer of ideological scientific denialism, and attacks on human rights, directly undermining progress toward several targets of SDG's 3 and 5, and deepening the exclusion of already vulnerable groups.

There are barriers to sexual and reproductive health services (**target 5.6**), evidenced through the challenges that are faced in arranging abortions which are legally provided for under the law, exposing a multifaceted crisis. In 2019 there were 101 Reference Services for Pregnancy Termination in Cases Provided for by Law (SRIGCPL) registered in the National Registry of Health Establishments (SCNES) in 2019, and 251 facilities with a record of abortions for medical or legal reasons in the Outpatient Information System or the Hospital Information System. These services were available in only 3.6% (200) of Brazilian municipalities, primarily the states in the South and Southeast. Throughout that same year, no legal abortion services were offered in municipalities with very low HDI-M, or with populations under 10,000 inhabitants; procedures occurred predominantly in municipalities with high or very high HDI-M (77.5%) and those with over 100,000 inhabitants (59.5%)[7], in the South and Southeast. This disparity **disproportionately affects women who are black, indigenous**, **and/or young, migrant, or rural,** denying them their right to be cared for, and placing them at greater risk of death.

An estimated 1.3 million immigrants lived in Brazil in 2022, principally from Venezuela and Haiti. Through analysis of **Target 5.6**, a steady increase in the number of births to Venezuelan mothers in Roraima can be observed, accounting for 20.3% of total births in the region in 2022. Data for 2023 reveals 22% of Venezuelan mothers were adolescents, and 11.5% lacked proper prenatal care[8]. Amongst those who were part of the Interiorization Strategy[9], and gave birth after arriving in the country, 38% of pregnancies were intentional, 33.6% would have preferred to wait longer, and 28.4% were unintentional[10],

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4   https://bvsms.saude.gov.br/organizacao-mundial-da-saude-volta-a-alertar-para-o-aumento-de-casos-de-sarampo-em-todo-o-mundo/

5   https://site.cfp.org.br/publicacao/relatorio-da-inspecao-nacional-em-comunidades-terapeuticas/

6   https://www2.senado.gov.br/bdsf/handle/id/603475

7   https://www.scielosp.org/article/csp/2021.v37n12/e00085321/

8   https://vigilancia.saude.rr.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/relatorio_migracaovenezuelanaemroraima_11.2023.pdf

9   Note from the translator: The Interiorization Strategy (Estratégia de Interiorização) is a Brazilian federal government initiative, under Operation Welcome (Operação Acolhida), a humanitarian response to the large influx of migrants and refugees, especially from Venezuela, entering Brazil through the northern state of Roraima, moving them to other Brazilian states to improve access to housing, jobs, and social services.

10   Research conducted by the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), UN Women, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), carried out by the Center for Regional Development and Planning (Cedeplar) and the IPEAD Foundation of the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG).

demonstrating clear correlations to the lack of available and accessible contraceptive methods, interrupted sexual education initiatives, increased unplanned pregnancies, increased hospital care for abortions, and additional maternal deaths nationwide.

Official data on access to services, programs, and inputs for sexual and reproductive health for **travestis[11], trans women and trans men** are scarce; however, data from civil society, driven by social movements, reveals barriers to access for hormone therapies and surgeries, rising levels of violence, intolerance and discrimination, and the limited availability and low acceptability of services offered.

Brazil was amongst the last countries in Latin America to begin mass immunizations against COVID-19. This delay cost many lives, and constitutes a grave negligence of the state in its response to the pandemic (Parliamentary Inquiry Commission on the Pandemic, 2021, p. 457)[12], severely hindering progress towards **target 3.3** (communicable diseases). As is documented in official statistics, numerous studies, and previous *Spotlight Reports*, the COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately affected the most vulnerable groups, including **those experiencing homelessness, women, black populations, people living with HIV, the residents of favelas and urban peripheries, LGBTQIA+ individuals, indigenous peoples, and Quilombola communities**[13].

