

2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SPOTLIGHT REPORT 2022 BRAZIL SYNTHESIS



CIVIL SOCIETY
WORKING GROUP FOR
THE 2030 AGENDA

**2030 AGENDA
FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
SPOTLIGHT REPORT
2022 BRAZIL
SYNTHESIS**



**CIVIL SOCIETY
WORKING GROUP FOR
THE 2030 AGENDA**

TEAM MEMBERS

PRODUCTION

Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (CSWG 2030A)

ORGANIZATION

Gestos – Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero

TEXTS PRODUCTION

Technical and data analyses, and original writing produced by experts from the following organisations:

GTSC A2030

Ação da Cidadania

ACT Promoção da Saúde

ActionAid

Aliança Resíduo Zero

ARTIGO 19

Associação Alternativa Terrazul

Associação Brasileira de Organizações Não Governamentais – ABONG

Associação dos Especialistas em Políticas Públicas do Estado de São Paulo – AEPPSP

Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação

Casa Fluminense

Cátedra Sustentabilidade Unifesp

Clímax Brasil

Conselho de Arquitetura e Urbanismo do Brasil – CAU/BR

Centre for Gender and Disaster – University College London (UK)

Coalizão Brasileira pelo Fim da Violência contra Crianças e Adolescentes

CRA e Fundação Arnaldo Vieira de Carvalho

Data Labe / Cocozap

Engajamundo

Federação Brasileira de Associações de Bibliotecários, Cientistas de

Informação e Instituições – FEBAB

FNPETI – Fórum Nacional de Prevenção e Erradicação do Trabalho Infantil

Fórum de ONG AIDS RS

Geledés

Gestos

Idec

Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros IEB-USP

Instituto 5 Elementos- Educação para a Sustentabilidade

Instituto Água e Saneamento

Instituto Alana

Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos – IDDH

Instituto de Energia e Ambiente – IEE – USP

Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos – Inesc

Instituto Desenvolvimento e Sustentabilidade – IDS

Instituto IDhES

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Instituto Physis

Instituto Pólis

Observatório Metropolitano SDG –METRSDG

Observatório da Governança das Águas – OGA

Ouvidoria do Mar

Parceria Brasileira contra Tuberculose – STOP TB Brasil

Plan International Brasil

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Programa Cidades Sustentáveis

Rede Brasileira de População e Desenvolvimento – REBRAPD

Rede Nacional de Pessoas Vivendo com HIV e AIDS – RNP+ Brasil

Transparência Brasil

UnB2030

Vital Strategies

WWF

CASE STUDY

Anna Monteiro, Juliana Waetge, Laura Cury,

Marília Albiero, Mônica Andreis

Organisations validating this report

gtagenda2030.org.br/relatorio-luz/

TECHNICAL AND EDITORIAL COORDINATOR

Alessandra Nilo | Gestos – Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero

PRODUCTION COORDINATORS

Juliana Cesar | Gestos – Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero

WRITING, PROOFREADING AND EDITING

Luciana Araujo (MTb 39715/SP)

ENGLISH VERSION

Joanna Burigo

TECHNICAL REVIEW OF ANALYSIS

Alice Junqueira

ART AND CREATIVE DIRECTOR

Claudio Fernandes

GRAPHIC DESIGN

Mariana Coan e Daniella Domingues



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	4
About the Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (CSWG 2030A)	6
Methodology	7
SDG 1 Eradicate poverty in all its forms everywhere	8
SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	13
SDG 3 Ensure a healthy life and promote well-being for everyone of all ages	17
SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	23
SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	28
SDG 6 Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	33
SDG 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	38
SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	41
SDG 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	46
SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and amongst countries	51
SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	56
SDG 12 Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns	60
SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	63
SDG 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	67
SDG 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	72
SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	77
SDG 17 Strengthen means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development	83
Case study The Covid-19 pandemic in Northern Brazil	90
2030 Agenda: Civil Society in Action	94
Target classification	96

INTRODUCTION

Brazil, 2022: leading the way in setbacks

This sixth edition of the Spotlight Report demonstrates Brazil is experiencing significant and serious setbacks. In the context of a global pandemic occurring in the midst of a climate crisis, data regarding increased poverty and hunger, the loss of biodiversity, and an overall decline in the quality of life, irrefutably showcase a society afflicted by the devastating impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and rising inequality.

These are the results of governments who choose to do little, or nothing. The administration which took office in 2019, has notably and publicly committed to stand in opposition to the main principles of the 2030 Agenda, refusing to care for people or the planet, and avoiding partnerships which could lead to peace and prosperity. As has been cautioned throughout Spotlight Reports since 2017, the worst that could happen, now has: 33 million people lacked access to food in 2022, and Brazil, a global power in food production, has returned shamefully to the Mapa da Fome¹, the World Hunger Map. This is a significant setback to Sustainable Development Goal 2.

Brazil suffered from the third highest death toll in the world due to Covid-19², continuing even long after vaccines had become available. This report includes a deeper analysis of the pandemic, beyond deaths, demonstrating its impact upon society across many metrics, including jobs (SDG 8) and education (SDG 4). Data analysed for this report highlights interruptions to policy, actions and monitoring systems, reduced or depleted budgets, dwindling spaces for public participation, and limitations on public access to information.

It demonstrates less transparency from, and societal trust in, the powers of the Republic, and the government's encouragement towards weapons and the militarisation of civic spaces. Increased violence, particularly towards women and girls, quilombolas, indigenous peoples, the LGBTQIAP+, black populations and human rights defenders, and an almost complete normalisation of police violence, are also notable. These issues have been denounced by civil society, both nationally and internationally, however responses have been negligible, given the scope of the challenge.

Concluding this edition of the Report was no easy task. The ongoing information blackout, in and of itself a violation of commitments made to the 2030 Agenda³, is concrete, evidenced through actions of the Brazilian Indicators Panel for the SDGs⁴. The Brazil SDG Panel contains no official data on 140 of 245 indicators applicable to the national context for Brazil, only seven of which were updated through 2020, while the remainder date mostly from 2017.

The reality of Brazil in 2022 is deeply concerning. After evaluating the 168 targets originally applicable to the country, including seven considered as "not applicable" by the Brazil SDG Panel since 2021⁵, only one demonstrated satisfactory progress, Target 15.8. There was no available data for eight targets (4.76%). Eleven targets remained or became stagnant (6.54%), 14 were at risk (8.33%), 24 saw insufficient progress (14.28%) increasing from 13 the previous year, while 110 were setback (65.47%), compared with 92 the previous year.

To complement our analysis, the case study addresses the challenges faced by the private sector, and

1 Portal da Unicamp. In: <https://www.unicamp.br/unicamp/noticias/2016/10/20/brasil-deixou-mapa-da-fome-mas-requer-aco-es-sobre-seguranca-alimentar>

2 Global Tracker Reuters. In: <https://graphics.reuters.com/world-coronavirus-tracker-and-maps/pt/>

3 Indicator 17.18.1 calls for building statistical capacity for monitoring the SDGs.

4 IBGE. Relatório Síntese dos Indicadores para os SDG. In: <https://SDGbrasil.gov.br/relatorio/sintese>.

5 Targets 4b, 15c, 16.8, 17.2, 17.10, 17.11 e 17.12.

especially large corporations, in contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It demonstrates how an absence of effective regulation holding industry accountable for the harms its products and production chains have on the health of human beings and the planet stands in the way of achieving the SDGs, and leads us to reflect how, and even if, their interests can be compatible with sustainable development.

Thus, in a decreasingly transparent country, production of the 2022 Spotlight Report has highlighted the importance of the research centres and civil society organisations who conduct evidence-based monitoring of public policy, vital in the process of evaluating our progress towards a sustainable future. The 116 recommendations presented here, some of which have been reiterated since 2017 without implementation by responsible parties, represents our contribution in identifying solutions for Brazil, and demonstrates how organised civil society has fulfilled its role, which is the theme of our chapter on the actions of the Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda.

It is expected the 2022 elections will bring change to executive and legislative governments at state and federal levels. By way of example, we hope Bill 1308/2021⁶ (prepared by the Joint Parliamentary Front in Support of SDGs in the National Congress), adopting the SDGs as a reference in the formulation of public policy at federal, state and municipal levels, is approved and enforced. Corroborating this effort, we highlight the May 2022 launch of RAFA 2030, a tool to classify Federal Supreme Court processes according to the SDGs, as well as the initiatives of sub-national governments in several states. An analysis of the multi-annual plans (PPA) of the 26 Brazilian states and the Federal District by the Paraná Technical Committee for Sustainable Development and the Science and Technology Society of the 2030 Agenda, found 19 states consider sustainable development an objective or guideline from a transverse and integrated perspective, while 14 also conducted compatibility analyses between their Pluriannual Plans and the SDGs⁷.

Although more than half of its states have considered the 2030 Agenda to some degree, Brazil in 2022, has, by choice of those who govern it, intensi-

fied efforts to live up to its notorious totalitarian history, acting to systematically intimidate journalists and human rights defenders, and increasingly mediating the public interest through anti-democratic and combative means, representing a direct impediment to SDG 16.

Towards the completion of this edition, many new grievances occurred. Between continual threats from the Federal Government and their supporters in regards to upcoming electoral processes, and the outrageous murder of Yanomami children, the international community has watched in horror the news regarding the disappearance of, and search for, Brazilian indigenous Bruno Pereira and British journalist Dom Phillips⁸, brutally murdered after denouncing criminal actions in Vale do Javari, in Amazonas. The Brazilian State only began searching once judicially obliged, indigenous communities had already been searching independently for some time. What has happened in the Amazon symbolises a Brazil increasingly vulnerable to organised crime, controlled by militias advancing the legalisation of their "business model", while increasing their direct influence in the highest spheres of power, at all levels of the federation.

Therefore, it is to Dom Phillips and Bruno Pereira that we dedicate this edition of the report, who died in the line of duty defending our dream of a sustainable country; with special thanks to the 48 organisations and 101 experts who collected and assessed the data presented in this report, and to ACT Health Promotion, Elsevier, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Oxfam Brasil, Plan International Brasil, and all the partners who enabled or funded the production of this VI Edition of the Civil Society Spotlight Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil. This is a country worth fighting for.

We hope you have a good read.

Alessandra Nilo (Gestos), Laura Cury (ACT),
Thiago Gehre (UNB 2030)
*Co-facilitators of the Civil Society Working
Group for the 2030 Agenda (CSWG 2030A)*

6 Câmara dos Deputados. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2277431&fichaAmigavel=nao>

7 Estratégia SDG. In: <https://www.estrategiaSDG.org.br/>

8 Ministério Público Federal. In: <http://www.mpf.mp.br/am/sala-de-imprensa/docs/decisao-judicial>



ABOUT THE WORKING GROUP

The Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (CSWG 2030A) is a coalition of Brazilian non-governmental organisations, social movements, forums, networks, foundations and federations promoting sustainable development, fighting inequality and injustice, and strengthening universal, indivisible and interdependent rights. The CSWG 2030A was established in September 2014, following negotiations for the Post-2015 Agenda, the result of which was the document “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, signed one year later by the 193 UN member countries. The 2030 Agenda consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With its multidisciplinary character, the CSWG 2030A has since worked to promote and monitor implementation of the 17 SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda at local, national and international levels, mainly through:

- Partnerships with civil society, the public sector and the UN System to promote and monitor the 2030 Agenda;
- Advocacy towards governments, parliaments, judiciaries, and national and local supervisory bodies to align their public policies and budgets with the SDGs;
- Analytical content and critique, for example, this sixth edition of the Spotlight Report on the 2030 Agenda.

ACT Promoção da Saúde, Gestos – Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero, the Institute of International Relations of the University of Brasília 2030 (with the assistance of the FEBAB – Federação Brasileira de Associações de Bibliotecários, Cientistas da Informação in 2021), and Instituto Sustentabilidade e Democracia (IDS), facilitate the CSWG 2030A in Brazil.

METHODOLOGY

For this sixth edition of the CSWG 2030A Spotlight Report, following the reliable historical series beginning in 2017, we have employed and improved upon the methodologies¹ used to evaluate and rank the SDGs since 2020.

Once again, selection criteria for the analysis gives priority to data from official public sources and State institutions or, lacking those, research developed by civil society or academic institutes applying recognised methodologies which integrate reliable data and reference sources, such as SciELO or Portal Capes. In such instances, we strove to find at least two different data sources for assessment. Additionally, we refer to data from two previous editions of this report, allowing us to better assess the evolution of compliance with the various SDGs.

There are four phases to the method: I) the selection and analysis of data by peer-reviewed focus groups specialised in each of the SDGs; II) systematisation and standardisation of content, and subsequent commented review by focus groups; III) technical

review and validation by the CSWG 2030A; IV) design and translation to English version, adapted for online format and print.

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.

¹ Research for designing this methodology is based on the Sustainable Development Report of the Bertelsmann Foundation in partnership with the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, available from: https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2019/2019_sustainable_development_report.pdf



SDG 1 NO POVERTY

End poverty in all forms everywhere

Socioeconomic inequalities deepened during the Covid-19 pandemic in Brazil, making eradicating poverty in the country by 2030 a distant target. For the third consecutive year, none of the SDGs were ranked positive, and projections suggest increased extreme poverty in 2021. Official data is expected to be published in November 2022.

Despite progress on the national vaccination plan and a resumption of economic activity, poverty rates have remained stagnant. Low employability, combined with the highest inflation rates in Brazil since 2015¹ (graph 1) and reduced public policies for social assistance and income distribution, led to a

spike in poverty and hunger throughout the nation.

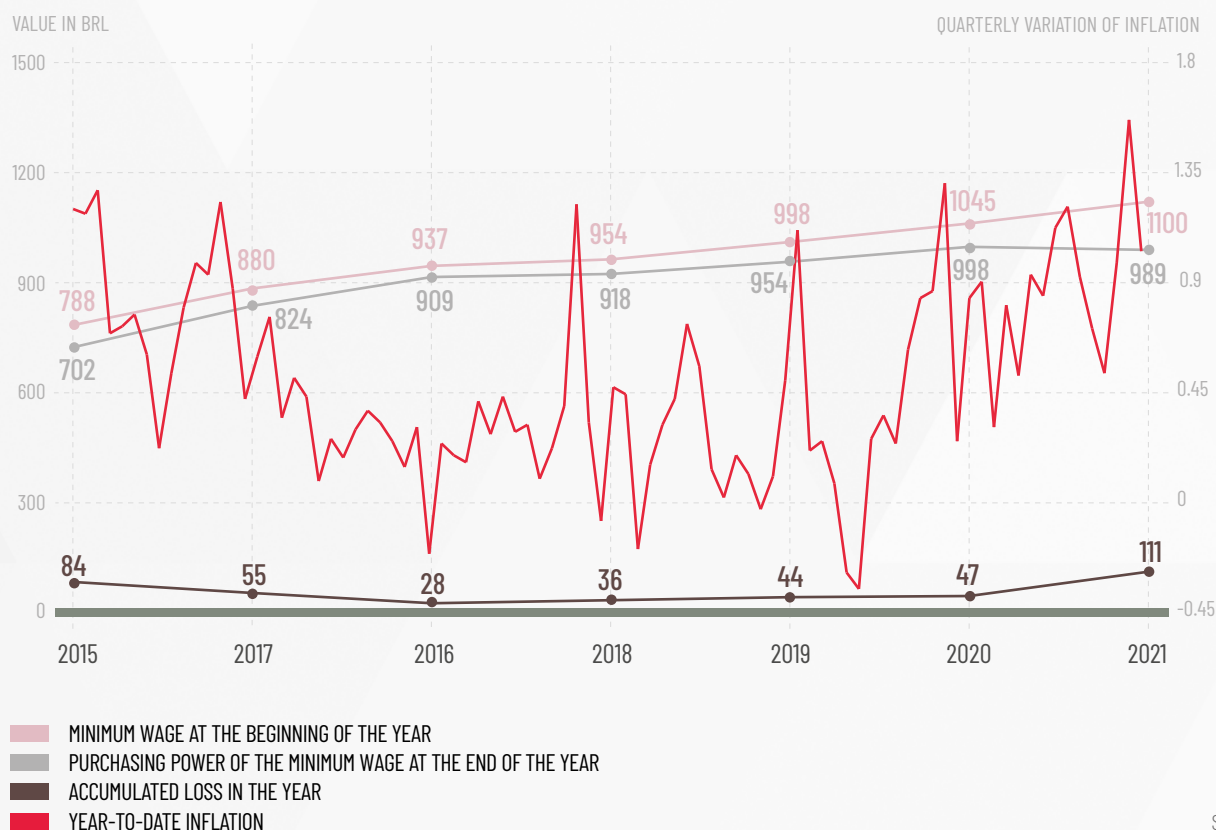
For the most impoverished of the population, the majority of whom are black people², the right to social isolation during the pandemic was impossible, increasing contagion amongst this vulnerable demographic, and deepening the impact of the social inequality in Brazil.

When first offered in first quarter, 2020, the government quarantine stimulus package Auxílio Emergencial was in the amount of BRL 600.00 per beneficiary, per month (increased to BRL 1,200.00 for single mothers). In the final quarter of that year it was cut in half, then suspended entirely during

¹ Agência IBGE Notícias. In: <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/33317-alimentos-puxam-alta-de-0-95-no-ipca-15-em-marco-a-maior-para-o-mes-desde-2015>

² Associação Brasileira de Saúde Coletiva (Abrasco). In: <https://www.abrasco.org.br/site/gtracismoesaude/2021/10/13/covid-19-e-a-populacao-negra/>

GRAPH 1 QUARTERLY VARIATION OF INFLATION IN RELATION TO THE MINIMUM WAGE



Source: PNAD.

the first quarter of 2021, returning in April of that year through October, but for only BRL 217.00, after which it was eliminated. Along with it went the Bolsa Família, supplanted by Auxílio Brasil, a different income transfer programme with confusing access criteria, valued at just BRL 400.00 per family, per month, an insufficient amount for the most basic monthly needs. As a result **Target 1.1**³ is setback.

Target 1.2⁴ is setback. While no official data was available by the close of this report regarding monetary poverty in 2021, UNICEF published information⁵ in regards to the increasing impoverishment

of people between birth and the age of 14. The slight reduction in general poverty rates verifiable between 2018 and early 2020, was interrupted by a rising impoverishment curve in the second quarter of 2020, with high unemployment being a fundamental cause. Two years into the Covid-19 pandemic, unemployment is still a result of the precarious working conditions which were furthered by 2017 Labour Reform. Although unemployment rates have fallen since mid-2021, there was no significant growth in employment⁶, and unemployment remains high (11.2%).

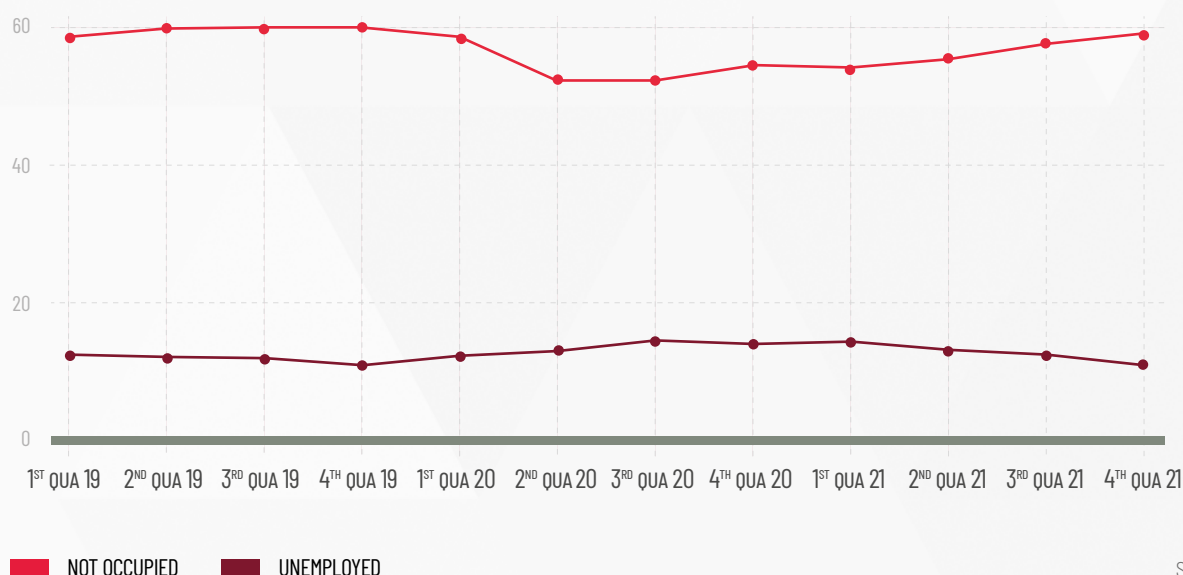
³ **Target 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.90 a day

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

⁵ UNICEF. In: <https://www.unicef.org/brazil/comunicados-de-imprensa/criancas-e-adolescentes-foram-os-mais-afetados-pela-pobreza-monetaria-no-brasil-na-pandemia>

⁶ Agência IBGE Notícias. In: <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/33368-desemprego-recua-para-11-2-no-trimestre-encerrado-em-fevereiro>

GRAPH 2 LABOUR MARKET IN BRAZIL (PERIODICITY: QUARTERLY; COVERAGE: BRAZIL, REGIONS, FEDERATION UNITS, METROPOLITAN REGIONS, CAPITAL CITIES)



Source: IBGE, PNAD

Target 1.3⁷ remains at risk, and is likely to be setback, when data for 2021 becomes available. This is primarily due to an absence of effective employment and income generation policies, pension reductions of up to 40%, whilst also increasing contribution rates (under social security and pension reform introduced into the Federal Constitution)⁸, and serious errors and omissions in the Federal Government's response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Target 1.4⁹ remains setback due to suspension of the Agrarian Reform¹⁰ and an 1,100% increase in

the number of murders in rural conflicts¹¹ in 2021. The dismantling¹² of Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária (Incra) and an economic model favouring agribusiness¹³ impacts indigenous peoples and quilombolas, amongst other demographics.

Target 1.5¹⁴ was setback in 2020 and remains so to date, due to budgetary cuts in programmes for the prevention and containment of natural disasters¹⁵. Cemaden, the national monitoring and alert centre for natural disasters, was given its lowest budget in ten

7 **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

8 Presidência da República: Emenda Constitucional nº 103, de 12/11/ 2019. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Constituicao/Emendas/Emc/emc103.htm?msclid=a796f36ecee011ecb604a3374ac306e2

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

10 Folha de S.Paulo. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2021/02/governo-bolsonaro-admite-ao-stf-paralisia-da-reforma-agraria-com-acumulo-de-diferentes-recordes-negativos.shtml>

11 Comissão Pastoral da Terra - CPT. In: <https://www.cptnacional.org.br/publicacoes/noticias/conflitos-no-campo/6002-cpt-divulga-relatorio-sobre-conflitos-no-campo-no-brasil-em-2021>

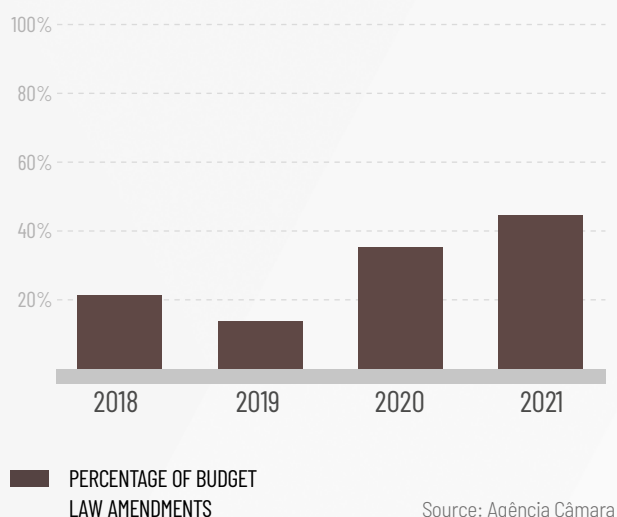
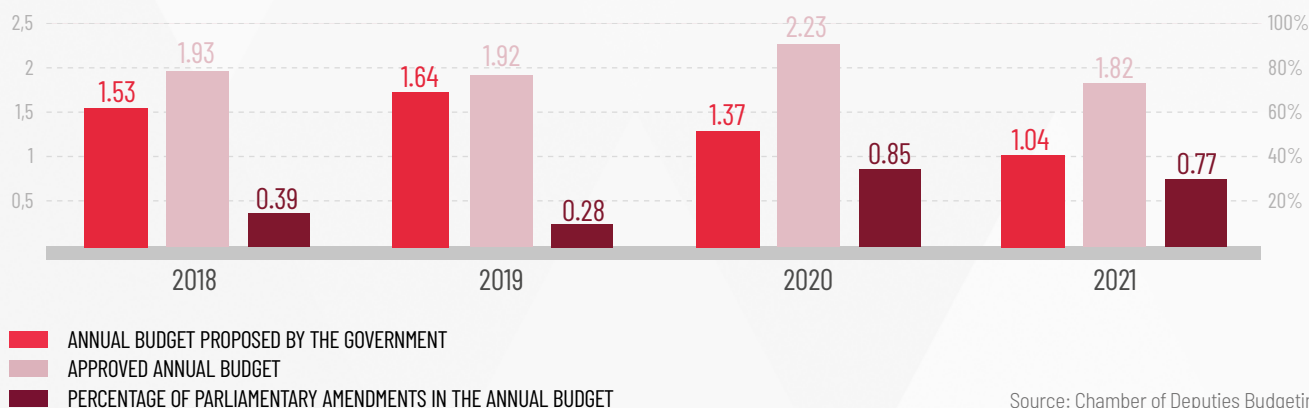
12 Presidência da República. Decreto nº 10.252, de 20/02/2020. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2020/Decreto/D10252.htm?msclid=a265a991cee211ec9396d42a7ed4eb08

13 Heinrich Böll Stiftung. In: <https://br.boell.org/pt-br/2021/11/29/desmonte-da-reforma-agraria-aprofundara-concentracao-fundiaria-no-pais>

14 **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

15 IstoÉ Dinheiro. In: <https://www.istoedinheiro.com.br/investimentos-do-governo-em-defesa-civil-caem-43-em-2021/>

GRÁFICO 3 WELFARE BUDGET (IN BILLIONS)



years. The budget for the containment of slopes in urban areas was slashed by more than 50% compared with 2020. This resulted in at least 380 lives lost to floods across eight states between November 2021 and the end of summer 2022, the highest total in a decade.