The public health emergency deepened the historical violations of the rights of Indigenous peoples. The lack of adequate access to healthcare services, basic sanitation, and infrastructure – combined with delays in implementing specific public policies for disease control, prevention, and assistance, as well as the invasion of their territories by illegal activities – resulted in increased risk of infection, illness, and mortality, directly undermining the achievement of SDGs 3, 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and 15 (Life on Land). The insufficient and untimely response by the State was met with resistance by Indigenous peoples, who strengthened support and cooperation networks, implemented strategies of resilience, mobilized to protect their territories, and fought for their rights—actions grounded in prevention and care practices rooted in traditional knowledge.

In response to the government's extreme inaction, the National Coordination for the Articulation of Quilombos (CONAQ) assumed a leadership position in the response to the pandemic in their territories. Just three years after the reaffirmation of constitutional Decree No. 4.887/2003, which governs the titling of Quilombola territories, these communities secured another historic judicial decision, an Allegation of Non-Compliance with Fundamental Precept No. 742, recognizing their right to enact specific measures to combat COVID-19. This led to the development and implementation of the National Plan to Confront the COVID-19 Pandemic in Quilombola Communities, including community monitoring for illnesses and deaths, and the creation of vaccination priority lists. Without this mobilization, Quilombola communities would have been left entirely unassisted.

Incidence and mortality rates for AIDS declined from 2021 to 2022; however, cases of tuberculosis rose, from 74,385 to 78,057. The majority of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis occurred amongst **black or brown individuals[14]** (63%), **those who are incarcerated** (13.7%), **those experiencing homelessness** (17%), health professionals (15.1%), and **indigenous people** (1% in 2022)[15], undermining progress toward **target 3.3**.

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11   Note from the translator: travesti is a gender identity in Latin America, particularly in Brazil, referring to people assigned male at birth who live with a feminine gender expression, often using hormones or body modifications, but who may not identify strictly as women or undergo full gender-affirming surgeries. It is a culturally specific identity, distinct from transgender women in some contexts.

12   Idem.

13   The Quilombola population is an ethno-racial group with its own historical trajectory and territorial relationships (CONAQ, 2023) representing 0.65% of the country's total population, a total of 1,327,802 people, encompassing around 7,000 communities, mainly in the Northeast Region (IBGE, 2022).

14   Note from the translator: the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – 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 (Accessed July 15, 2025)

15   https://www.gov.br/aids/pt-br/central-de-conteudo/boletins-epidemiologicos/2023/tuberculose/boletim-epidemiologico-tuberculose-2023_eletronico.pdf .

2023–2025: A RESUMPTION OF PROGRESS TOWARDS ELUSIVE TARGETS

Although this study centres on SDGs 3 and 5, it is essential to consider the other factors which heighten socio-environmental and technological vulnerabilities, and constrain regional and territorial development, particularly in relation to SDGs 7 and 9.

Intersectional exclusion persists across multiple critical dimensions in terms of national development. In 2022, 33 million people in Brazil still lacked access to safe drinking water, and 49 million to adequate sewage collection[16], with these sanitary deficiencies leading to 344,000 hospitalizations in 2024, largely from preventable diseases, such as dengue and gastroenteritis. These conditions disproportionate affected **Black populations** (65% of cases), Indigenous peoples (27.4 cases per 10,000 inhabitants), and **children under the age of four** (53.7 cases per 10,000 inhabitants)[17], underscoring persistent historical inequity, and undermining not just SDG 6, but 3 and 10 also.

The climate crisis is a catalyst for inequality, intensifying existing vulnerabilities of race, gender, and territory; worsening food insecurity (SDG 2) and multidimensional poverty (SDG 1); and triggering a vicious cycle of climate-sensitive disease, the gravest consequences of which impact the peripheral and traditional populations the hardest. These asymmetries reveal distinct patterns: in rural areas, these vulnerabilities are most apparent in access to water (SDG 6), health (SDG 3), and economic resources (SDG 8); whilst in urban areas, precarious infrastructure (SDG 11) magnifies the impacts of climate disasters to the **residents of favelas, lowlands, and urban communities, as well as migrants, women, children, adolescents, youth, older adults, and persons with disabilities (PWD)**. This situation is further exacerbated by delays in the universalization of basic sanitation, poor urban planning, and the absence of early warning systems, resilient infrastructure, monitoring, forecasting, risk assessment, communication, or response plans.