A total of 41,273,561 people were affected by floods in 2021, the damage totalling more than BRL \$60 billion¹⁶, disproportionately impacting black and indigenous people, who predominantly live in the most unstable regions, a direct result of environmental racism.

Paradoxically, as the pandemic, economic and environmental crises deepened, the Federal Government's social assistance programmes combating them continued to be cut (graph 3), worsening the country's poverty indicators, and ensuring **Target 1.a**¹⁷ is setback.

Housing conditions also highlight Brazilian inequalities, and the multiple crises have led to a spike in the number of people living on the streets. The latest census in the city of São Paulo indicates that, over the last two years, the number of people living in the open increased 31%, and is now more than ever made up of women, children and entire families. **Target 1.b**¹⁸ is therefore setback. Cuts in social programmes and the impoverishment data¹⁹ demonstrate, once again, racism and misogyny are structural elements in inequality.

16 Confederação Nacional de Municípios (CNM). Danos e prejuízos causados por desastres no Brasil entre 2013 a 2022. In: https://www.cnm.org.br/cms/biblioteca/Danos%20e%20Preju%C3%ADzos%20causados%20por%20desastres.2013%20a%202022_atualizado%20em%20abril.pdf

17 **Target 1.a:** Ensure significant mobilisation 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

18 **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

19 Centro de Pesquisa em Macroeconomia das Desigualdades/USP: Gênero e raça durante a pandemia no Brasil: o impacto do Auxílio Emergencial na pobreza e extrema pobreza. In: <https://madeusp.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/NPE-010-VF.pdf>

Finally, let us reinforce our concern regarding the lack of official government data available for monitoring this SDG. Data regarding Target 1.1 in the Brazil SDG Panel is from 2019; for Target 1.5, 2017; and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), and Special Secretariat for Social Articulation, report data for Targets 1.2, 1.4, 1.a and 1.b are “under construction”. No data is available for Target 1.3.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Repeal Constitutional Amendment 95, thereby guaranteeing basic rights and dignified living conditions for all people;
2. Establish a viable Permanent Basic Income and improve the budgets of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), Social Security and Health;
3. Restart the Bolsa Família programme, adjusting its eligibility criteria to ensure it is universally accessible and available to all vulnerable and marginalised groups;
4. Review labour and social security policies and restore social protection provisions removed from the national Labour Laws (CLT) and the Federal Constitution;
5. Build a progressive tax system through fair and solidary tax reform;
6. Subsidise, through effective public policy, at local and regional levels, groups bringing together governments, the private sector, universities and civil society to establish strategies promoting food security, employment and income generation, and reduce territorial socioeconomic vulnerability;
7. Establish programmes to prevent rural violence and protect traditional peoples and communities, and improve public policies combating inequality through the support of sustainable and innovative local production arrangements;
8. Allocate sufficient budgetary resources for climate adaptation and resilience, including risk management and disaster prevention and response, especially for populations of greater socio-economic vulnerability.

Target Classification

Target 1.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 1.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 1.3	⚡	AT RISK
Target 1.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 1.5	🔻	SETBACK
Target 1.a	🔻	SETBACK
Target 1.b	🔻	SETBACK



SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER

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

Data analysed for SDG 2 highlights a social tragedy, and its long-term impacts. The number of people in hunger has increased from 19.1 million in 2020, to 33.1 million in 2021¹. 125.2 million residents of Brazil live in some degree of food insecurity (lack of food in adequate quantity and quality). Between 2020 and 2021, income from work fell to the lowest level in a decade², and the country broke

its own record for the approval of pesticides for the third consecutive year³. The Federal Government has reduced family farm subsidies and has instead focused on land reforms under which the distribution of land titles favours industrial agribusiness retaking territories previously intended for land redistribution⁴.

School closures during the Covid-19 pandemic contributed to food insecurity, many families rely

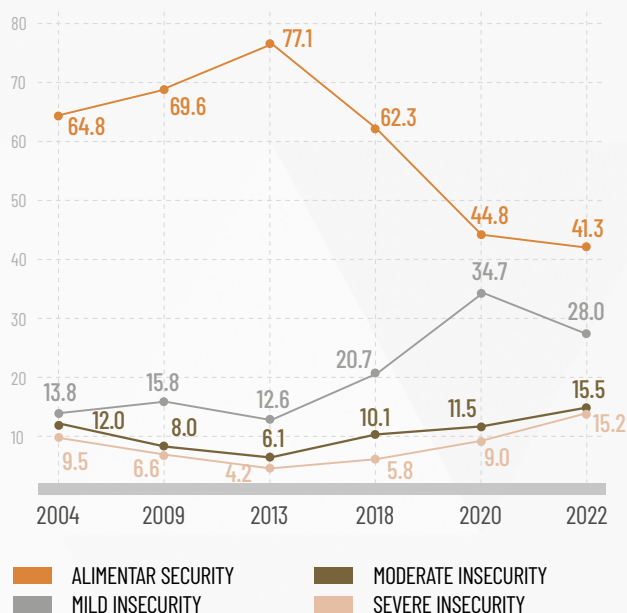
1 Rede PENSSAN. In: <https://pesquisassan.net.br/2o-inquerito-nacional-sobre-inseguranca-alimentar-no-contexto-da-pandemia-da-covid-19-no-brasil/>

2 PNAD-C/IBGE. Rendimento de todas as fontes 2021. In: https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101950_informativo.pdf

3 G1/Agro. In: <https://g1.globo.com/economia/agronegocios/noticia/2022/01/18/apos-novo-recorde-brasil-encerra-2021-com-562-agrotoxicos-liberados-sendo-33-in-editos.ghtml>

4 Translators' note: five footnotes were associated with this sentence; they have been compiled into a single note, as follows: Ministério da Agricultura. In: <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mapa-quer-acelerar-a-entrega-de-titulos-de-terras-diz-ministra>; Agência Câmara. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/807907-VETADA-PROPOSTA-QUE-PREVIA-AUXILIO-EMERGENCIAL-PARA-AGRICULTOR-FAMILIAR>; Repórter Brasil. In: <https://reporterbrasil.org.br/2019/01/governo-bolsonaro-suspende-reforma-agraria-por-tempo-indeterminado/>; Blog Broto/Banco do Brasil. In: <https://blog.broto.com.br/agronegocio-e-agricultura-familiar/>; Agência Brasil. In: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2022-02/presidente-do-incra-fala-sobre-regularizacao-fundaria-no-brasil>; PFDC/MPF. In: https://www.mpma.mp.br/arquivos/CAOPDH/caop_dh/guia-reforma-agraria-22012021.pdf

INFOGRAPHIC 1 EVOLUTION OF FOOD SECURITY AND INSECURITY IN BRAZIL (2020-2022)



Source: 2ª VIGISAN. Evolution, in %, of the estimate of moderate and severe food insecurity, based on the PNAD, the Household Budget Survey (POF)/2018 and the VIGISAN survey.

on school meals for their children, and municipalities and states failed to provide alternative programmes. In June 2022, unemployment remained high, at 10.5%. **Target 2.1⁵** is setback, being the most directly impacted by increased impoverishment due to rising unemployment, inflation and the crumbling of poverty and health promotion policies and programmes⁶.

Severe food insecurity grew across all regions of the country, in urban and rural areas, especially in the North. It has even reached those with access to social welfare programmes, evidencing their inefficacy, and low public investment in assistance for families with per capita incomes below 1/4 of a minimum

wage (infographic 1). In households with access to at least one minimum pension, of BRL 1,212.00, the incidence of hunger is lower (11.6%) and food security higher (46.5%). The Brazil SDG Panel reports malnutrition data is still “under construction/analysis”; however, according to the 2nd VIGISAN, 58.7% of households faced some level of food insecurity between late 2021 and early 2022.

The structural, racial and gendered inequalities of Brazilian society, noted in this and previous editions of the Spotlight Report, are starkly visible when hunger is viewed as a map (infographic 1 and graph 1). Food insecurity increases at the same rate as water insecurity, increasing incidences of contamination and the development of parasites which contribute to malnutrition (SDG 3). State inaction and omissions are verifiable by cross-referencing data on inequality and investments analysed in SDGs 1, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10. 6 of 10 households facing some degree of food insecurity are headed by women, also impacting SDG 5.

Target 2.2⁷ previously at risk, is now setback. The PENSSAN Network reports hunger in households with children under the age of 10 doubled, from 9.4% to 18.1%, between 2020 and 2022. The most recent data on the Brazil SDG Panel regarding the stunted development of children under five is from 2009; however this rate should be around 7% in 2020, according to the Ministry of Health. The National Child Food and Nutrition Study (Enani) for 2019⁸, published in February 2022, confirms this data, and indicates 3% of these children are excessively thin, while 10.1% are overweight and/or obese due to their short stature for their age.

Target 2.3⁹ is now setback, after two years without evaluation due to no data. Eliminating the Family Agriculture Food Acquisition Programme (Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos da Agricultu-

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 ActionAid. In: <https://actionaid.org.br/noticia/olhe-para-a-fome-actionaid-destaca-3-causas-aumento-da-fome/>

7 **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.

8 UFRJ. In: <https://enani.nutricao.ufrj.br/index.php/relatorios/>

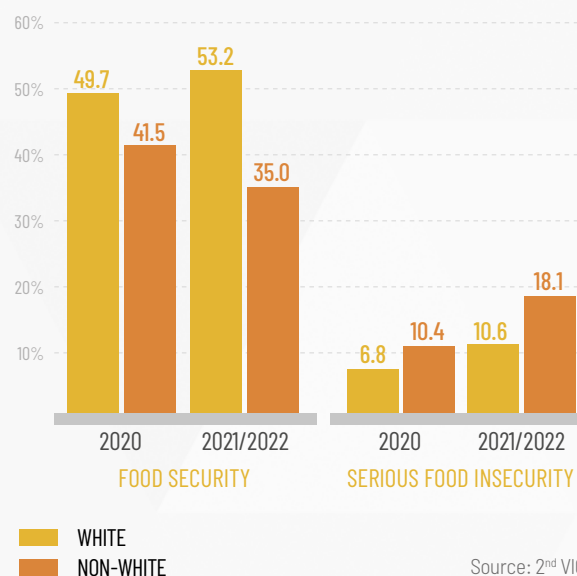
9 **Target 2.3:** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial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

ra Familiar – PAA)¹⁰ in the midst of the pandemic¹¹, contributed to increased poverty in rural areas. This programme ensured healthy food produced by family farms was distributed to families in situations of vulnerability. This helped avoid clientelism and made operations more transparent. The PAA was replaced by the Alimenta Brasil programme, however beneficiaries are obliged to contribute 30% of the amounts they receive annually, in the form of a production donation, after three months of participation¹². The Brazil SDG Panel has stated data to assess this target is also “under analysis/construction”.

Target 2.4¹³ remains setback for a third consecutive year. While data is not current, the advance of agribusiness can be verified in export commodities, which do not prioritise the production of food for the domestic consumer market. In 2021, the soybean crop increased by 8.6% in comparison with 2020, reaching 139 million tons, and exports (86.1 million tons) were the highest in the historical series¹⁴. The advance of predatory agribusiness threatens long-term productivity due to deforestation and the climate change it will lead to¹⁵. Another factor compromising progress on this target is the approval and use of pesticides, especially Bill 6299/2002¹⁶, approved by the Chamber of Deputies. There are numerous studies confirming pesticides represent a threat to food security, as is analysed under SDGs 3, 6, 12, and in the case study for this edition of the Spotlight Report.

Target 2.5¹⁷ is also setback. Official data regarding the number of protected plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, in medium or long term conservation facilities, has not been up-

GRAPH 1 SEVERE FOOD SECURITY AND INSECURITY BY SELF-REPORTED RACE/COLOUR (2020/2022)



Source: 2nd VIGISAN

dated since 2020. The murders of indigenist Bruno Pereira and journalist Dom Phillips, in the Vale do Javari Indigenous Land region, Amazonas, are a result of the State’s decision to deregulate instruments for monitoring and combating organised crime. These decisions have also increased hunger amongst quilombola, riverine and forest peoples, not to mention constant violations of their human rights and the destruction of plant and animal species.

Target 2.a¹⁸ remains setback. Budget constraints continue to hamper investment, increasingly harming small farmers. IBGE has not published the

10 IPEA. A evolução do Programa de Aquisição de Alimentos (PAA): uma análise de sua trajetória de implementação, benefícios e desafios. Brasília, setembro/2021. In: http://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/10824/1/td_2691.pdf

11 Presidência da República. Decreto 10.880, de 02/12/2021. In: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2021/Decreto/D10880.htm

12 FIAN Brasil. In: https://fianbrasil.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/NTecnica1_2022_FianBrasil.comAlteracoes.pdf

13 **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.

14 Poder 360. In: <https://www.poder360.com.br/agronegocio/brasil-bateu-recorde-na-safra-de-soja-em-2021/>

15 BBC Brasil. Por que o futuro do agronegócio depende da preservação do meio ambiente no Brasil. In: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-48875534>

16 Câmara dos Deputados. Projeto de lei nº 6299, de 13/03/2002. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=46249>

17 **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 utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

18 **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.

required data (total official flows to the agricultural sector) for detailed analysis of this target since 2018, and has not reported the Agricultural Orientation Index, or total government investment in agriculture, as a proportion of GDP, since 2019. After a slight drop in industrial agribusiness' share of the GDP in 2021 (-0.2%), and despite the sector's record trade balance surplus after two years of the pandemic¹⁹, the Federal Government has announced the release of up to BRL 4 billion in subsidy programmes supporting agribusiness through the end of its term²⁰. Nothing similar has been offered to family farms.

Target 2.b²¹ remains setback. Brazilian exports are not subsidised, as is addressed in SDG 17. In September 2021 the Federal Government enacted the Nairobi Protocol on Export Competition, eliminating subsidies between members of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). As was mentioned in the fifth Spotlight Report, this agreement creates even more space for national agribusiness.

Lastly, **Target 2.c**²² remains setback. Food inflation was a decisive contributor to the explosion of hunger in the country. Between April 2021 and April 2022, the cost of a basic food basket increased in all of the state capitals assessed by DIEESE²³. Prioritising commodity exports over food production impacted target assessment; areas reserved for the growth of rice, beans and corn for the domestic market were the lowest in the historical series²⁴. Food prices are not anticipated to fall in 2022²⁵, this, combined with a record drop in labour income and an end to the policy increasing the minimum wage, will make achievement of this target almost impossible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Restart and revise the value of the Bolsa Família programme, and correct the per capita value of school meals in the public budget, guaranteeing a sufficient amount is transferred to states and municipalities, and using the values from 2016 as a reference (prior to Constitutional Amendment 95);
2. Restart the Food Acquisition (PAA) and Cistern programmes, with budgets equivalent in real terms, to those of 2012 and 2014, respectively;
3. Halt and reverse the approval of pesticides since 2016;
4. Reestablish the National Food and Nutrition Security Council (CONSEA);
5. Define and implement, in dialogue with black, quilombola and indigenous social movements, appropriate measures to restore food security to these demographics.

Target Classification

Target 2.1	🔴	SETBACK
Target 2.2	🔴	SETBACK
Target 2.3	🔴	SETBACK
Target 2.4	🔴	SETBACK
Target 2.5	🔴	SETBACK
Target 2.a	🔴	SETBACKV
Target 2.b	🟡	STAGNANT
Target 2.c	🔴	SETBACK

19 IPEA. Balança comercial do agronegócio brasileiro apresenta superávit de US\$ 105,1 bilhões em 2021. In: https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=38868&Itemid=3

20 IstoÉ Dinheiro. In: <https://www.istoedinheiro.com.br/guedes-vai-lancar-programa-de-r-12-bilhao-para-o-agronegocio/>

21 **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.

22 **Target 2.c:** Adotar medidas para garantir o funcionamento adequado dos mercados de commodities de alimentos e seus derivados, e facilitar o acesso oportuno à informação de mercado, inclusive sobre as reservas de alimentos, a fim de ajudar a limitar a volatilidade extrema dos preços dos alimentos.

23 DIEESE. In: <https://www.dieese.org.br/analisecestabasica/2022/202204cestabasica.pdf>

24 Movimento de Pequenos Agricultores. In: <https://mpabrazil.org.br/noticias/areas-plantadas-com-feijao-arroz-e-mandioca-no-brasil-em-2022-estao-entre-as-menores-de-serie-historica-da-conab-e-ibge/>

25 UOL/Economia. In: <https://economia.uol.com.br/noticias/redacao/2022/04/10/alivio-para-precos-de-alimentos-que-subiram-3-em-marco-vira-so-em-2023.htm>

SDG 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

2021 began with a Brazilian health system in collapse¹. The Federal Government's non-evidentiary policies hindered responses to the pandemic, worsening social and economic conditions, especially amongst the most vulnerable, leading to a spike in inequality of access to health services, and increased food insecurity². Notwithstanding this, at the year's conclusion, 80% of the population had

received a basic vaccination cycle³, testament to the capacity of the country's unified health system, the SUS, despite significant budget cuts⁴.

Target 3.1⁵ remained setback. The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) increased by 223% in 2021⁶ compared with the previous year: there were 74.7 deaths/100,000 live births, 59% directly related to SarsCov2, doubling the mortality rate of pregnant

1 Agência Fiocruz de Noticias. In: <https://portal.fiocruz.br/noticia/observatorio-covid-19-aponta-maior-colapso-sanitario-e-hospitalar-da-historia-do-brasil>

2 Rede PENSSAN. In: http://olheparaafome.com.br/VIGISAN_Inseguranca_alimentar.pdf

3 Governo do Brasil. In: <https://www.gov.br/pt-br/noticias/saude-e-vigilancia-sanitaria/2021/12/brasil-tem-80-da-populacao-alvo-com-duas-doses-de-vacina-contr-a-covid-19>

4 Siga Brasil/Senado Federal. In: <https://www9.senado.gov.br/OvAJAXZfc/opendoc.htm?document=senado%2Fsigabrasilpainelcidadao.qvw&host=Q-VS%40www9&anonymous=true&Sheet=shOrcamentoVisaoGeral>

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

6 The Lancet Regional Health - Americas. In: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.lana.2022.100239>

PREVENTABLE DEATHS CONTINUE TO RISE



Source: VIGITEL

people⁷. Black pregnant, and postpartum women, comprised 54% of fatal victims⁸, evidencing the failures, structural racism and socioeconomic inequality of the system.

Target 3.2⁹ remained setback. In 2020, amongst children under the age of 1, there were 11.51 deaths per 1,000 live births, highlighted by significant regional disparities, at 14.5 in the North and 9.1 in the South. Deaths amongst children under the age of 5 were 2.3% of the total. There was no available data for 2021.

Target 3.3¹⁰ is stagnant. The overloading of health services due to the Covid-19 pandemic hampered the early diagnosis and control of AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria, and other neglected tropical diseases, with a disproportionate impact on the poor

and vulnerable. There were 381,793 new cases of HIV and 29,917 cases of AIDS registered¹¹ in 2020. Despite some positive measures, such as the availability of antiretrovirals and self-tests¹², the mental health of people living with HIV and AIDS worsened in 2021, and there were many failures in prevention strategies¹³.

Brazil was one of sixteen countries in 2021 responsible for a 93% reduction in the total number of tuberculosis notifications, with 68,271 new cases recorded (32 per 100K inhabitants). During the pandemic (2020 and 2021), there was a marked reduction in incidence compared with the previous period¹⁴, but also a decrease in the proportion of recoveries amongst new cases.

7 FIOCRUZ. In: <https://pcdas.icict.fiocruz.br/rede-de-parcerias/observatorio-obstetrico-brasileiro/>

8 Gênero&Número. In: <https://www.generonumero.media/gestantes-negras-covid/>

9 **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

10 **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

11 Ministério da Saúde (MS). In: <http://www.aids.gov.br/pt-br/pub/2021/boletim-epidemiologico-hiv-aids-2021>

12 Ministério da Saúde. In: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/marco/publicacao-apresenta-diretrizes-para-a-distribuicao-de-auto-testes-de-hiv>

13 Rede Brasil Atual. In: <https://www.redebrasilatual.com.br/saude-e-ciencia/2022/02/apagao-na-prevencao-pode-trazer-nova-onda-da-epidemia-de-aids-ao-brasil/>

14 Ministério da Saúde. In: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/boletins-epidemiologicos/especiais/2022/boletim-epidemiologico-de-tuberculose-numero-especial-marco-2022.pdf>

There was a 7.8%¹⁵ reduction in reported cases of malaria in 2020, with significant regional disparities: whilst the Brazilian average was 0.68 cases per thousand inhabitants, it reached 4.9/1,000 in the Amazon. There were 139,211 cases recorded¹⁶ in 2021, however, considering the challenges observed by those infected in accessing treatment¹⁷. This reduction may be a result of underreporting.

The reported number of Hepatitis B cases also dropped in 2020, with no data available for 2021. It is likely there are cases of infected people who did not receive treatment; again it is important to question whether this reduction is a result of an effective drop in cases, or again due to under-reporting¹⁸ as a result of the pandemic's impact on disease control measures in Brazil. Dengue cases totalled 544,460 in 2021, and had almost doubled by April 2022¹⁹. Chikungunya reports²⁰ totalled 93,403 in 2021, increasing 31.3% compared with 2020.

Target 3.4²¹ has regressed from stagnant to at risk. Deaths from chronic, non-communicable diseases were on the rise when data was last available in 2019. The pandemic has increased exposure to

risk factors including smoking, unhealthy diet, alcohol use and physical inactivity²², and reduced care for those already living with comorbidities, increasing the number of premature deaths²³, especially amongst vulnerable populations with reduced access to health services. In 2021 more than 230,000 people died of cardiovascular related issues²⁴, and a steady rise in suicide mortality rates²⁵ over the past decade was aggravated by the economic and health crises²⁶.

Target 3.5²⁷ remains at risk. The prevalence of alcohol abuse was 18.3% in 2021²⁸. Whilst Brazil offers universal treatment for alcohol-related disorders, and meets the standards of the Pan American Health Organisation, over the last three years there have been no adequate control policies. Advertising for alcohol has gone up and there is no information available regarding the unregulated sale of alcohol online and via mobile applications.

Target 3.6²⁹ continues to demonstrate insufficient progress. There were 32,716 deaths due to traffic accidents in 2020³⁰, increasing 2.5% compared with 2019. There is no consolidated data available for 2021. Brazil continues to have high rates of traffic

15 Ministério da Saúde. In: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/boletins-epidemiologicos/especiais/2021/boletim-epidemiologico-especial-malaria-2021.pdf>

16 Ministério da Saúde. In: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/boletins-epidemiologicos/edicoes/2022/boletim-epidemiologico-vol-53-no17.pdf>

17 Agência Brasil. Caminhos da Reportagem. Brasília, 20/03/2022. In: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2022-03/caminhos-da-reportagem-trata-da-malaria-no-brasil>

18 Ministério da Saúde (MS). In: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/boletins-epidemiologicos/especiais/2021/boletim-epidemiologico-de-hepatite-2021.pdf>

19 Ministério da Saúde. In: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/boletins-epidemiologicos/edicoes/2022/boletim-epidemiologico-vol-53-no16/@download/file/Boletim%20Epidemiol%C3%B3gico%20Vol.53%20N%C2%BA16.pdf>

20 Ministério da Saúde. In: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/boletins-epidemiologicos/edicoes/2022/boletim-epidemiologico-vol-53-no18>

21 **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

22 Ministério da Saúde. In: https://bvsms.saude.gov.br/bvs/publicacoes/vigitel-brasil-2019_vigilancia_fatores_risco.pdf

23 Ministério da Saúde. In: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/publicacoes-svs/vigitel/vigitel-brasil-2021-estimativas-sobre-frequencia-e-distribuicao-sociodemografica-de-fatores-de-risco-e-protecao-para-doencas-cronicas/@download/file/vigitel-brasil-2021.pdf>

24 CNN Brasil. In: <https://www.cnnbrasil.com.br/saude/no-brasil-mais-de-230-mil-pessoas-morreram-por-doencas-cardiovasculares-em-2021/>

25 Ministério da Saúde. In: https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/boletins-epidemiologicos/edicoes/2021/boletim-epidemiologico-svs_33_final.pdf

26 Organização Pan-Americana de Saúde. In: <https://www.paho.org/pt/noticias/9-9-2021-apos-18-meses-pandemia-covid-19-opas-pede-prioridade-para-prevencao-ao-suicidio>

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

28 Ministério da Saúde. In: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/publicacoes-svs/vigitel/vigitel-brasil-2021-estimativas-sobre-frequencia-e-distribuicao-sociodemografica-de-fatores-de-risco-e-protecao-para-doencas-cronicas/@download/file/vigitel-brasil-2021.pdf>

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

30 MS/SVS/CGIAE - Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalidade - SIM - Deaths classified as CID 10 V01 through V89.

deaths, 19.7 per 100,000 inhabitants³¹, of whom 45% are motorcyclists³².

Target 3.7³³ was significantly setback, with family planning³⁴ being severely impacted by the pandemic; there was a stark reduction in IUD implants and tubal ligations in 2020³⁵. The Ministry of Health's budget for contraceptives was slashed by 17% in 2020, and the Federal Government's position is openly against reproductive rights. Black women from the North, who are of lower education, are the most sterilised, whilst white women of higher education from the South and Southeast mostly use oral contraceptives and/or concurrent methods. Considering the correlation between education and birth control³⁶, the rate of live births to teenage mothers is 14 per 100,000 inhabitants³⁷.

Target 3.8³⁸ remains at risk due to the failure to fully implement an already meagre budget. In December 2020, primary care attended to 76.08% of the population³⁹. During the pandemic family health expenditures rose, whilst the Federal Government⁴⁰

reduced funding for health, year upon year. Private health plans have become the main health⁴¹ expense for families and institutions in 2019⁴² (BRL 427.8 billion), followed by spending on medications (BRL 122.7 billion).

Target 3.9⁴³ remains setback. 562 pesticides were approved for use in Brazil in 2021 by the Ministry of Agriculture⁴⁴, the most approved since this historical series began in 2000. As seen in SDG 1, with more people below the poverty line, more people are exposed to unsafe sources of water and sanitation, and lack basics for hygiene, creating favourable conditions for disease and malnutrition. Increased forest fires also caused deaths due to atmospheric pollution⁴⁵.

Target 3.a⁴⁶ saw insufficient progress. Research by Vigitel⁴⁷ in 2021 indicates 9.1% of the population over the age of 18 smoke, a slight reduction from 9.5% in 2020. This reduction may be a result of the financial crisis. Online advertising, combined with the variety of smoking products now available, keeps attracting new consumers⁴⁸.

31 WHO: Global status report on road safety 2018

32 MS/SVS/CGIAE - Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalidade - SIM

33 **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

34 Rede Internacional de Educação de Técnicos em Saúde. In: <https://www.rets.epsjv.fiocruz.br/planejamento-familiarcontracepcao>

35 O Globo. In: <https://oglobo.globo.com/celina/impacto-da-pandemia-nos-servicos-de-planejamento-familiar-faz-oferta-de-diu-laqueadura-pelo-sus-cair-mais-de-40-25028586>

36 Associação Brasileira de Saúde Coletiva. In: <https://www.scielosp.org/article/csc/2021.v26suppl2/3493-3504/>

37 Ministério da Saúde. In: <http://svs.aids.gov.br/dantps/centrais-de-conteudos/paineis-de-monitoramento/natalidade/nascidos-vivos/>

38 **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

39 Ministério da Saúde. In: <https://egestorab.saude.gov.br/paginas/acesoPublico/relatorios/relHistoricoCoberturaAB.xhtml?sessionId=XdKvro-WzrmgpkW-zybLEu90e>

40 Agência Senado. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2021/03/25/aprovado-orcamento-de-2021-com-deficit-de-r-247-1-bilhoes>

41 Poder 360. In: <https://www.poder360.com.br/brasil/recursos-previstos-para-a-saude-em-2022-sao-os-menores-desde-2012/>

42 IBGE. Conta-Satélite de Saúde 2010-2019. In: https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101928_informativo.pdf

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

44 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/economia/agronegocios/noticia/2022/01/18/apos-novo-recorde-brasil-encerra-2021-com-562-agrotoxicos-liberados-sendo-33-ineditos.ghtml>

45 IBGE. In: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/economicas/contas-nacionais/9056-conta-satelite-de-saude.html?=&t=resultados>

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

47 Ministério da Saúde. In: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/publicacoes-svs/vigitel/vigitel-brasil-2021-estimativas-sobre-frequencia-e-distribuicao-sociodemografica-de-fatores-de-risco-e-protecao-para-doencas-cronicas/@download/file/vigitel-brasil-2021.pdf>

48 ACT Promoção da Saúde. In: <https://actbr.org.br/post/dependencia-a-prontaentrega/18780/>

Target 3.b⁴⁹ saw insufficient progress. The Federal Government's actions, and inaction, were an impediment to SDG 3. Although a majority of the Brazilian population was vaccinated against Covid-19 by the end of 2021, there were an estimated 120,000 preventable deaths in the country due to state inaction during that period⁵⁰. Vaccination against other communicable diseases also fell⁵¹, including measles, for which cases rose in 2019, with half of deaths occurring amongst unvaccinated children under the age 5⁵². In 2021, vaccinations reached only 71% of the target population.

There are more doctors, but their distribution across the national territory remains uneven, and is concentrated in the wealthiest areas. Two years into the pandemic, the number of nursing professionals with higher education is still low, putting **Target 3.c**⁵³ at risk. Nearly 270,000 health professionals died due to Covid-19⁵⁴ in 2021.

Target 3.d⁵⁵ also remains at risk. Despite great efforts by health professionals and institutions facing the pandemic, the government took too long to purchase vaccines and did not create centralised, government-led, coordinated awareness campaigns. The government was also responsible for spreading false information, the President himself falsely associating vaccines against Sars-CoV-2 with HIV infection. The government slashed BRL 10 billion from health budgets⁵⁶ between 2019 and 2021.

The task of systematising the official data to measure progress towards the 2030 Agenda brought bleak hope for SDG 3. The Brazil SDG Panel has not received updated data since 2019 regarding tuberculosis, mortality due to a lack of hygiene or intoxication, or information relating to targets 3.4, 3.6, 3.9 or 3.a. The latest information for targets 3.1, 3.2 and on teenage pregnancies is from 2018. Data on HIV, malaria and neglected tropical diseases, mortality from air pollution, and targets 3.5, 3.b, 3.c and 3.d, was described as “under analysis/construction”. Record keeping for hepatitis incidence stopped in 2020, whilst the most recent data on individual and family health spending is from 2008. The SDG Brazil Panel does not contain information⁵⁷ on family planning, coverage for primary care, or blood infections.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Revoke Constitutional Amendment 95 and guarantee full funding of the SUS, in compliance with principles of universality, integrity and equal access;
2. Increase investment in research and development;
3. Implement WHO recommendations for NTD control;
4. Increase investment to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Hepatitis B, including resources for prevention policies and strategies;

49 **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

50 Instituto de Medicina Social Hésio Cordeiro/UERJ. In: <https://www.ims.uerj.br/2021/07/11/mortes-evitaveis-por-covid-19-no-brasil-estudo-referencia-conta-com-autoria-do-professor-guilherme-berneck-ims/>

51 Revista Pesquisa Fapesp. In: <https://revistapesquisa.fapesp.br/o-tombo-na-vacinacao-infantil/>

52 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/podcast/o-assunto/noticia/2022/04/13/com-taxa-de-transmissao-maior-que-covid-19-sarampo-volta-a-ser-risco-no-brasil.ghtml>

53 **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

54 Folha de S.Paulo. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/2021/03/brasil-perde-ao-menos-um-profissional-de-saude-a-cada-19-horas-para-a-covid.shtml>

55 **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

56 INESC. In: <https://www.inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/BalancoOrcamento2021-Inesc-1.pdf>

57 INESC. In: <https://www.inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/BalancoOrcamento2021-Inesc-1.pdf>

5. Increase vaccination and testing campaigns and ensure uniform vaccine coverage;
6. Ensure transparency, participation and social control for civil society in the creation of health policies;
7. Promote implementation of the National Plan to Combat CN-CDs, the National Mental Health Policy, and launch the Plan to Strengthen the National Policy on Tobacco Control;
8. Implement all national and international health commitments;
9. Adopt innovative mechanisms to finance health and the 2030 Agenda, such as the taxation of unhealthy products (tobacco, alcohol, ultra-processed foods) and imposing limits on advertising and promotion for such products.

TARGET CLASSIFICATION

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

SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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

There were no positive evaluations for the targets of SDG 4. Whilst one is at risk, all of the others are setback. The Brazil SDG Panel has provided no data since 2020 regarding any of the indicators, and there is no data available at all on six targets: 4.1 (indicator 4.1.1), 4.2 (indicator 4.2.1), 4.3, 4.4, 4.6 and 4.7.

Brazilian education is currently a panorama of deep budget cuts, exclusions and rights violations. Contrary to the National Education Plan (PNE¹)

and its advocates, discriminatory and censorious educational projects and policies are being advanced, including the Homeschooling Bill, approved by the Federal Chamber of Deputies².

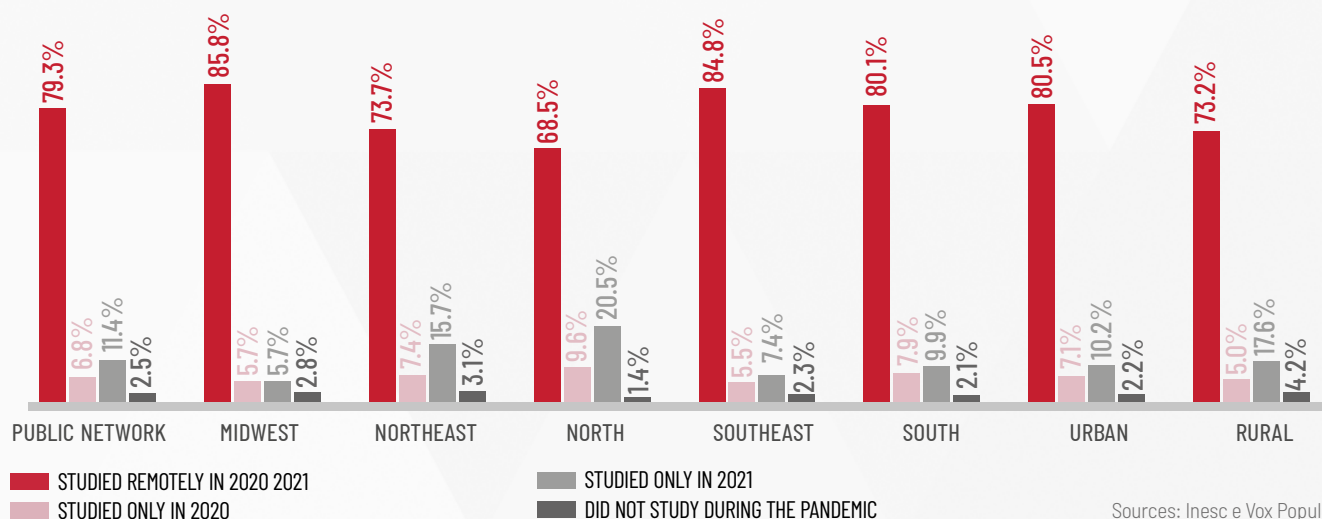
Target 4.1³ previously at risk, is now setback. As shown in the fifth Spotlight Report last year, distance learning, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, increased school exclusion rates. Further, rising unemployment has forced children and young people into the labour market.

¹ Ministério da Educação: Plano Nacional de Educação. In: <https://pne.mec.gov.br/>

² Manifesto Contra a Regulamentação da Educação Domiciliar e em Defesa do Investimento nas Escolas Públicas. In: https://s3.glbimg.com/v1/AUTH_7d8608628e4e44a6b34e397829e69eb2/Homeschooling/Manifesto-17mai22-2.pdf
Câmara dos Deputados: PL 3.179 de 2012. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=534328>

³ **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

GRAPH 1 PROPORTION OF STUDENTS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS, ATTENDING PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL REMOTELY, IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS (BRAZIL, 2020-2021)



Basic education saw roughly 627,000 fewer enrollments in 2021 than in 2020⁴. Roughly 505,000 children between the ages of 6 and 14 were unable to continue elementary school, 154,000 of those not even attending, whilst 351,000 were behind in their work. Presidential veto of the law ensuring internet access for teachers and students of public schools also contributed to evasion; in June 2021 the National Congress overturned this veto⁵. Table 1 highlights school attendance during the pandemic, demonstrating the impact of the digital divide.

The primary goal of the National Education Plan, ensuring all children between the ages of 4 and 5 are in preschool by 2024, is unlikely to be accomplished, considering less than 50% of children under 3 attended daycare centres in 2021. Preschool enrollments decreased by 9% between 2019 and 2021, dropping by 2.3% in the public network⁶; low-quality

public-private partnerships, with monthly fees akin to those of higher education, continue to expand. All this ensures **Target 4.2**⁷ remains setback.

Target 4.3⁸ remains setback. There was less than 50% participation by non-white students in the National High School Exam (ENEM) in 2021, threatening small yet steady gains in the enrollment of non-white university level students since 2005⁹. Youth and adult education (EJA) also regressed in 2021, while poverty and hunger advanced. There was a 1.3% reduction in public network enrollments between 2020 and 2021. Budgetary cuts also contributed to the setback of this target.

The majority demographics of Youth and Adult Education are women (62.2%), and black people (85.4%), evidencing how the precarious state of the national educational system reinforces gendered and racial inequalities, ensuring **Target 4.4**¹⁰ is setback.

4 https://docs.google.com/document/d/1vZX9zOUwCaWxEsLVITMimcFq2wPW5raccv3DvDmmJZY/edit#heading=h.3qi8dfgk1cfi~:text=Instituto%20Nacional%20de%20Estudos%20e%20Pesquisas%20Educacionais%20An%C3%ADcio%20Teixeira%20%2D%20INEP.%20Em%3A%20https%3A%20download.inep.gov.br/publicacoes/institucionais/estatisticas_e_indicadores/notas_estatisticas_censo_escolar_2021.pdf

5 Agência Senado. Brasília, 01/06/2022. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2021/06/01/congresso-derruba-veto-e-confirma-r-3-5-bi-para-internet-de-alunos-e-professores-da-rede-publica>

6 INEP: Censo Escolar 2021 In: https://download.inep.gov.br/publicacoes/institucionais/estatisticas_e_indicadores/notas_estatisticas_censo_escolar_2021.pdf

7 **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

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

9 Globonews. In:

<https://g1.globo.com/educacao/enem/2021/noticia/2021/08/27/enem-2021-cai-negros-pardos-indigenas-inscritos.ghtml>

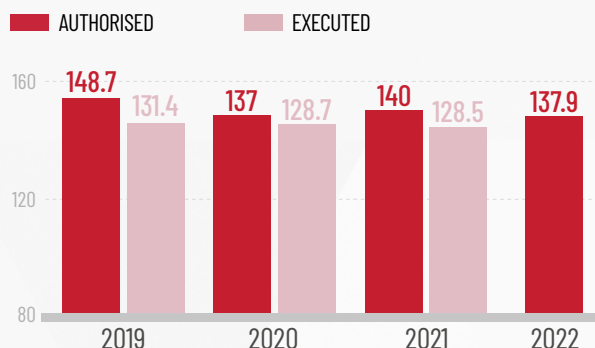
10 **Target 4.4:** By 2030, ensure all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

The reasons girls drop out of school more often than boys remains consistent: early pregnancy, child marriage, housework, early financial responsibility, gender violence at home, harassment, bigotry, and territorial insecurity. Racial exclusion increased, amongst the 6+ million people not in school in 2020, black and indigenous people outnumber whiter people three to one¹¹. All this ensures **Target 4.5**¹² remains setback.

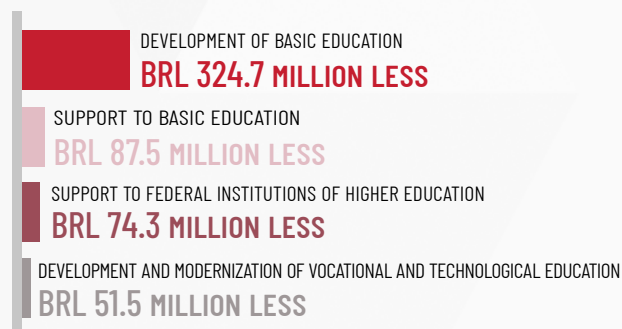
Target 4.6¹³ previously stagnant, is now setback. The literacy rate has remained 94.2% since 2020, and functional illiteracy has increased, now reaching 29%¹⁴, a result of the dismantling of the Brasil Alfabetizado programme, now almost completely eliminated due to budgetary cuts. Documents published by the Ministry of Education¹⁵ in 2019 failed to explain how schools should organise knowledge sharing, highlighting limitations in the National Common Base Curriculum (BNCC).

Target 4.7¹⁶ is setback. The Federal Government eliminated by decree¹⁷ the Special Secretariat for Continuing Education, Literacy, Diversity and Inclusion (SECADI/MEC). The National Human Rights Education Committee, established in 2013 and a pioneer in Latin America, alongside the National Human Rights Education Plan, were also cancelled¹⁸.

INCREASINGLY POOR EDUCATION (VALUES IN CONSTANT BRL BILLION CORRECTED BY THE DECEMBER 2021 IPCA)



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION BUDGET 2022 (AUTHORISED)



FOR 2022 THE CUT WILL BE
BRL 736.9 MILLION

Sources: INESC, with information from SigaBrasil, and Andes, with information from MEC

11 IBGE. In: <https://covid19.ibge.gov.br/pnad-covid/>

12 **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

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

14 Jornal da USP. In: <https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/escolas-brasileiras-ainda-formam-analfabetos-funcionais/>

15 Base Nacional Comum Curricular - Material de Apoio. In: <http://basenacionalcomum.mec.gov.br/implementacao/pro-bncc/material-de-apoio/>

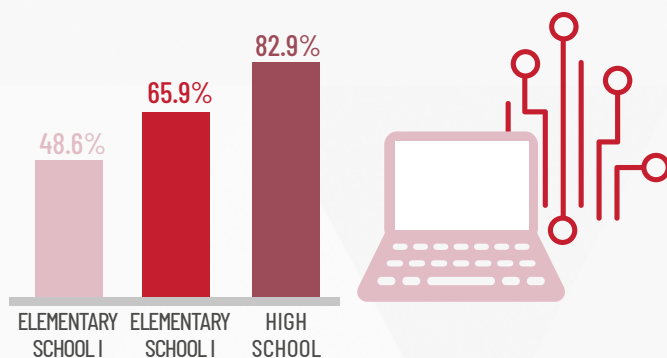
16 **Target 4.7:** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence,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

17 Ministério da Educação e Cultura. In: <http://portal.mec.gov.br/component/tags/tag/secretarias-extintas>

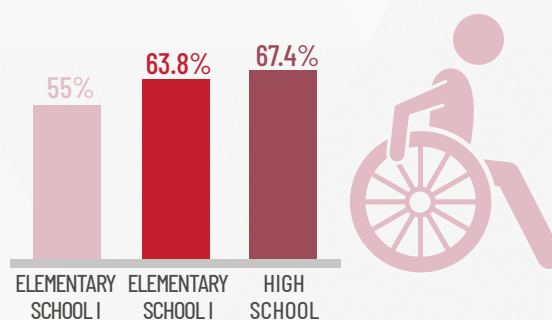
18 https://www.in.gov.br/materia/-/asset_publisher/Kujrw0TZC2Mb/content/id/71137350; <https://apublica.org/2019/04/governo-federal-nao-sabe-quantos-conselhos-foram-extintos-nem-qual-sera-a-reducao-de-custos/>

SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

COMPUTER FOR TEACHING PURPOSES



INFRASTRUCTURE ADAPTED FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES



Source: IBGE Automatic Recovery System - SIDRA

The continuing militarisation of schools, promoting exclusion and violence, and reinforcing the strengthening of conservative agendas, combined with precarious infrastructure due to budget cuts (table), alongside the deregulation of the Student Quality Cost (CAQ¹⁹), all kept **Target 4.a**²⁰ setback.

Target 4.b²¹ was reclassified by the Brazil SDG Panel as “not applicable to the country” in 2022, and remains setback. Accumulated institutional budget cuts between 2019 and 2021 were 25%²². Budgets for the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (Capes) and the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPQ) were slashed by BRL 12 million and BRL 9 million, respectively²³.

Lastly, **Target 4.c**²⁴ remains at risk, due to delays in the provision of adequate teacher training²⁵.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Suspend Constitutional Amendment 95 and resume the National Education Plan 2014-2024;
2. Develop strategies to resume classroom activities for public education safely, guaranteeing investments in infrastructure and sanitation, internet access, devices and information technologies;
3. Guarantee the right to education from early childhood through higher education, including young people and adults, promoting diversity and resisting the advance of privatisation;
4. Regulate and implement the Student-Quality Cost (CAQ), the National Education System (SNE) and the National Basic Education Assessment System (Sinaeb);
5. Adequately invest in higher education, science and technology, preparing students for entry and progression in the job

19 Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação. In: <https://campanha.org.br/caq-caq-o-que-e-o-caq/>

20 **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

21 **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

22 Estado de Minas. In: https://www.em.com.br/app/noticia/nacional/2021/05/12/interna_nacional,1265775/alem-da-ufri-outras-universidades-podem-fechar-ufmg-em-dificuldade.shtml

23 Direitos Valem Mais. In: <https://direitosvalemmais.org.br/2022/03/17/votacao-dos-vetos-ao-orcamento-de-2022-ameacam-gastos-sociais-e-para-a-garantia-de-direitos-humanos/>

24 **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

25 Campanha Nacional pelo Direito à Educação. In: https://media.campanha.org.br/semanadeacaomundial/2021/materiais/BALANCO_PNE_CARTELAS_VF.pdf

market; especially by funding research agencies, such as the Higher Education Personnel Coordination (Capes) and the National Council of Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), whilst also restoring research grants;

6. Expand the racial and social quota policy, resources for scholarships, permanence assistance, and investments in the training of teachers at all levels;
7. Create indicators and collect data via research (in the Census and/or Continuous PNAD) on the development of education at all levels, in a disaggregated way;
8. Repeal all laws prohibiting or inhibiting gender education in schools and promote debate about sexual diversity in school environments, ensuring adequate education about sexuality, and reestablish human rights education policies in the country;
9. Guarantee the right to full education through public policy promoting equity in political-pedagogical projects, and end content-based, limited curriculum proposals which endorse various inequities (racial and ethnic, religious affiliation, territorial, generational, gendered, or ability) and current educational reality of the country.