Given this complex scenario, the effective implementation of the SDGs in Brazil still lacks a systematic transformation beyond a mere reallocation of resources. It requires deep, cross-sectoral structural reforms, including: (i) the universalization of basic sanitation (SDG 6), coordinated with preventive health policies (SDG 3), and environmental education (SDG 4), which prioritizes investment in vulnerable territories; (ii) the implementation of affirmative and intersectional actions in health and education (SDGs 3, 4, and 5), addressing multiple dimensions of vulnerability; (iii) the strategic integration of productive inclusion (SDG 8) and food security (SDG 2), with special attention to extremely fragile and/or historically marginalized groups; (iv) the creation of digital platforms with intersectional methods of data collection, developed in partnership with social movements, to identify gaps in access to essential services (SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10); and (vi) the adoption of integrated climate actions (SDG 13) grounded in environmental justice and risk management.

The extensive range of challenges does not however, overshadows the progress achieved; notable examples include: a) the expansion of the Unified Health System (SUS) in Indigenous territories, leading to a 12% reduction in infant mortality rates in those communities (SDG 3); b) the implementation of racial quota policies in higher education, which increased the representation of Black students in public universities to 38% (SDGs 4 and 10); c) the establishment of the Cistern Program in the Semi-Arid Region, ensuring access to water for 1.2 million families (SDG 6); and d) the Yanomami health task force, combining emergency interventions (such as the deployment of medicines and medical teams) with structural measures (strengthening primary healthcare and the combat of illegal mining) to address humanitarian crises driven by malnutrition, malaria, and rights violations (SDGs 3, 6, and 16).

Although these initiatives remain insufficient, they demonstrate that intersectoral solutions, when expanded and supported by adequate resources and continuous monitoring, can effectively disrupt cycles of exclusion for vulnerable groups.

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16   https://tratabrasil.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Relatorio-Completo-Ranking-do-Saneamento-de-2024-TRATA-BRASIL-GO-ASSOCIADOS.pdf

17   https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/saude/noticia/2025-03/falta-de-saneamento-provocou-mais-de-340-mil-internacoes-em-2024.

COUNTING TO MAKE IT REAL; RECOGNIZING TO PROTECT AND ENFORCE RIGHTS

In 2025, five years away from its desired implementation, there is a risk that achieving the 2030 Agenda targets in Brazil will be reduced to mere rhetoric. The absence of a systematic approach, genuine political commitment, or sufficient funding, perpetuates regional inequalities, and continues to marginalize and neglect significant segments of the population.