Target Classification

Target 4.1	🔽	SETBACK
Target 4.2	🔽	SETBACK
Target 4.3	🔽	SETBACK
Target 4.4	🔽	SETBACK
Target 4.5	🔽	SETBACK
Target 4.6	🔽	SETBACK
Target 4.7	🔽	SETBACK
Target 4.a	🔽	SETBACK
Target 4.b	🔽	SETBACK*
Target 4.c	⚡	AT RISK

*Turned "not applicable to the country"

SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Multiple rights violations and increasingly cruel levels of violence continue to setback this SDG. Gender-based violence spiked during the pandemic, overloading already failing public services to identify and combat violence against women and girls. The Brazil SDG Panel does not contain updated data for any SDG 5 targets; the most recent information available is from 2019.

Target 5.1¹ remained setback. Femicides of

transgender women increased in 2021, alongside political, sexual and psychological violence², while a decrease in femicides of cisgendered women was negligible (2.4%)³. Enforcement of the Maria da Penha Law⁴ was setback⁵ with judicial decisions reducing interpretation of the scope of domestic violence to only romantic relationships and excluding violence between family members⁶ and psychological violence, as were prescribed under the actual Law⁷.

¹ **Target 5.1:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

² Antra. Assassinatos e violências contra travestis e transexuais brasileiras em 2021. In: <https://antrabrazil.files.wordpress.com/2022/01/dossieant-ra2022-web.pdf>

³ Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública. In: <https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/violencia-contramulher-2021-v5.pdf>

⁴ O Globo. In: <https://oglobo.globo.com/brasil/direitos-humanos/mulheres-denunciam-que-justica-reabre-feridas-com-metodo-que-reencena-agresoes-para-solucionar-conflitos-1-25184779>

⁵ Uol: ONU pede explicação por ameaças à democracia e direitos humanos no Brasil. In: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/jamil-chade/2022/04/16/onu-pede-explicacao-por-ameacas-a-democracia-e-direitos-humanos-no-brasil.htm>

⁶ Nexo. In: <https://pp.nexojournal.com.br/opinia0/2022/Para-2022-mulheres-e-Lei-Maria-da-Penha-protegidas>

⁷ Conjur. In: <https://www.conjur.com.br/2022-jan-18/veloso-incompletude-protecao-mulher-violencia-patrimonial>

There are relatively few Domestic Violence Against Women Courts (139) in the country⁸, and Constitutional Amendment 95 has restricted their expansion. The National Congress has approved new Laws codifying non-compliance with a protective measure (Law 13.641/2018⁹) and psychological violence (Law 14.188/2021¹⁰) as crimes under the Penal Code.

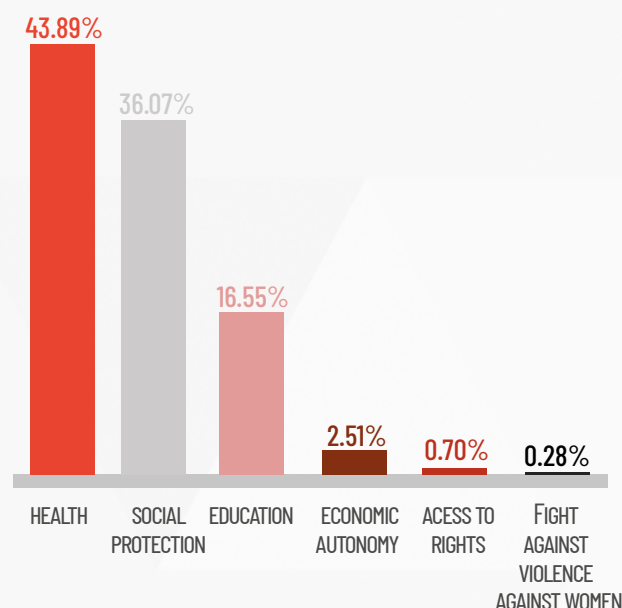
The Budget Guidelines Law for 2021 obliges the Federal Government to produce a report about its anti-discrimination policies to curb violence against women and girls, however there are accusations the Executive has “inflated” this budgets through the use of universal policies¹¹, all within a context of continual budget reductions (graphic 1).

Considering only resources allocated to budget actions targeted for women, by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights, lead to a bleak outlook (graph 2).

A notable highlight: the request to resubmit Bill 130/2011, more than ten years after its initial submission to the Chamber of Deputies, establishing fines against companies who do not comply with gender equality laws, has finally reached the Senate for vote¹².

Target 5.2¹³ is setback. Brazilian women were subjected to at least 4.3 million physical assaults (6.3%) in 2020, eight every minute, while roughly 13 million faced verbal abuse (18.6%)¹⁴; violence against black and indigenous women also increased during the period¹⁵. Of 56,098 reports of sexual violence (an

GRAPHIC 1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE WOMEN'S BUDGET 2021



Source: SIOP. Elaborated by SOF/SETO/ME

increase of 3.7%¹⁶), 18,681 were against children¹⁷, 73.7% were against already vulnerable populations, and 60.6% of victims were under the age of 14¹⁸. As noted in SDG 16, the sexual exploitation of indigenous women and girls has increased at an alarming rate¹⁹. An average of seven girls, and women with di-

8 Agência Câmara.

9 Presidência da República. In: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/lei/l13641.htm

10 Nexo: Opinião. Para 2022: mulheres e Lei Maria da Penha protegidas! In: <https://pp.nexojornal.com.br/opinia0/2022/Para-2022-mulheres-e-Lei-Maria-da-Penha-protetidas>

11 Câmara dos Deputados: Nota técnica sobre relatório “a mulher no orçamento 2021”. In: <https://www2.camara.leg.br/a-camara/estruturaaadm/secretarias/secretaria-da-mulher/arquivo-1/nota-tecnica/#:~:text=A%20Lei%20de%20Diretrizes%20Or%C3%A7amento%C3%A1rias,referente%20ao%20exerc%C3%ADcio%20de%202021>

12 Senado Federal. PL 130/2011. In: <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/103844>

13 **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

14 Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública. In: <https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/relatorio-visivel-e-invisivel-3ed-2021-v3.pdf>

15 Revista Piauí: A violência contra a mulher negra não começou na pandemia. In: <https://piaui.folha.uol.com.br/materia/o-outro-do-outro/>

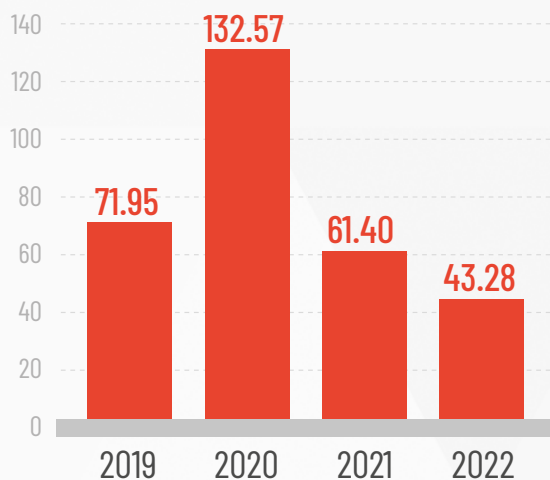
16 Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública. In: <https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/violencia-contra-mulher-2021-v5.pdf>

17 Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos. In: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/maio-laranja/noticias-maio-laranja/denuncias-de-violencia-sexual-sao-maioria-contra-criancas-e-adolescentes>

18 Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública. In: <https://forumseguranca.org.br/anuario-brasileiro-seguranca-publica/>

19 Hutukara Associação Yanomami e Associação Wanasseduume Ye'kwana. In: https://acervo.socioambiental.org/sites/default/files/documents/prov0491_1.pdf

GRAPHIC 2 ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES TO WOMEN (2021-2022)
(VALUES IN BRL MILLION)



Source: SIGA Brasil, Data from 04 february 2022. Elaborated by INESC.

sabilities, are victims of sexual violence each day²⁰. Whilst complaints of child pornography increased 33.45%²¹, there are contractions between the National Plan to Combat Violence against Children and Adolescents, from the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights (MMFDH²²), and the National Plan of the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents: Conanda, from 2020²³, regarding education on prevention and the strengthening

of children's self-defence as strategic principles, mechanisms opposed by the Ministry.

Target 5.3²⁴ is stagnant. Although records of early (under the age of 18) marriages fell, from 1,024,676 in 2019 to 757,179 in 2020²⁵, an estimated 12 million of these unions happen in the country each year, informally²⁶. The impoverishment of families directly favours "child marriage", and a lack of data hampers development of effective public policy against it.

Target 5.4²⁷ remains setback. According to the 2020 Continuous PNAD²⁸, women spent 21.4 hours per week in 2019 caring for other people and/or doing household chores; while men dedicated 11 hours to these same tasks. Less than 10% of Brazilian companies offer extended paternity leave, and not enough data exists regarding parental leave. Responsibility for care increased 52% for black women and 62% for rural women during the pandemic (graph 2).

In 2015, Brazil promoted and adopted the 2030 Agenda, and was ranked 115th of 188 nations in the Inter-Parliamentary Union's ranking of the political participation of women in parliaments; by May 2020 the country had fallen to, and remains 143rd²⁹. Women representation in the Chamber of Deputies rose from just over 10% to 15%³⁰, whilst it remained 16% in the Senate³¹. Only 16% of elected municipal councils are women, whilst only 6.3% of council seats are occupied by black women³².

The National Congress granted amnesty to par-

20 Gênero e Número: In: <https://www.generonumero.media/violencia-sexual-mulheres-deficiencia/>

21 Safernet: In: <https://new.safernet.org.br/content/denuncias-de-pornografia-infantil-cresceram-3345-em-2021-aponta-safernet-brasil>

22 Participa+: Plano Nacional de Enfrentamento da Violência contra Crianças e Adolescentes - Matriz 02: Exploração Sexual. In: <https://www.gov.br/participa/pt-br/publicacoes/planos-nacionais-de-enfrentamento-da-violencia-contra-criancas-e-adolescentes-matriz-02-exploracao-sexual>

23 Rede ECPAT Brasil e Comitê Nacional de Enfrentamento a Violência Sexual contra Crianças e Adolescentes. In: <http://ecpatbrasil.org.br/?p=3154>

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

25 IBGE: Casamentos, por mês do registro, estado civil dos cônjuges, grupos de idade dos cônjuges e lugar do registro. In: <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/4406#resultado>

26 Le Monde Diplomatique Brasil. In: <https://diplomatie.org.br/search/CASAMENTO+INFANTIL%3A+AS+MENINAS+N%C3%83O+PODEM+SER+DEIXADAS+PARA+TR%C3%81S/>

27 **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

28 IBGE: Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua 2020. In: <https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/index.php/biblioteca-catalogo?view=detalhes&id=2101722>

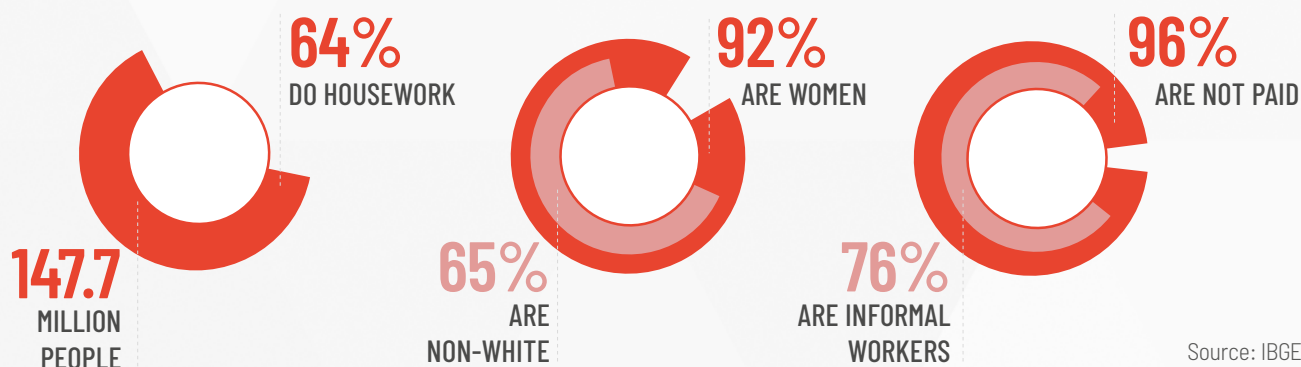
29 Inter-Parliamentary Union: Women in national parliaments. In: <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/arc/classif010515.htm>

30 Agência Câmara. Brasília. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/550935-bancada-feminina-na-camara-sera-composta-por-77-deputadas-na-nova-legislatura/>

31 Agência Senado. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2018/10/08/com-sete-senadoras-eleitas-bancada-feminina-no-senado-nao-cresce>

32 Agência Câmara. Brasília, 17/11/2020. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/708248-mulheres-representam-16-dos-vereadores-eleitos-no-pais/>

GRAPHIC 3 WHO MAKES HOME THROUGH HOUSEWORK? A PORTRAIT OF UNPAID AND UNEQUAL WORK.



ties who failed to comply with minimum quotas for women and black people in the previous election³³. UN Women reports 82% of Brazilian politicians suffered psychological violence: 45% received threats; 25% were physically assaulted within parliamentary spaces; and 20% experienced sexual harassment. This violence interfered with political action for 40% of them³⁴. While women make up half the workforce, they occupy only 37.4% of managerial positions. In the current Federal Government, only 8.7% of Ministers are women. This ensures **Target 5.5**³⁵ remains setback.

Only three Brazilian states advise schools to offer education on sex and gender, the prevention of teenage pregnancy and violence, ES, MS and SP³⁶. Gender and sexuality have been removed from the National Common Base Curriculum (BNCC). The latest data on the use of contraceptives, by women

over the age of 18 in Brazil, who have an active sexual life and are in a relationship, is from 2013³⁷. Maternal deaths have increased since 2020³⁸, primarily due to Covid-19, however an alarmingly majority (54%) were black³⁹. **Target 5.6**⁴⁰ is setback.

Target 5.a⁴¹ is setback. Article 189 of the Federal Constitution guarantees equal rights of ownership and use of lands granted by the State to men and women, regardless of their marital status. Despite this, only 19% of landowners were women, according to the 2017 Agricultural Census (latest available data), and account for only 8.5% of occupied rural territories⁴². The Brazil SDG Panel has indicated data does not exist for this target, in direct contradiction with constitutional requirements.

In 2016, 75.9% of men and boys, and 78.2% of women and girls, over the age of ten, owned a mobile

33 Agência Câmara. In: <https://www2.camara.leg.br/a-camara/estruturaadm/secretarias/secretaria-da-mulher/noticias/congresso-promulga-cota-de-30-do-fundo-eleitoral-para-candidaturas-femininas>

34 Agência Câmara. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/693968-violencia-na-politica-afasta-as-mulheres-diz-especialista/>

35 **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

36 Gênero e Número: Apenas 3 estados do Brasil orientam escolas a terem disciplinas sobre educação sexual. In: <https://www.generonumero.media/escolas-educacao-sexual/>

37 IBGE. Estatísticas de Gênero Indicadores sociais das mulheres no Brasil - 2ª edição: Notas técnicas. Brasília, 2021. In: https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101784_notas_tecnicas.pdf

38 Observatório Obstétrico Brasileiro Covid-19. In: https://observatorioobstetrico.shinyapps.io/covid_gesta_puerp_br/

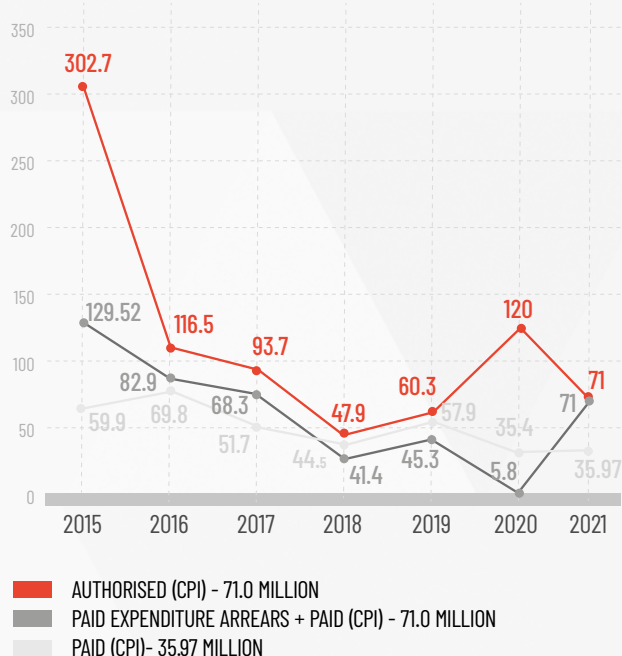
39 Gênero e Número: Entre as gestantes e puérperas mortas por covid-19, 54% são negras. In: <https://www.generonumero.media/gestantes-negras-covid/>

40 **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

41 **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

42 Embrapa. Brasília. In: <https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-noticias/-/noticia/50779965/mapa-embrapa-e-ibge-apresentam-os-dados-sobre-mulheres-rurais>

GRAPHIC 4 EVOLUTION OF FUNDING, 2016 PROGRAMME, POLICIES FOR WOMEN: PROMOTING EQUALITY AND FIGHTING VIOLENCE (VALUES IN BRL MILLIONS)



CPI: Consumer Price Index

Source: SIGA Brasil; Elaborated by INESC and Fundação Perseu Abramo.

phone; in 2019, the last year for which data is available, those percentages had risen to 78.2% and 82.5%, respectively. IBGE indicates 40 million people in the country do not have internet access⁴³, as noted in SDGs 4, 9 and 17. There is insufficient progress for **Target 5.b**⁴⁴.

Four laws related to **Target 5.c**⁴⁵ were passed in 2021, however, given the inherently violent, racist, cis-heteronormative, patriarchal nature of the country, it will be interesting to see how seriously their implementation is taken. Under the current regime, progressive disinvestment and poor execution of gender-centric budgets (graph 3), has resulted in the budget to combat gender-based violence being the lowest in the entire government for 2022: BRL 13.7 million.

⁴³ Abranet: IBGE: 40 milhões de brasileiros não têm acesso à Internet. In: <https://www.abranet.org.br/Noticias/IBGE%3A-40-milhoes-de-brasileiros-nao-tem-acesso-a-Internet-3345.html?UserActiveTemplate=site#.YmFZYdrMLIU>

⁴⁴ **Target 5.b:** Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

⁴⁵ **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

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Resume the National Plan to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, under the authority of civil society and the National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents;
2. Restore penalties for political parties who fail to comply with gender and race-centric affirmative action legislation;
3. Restore Bill 130/2011, providing a framework to fine companies who fail to comply with gender equality laws;
4. Establish comprehensive sex education as part of the national curriculum, starting in elementary education;
5. Ensure the implementation of the Maria da Penha Law for all cases of domestic violence;
6. Strengthen the competence of the system to combat child marriage in Brazil;
7. Implement an intersectional analysis of the design of public policy promoting women's rights and preventing all types of gender violence, in domestic, public and online spaces, whilst addressing racism, lesbo-bi-transphobia, ableism, ageism and xenophobia;
8. Increase federal budgets for evidence-based public policies promoting equality and ending violence against women and girls, in all their diversity;
9. Promote sexual and reproductive health services and shelters for cis and trans women under threat of, or subject to violence.

Target Classification

Target 5.1 SETBACK

Target 5.2 SETBACK

Target 5.3 STAGNANT

Target 5.4 SETBACK

Target 5.5 SETBACK

Target 5.6 SETBACK

Target 5.a SETBACK

Target 5.b INSUFFICIENT

Target 5.c INSUFFICIENT

SDG 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Little attention is dedicated to SDG 6 in Brazil, the most recent data available on the Brazil SDG Panel dates from 2019. Analysis of the available reports and studies shows all targets are at risk or setback. The new regulatory framework¹ for basic sanitation requires contracts for the provision of sanitation services to include universalisation goals, which may accelerate investments. The climate emergency worsens water scarcity² and increases the

need to prioritise water management³, especially in territories where environmental racism is a factor. Natural disasters, such as the tragic floods of November 2021⁴ highlight the urgency of integrated public policy on sanitation, water, sewage, garbage, and drainage.

Target 6.1⁵ regressed, from stagnant to setback. Service quality across the country is still very uneven, some people are even living on a rotating supply sys-

1 Presidência da República: Lei Nº 14.026, de 15/07/2020. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/lei/l14026.htm

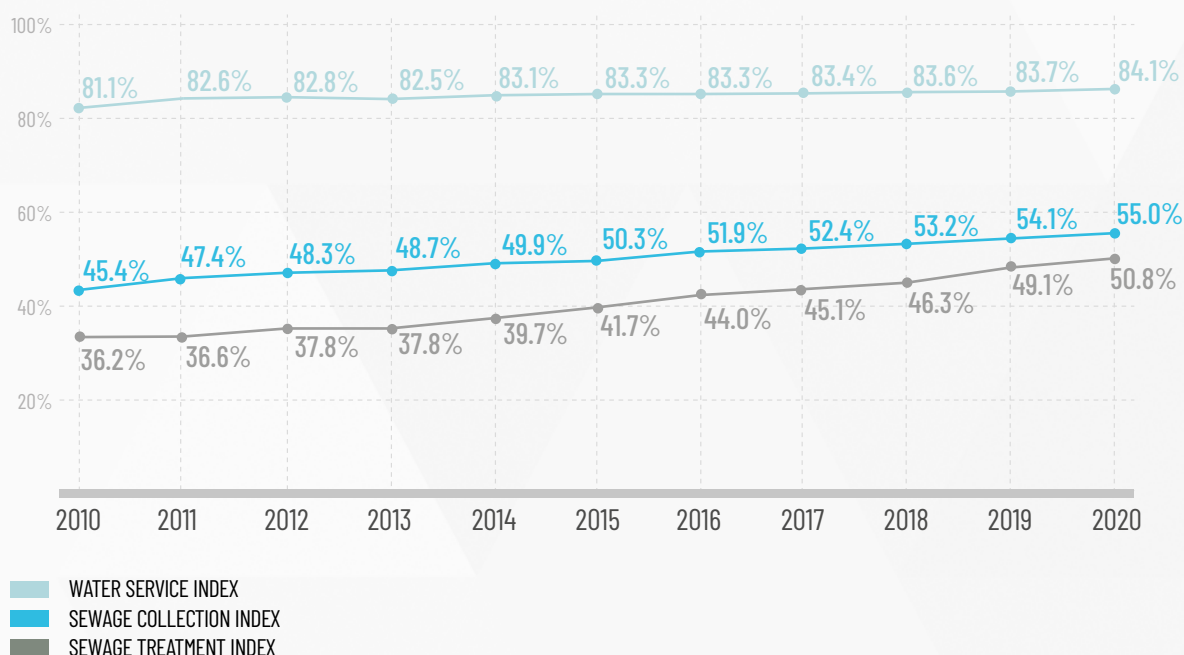
2 Sistema Nacional de Meteorologia. NOTA CONJUNTA INMET/INPE/CENSIPAM. https://portal.inmet.gov.br/uploads/notastecnicas/FINAL_NOTA_Emerge%C-C%82ncia_Hi%CC%81drica_FINAL1.pdf#page=1&zoom=auto,-99,842

3 Valor Econômico. In: <https://valor.globo.com/agronegocios/noticia/2021/12/02/como-a-falta-de-chuvas-levou-o-brasil-a-cair-numa-recessao-tecnica.ghml>

4 Conectas. In: <https://www.conectas.org/noticias/entrevista-como-o-racismo-ambiental-afeta-a-vida-das-pessoas-negras-e-indigenas/>

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

GRAPH 1 WATER SERVICE INDEX (IN055), SEWAGE COLLECTION INDEX (IN056); AND SEWAGE TREATMENT INDEX (IN046)



Source: SNIS.

tem, even in large urban centres⁶. Some vulnerable territories benefit from specific infrastructure and social technology initiatives, promoted under partnership arrangements between public, private and civil society. Data on access to drinking water is inconsistent and varies depending on its source. Improvements in the drinking water supply have stalled and 36.6 million people (15.9%) in Brazil still do not have access⁷. Despite an absence of continuous official monitoring, national rivers and reservoirs are known to fall below acceptable quality indicators⁸.

The budget of BRL 32 million in 2021 for One Million Cisterns, the lowest since creation of the programme in 2018, was raised to BRL 61.2 million in 2022⁹.

There is no access to sewage treatment for 45% of the population, and only 50.8% of sewage collected is treated. Although the rate has improved slightly since 2019 when it was 49%, the volume of sewage discharged without treatment¹⁰ has increased by 14 million m³, the equivalent of seven Olympic swimming pools¹¹.

Key indicators which result in **Target 6.2**¹² being setback are menstrual and sanitary poverty. Four million Brazilian women do not have access to menstrual care items in school, 713,000 live without a bathroom, and 6.5 million do not have sewer systems¹³. Eight percent of the population (17.1 million people) live in favelas with no access to quality sanitation, therefore exposed to serious health risks.

6 O Globo. In: <https://oglobo.globo.com/um-so-planeta/crise-hidrica-brasil-ja-tem-rodizio-de-agua-no-interior-de-sao-paulo-multa-por-desperdicio-em-minas-25213837>

7 Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Saneamento. In: <http://www.sn timer.gov.br/painel-informacoes-saneamento-brasil/web/painel-abastecimento-agua>

8 SOS Mata Atlântica. In: https://cms.sosma.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/observando-rios-2021digital_FINAL.pdf

9 Valor Econômico. In: <https://valor.globo.com/brasil/noticia/2021/11/22/antes-referencia-programa-de-cisternas-tem-o-pior-desempenho-desde-2003.ghtml>

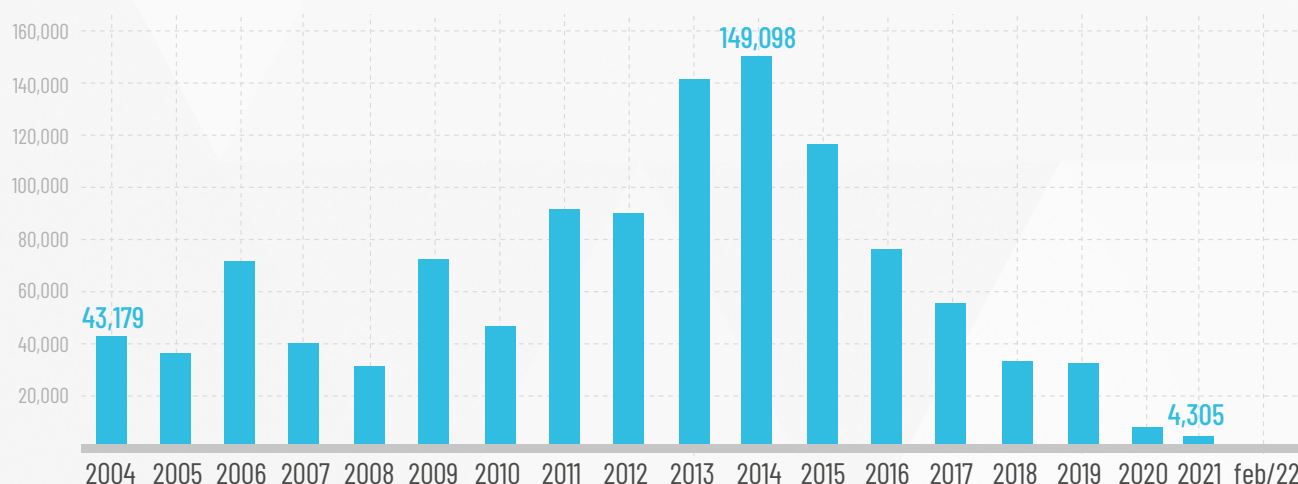
10 Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Saneamento. In: <http://www.sn timer.gov.br/painel-informacoes-saneamento-brasil/web/painel-esgotamento-sanitario>

11 Comitê Olímpico Brasileiro. De acordo com as medidas oficiais das piscinas de competição, calcula-se que numa piscina olímpica, de 50m, caibam quase 2 milhões de litros de água. In: <https://www.cob.org.br/pt/cob/time-brasil/esportes/natacao/>

12 **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

13 UNICEF e UNFPA. In: <https://brazil.unfpa.org/pt-br/publications/pobreza-menstrual-no-brasil>

GRAPH 2 CISTERNS DELIVERED BY THE ONE MILLION CISTERNS PROGRAMME, FROM 2004 TO FEBRUARY 2022.



Source: Data from the Ministry of Citizenship

Favelas are predominantly in metropolitan areas (89%), and 67% of the people who live in favelas are black, significantly exceeding the national average¹⁴. Likewise, the climate crisis and floods cause isolation, poor access to drinking water, and reveal the absence of emergency contingency plans. Although the National Sanitation Plan has been updated¹⁵ Brazil is far from accomplishing its targets.

Target 6.3¹⁶ previously at risk, is now setback, due to the loss of quality water bodies, the number of which has been falling since 2014. Water was unfit for human consumption at least once in over a thousand municipalities between 2018 and 2020. Amongst the cities analysed, water was contaminated by chemical or radioactive products in 763 cases, while 493 were subject to water treatment processes generating carcinogenic substances. Elevated levels

of trace elements in excess of established legal limits set by the Ministry of Health were present in one of every four cities who tested their water¹⁷.

Target 6.4¹⁸ remains setback. The loss of treated water in distribution increased from 37.2% in 2011 to 40.1% in 2020¹⁹. A need for reuse policies is evident in the lack of improvements in efficiency. Withdrawal of resources increased between 2018 and 2020, from 2048 m³/s to 2083 m³/s. There were 304 conflicts over water in 2021, impacting 56,135 families in Brazil²⁰. Water dumped without adequate cleaning, from submarine outfalls and mining residuals, continues to contaminate water bodies and populations, increasing levels of phosphorus, nitrogen, mercury and other heavy metals. Mining activity has also increased incidences of violence against indigenous populations, especially girls and women²¹.

14 Instituto Locomotiva. In: <https://locomotiva.com.br/clipping/estadao-pretos-e-pardos-ocupam-apanas-22-dos-cargos-de-chefia-aponta-estudo/>

15 Ministério do Desenvolvimento Regional. In: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/saneamento/plansab/RELATRIODEAVALIAOANUALDOPLANSAB20192.pdf>

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

17 Repórter Brasil. In: <https://mapadaagua.reporterbrasil.org.br>

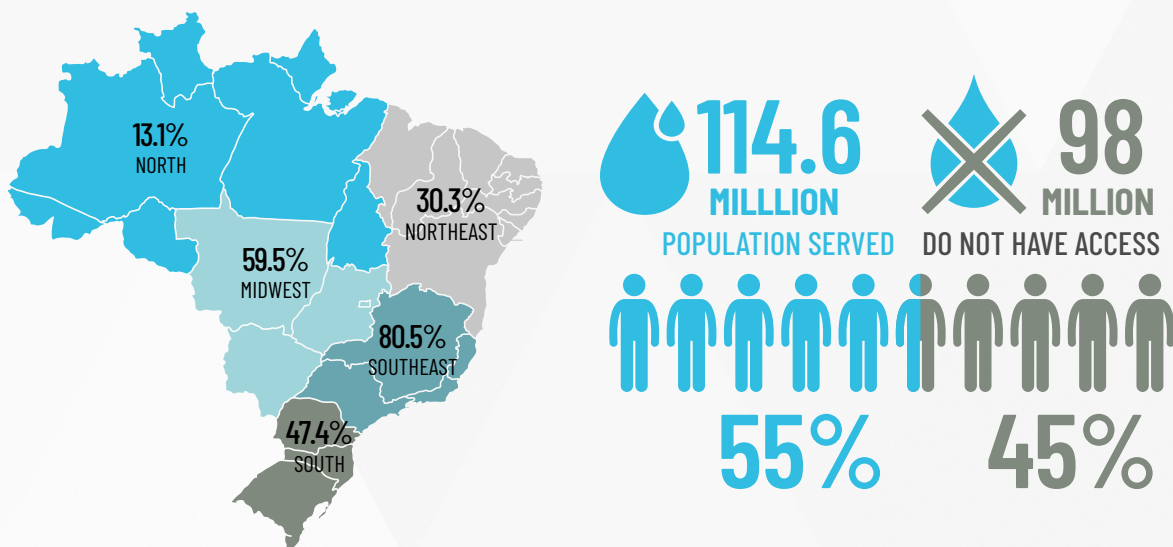
18 **Target 6.4:** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

19 Sistema Nacional de Informações sobre Saneamento. In: <http://www.snis.gov.br/painel-informacoes-saneamento-brasil/web/painel-abastecimento-aqua>

20 Comissão Pastoral da Terra. In: <https://www.cptnacional.org.br/downloads/category/6-conflitos-pela-agua>

21 Instituto Socioambiental. In: <https://socioambiental.medium.com/yanomami-sob-ataque-bd9df62ebd1>

IMAGE 1 TOTAL SEWAGE SERVICE RATE



Source: SNIS/2020.

Target 6.5²² previously stagnant, is now at risk, due to continual changes in National Water Resource policies. The proposed Water Infrastructure Policy²³, sent to the National Congress without the prior involvement of water resource management boards, advocated changes in the regulations which could potentially grant or transfer water rights. It removes power from river basin committees and opens space for the commodification of water, disregarding the current climate and water crises.²⁴ The latest available data shows a small increase in State Watershed Committees, from 223 in 2015 to 228 in 2021.²⁵

Target 6.6²⁶, while no longer setback, is still at risk. While the Supreme Court has revoked Conama/MMA resolution n° 500/2020²⁷, the Federal Government still refuses to protect and restore water

ecosystems, instead repealing licensing legislation and changing the definitions and boundaries of Permanent Preservation Areas. The Supreme Court is in the process of voting on a “Green Package” and has re-established civil society participation in environmental monitoring²⁸, yet the approval of pesticides, and the devastation of the Amazon and Cerrado for the benefit of agribusiness, continues in addition to deregulation of the plastics market. While taken together these actions represent a significant threat to this SDG they are also a threat to life itself. Surface water levels in Brazil receded from 16,631,571.85 hectares in 2020 to 16,525,251.67 hectares in 2021²⁹, and deforestation of the Amazon exceeded 10 thousand square kilometres of native forest in 2021, 29% more than the previous year³⁰.

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

23 Observatório da Governança das Águas. In: <https://observatoriodasaguas.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2022/02/Nota-Tecnica-PL-4546-final-2-21-03-22.pdf>

24 Observatório da Governança das Águas. In: <https://observatoriodasaguas.org/agua-bem-de-uso-comum-do-povo-manifesto-em-defesa-da-politica-nacional-de-recursos-hidricos-e-da-governanca-da-agua/>

25 Agência Nacional de Águas. In: <https://relatorio-conjuntura-ana-2021.webflow.io/capitulos/gestao-da-agua>

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

27 Diário Oficial da União. In: <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/resolucao-conama-n-500-de-19-de-outubro-de-2020-284006009>

28 Supremo Tribunal Federal. Brasília, 28/04/2022. In: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=486085&ori=1>

29 Map Biomas Águas. In: <https://plataforma.brasil.mapbiomas.org/agua>

30 Instituto do Homem e Meio Ambiente da Amazônia. In: <https://imazon.org.br/impressa/desmatamento-na-amazonia-cresce-29-em-2021-e-e-o-maior-dos-ultimos-10-anos/>

IMAGE 2 CITIES WITH UNSAFE WATER AT LEAST ONCE BETWEEN 2018 AND 2020



■ SUBSTANCES WITH THE HIGHEST RISK OF GENERATING CHRONIC DISEASES SUCH AS CANCER
 ■ OTHER SUBSTANCES THAT POSE HEALTH RISKS
 ■ SUBSTANCES DETECTED WITHIN THE SAFETY LIMIT
 ■ MUNICIPALITIES DID NOT SEND INFORMATION OR SENT INCONSISTENT DATA

Source: Mapa da Água

Target 6.a³¹ regressed from stagnant to setback. An already insufficient sanitation budget, of BRL 445.42 million, was not even fully utilised in 2021 according to internal records; this amount an already significant reduction against budgets of BRL 889.81 million in 2020 and BRL 517.89 million in 2019, including a 75% reduction in the budget to fight floods. Investment of around BRL 18 billion per year would be required to achieve the goals of the National Basic Sanitation Plan (Plansab)³².

31 **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

32 Instituto Trata Brasil. In: <https://tratabrasil.org.br/pt/institucional-blog/investimentos-necessarios-para-universalizacao-do-saneamento>

33 Presidência da República. Lei Nº 14.026, de 15/07/2020. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/lei/l14026.htm

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

Public-private partnership initiatives with civil society are not a priority under the new Legal Framework for Sanitation³³. There has been no progress in terms of instituting councils and other instruments of social participation, lowering social control at municipal levels, where sanitation services are implemented. Thus **Target 6.b**³⁴ remains setback.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Prioritise demographics lacking access or with limited access, demanding greater investment and lower tariffs for the provision of new contracts and basic sanitation plans, considering the regionalization proposed under the new Legal Framework for Sanitation;
2. Prioritise women and girls, who are most impacted by the lack of sanitation services;
3. Consider decentralised solutions, that is, consider the skills of local actors in adapting sanitary best-practices to territories where access is difficult;
4. Invest properly in Union and state water resource management bodies, and in technology to monitor water bodies;
5. Support and advocate international proposals for climate adaptation related to water and sanitation;
6. Coordinate planning and finance between national, state and municipal governments to ensure efficient implementation of water security policies, aiming to strengthen resilience and risk management in the face of the water scarcity and environmental disasters, which are the results of climate change.

Target Classification

Target 6.1 ⚡ SETBACK

Target 6.2 ⚡ SETBACK

Target 6.3 ⚡ SETBACK

Target 6.4 ⚡ SETBACK

Target 6.5 ⚡ AT RISK

Target 6.6 ⚡ AT RISK

Target 6.a ⚡ SETBACK

Target 6.b ⚡ SETBACK



SDG 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

Data on progress indicators for the internal energy supply were last updated by the Brazilian State in 2020, and the Brazil SDG Panel¹ has not produced data for indicator 7.1.2² since 2015, while data to measure **Target 7.a**³ has never been available. Despite a lack of official information, in the context of a hydropower crisis in 2021 combined with global fuel price increases and the Covid-19 pandemic, this SDG is at risk. Advances made du-

ring the first five years of the 2030 Agenda are now threatened due to increasing electricity tariffs and the rising cost of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

Despite 99.8% of households in Brazil having access to electricity⁴, **Target 7.1**⁵ is setback in 2020 (graph 1), those with low incomes turned increasingly to firewood instead of gas for cooking⁶. In 2021 wood scraps were the primary energy source for the most vulnerable Brazilians, 15% of families with in-

1 IBGE e SEAS/SeGov: Painel ODS Brasil. In: <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=7>.

2 Indicator 7.1.2.: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

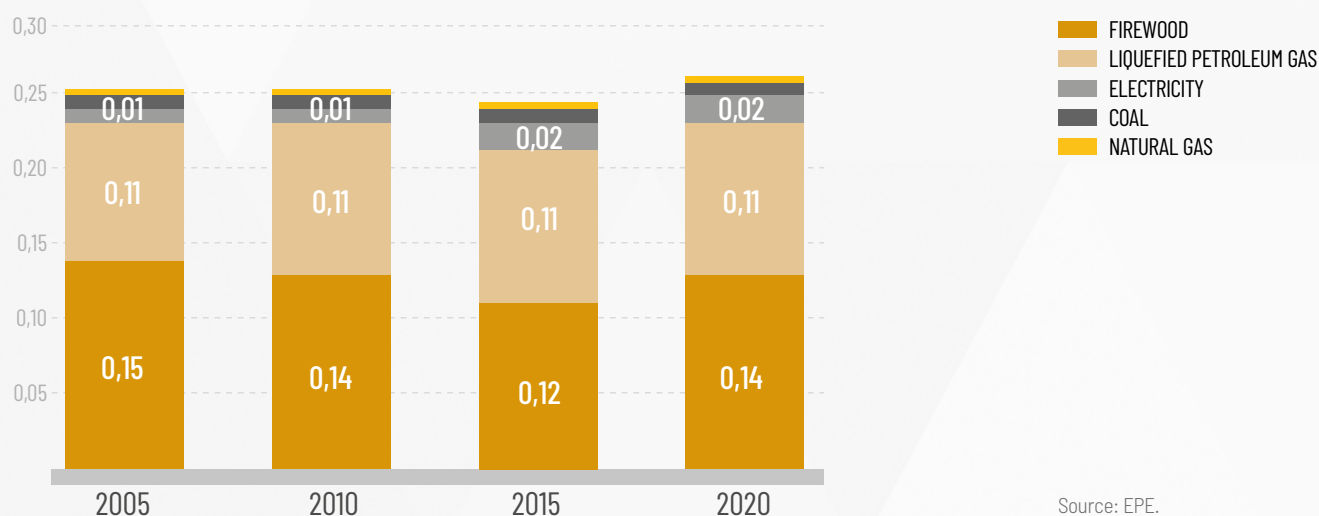
3 **Target 7.a:** By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

4 IBGE e SEAS/SeGov: Painel ODS Brasil. In: <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador711>.

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

6 UOL. In: <https://economia.uol.com.br/noticias/estadao-conteudo/2021/10/10/brasileiro-ja-usa-mais-lenha-do-que-gas-na-cozinha.htm>.

GRAPH 1 EVOLUTION OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION FOR COOKING, BY SOURCE



comes of less than one minimum wage and 14% of those with only an elementary education⁷.

Despite continually rising prices for residential electricity and cooking gas, combined with increased unemployment, the current Federal Government has yet to develop any policies combating either⁸. The Gas Aid law was only enacted November of 2021⁹.

Target 7.2¹⁰ has been stagnant for three years. The share of renewables in the overall domestic energy supply increased from 46.1% to just 48.4% between 2019 and 2020, lower than targeted under the 2030 Ten Year Energy Expansion Plan¹¹. No official data has been available since 2020 and there is a lack of new public policies designed to improve universal access to energy. The Electric Energy Social Tariff

programme has still not guaranteed access to energy as an inviolable right¹².

Target 7.3¹³ remains setback for a third year in a row, the result of a decrease in energy efficiency during the pandemic¹⁴. Primary intensity projection is 0.074 toe/GDP for 2021 and 0.072 toe/GDP for 2031; the figures for 2021 are 1.36% less than in 2020.

In the absence of updated data, **Target 7.a** is considered at risk, based on available international indicators. Global flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) to Brazil in 2021 was US\$ 58 billion, more than double the previous year, though still lower than pre-Covid-19 levels¹⁵. This data comes from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD¹⁶), who highlight worldwide trends

7 Inteligência em Pesquisa e Consultora (IPEC): Crise energética. In: https://www.climaesociedade.org/_files/ugd/d19c5c_fc0a7e88cf9b474abfc_cc0d8c7299667.pdf.

8 EPBR. In: <https://epbr.com.br/maior-uso-de-lenha-reflete-retrocessos-em-politicas-publicas/>.

9 Presidência da República: Lei nº 14.237, de 19/11/202. In: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/lei/L14237.htm.

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

11 Ministério das Minas e Energia: Estudos do Plano Decenal de Expansão de Energia 2030. Consolidação dos Resultados. In: <https://www.epe.gov.br/sites-pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/PublicacoesArquivos/publicacao-490/topico-522/Caderno%20de%20Consolidacao%20dos%20Resultados.pdf>

12 EPBR. In: <https://epbr.com.br/energia-questao-de-sobrevivencia-e-dignidade/>.

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

14 Ministério das Minas e Energia: Balanço Energético Nacional: relatório síntese 2021 (Ano base 2020). In: https://www.epe.gov.br/sites-pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/PublicacoesArquivos/publicacao-601/topico-588/BEN_S%C3%ADntese_2021_PT.pdf

15 Agência Paulista de Promoção de Investimentos e Competitividade. In: <https://www.investe.sp.gov.br/noticia/investimento-estrangeiro-no-brasil-mais-que-dobra-em-2021-pais-sobe-para-7o-lugar/>

16 Organização das Nações Unidas. Fluxo de investimento estrangeiro direto teve forte recuperação em 2021. In: <https://news.un.org/pt/story/2022/01/1776992>.

towards increasing investment in renewable energy and industrial real estate, areas in which Brazil currently lags behind.

Target 7.b¹⁷ demonstrates insufficient progress due to slow expansion of the installed capacity and inertia within the public authorities who ensure efficient energy policy. Investment in renewable energy capacity grew 2.7%, from US\$7.1 billion in 2019, to US\$8.7 billion in 2020, the latest data available¹⁸, notably in wind energy¹⁹, however the country still registers an index of just 0.71 watts per capita²⁰; the projection for 2030 is 0.90 watts per capita²¹.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Improve the country's energy efficiency governance by integrating existing planning and administration instruments, and resume the systematic monitoring and evaluation of available data to measure indicators;
2. Revise public policy to ensure universal energy access and productive capacity in consumer units;
3. Discourage the generation of non-renewable energy and reallocate funds destined for this purpose to the generation of renewable energy, reducing the correlation between GDP and the Internal Energy Supply;
4. Develop an agenda to transform the energy market, establishing criteria not exclusively focused on the energy supply, but rather expanded to ensure appropriate monitoring and the reduction of socio-environmental impacts.

17 **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.

18 Idem footnote 15.

19 Idem footnote 15.

20 IBGE e SEAS/SeGov: Painel ODS Brasil. In: <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador7b1>.

21 Idem footnote 12.

Target Classification

Target 7.1  SETBACK

Target 7.2  STAGNANT

Target 7.3  SETBACK

Target 7.a  AT RISK

Target 7.b  INSUFFICIENT

SDG 8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

A combination of “fiscal adjustments”, high inflation, increasing unemployment and the associated loss of purchasing power, which hampers access to essential goods such as food and fuel, works to undermine any hope of a sustainable future for Brazil.

Although no official data has been produced since 2018, a survey conducted by the National Youth Council indicates the percentage of youth between

the ages of 15 and 29 who neither study nor work rose from 10% to 16% between 2020 and 2021¹. The percentage of those who both worked and studied dropped from 32% to 25%, this does not however necessarily indicate an increased dedication to study, it may just reflect increased unemployment.

Despite GDP growth of 4.6% in 2021, high unemployment of 10.5%, roughly 11.3 million people, combined with deteriorating purchasing power

¹ Conselho Nacional de Juventude. In: https://atlasdasjuventudes.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/JuventudesEPandemia2_Relatorio_Nacional_20210702.pdf

BRAZIL STILL DOES SLAVERY



Fontes: Public Ministry and Fenatrad.

caused by inflation, kept **Target 8.1**² setback.

Target 8.2³ demonstrated insufficient progress. Whilst the number of people employed in the private sector did increase, those who did not have a formal contract (18.3%) vastly outnumbered those who did (9.2%). Usual average real income during the last quarter of 2021⁴ fell by 10.7%, to BRL 2,510.00, compared with BRL 2,742.00 in the same period of the previous year⁵.

MEI⁶ activities grew in 2021, a result of the greater flexibility in, and deregulation of, labour laws; mostly impacting the female and black working classes, who make up a majority of day labourers and caregivers. The Brazilian State policy to establish cre-

dit for this market⁷ also drives indebtedness of those who, upon becoming MEIs, relinquish rights such as payment of overtime, vacations and holidays, participation in the Severance Indemnity Fund (FGTS) and unemployment insurance, for example. Today, the more than 12 million individual micro-entrepreneurs represent the majority of new jobs created in the country (55%)⁸. **Target 8.3**⁹ is thus setback.

Target 8.4¹⁰ is setback. Brazil's share of world manufacturing production fell from 1.35% in 2019 to 1.32% in 2020¹¹. Increased deregulation of agribusiness, and a decline in high-tech in terms of GDP contribution¹², led to environmental damage, inhibits economic growth, impacts international trade, and weakens the country's credibility in international markets, impacting employment in turn. Brazil also does not produce data on its material footprint or the internal consumer market in relation to GDP.

Women continue to earn, on average, 20.5% less than men to perform the same work, at the same age and level of education¹³. The direct correlation between gender, race and labour poverty, only worsened by 2017 labour reform, is now even worse due to the pandemic. By the end of 2021 there were 1.1 million fewer women in the formal market than in 2019, the most laid off being black

2 **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

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

4 Actual gross earnings received with defined periodicity from all jobs that employed people declare in the reference week of the survey.