Statistical and political invisibility is directly contradictory to **target 17.18**, which calls for data to be disaggregated by multiple social differentiators. This is far more than a technical failing: the persistent lack of data on **Black, Quilombola, Indigenous, and other traditional communities, as well as migrants, those experiencing homelessness, persons with disabilities, those deprived of their liberty, and the LGBTQIA+ population**, represents a deliberate erasure, and prevents accurate diagnoses or the formulation of effective policies. As evidenced by this study, and other data analyzed throughout this series of *Spotlight Reports*, such omissions profoundly undermine national development across multiple axes.
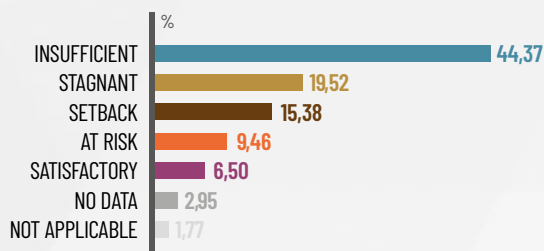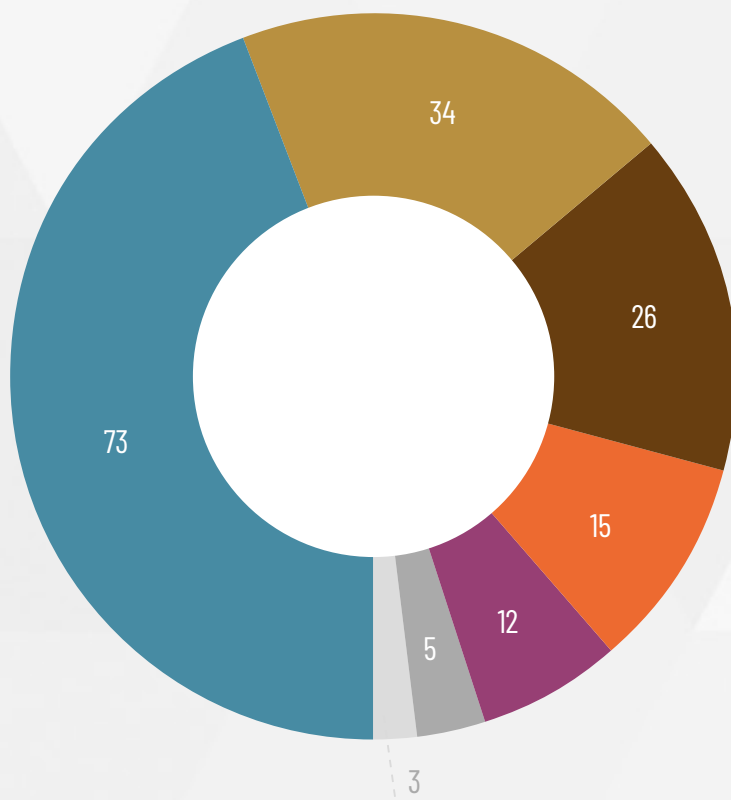
To overcome structural exclusion, institutional omission, and historical neglect, it is essential to adopt a coordinated set of measures addressing the root causes of intersectional inequalities. One viable path is the urgent implementation of equitable financing mechanisms which go beyond merely redistributive approaches, incorporating innovative tools such as green social impact bonds, health emergency funds, climate justice instruments, and intersectional participatory budgeting. These resources must be prioritized for those territories and groups which have been historically and systematically neglected, supported by robust governance frameworks to ensure transparency in their allocation, and effectiveness in execution, thereby breaking the entrenched cycles of the chronic underfunding of social policies. In parallel, permanent monitoring systems must be established, based upon multidimensional indicators, validated both scientifically and socially, and capable of capturing the complex dynamics of exclusion across race, gender, territory, disability, migratory status, age, and socioeconomic condition, in compliance with **target 17.18**.

Implementing these transformations will also demand the institutionalization of substantive spaces for participation and the social oversight of public policies, endowed with genuine decision-making authority. Such spaces – conferences, councils, commissions, and hearings – traditionally aligned with the democratic principles highly valued in Brazil, have, over recent decades, been stripped of their deliberative power, as policies, actions, and governmental strategies have increasingly been planned, executed, monitored, and evaluated through bureaucratic processes, without the meaningful involvement of those directly impacted.

New and permanent political arenas must be created, composed predominantly of representatives from the social groups most affected by inequalities, equipped with technical expertise and the authority to veto policies which directly affect them. These bodies must function under the principles of radical participatory democracy, active transparency, and horizontal accountability, ensuring they play a central role in decision-making processes. An innovative institutional framework, supported by a strong system of accountability and responsibility at all levels of government, is essential to the development of public policies aligned with the principles of social and environmental justice set forth in the 2030 Agenda. Measures such as those described above, consistent with constitutional principles, international human rights, and environmental treaties, are crucial in the transformation of the SDGs from rhetoric to tangible action, tackling the structural inequalities which obstruct sustainable and inclusive development, whilst affirming the existence, dignity, and agency of those who have, historically and systematically, had to fight not to be left behind.

TARGET CLASSIFICATION

	%
INSUFFICIENT	44,37
STAGNANT	19,52
SETBACK	15,38
AT RISK	9,46
SATISFACTORY	6,50
NO DATA	2,95
NOT APPLICABLE	1,77

*The SDG Brazil Panel considers it "not applicable"

SDG 1

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

SDG 2

Target 2.1	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 2.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.3	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 2.4	⚡	AT RISK
Target 2.5	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.a	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 2.b	❙❙	STAGNANT
Target 2.c	⚡	AT RISK