5 IBGE. In: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/populacao/9171-pesquisa-nacional-por-amostra-de-domicilios-continua-mensal.html?edicao=33027&t=destaques>

6 An Individual Microentrepreneur (MEI) is a juridical entity and tax structure in Brazil, allowing a self-employed person to act legally as a small business. To be considered an individual micro-entrepreneur, an individual must earn less than BRL 81k per annum and not hold a stake or partnership in any other company. (Translator's note.)

7 Diário Oficial da União. Portaria nº 1.976-SEI, de 29/11/ 2018. In: https://www.in.gov.br/materia/-/asset_publisher/Kujrw0TZC2Mb/content/id/52754100/doi-2018-11-30-portaria-n-1-976-sei-de-29-de-novembro-de-2018-52754008

8 Governo Federal. In: <https://www.gov.br/empresas-e-negocios/pt-br/forum-permanente/publicacoes/politica-nacional/ultimas-noticias/credmei>

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

10 **Target 8.4:** Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour 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.

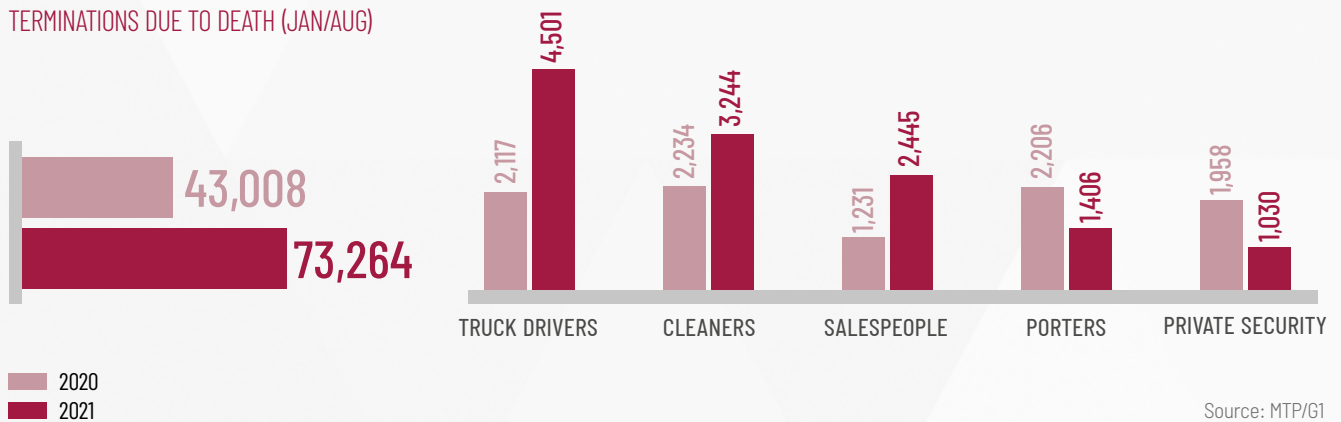
11 CNI. In: https://static.portaldaindustria.com.br/media/filer_public/db/20/db2082fd-cc91-4364-aca5-a19caae46424/desepenho_da_industria_no_mundo_dezembro2021_v2.pdf

12 Idem. In: https://static.portaldaindustria.com.br/media/filer_public/e2/d1/e2d1c47a-15c3-462d-a173-a02d426e1681/nota_economica21_fev2022_v4.pdf

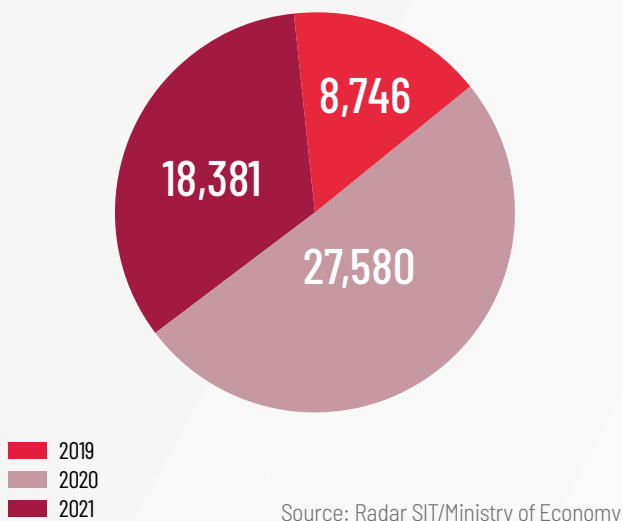
13 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/dia-das-mulheres/noticia/2022/03/08/mulheres-ganham-em-media-205percent-menos-que-homens-no-brasil.ghtml>

ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS AT WORK IN THE PANDEMIC

TERMINATIONS DUE TO DEATH (JAN/AUG)



ABSENCE FROM WORK



women, 925,000¹⁴. When the Covid-19 pandemic first began, 58% of day labourers (about 1.5 million workers) lost their jobs¹⁵. By mid 2021 that number had exceeded 2 million¹⁶.

Thirty years after a law establishing quotas for people with disabilities in the labour market was passed, it is still hardly enforced¹⁷. There were just over 370,000 people with disabilities employed in 2021¹⁸; 5,520 were laid off between October 2020 and September 2021, 2,337 of whom were construction workers¹⁹. The Census, the Annual Report on Social Information, and the General Register of People Employed and Unemployed, only provides information regarding formal employment; there is no data about people with disabilities in the informal job market. **Target 8.5²⁰** is setback.

14 DIEESE. In: <https://www.dieese.org.br/boletimespecial/2022/mulher.html>

15 FACOS-UFSM. In: <https://repositorio.ufsm.br/bitstream/handle/1/22342/livro%20resist%C3%A2ncia.pdf?sequence=7&isAllowed=y>

16 FENATRAD. In: <https://fenatrad.org.br/2021/06/21/serie-aborda-direitos-e-vulnerabilidades-de-trabalhadoras-domesticas-na-covid-19/>

17 Presidência da República. Lei Nº 8.213, de 24/07/1991. In: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Leis/L8213cons.htm

18 Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos. In: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2021/julho/cerca-de-372-mil-pessoas-com-deficiencia-estao-atualmente-no-mercado-de-trabalho>

19 Veja. In: <https://veja.abril.com.br/coluna/radar-economico/o-descaso-do-brasil-com-pcds-no-mercado-de-trabalho-durante-a-pandemia/>

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.

Youth, especially from the poorest families, are the most financially impacted by the loss of family members due to Covid-19²¹. There are fewer and fewer prospects for young people, with informal work expanding and a slow economic recovery²². **Target 8.6**²³ is setback.

Target 8.7²⁴ is setback. Brazil has regressed even further in its fights against forced labour, labour analogous to slavery, and child labor. Between 2019 and 2021, the Federal Government reduced expenditures from the Child Labor Eradication Programme fund by 95%²⁵. Before the pandemic almost 1.8 million children and young people in the country worked, 66.1% of those non-white, with 706,000 of them performing the most menial type of labour²⁶. This worsened during the pandemic; violations of rights have increased, and youth have been driven away from school and leisure²⁷. The distribution of household chores also rings gender bells: 55% of young Brazilian women between the ages of 14 and 19 report having performed more household chores during the pandemic²⁸. There was also an increase in situations akin to slavery during the Covid-19²⁹ pandemic, as shown in Infographic 1:

In 2019 Brazil joined the list of the 10 worst countries in the world to work in³⁰, a result of the 45% drop in collective agreements since 2017 labour reform, including restrictions on freedoms and the right to organise trade unions, the criminalization of strikes and a lack of protection for the most vulnerable of professions. Between 2020 and 2021, job terminations due to a death increased 70%; and once again the most vulnerable professions led these statistics as well³¹ (infographic 2).

Immigrants are amongst those most affected by the precariousness of the labour market. In March of 2020 the Brazilian government banned³² the entry of Venezuelan nationals into the country, citing sanitary control. This policy was extended³³, and then in January 2021 migration restrictions were applied against people from South Africa and in May, India, all due to Covid-19. In June these restrictions were extended to other countries and continents, and then gradually lifted³⁴, with the exception Venezuelan citizens. **Target 8.8**³⁵ remains setback.

There is no data with which to assess **Targets 8.9**³⁶ and **8.b**³⁷. **Target 8.10**³⁸ remains setback, however data has not been available since 2020. **Target**

21 Correio Braziliense. In: <https://www.correiobraziliense.com.br/economia/2021/07/4939963-pandemia-da-desigualdade-covid-19-agravou-diferencas-sociais-nas-cidades.html>

22 OIT. In: https://wir2022.wid.world/www-site/uploads/2021/12/WorldInequalityReport2022_Full_Report.pdf

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

24 **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.

25 INESC. In: <https://www.inesc.org.br/balanco-do-orcamento-2019-2021-revela-desmonte-generalizado-de-politicas-sociais-diz-inesc/>

26 UNICEF. In: <https://www.unicef.org/brazil/comunicados-de-imprensa/trabalho-infantil-aumenta-pela-primeira-vez-em-duas-decadas-e-atinge-um-total-de-160-milhoes-de-criancas-e-adolescentes-no-mundo>

27 BBC News Brasil. In: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-58206533>

28 Plan International Brasil. In: <https://plan.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/por-ser-menina-resumo-executivo-final.pdf>

29 FENATRAD. In: <https://fenatrad.org.br/2022/04/04/trabalhadoras-domesticas-em-situacao-analoga-a-escravidao-no-brasil-ate-quando/>

30 Agência Senado. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/audios/2019/07/brasil-e-incluido-entre-os-dez-piores-paises-do-mundo-para-se-trabalhar>

31 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/trabalho-e-carreira/noticia/2021/10/02/em-ano-de-pandemia-desligamentos-por-morte-saltam-70percent-motoristas-de-caminhao-faxineiros-e-vendedores-lideram-registros.ghtml>

32 Presidência da República. Portaria Interministerial Nº 120, de 17/03/2020. In: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/portaria/prt120-20-ccv.htm

33 MigraMundo. In: <https://migramundo.com/a-inconsistente-e-discriminatoria-politica-brasileira-de-controle-de-fronteiras-durante-a-pandemia/>

34 Presidência da República. Portaria Nº 670, De 01/04/2022. In: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/Portaria/PRT/Portaria-670-22-cc.htm#art24

35 **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.

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

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

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

8.a³⁹, previously classified as not applicable by the Brazil SDG Panel, has now been reclassified as applicable, however there is insufficient data to assess it.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Strengthen dialogue amongst workers in regards to labour, expanding their representation in the decision-making spaces on regulatory frameworks for work, including telework/remote work;
2. Promote specific training policies focused on transverse skills, entrepreneurship, new technologies and inclusion in the digital age;
3. Adopt specific measures ensuring the full inclusion of women and youth over the age of 15 in the labour market, with decent working conditions and equitable wages;
4. Maintain the Auxílio Emergencial to foster the post-pandemic recovery, especially in economic sectors which predominantly employ women;
5. Increase funding and resources for social protection programmes against child labour;
6. Review the 2017 Labour Reform and related labour laws which removed basic workers' rights.

Target Classification

Target 8.1	📉	SETBACK
Target 8.2	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.3	📉	SETBACK
Target 8.4	📉	SETBACK
Target 8.5	📉	SETBACK
Target 8.6	📉	SETBACK
Target 8.7	📉	SETBACK
Target 8.8	📉	SETBACK
Target 8.9	—	NO DATA
Target 8.10	📉	SETBACK
Target 8.a	—	NO DATA
Target 8.b	—	NO DATA

39 **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

SDG 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

An analysis of SDG 9 demonstrates a lack of progress by the Brazilian State towards an economic recovery aligned with sustainable development. In 2021 the domestic industrial production, plus imports, fell by 2.3%¹. The industrial sector now represents 22.2% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)², with manufacturing stagnant, at only 11%; in comparison, during the 1980s, industry's share of the GDP had reached as high as 30%. During an atypical year in 2020, the industrial sector's share of GDP was 20.5%, having been 20.8% in both 2018 and 2019.

Uncertainties over the course of the last decade,

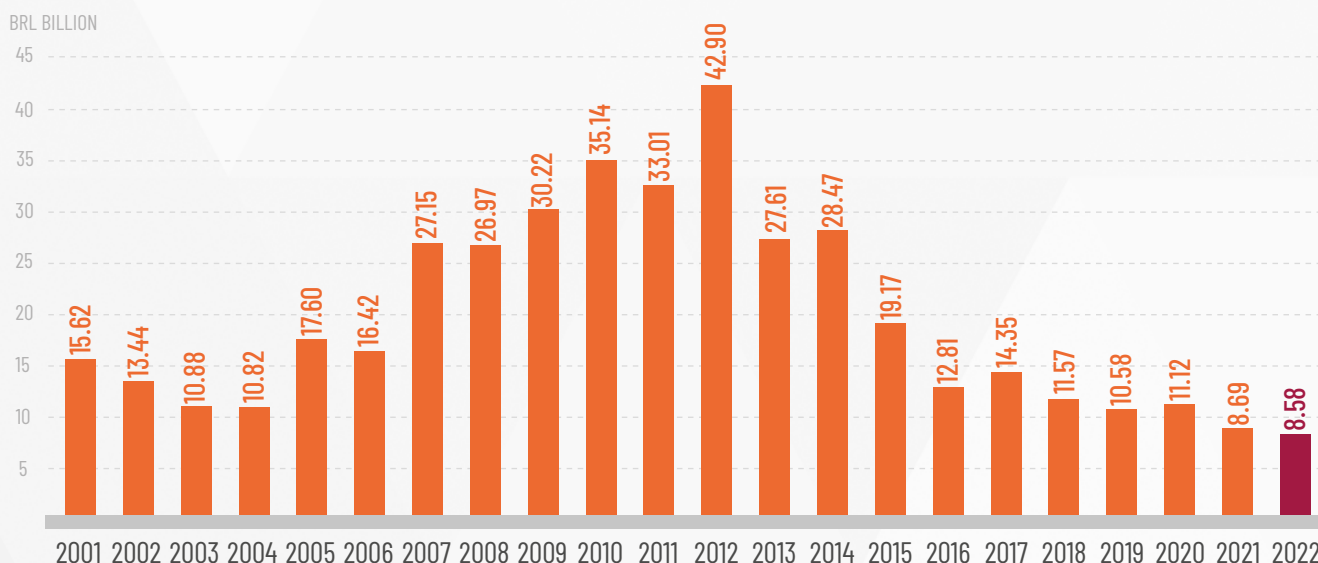
combined with limited resources and high costs of credit, are the primary cause of low private investment in innovation. This, along with minimal investment by the State in infrastructure, represents an obstacle to achievement of this SDG, and one which also contributes to rising unemployment. Additionally, lack of transparency and/or an absence of official information from the Federal Government undermines investors confidence.

Promoting inclusive and sustainable development, and reducing inequality in the country, becomes impossible with a continual reduction of public investment in infrastructure, averaging less than 2%

1 IPEA. In: <https://www.ipea.gov.br/cartadeconjuntura/index.php/page/2/>

2 CNI. In: <https://www.portaldaindustria.com.br/estatisticas/importancia-da-industria/>

GRAPHIC 1 AMOUNTS AUTHORISED FOR UNION INVESTMENTS IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR (2021), IN BRL BILLION



Source: CNT with data from Siga Brasil, based on consultation conducted on 01/31/2022. *Authorised values, according to Siga Brasil.

of GDP³ over the last 10 years, and lower still in 2021, just 1.73%⁴. There is no data available for **Target 9.1**⁵ except known public investment in road networks, which fell from BRL 11.12 billion in 2020, to BRL 8.69 billion in 2021 (Graph 1). When evaluating the budget for year 2022 (BRL 8.58 billion), the National Transportation Confederation stressed “if this year’s budget for the entire sector was fully implemented, and only for emergency actions on federal highways under public control, this amount would, at most, cover 27% of the capital required for the restoration and reconstruction of the road network”⁶.

Target 9.2⁷ demonstrates insufficient progress. Growth in industrial production was just 3.9%, this after a contraction of 4.5% in 2020 and 1.1% in 2019. The number of people employed in industry also increased 4.6% (475,141 more people)⁸, but actual numbers may be different from those presented.

After being stagnant two years, **Target 9.3**⁹ is now classified as insufficient progress, due to the National Support Programme for Micro and Small Businesses. Launched in 2020¹⁰, it has become one of the most important policies to guarantee the survival of micro and small businesses during the pandemic,

3 Ministério da Infraestrutura. In: <https://www.gov.br/infraestrutura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/02/desenvolvimento-da-infraestrutura-no-pais-passa-pelo-investimento-privado-afirma-secretario-do-minfra>.

4 Blog da Conjuntura Econômica Ibre-FGV. In: <https://ibre.fgv.br/blog-da-conjuntura-economica/artigos/projecoes-para-investimento-em-infraestrutura-em-2022-ainda-sao>

5 **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.

6 CNT. In: <https://cnt.org.br/documento/f70e530d-23ce-429c-a9d4-103108a96aee>

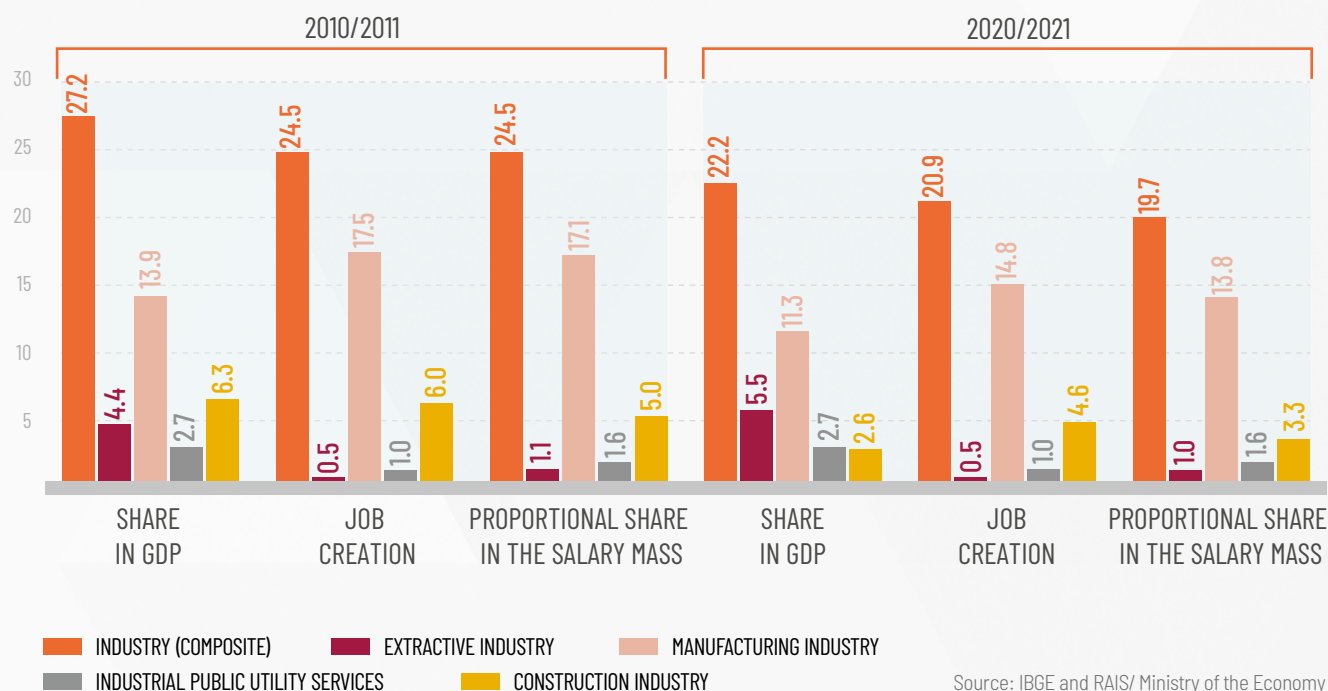
7 **Target 9.2:** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

8 Governo do Brasil. In: <https://www.gov.br/pt-br/noticias/trabalho-e-previdencia/2022/01/brasil-registra-mais-de-2-7-milhoes-de-empregos-formais-em-2021>

9 **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.

10 Presidência da República: Lei Nº 13.999, de 18/05/2020. In: www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/lei-n-13.999-de-18-de-maio-de-2020-257394467

GRAPH 2 INDUSTRIAL SHARE IN GDP (2020/2021)



becoming permanent in 2021¹¹. The programme does however create indebtedness¹², and while the basic interest rates (Selic) when launched were reasonable at 3.5% per annum, by 2021 the cost has skyrocketed, with rates at 12.75% upon writing of this Report.

Target 9.4¹³ remains setback for the third consecutive year. Paradoxically in 2020, Brazil's greenhouse gas emissions increased by 9.5%¹⁴, in a period during which they fell worldwide by almost 7% due to the Covid-19 pandemic. While data from 2021 is not yet available, the country dumped 2.16 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (GtCO₂e) into the

atmosphere in 2020, the highest level since 2006.

Continued reductions in the investment in science and technology also kept **Target 9.5**¹⁵ setback. In 2020 and 2021, the Ministry received BRL 446.5 million and BRL 237.3 million respectively for investment, returning to levels observed in 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2016¹⁶. The National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), was allocated the two lowest budgets for investment it has received in 17 years, BRL 9.9 in 2020 and BRL 11.9 million in 2021. The Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) recei-

11 Ministério da Economia. In: <https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2021/julho/pronampevolta-a-operar-na-proxima-semana-agora-em-carater-permanente>

12 O Globo. In: <https://oglobo.globo.com/economia/pronampe-apos-expansao-recorde-do-credito-pequenas-empresas-tem-dificuldades-de-pagar-parcelas-25307162>

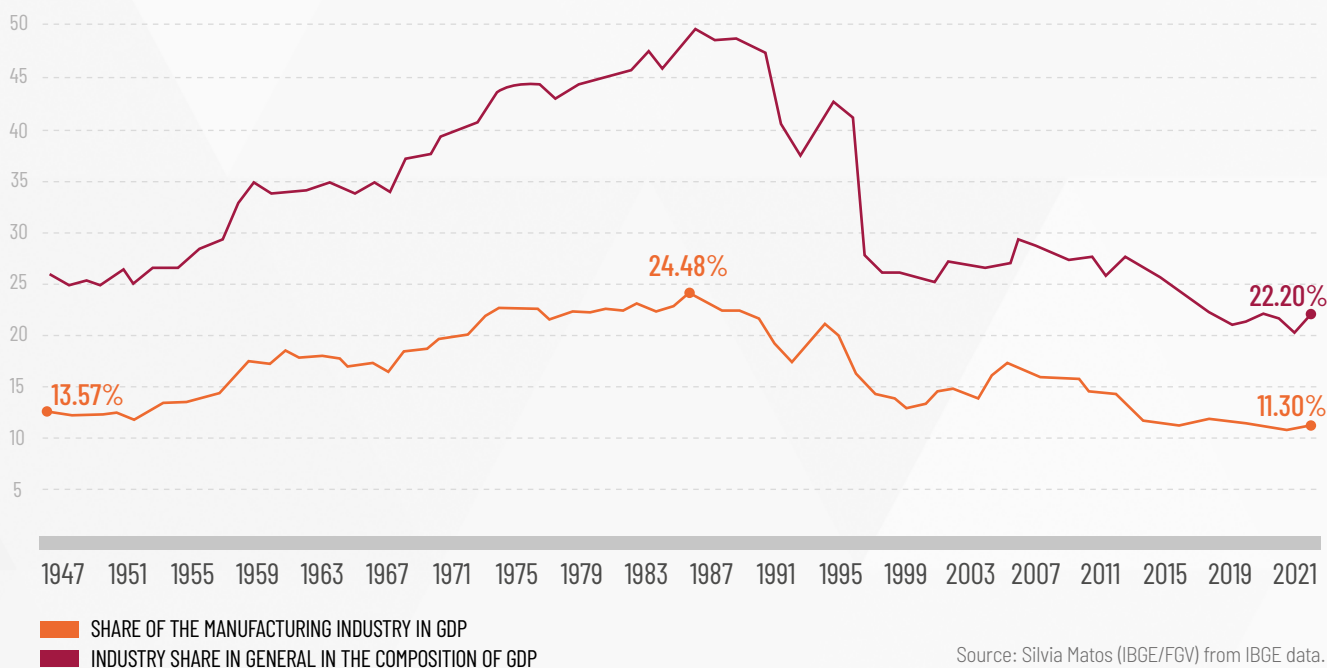
13 **Target 9.4:** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective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

14 Observatório do Clima. In: <https://www.oc.eco.br/na-contramao-do-mundo-brasil-aumentou-emissoes-em-plena-pandemia/>

15 **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

16 Observatório do Legislativo Brasileiro/UERJ. In: <https://olb.org.br/ciencias-sociais-articuladas-o-orcamento-da-educacao-ciencia-e-tecnologia-no-brasil-22-anos-de-avancos-e-retrocessos/>

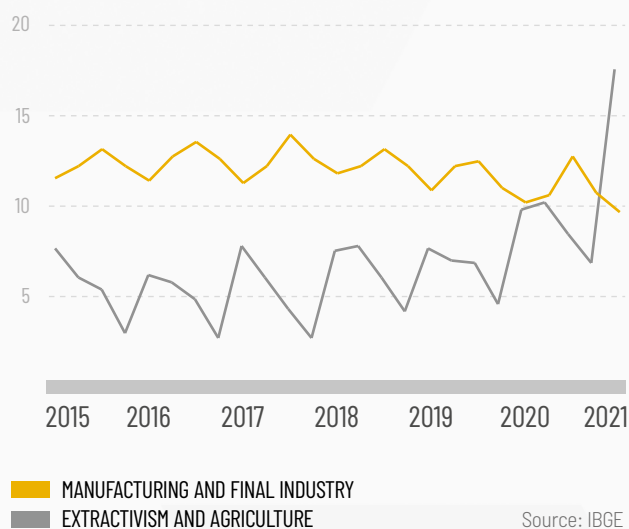
GRAPH 3 EVOLUTION OF THE PARTICIPATION OF INDUSTRY IN GDP (1947/2021)



ved no investment funds. The Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA)¹⁷ has also indicated this decline was worsened further by retention of part of the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNDCT), preventing the transfer of BRL 2.7 billion, and threatening hundreds of strategic projects in the country.

As mentioned earlier, with an economy captured by hyper-financialisation, the Brazil SDG Panel has no data for Target 9.1 for 2022, nor **Targets 9.a**¹⁸, **9.b**¹⁹ and **9.c**²⁰. The 2021 Anatel Report notes many areas of Brazil still do not have cellular coverage, especially rural areas; this will be explored further in SDG 17.

GRAPH 4 SHARE OF EXTRACTIVISM AND AGRICULTURE IN BRAZILIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



17 IPEA. In: https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/images/stories/PDFs/pubpreliminar/210825_publicacao_preliminar_nt_politicas_publicas_para_ciencia_e_tecnologia.pdf

18 **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

19 **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.

20 **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.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Develop policies increasing and ensuring the transparency, monitoring and systematisation of official data to allow verification of compliance with SDG targets, in coordination with the Public Ministry, the National Congress and the Judiciary;
2. Develop an investment plan which prioritises sustainable infrastructure development to reduce inequality;
3. Develop State guarantees to ensure fair competitive conditions, correct for market distortions and ensure social development and environmental preservation;
4. Review the investment policies of development banks to ensure they are in alignment with the SDGs; provide support for small businesses and for innovative and sustainable solutions; and foster economic models based in social justice and environmental integrity;
5. Facilitate access to credit and the incorporation of micro and small companies aligned with sustainable development;
6. Create and implement public policy to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets for industry and other sectors of the economy, ensuring investment in non-polluting technologies.

Target Classification

Target 9.1	—	NO DATA
Target 9.2	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.3	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.4	↘	SETBACK
Target 9.5	↘	SETBACK
Target 9.a	—	NO DATA
Target 9.b	—	NO DATA
Target 9.c	—	NO DATA



SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries

As highlighted in previous editions of this Spotlight Report, inequality in Brazil continues to increase, particularly in relation to socio-environmental and economic wellbeing and the rights of black women, children, youth, and indigenous peoples. During the Covid-19 pandemic, social programmes took a role in the mitigation of extreme poverty and hunger, but their implementation saw no continuity.

National household income was 0.94% lower in 2021 than in 2020 (BRL 1,367.00)¹, keeping **Target**

10.1² setback. The latest Household Budget Survey, compiled by IBGE, dates from 2018, an alarming data blackout in a country where 125.2 million people face food insecurity, and unemployment has remained between 11% and 13% for more than four years.

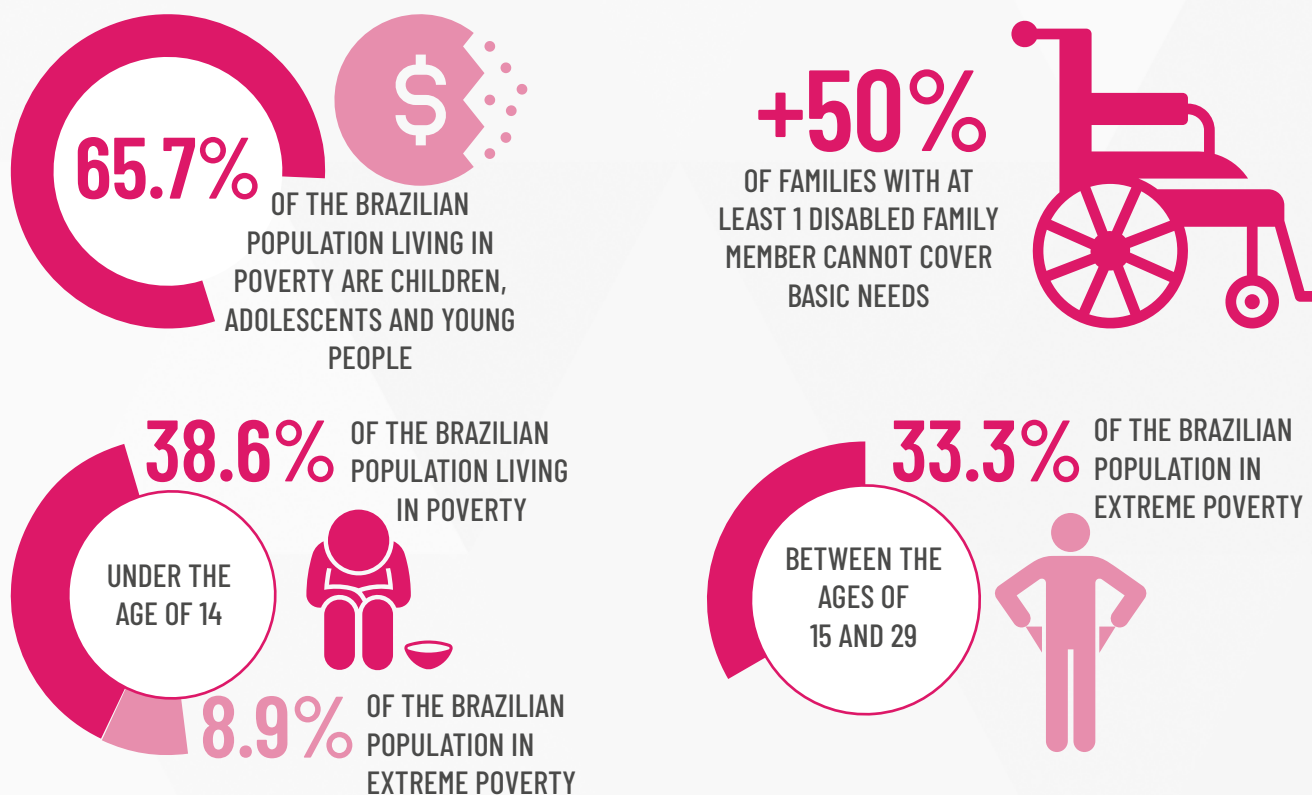
As seen in SDGs 1, 2, 5 and 8, impoverishment affects mostly women, black and indigenous peoples, especially in the North and Northeast of Brazil. **Target 10.2**³ is setback. The most recent data from the Brazil SDG Panel is from 2019, however on ave-

1 Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua - PNAD Contínua - rendimento domiciliar per capita 2021. In: https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/periodicos/3100/rdpc_2021.pdf.

2 **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.

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.

INFOGRAPHIC 1 COUNTRY OF THE FUTURE?



Source: Synthesis of Social Indicators 2021/IBGE and World Bank

rage women received 20.5% less than men for the same work in 2021⁴. Brazilian children and youth have become poorer (infographic 1), as highlighted in SDG 8, and people with disabilities continue to face ableism, which denies them their rights⁵. These people were exposed to greater food insecurity and difficulty entering formal work due to the Covid-19 pandemic⁶; just over 370,000 people with disabilities

were employed in 2021⁷.

Target 10.3⁸ is setback. Brazil remains the country which most murders the LGBT+ in the world, with one death every 29 hours. The murder of around 140 trans people were recorded in 2021, above the already high historical average of the survey since its inception in 2008⁹. The NGO Grupo Gay da Bahia, who have compiled statistics on LGBT+ murders for

4 ALVARENGA, Darlan. G1. Rio de Janeiro, 08/03/2022. In: <https://g1.globo.com/dia-das-mulheres/noticia/2022/03/08/mulheres-ganham-em-media-205percent-menos-que-homens-no-brasil.ghtml>.

5 Discriminatory forms of treatment for people with disabilities or "non-typical" living conditions – such as autism, Down syndrome, rare diseases or some psychic disorders –, infantilising them, considering them unfit to perform the tasks of everyday life.

6 Banco Mundial. In: <https://www.worldbank.org/pt/country/brazil/brief/impactos-da-covid19-no-brasil-evidencias-sobre-pessoas-com-deficiencia-durante-a-pandemia>

7 Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos. In: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2021/julho/cerca-de-372-mil-pessoas-com-deficiencia-estao-atualmente-no-mercado-de-trabalho>

8 **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.

9 ANTRA. In: <https://antrabrazil.files.wordpress.com/2022/01/dossieantra2022-web.pdf>

more than 40 years, highlight an 8% increase in the violent deaths of the LGBT+ in 2021, 300 compared to 276 in 2020¹⁰. The National Human Rights Ombudsman registered nearly two and a half times the number of complaints in regards to the violation of vulnerable groups from the first half of 2020 through to December 2021, most notably cases of religious racism against communities of African origin (informational two).

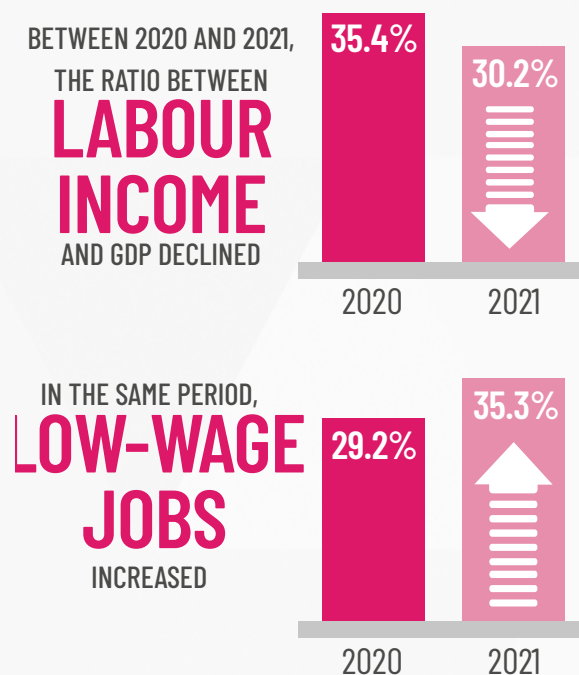
Target 10.4¹¹ is setback, partly due to the fall in labour income share of the GDP (graph 1), limits on redistributive actions resulting from Constitutional Amendment 95/2016, and a historically regressive tax and fiscal policy.

Data about the national reference equity, the return on short-term assets and liabilities, and exposure of the Brazilian Real to foreign currencies is limited to 2020, compromising assessment of **Target 10.5**¹², which is considered setback for 2021, the average earnings of black people 73.3% lower than white people¹³.

Although the country has maintained its status with the United Nations, Brazil continues to lose international respect and credibility, as will be seen in SDGs 13, 16 and 17, and has performed poorly in defence of human rights, ensuring **Target 10.6**¹⁴ remains setback.

Xenophobia has increased, and Brazil was appalled at news of the brutal murders of Congolese Moïse Kabagambe and Venezuelan Marcelo Caraballo in 2022. There is no data regarding the nationality of refugees, however there were roughly 1.3 million immigrants in 2021 (data collected by

GRAPH 1 LABOUR INCOME IN GDP AND LOW WAGES (2020-2021)



Source: O Globo, with information from PNAD Continua/IBGE and cross-referenced by Corretora Tullett Prebon Brasil

the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, 2011 to 2021)¹⁵. Despite enactment of the Migration Law¹⁶, there was still a more than 5,700% increase in deportations between 2019 and 2020¹⁷. **Target 10.7**¹⁸ is setback.

Target 10.a¹⁹ is setback. Brazil still has no dif-

10 GGB. In: <https://grupogaydabahia.com/2022/02/24/mortes-violentas-de-lgbt-no-brasil/>

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

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

13 IBGE. In: <https://loja.ibge.gov.br/sintese-de-indicadores-sociais-2021-uma-analise-das-condicoes-de-vida-da-populacao-brasileira.html>

14 **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.

15 Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública. Brasília. In: https://portaldeimigracao.mj.gov.br/images/Obmigra_2020/Relat%C3%B3rio_Anual/Relato%C3%81rio_Anual_-_Completo.pdf

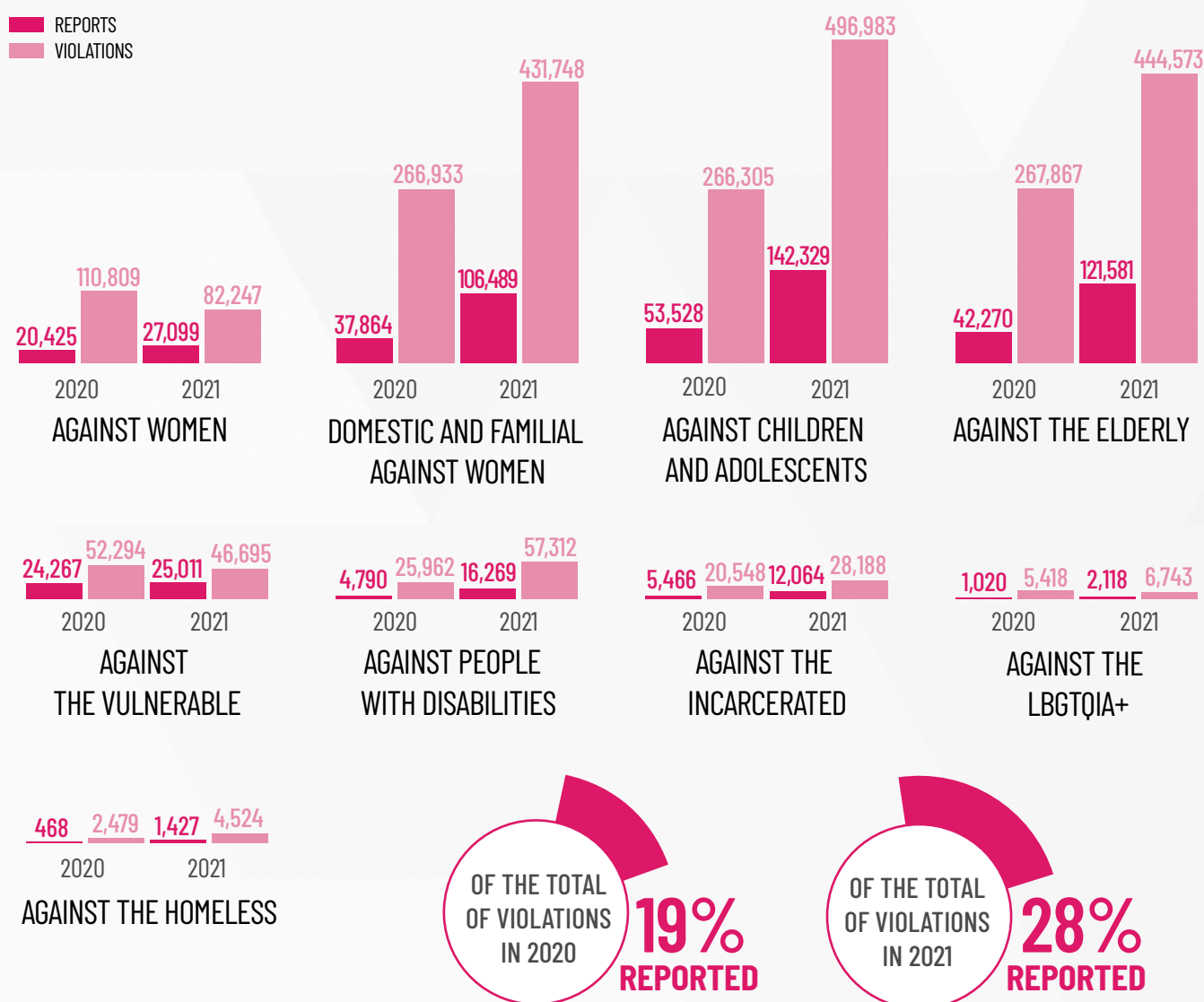
16 Presidência da República. Lei Nº 13.445, de 24/05/2017. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/13445.htm

17 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2021/02/21/deportacoes-de-estrangeiros-crescem-5708percent-no-brasil-em-2020.ghtml>

18 **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.

19 **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

INFOGRAPHIC 2 REPORTED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS (2020/2021)



Source: ONDH/MMFDH

ferentiated treatment policies towards countries outside the Mercosur, and South-South trade relations, most notably with Africa, have regressed since 2015.

The Brazilian State also lacks a financial policy towards under-developed countries, as noted in SDG 17. As no data is compiled in the country regar-

ding the origin or beneficiaries of foreign investment flows for development, **Target 10.b**²⁰ is classified as “no data”. **Target 10.c**²¹ demonstrates insufficient progress, remaining above 3%, however a new legal framework has reduced the cost of remittances to and from abroad²².

20 **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

21 **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

22 Agência Senado. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2021/12/08/senado-aprova-novo-marco-legal-para-o-mercado-de-cambio>

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Ensure Brazilian families have access to assistance and social protection policies focused on food and nutrition security;
2. Expand income transfer programmes based on race, gender and disability;
3. Increase resources for actions in the field of human rights education;
4. Ensure the production of, and access to, public data on human rights;
5. Revoke Constitutional Amendment 95 and increase investment in income transfer and social protection programmes;
6. Foster the creation of financial indicators centred in human rights based fiscal and economic policies;
7. Restructure all public policy through an intersectional approach;
8. Foster State policy which ensures decent working conditions for immigrants.

Target Classification

Target 10.1	📉	SETBACK
Target 10.2	📉	SETBACK
Target 10.3	📉	SETBACK
Target 10.4	📉	SETBACK
Target 10.5	📉	SETBACK
Target 10.6	📉	SETBACK
Target 10.7	📉	SETBACK
Target 10.a	📉	SETBACK
Target 10.b	—	NO DATA
Target 10.c	➡️	INSUFFICIENT



SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

2021 saw a reduction, almost to the point of absence, in federal investment for housing, public transport, infrastructure and mitigation of the impacts of climate change (also considered under SDGs 9 and 13). The National Congress was dominated by the distribution of resources via secret parliamentary amendments, some of which were even targeted towards small urban projects, such as road paving or the renovation of squares, most having little or no meaningful benefit to the quality of life for people in Brazil.

The most vulnerable continued to lack access to

social housing, or investment in basic environmental sanitation, such as drainage works or geotechnical containment, keeping **Target 11.1**¹ setback. The Federal Government has cut 98% of funding for the construction of new housing units for families with monthly incomes under BRL 1,800.00, comprising the majority of the country's housing deficit², and there were no initiatives to expand the social housing programme. Discounting remaining payables, there was effective drop of more than 70% in the budget allocation for housing policy from 2019 to 2020³. Amidst an economic crisis made worse by

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

2 UOL. In: <https://economia.uol.com.br/noticias/redacao/2021/04/23/governo-corta-98-dos-recursos-do-orcamento-para-novo-minha-casa-minha-vida.htm>

3 INESC. In: <https://www.inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/BalancoOrcamento2021-Inesc-1.pdf>

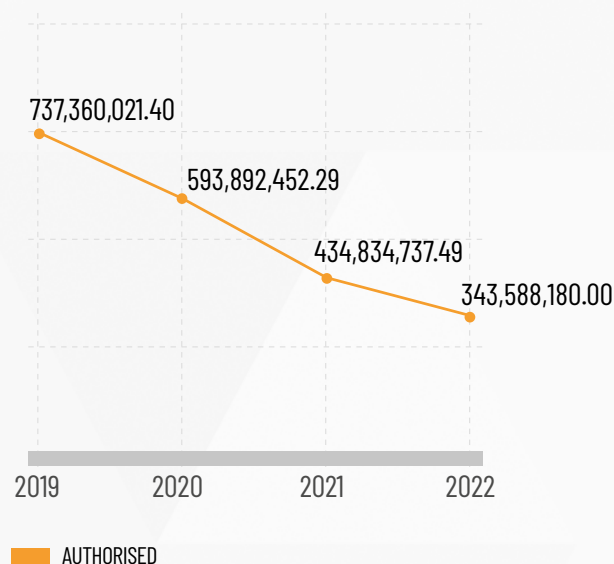
the Covid-19 pandemic, more than 14,039 families were evicted or removed in 2021, and it is estimated an additional 92,241 lived under threat of removal during that period⁴, increasing the homeless population⁵. The critical lack of the Census, postponed several times, and still in its preliminary phases during development of this Spotlight Report, masks the true scale of the housing problem in this country.

Target 11.2⁶ is setback. Financing transportation exclusively through tariffs based on costs, always proves more expensive during a crisis, especially when fuel prices also climb. Without effective policy guaranteeing the right of access to cities⁷, higher operational costs are often used to justify reducing the services, and/or raising the prices, of public transportation⁸. The 2021 budget allocation for public transportation was 46% of the already inadequate amount spent in 2019 (graph 1).

Target 11.3⁹ previously at risk, is now setback. Municipal Housing Councils have deteriorated since 2019, especially in terms of their role as territorial policy managers¹⁰; 75% are either now vacant or have ceased to exist entirely.

Target 11.4¹¹ is setback, the result of the dismantling of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Policy¹²; governance bodies rigged by their leadership; appointments made with little or no consideration given to qualifications, standards or merit¹³; budget deficits¹⁴; and the defunding or outright cancellation

GRAPHIC 1 AUTHORISED BUDGET FOR THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT SUB-FUNCTION (2021 TO 2022)



Source: Follow Brazil. Values in constant BRL: Corrected by IPCA. Data collection date: 02/04/2022

of heritage councils at federal, state and municipal levels. Bills questioning the preservation of cultural heritage and advocating the relaxation of environmental¹⁵ and landscape¹⁶ licensing regulations are

4 Campanha Despejo Zero. In: <https://www.campanhadespejozero.org>

5 Deutsche Welle Brasil. In: <https://www.dw.com/pt-br/brasil-tem-boom-de-popula%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-rua-que-segue-invis%C3%ADvel-para-o-poder-p%C3%BAblico/a-61135058#:~:text=0%20%C3%BAnico%20dado%20oficial%20mais,da%20popula%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20total%20do%20pa%C3%ADs>

6 **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.

7 ITDP Brasil. In: <https://itdpbrasil.org/o-papel-da-regulamentacao-na-transicao-para-eletromobilidade/>

8 Summit Mobilidade. In: <https://summitmobilidade.estadao.com.br/compartilhando-o-caminho/tarifas-de-transporte-publico-mais-caras-do-brasil/>

9 **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.

10 Globoplay. Pesquisa mostra que 75% dos conselhos e comitês nacionais foram extintos ou esvaziados no governo Bolsonaro. In: <https://globoplay.globo.com/v/9980975/>

11 **Target 11.4:** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

12 Agência Câmara. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/747661-debatedores-pedem-leis-e-garantia-de-recursos-para-a-preservacao-do-patrimonio-nacional/>

13 Fórum de Entidades em Defesa do Patrimônio Cultural Brasileiro. In: <https://forumpatrimoniobr.wordpress.com/2021/12/17/notas-do-forum-sobre-exoneracoes-e-nomeacoes-espurias-no-iphan/>

14 O Globo. In: <https://oglobo.globo.com/brasil/iphan-tem-em-2021-menor-orcamento-dos-ultimos-10-anos-25156053>

15 Câmara dos Deputados. Projeto de Lei nº 489 de 2021. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2270420>

16 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/natureza/noticia/2021/05/13/nova-lei-do-licenciamento-ambiental-entenda-quais-sao-os-proximos-passos-e-o-que-esta-em-jogo.ghtml>

advancing in the National Congress. Quilombola¹⁷ and indigenous communities have suffered restrictions on their rights to protest and to public preservation policies. The recently approved second phase of the Aldir Blanc Law¹⁸ was vetoed completely by the President of the Republic¹⁹. Privatisation programs in states have also challenged cultural and historical preservation policies.