SDG 3

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

SDG 4

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

SDG 5

Target		Status
Target 5.1		AT RISK
Target 5.2		SETBACK
Target 5.3		INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.4		SETBACK
Target 5.5		INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.6		INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.a		SETBACK
Target 5.b		INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.c		INSUFFICIENT

SDG 6

Target		Status
Target 6.1		INSUFFICIENT
Target 6.2		INSUFFICIENT
Target 6.3		SETBACK
Target 6.4		SETBACK
Target 6.5		AT RISK
Target 6.6		SETBACK
Target 6.a		AT RISK
Target 6.b		SETBACK

SDG 7

Target		Status
Target 7.1		STAGNANT
Target 7.2		INSUFFICIENT
Target 7.3		STAGNANT
Target 7.a		AT RISK
Target 7.b		INSUFFICIENT

SDG 8

Target		Status
Target 8.1		INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.2		INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.3		STAGNANT
Target 8.4		NO DATA
Target 8.5		INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.6		INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.7		INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.8		SETBACK
Target 8.9		INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.10		SATISFACTORY
Target 8.a		INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.b		INSUFFICIENT

SDG 9

Target		Status
Target 9.1		INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.2		INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.3		SETBACK
Target 9.4		STAGNANT
Target 9.5		SETBACK
Target 9.a		NO DATA
Target 9.b		NO DATA
Target 9.c		INSUFFICIENT

SDG 10

Target		Status
Target 10.1		INSUFFICIENT
Target 10.2		INSUFFICIENT
Target 10.3		AT RISK
Target 10.4		INSUFFICIENT
Target 10.5		STAGNANT
Target 10.6		SATISFACTORY
Target 10.7		INSUFFICIENT
Target 10.a		STAGNANT
Target 10.b		NO DATA
Target 10.c		AT RISK

SDG 11

Target		Status
Target 11.1		SATISFACTORY
Target 11.2		INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.3		SATISFACTORY
Target 11.4		INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.5		INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.6		INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.7		INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.a		INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.b		INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.c		NO DATA

SDG 12

Target		Status
Target 12.1		INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.2		STAGNANT
Target 12.3		INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.4		SETBACK
Target 12.5		INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.6		INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.7		STAGNANT
Target 12.8		INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.a		INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.b		INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.c		INSUFFICIENT

*The SDG Brazil Panel considers it "not applicable"

SDG 13

Target 13.1	‖	STAGNANT
Target 13.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 13.3	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 13.a	—	NOT APPLICABLE
Target 13.b	—	NOT APPLICABLE

SDG 14

Target 14.1	‖	STAGNANT
Target 14.2	↙	SETBACK
Target 14.3	‖	STAGNANT
Target 14.4	‖	STAGNANT
Target 14.5	↙	SETBACK
Target 14.6	↙	SETBACK
Target 14.7	⚡	AT RISK
Target 14.a	‖	STAGNANT
Target 14.b	‖	STAGNANT
Target 14.c	‖	STAGNANT

SDG 15

Target 15.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.3	↙	SETBACK
Target 15.4	‖	STAGNANT
Target 15.5	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.6	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 15.7	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.8	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.9	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.a	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.b	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.c	→	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 16

Target 16.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.3	⚡	AT RISK
Target 16.4	↙	SETBACK
Target 16.5	‖	STAGNANT
Target 16.6	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.7	‖	STAGNANT
Target 16.8	—	NOT APPLICABLE
Target 16.9	‖	STAGNANT
Target 16.10	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.a	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.b	↙	SETBACK

SDG 17

Target 17.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.2	‖	STAGNANT*
Target 17.3	‖	STAGNANT
Target 17.4	⚡	AT RISK
Target 17.5	‖	STAGNANT*
Target 17.6	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.7	‖	STAGNANT
Target 17.8	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.9	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.10	↙	SETBACK*
Target 17.11	‖	STAGNANT*
Target 17.12	‖	STAGNANT*
Target 17.13	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.14	‖	STAGNANT
Target 17.15	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.16	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.17	↗	SATISFACTORY
Target 17.18	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.19	→	INSUFFICIENT

↖	SETBACK
⚡	AT RISK
‖	STAGNANT
↓	INSUFFICIENT
↗	SATISFACTORY

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