As indicated in SDGs 6, 7, 12 and 13, nearly half the population lacks access to basic sanitation, energy production is still highly pollutive, solid waste management is poor, and the climate emergency continues to trigger natural disasters, keeping **Target 11.5**²⁰ setback.

An unprecedented survey by the Instituto Saúde e Sustentabilidade indicates only ten Brazilian states and the Federal District monitor air quality, through 371 active stations, 80% of which are in the Southeast region²¹. Of these, only five disclose information in real time, and most do not measure primary pollutants. In Brazil, the most concerning pollutants are fine particulate matter and ozone, a result of the burning of fuels. The government claims to have closed

645 dumps²², however the cross-checking of official data by environmentalists, in consultation with city halls, shows 195 of these landfills were already closed in 2018, and 55 municipalities maintain the operation of irregular sanitary dumping sites²³. **Target 11.6**²⁴ previously at risk, is now setback.

Target 11.7²⁵ is setback. The cancellation of in-person events hampered direct democracy and popular participation in the discussion of master plans and zoning laws. The municipality of São Paulo, for example, revised its strategic master plan without consulting its population²⁶. Police violence has increased, mainly in pockets of poverty in the capitals, examples being massacres in Jacarezinho²⁷ and Vila Cruzeiro²⁸, in Rio de Janeiro, and the murder of Genivaldo de Jesus Santos from Sergipe, in the back of a Federal Highway Police vehicle, converted into an improvised gas chamber²⁹. Increased violence³⁰ makes urban environments particularly hostile to women³¹, LGBTQIP+ and black people, and also affects urban indigenous peoples.

Targets 11.a³² and **11.b**³³ demonstrated insufficient progress. Important sector policies, consti-

17 Veja. In: <https://veja.abril.com.br/brasil/governo-bolsonaro-sepulta-de-vez-regularizacao-de-terras-de-quilombolas/>

18 Câmara dos Deputados. Lei nº 14.017, de 29/06/2020. In: <https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/lei/2020/lei-14017-29-junho-2020-790359-norma-pl.html>

19 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/politica/noticia/2022/05/05/bolsonaro-veta-integralmente-a-nova-lei-aldir-blanc.ghtml>

20 **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.

21 Instituto Saúde e Sustentabilidade. In: <https://saudeesustentabilidade.org.br/publicacao/analise-do-monitoramento-da-qualidade-do-ar-no-brasil/>

22 Casa Civil. In: <https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/janeiro/desde-2019-645-lixoes-foram-fechados-no-brasil>

23 Facebook.Eco. In: <https://fakebook.eco.br/governo-nao-fechou-645-lixoes-como-afirma-bolsonaro/>

24 **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

25 **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.

26 Jornal da USP. In: <https://jornal.usp.br/artigos/a-quem-interessa-a-revisao-do-plano-diretor-estrategico-de-sao-paulo-em-2021-em-plena-pandemia/>

27 Justiça Global. In: <https://www.global.org.br/blog/nota-sobre-destruicao-do-memorial-em-homenagem-as-vitimas-da-chacina-do-jacarezinho/>

28 O Estado de S.Paulo. In: <https://brasil.estadao.com.br/noticias/geral,apos-adiar-governo-do-rio-confirma-uso-de-cameras-em-uniformes-de-policiais-a-partir-de-segunda,70004078690>

29 G1/Sergipe. In: <https://g1.globo.com/se/sergipe/noticia/2022/05/28/prf-diz-que-procedimentos-de-acao-que-resultou-na-morte-de-genivaldo-santos-nao-estao-de-acordo-com-as-diretrizes-e-manuais-da-instituicao.ghtml>

30 Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública. In: <https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/17-metodologia-do-estudo-sobre-qualidade-dos-dados-de-homicidios-2021.pdf>

31 Organização das Nações Unidas para Assentamentos Humanos. In: <https://unicri.org.br/onu-habitat-lista-5-acoes-que-promovem-cidades-mais-inclusivas-e-seguras-para-mulheres/>

32 **Target 11.a:** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

33 **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.

tuting public functions of common interest, such as transport, environment, housing, health and education, experienced setbacks in 2020 and 2021. There is no data for **Target 11.c**³⁴.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Reestablish the National Housing Policy and subsidised housing finance programmes, ensuring adequate budgets at all three levels of government, and increase investments guaranteeing universal access to basic sanitation;
2. Implement National, State and Municipal Technical Assistance policies, as well as housing and urban development plans, programmes and projects, for low-income populations;
3. Implement national, regional and municipal plans for resilience and to combat climate change, integrated with master plans, including preparations for the mitigation of extreme weather events, especially in urban areas;
4. Resume debate with social movements and health policy-creators regarding rights within cities, housing, urban development and environmental sanitation;
5. Resume investment in public transportation, expanding subsidies, modal and tariff integration and the expansion of free beneficiaries, in addition to the adoption of sustainability goals with indicators and deadlines for an electric fleet;
6. The National Congress must advance its multi-annual plans (PPAs) at all three levels of government for targets of SDG 11 to be met.

Target Classification

Target 11.1	🔽	SETBACK
Target 11.2	🔽	SETBACK
Target 11.3	🔽	SETBACK
Target 11.4	🔽	SETBACK
Target 11.5	🔽	SETBACK
Target 11.6	🔽	SETBACK
Target 11.7	🔽	SETBACK
Target 11.a	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.b	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.c	—	NO DATA

³⁴ **Target 11.c:** Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilising local materials.

SDG 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns

Sustainable production and consumption ceased to be a priority during the health crisis. There were increases in disposable waste generated: masks, alcohol bottles and styrofoam packaging, on a scale for which there was no preparation. Subsidies for fossil fuel energy in Brazil increased, in contradiction to policies aimed at reducing CO2 emissions. The Brazil SDG Panel's most recent data on this SDG is from 2019, and most information has not been updated officially since 2015.

Target 12.1¹ remains stagnant. The second cy-

cle of the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption was not implemented, nor was their 2030 Strategy². **Target 12.2**³ is setback in 2021 due to the mismanagement of natural resources by the Brazilian government, mainly its water and forests, despite a lack of official data. Deforestation of the Amazon in 2021 was the worst in the decade, and Brazil suffered its worst water crisis in the 91 years it has monitored its watersheds⁴. The country has not instituted policies to contain food waste, estimated at more than 12,000 tons/year, in a country where 125.2

1 **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.

2 Ministério do Meio Ambiente. Estratégia PPCS 2030. In: <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias/ministerio-fortalece-consumo-sustentavel>

3 **Target 12.2:** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

4 Agência Brasil. In: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/radioagencia-nacional/economia/audio/2021-09/brasil-enfrenta-pior-crise-hidrica-em-91-anos>

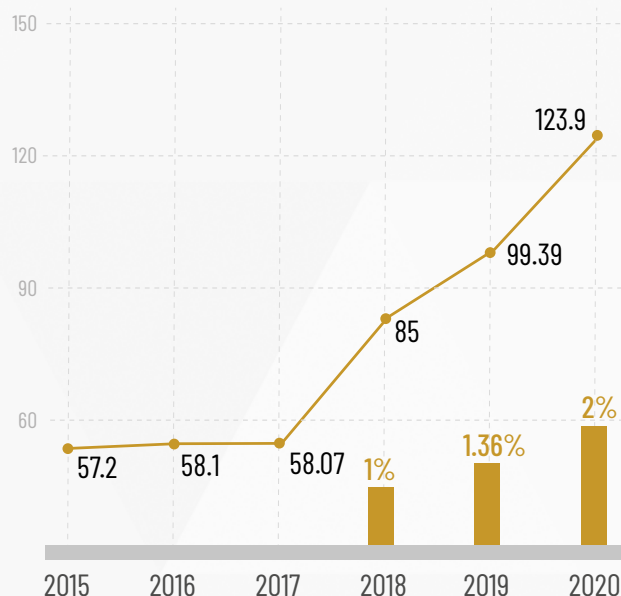
million people face food insecurity, and at least 33.1 million are hungry, meaning **Target 12.3**⁵ is setback.

Target 12.4⁶ remains setback. The Brazilian government approved 562 pesticides for use in 2021⁷, some so toxic they are banned in the US and EU⁸. This is the highest number approved since 2000 and 14% higher than 2020, when 493 pesticides were authorised. Despite establishment of a National Solid Waste Policy in 2010, the percentage of municipalities conducting selective collection fell from 38.7% in 2019 to 36.3% in 2020, and the generation of urban solid waste increased from 379.2 kg/inhabitant/year in 2019, to 390 kg/inhabitant/year in 2020⁹. There was no progress in regards to the extension of the responsibility of manufacturers for ensuring their packaging residuals return to the production chain. Data was not yet available for 2021. **Target 12.5**¹⁰ has regressed from stagnant to setback.

While there is no current official data, as there have been no issues of the Innovation Survey published since 2017, in recent times organisations dedicated to social, environmental and corporate governance practices have emerged, validating the reassessment of **Target 12.6**¹¹ from stagnant to insufficient progress.

Target 12.7¹² still demonstrates insufficient progress. The New Bidding Law, developed through the support of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development¹³, and based in principles

INCREASE IN FOSSIL FUEL SUBSIDIES PER YEAR



Source: INESC

of sustainable national development, was enacted in 2021¹⁴ but will only come into force in 2023. The National Guide for Sustainable Contracts was also launched¹⁵ however progress still cannot be analysed, due to a lack of data, and the deactivation of the government portal on sustainable public procurement¹⁶.

The Federal Government created the Depart-

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.

6 **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 minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

7 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/economia/agronegocios/noticia/2022/01/18/apos-novo-recorde-brasil-encerra-2021-com-562-agrotoxicos-liberados-sendo-33-ineditos.ghtml>

8 Deutsche Welle. In: <https://www.google.com/url?q=https://www.dw.com/pt-br/agrot%25C3%25B3xicos-banidos-na-ue-e-eua-encontram-terreno-f%25C3%25A9rtil-no-brasil/a-61004105&sa=D&source=docs&ust=1654060813496879&usq=AOvVaw0TxBCA7fSsRK68VFzUmpRj>

9 Sistema Nacional De Informações Sobre Saneamento. In: <http://www.snis.gov.br/painel-informacoes-saneamento-brasil/web/painel-residuos-solidos>

10 **Target 12.5:** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

11 **Target 12.6:** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

12 **Target 12.7:** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

13 Organização para a Cooperação e Desenvolvimento Econômico. In: <https://www.oecd.org/competition/fighting-bid-rigging-in-brazil-a-review-of-federal-public-procurement-pt.htm>

14 Diário Oficial da União. Lei 14.133, de 01/04/2021. In: <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/lei-n-14.133-de-1-de-abril-de-2021-311876884>

15 Advocacia Geral da União. In: <https://www.gov.br/agu/pt-br/comunicacao/noticias/AGUGuiaNacionaldeContrataesSustentveis4edio.pdf>

16 Portal de Compras do Governo Federal. In: <https://antigo.comprasgovernamentais.gov.br/index.php/sustentabilidade>

ment for Environmental Education and Citizenship after cancelling the Environmental Education Coordination¹⁷ of the Ministry of the Environment and transferring its mandate to the Secretariat of Ecotourism. Launched in 2021, Educa+ provides free online distance education about the environment; according to official sources, more than 10 thousand people signed up in the first month. There is however, now no national environmental education programme in schools, and distance education does not meet the scope necessary for education and communication. **Target 12.8**¹⁸ previously setback, now shows insufficient progress. There is no data for assessing the Brazilian support of developing countries for research and development on sustainable consumption and production, or environmentally safe and rational technologies.

Target 12.a¹⁹ is setback. According to a preliminary report from the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development, Federal Government spending on international cooperation initiatives decreased 46% in 2020 compared with 2019, from BRL 2.6 million to BRL 1.4 million. **Target 12.b**²⁰ remains at risk. The former Secretariat of Ecotourism became the Secretariat of Protected Areas²¹, raising questions amongst environmentalists, scientists and researchers. While the Integrated Development Plan for Sustainable Tourism²² was discontinued, and The Responsible Tourism seal launched in 2021, the government does

not enforce inspection or supervision. A new version of the Accessible Tourism programme was also launched²³, and though it represents a positive step, there is no data to assess it available yet. **Target 12.c**²⁴ remains setback, with subsidies for the production and use of fossil fuels reaching BRL 123.9 billion in 2020²⁵ (graphic), amidst civil society protest²⁶.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Revise the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption, through an inter-ministerial participatory management process, developing guidelines for industry, commerce and agriculture;
2. Conduct an extensive survey on recycling in Brazil, and extend deadlines for sectoral agreements for reverse logistics;
3. Ensure there is adequate sanitary landfill disposal, selective collection, reverse logistics, and producer/manufacturer extended responsibility under Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans municipalities implement;
4. Ensure environmental education and social communication actions, in partnership with collectors, associations, commerce, industries and society.

17 Agência Senado. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2021/12/14/debatedores-apon-tam-o-papel-do-governo-federal-no-desmonte-da-educacao-ambiental>

18 **Target 12.8:** By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

19 **Target 12.a:** Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

20 **Target 12.b:** Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

21 Idem footnote 19.

22 Turismo Sustentável no Brasil. In: <http://iniciativassustentaveis.turismo.gov.br/mapa.html>

23 Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos. In: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/pessoa-com-deficiencia/acoes-e-programas/programa-turismo-acessivel>

24 **Target 12.c:** Rationalise 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 minimising the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

25 Instituto Nacional de Estudos Socioeconômicos. Brasília, 08/11/2021. In: <https://www.inesc.org.br/subsidios-aos-combustiveis-fosseis-no-brasil-2020-conhecer-avaliar-reform>

26 Valor Econômico. In: <https://valor.globo.com/empresas/noticia/2021/12/17/instituicoes-da-sociedade-civil-pedem-veto-a-prorrogação-do-subsídio-ao-carvão.ghtml>

Target Classification

Target 12.1	II	STAGNANT
Target 12.2	⚡	SETBACK
Target 12.3	⚡	SETBACK
Target 12.4	⚡	SETBACK
Target 12.5	⚡	SETBACK
Target 12.6	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.7	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.8	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.a	⚡	SETBACK
Target 12.b	⚡	AT RISK
Target 12.c	⚡	SETBACK

SDG 13

CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

For the third consecutive year, none of the targets for this SDG saw progress. There is no official data on the Brazil SDGs Panel for two targets, and the data for most of the rest dates from 2017. The Federal Government has acted to roll back the consolidated legislative advances of previous governments. In November 2021, the Civil House of the Presidency of the Republic published a draft proposal to replace the National Policy on Climate Change¹, eliminating social participation in climate monitoring, prohibiting the expansion of protected areas, excluding national commitments related to the 2030 target, and designating the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for reducing carbon

emissions. This proposal is in contradiction with Bill 6539/2019², approved by the Senate, to update national legislation to bring it in line with the Paris Agreement. All of this keeps **Target 13.1**³ setback.

Targets 13.2⁴ and **13.b**⁵ are setback. The National Plan to Adapt to Climate Change remains suspended, and there is no data pertaining to local strategies for risk reduction. In 2021 the National Centre for Monitoring and Alerts for Natural Disasters was allocated the smallest federal budget allocation it has received since its inception, just BRL 17.9 million, compared with BRL 20.9 million in 2020, and BRL 90.7 million in 2012⁶. Floods in Bahia, Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Pernambuco, São Paulo, Sergipe,

1 Política por inteiro. In: <https://www.politicaporinteiro.org/2021/11/05/o-tempo-fechou/>

2 Senado Federal: Projeto de Lei nº 6539, de 2019. In: <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/140343>

3 **Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

4 **Target 13.2:** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

5 **Target 13.b:** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.

6 BBC Brasil. In: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-60426946>

and environmental tragedies in Petrópolis (RJ) and Capitólio (MG) ensued. 2020 and 2021 saw record numbers of risk alerts issued, there were 516 risk alerts issued in December 2021⁷ and 539 in December of 2020⁸, while there were less than 400 in 2018⁹.

In November 2021 the country formally presented its new data for the NDC, masking the dumping of 400 million tons of greenhouse gases, as was warned in the fifth edition of this Spotlight Report¹⁰. Iniciativa Clima e Desenvolvimento includes targets for Brazil to reduce emissions between 66% and 82% by 2030, however Climate Action Tracker maintain this amount is "highly insufficient" to achieve Paris Agreement targets, and stated current policies will lead to an increase in annual emissions, rather than reductions¹¹.

Data from the Integrated Budget System of the Federal Government reveals the administration of Jair Bolsonaro has cut spending on studies and projects to mitigate and adapt to climate change by 93% over the first three years of his term, compared to the first three years of the previous government (January 2016-December 2018: BRL 31.1 million; January 2019-December 2021: BRL 2.1 million). The lack of planning to face climate change will increase inequality; the most vulnerable communities, where black and low-income populations live, suffer the most from the impacts of natural disasters. Environmental injustice is a significant obstacle in

achievement of the NDC, and an absolute barrier to the improvement of those targets. The Federal Government has not demarcated any indigenous lands, has repeatedly presented legislative proposals or issued administrative acts to restrict the rights of indigenous peoples, and has authorised the occupation of their territories, such as under normative instructions 09/2020¹² and 01/2021¹³, and the decree to establish the Artisanal Mining Development Support Programme (Pró-Mape)¹⁴. In 2021, mining and land grabs advanced across indigenous lands¹⁵, triggering increased rates of murder and violence¹⁶. In 2020, there were 263 cases of invasion, illegal exploitation of resources or damage to property recorded, compared with 256 in 2019, and 111 in 2018, affecting 201 indigenous lands of 145 peoples across 19 states¹⁷. In 2021, Global Witness ranked Brazil fourth in the world for the murder of environmental activists, attributing 20 deaths. While Brazil has signed, it has not ratified the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Affairs in Latin America and the Caribbean (the Escazú Agreement), which came into force in April 2021. This lack of action prevented a vote during deliberations of the 1st Conference of the Parties (COP 1) of the agreement, in April of 2022¹⁸.

Target 13.3¹⁹ is setback. There is no national initiative or policy for formal education about the

7 Acontece Botucatu. In: <https://acontecebotucatu.com.br/geral/brasil-registra-recorde-de-eventos-extremos-de-chuva-no-inicio-do-verao/>

8 Cemaden. In: <https://www.gov.br/cemaden/pt-br/assuntos/monitoramento/boletim-de-impactos/boletim-de-impactos-de-extremos-de-origem-hidro-geo-climatico-em-atividades-estrategicas-para-o-brasil-2013-08-04-2021>

9 Idem. In: https://antigo.mctic.gov.br/mctic/export/sites/institucional/contratos_gestao_organizacoes_sociais/arquivos/TCG/CEMADEN/atualizacao/relatorio_CEMADEN_2018.pdf

10 Política por inteiro. In: https://www.politicaporinteiro.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Analise-NDC-2022_V0.pdf

11 The Climate Action Tracker. In: <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/brazil/2021-09-15/>

12 Diário Oficial da União: Instrução Normativa Nº 09, de 16/04/2021. In: <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-n-9-de-16-de-abril-de-2020-253343033>

13 Ministério da Justiça e Segurança Pública/Fundação Nacional do Índio. In: <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/instrucao-normativa-conjunta-n-1-de-22-de-fevereiro-de-2021-304921201>

14 Diário Oficial da União: Decreto Nº 10.966, de 11/02/2022. In: <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/decreto-n-10.966-de-11-de-fevereiro-de-2022-379739340>

15 Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil. In: <https://apiboficial.org/retrospectiva-2021>

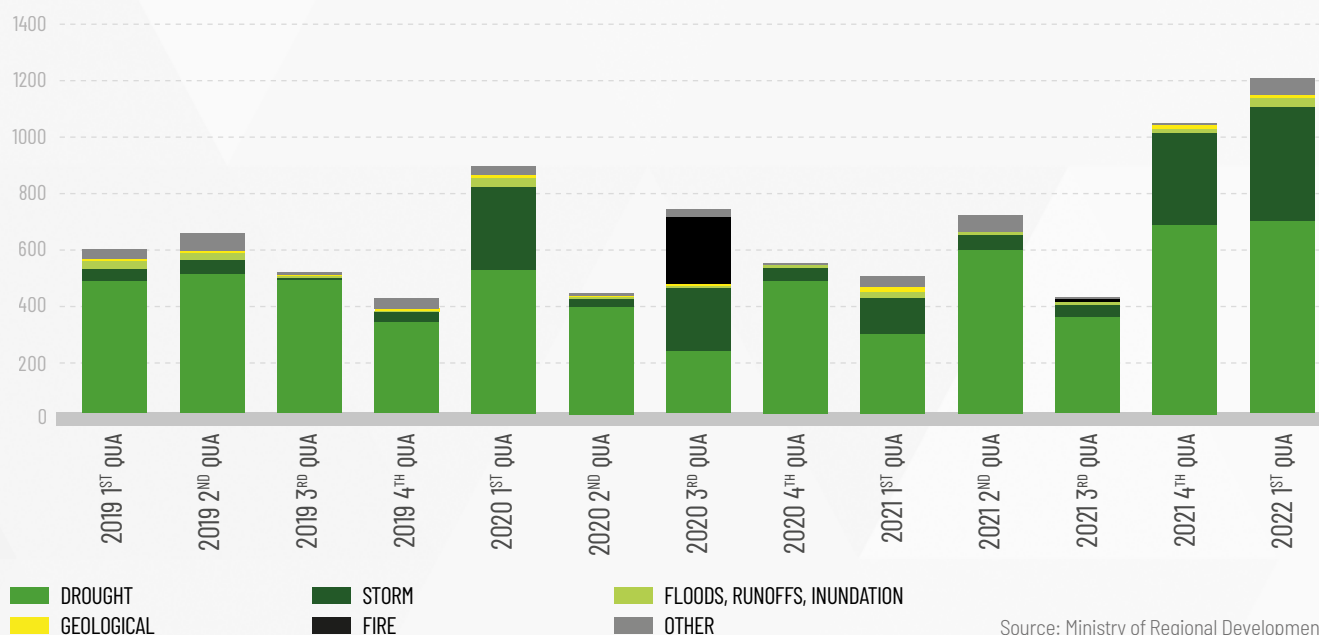
16 Folha de São Paulo. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/ilustrissima/2022/05/estupro-e-assassinato-de-indigenas-atestam-nosso-fracasso-civilizacional.shtml>

17 Conselho Indigenista Missionário. In: <https://cimi.org.br/2021/10/relatorioviolencia2020/>

18 Global Witness. In: <https://www.globalwitness.org/pt/global-witness-reports-227-land-and-environmental-activists-murdered-single-year-worst-figure-record-pt/>

19 **Target 13.3:** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

GRAPH 1 NUMBER OF RECOGNISED DISASTERS



climate crisis. **Target 13.a**²⁰ is also setback. Brazil arrived at COP26 with the same commitments it had 2015²¹, and will face restrictions in obtaining international resources for actions against climate change. The UN secretary-general has suggested 50% of all environmental funding received by Brazil should be used to adapt national initiatives to climate governance, after an alert from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)²². The last call for the submission of projects financed by the National Fund on Climate Change is from 2018²³.

Since 2019, deforestation of the Amazon has increased on average 60% more than in the entire previous decade²⁴. 10,362 km² were deforested in 2021 alone, 29% more than in 2020, which was already a record year. The area is equivalent to half the state

of Sergipe²⁵. The Mercosur-European Union Agreement remains locked, and Brazil's membership in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has been questioned due to international distrust over the country's environmental context and commitments²⁶.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Update the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA), in accordance with Bill 6539/2019, providing technical support for subnational cooperation and urgently implementing local plans, in addition to the expansion of Cemaden and the Civil Defence budget;

20 **Target 13.a:** Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilising jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

21 Canal Agro. In: <https://summitagro.estadao.com.br/sustentabilidade/cop-26-o-que-ficou-decidido-na-conferencia-climatica/>

22 Painel Intergovernamental sobre Mudanças Climáticas. In: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/>

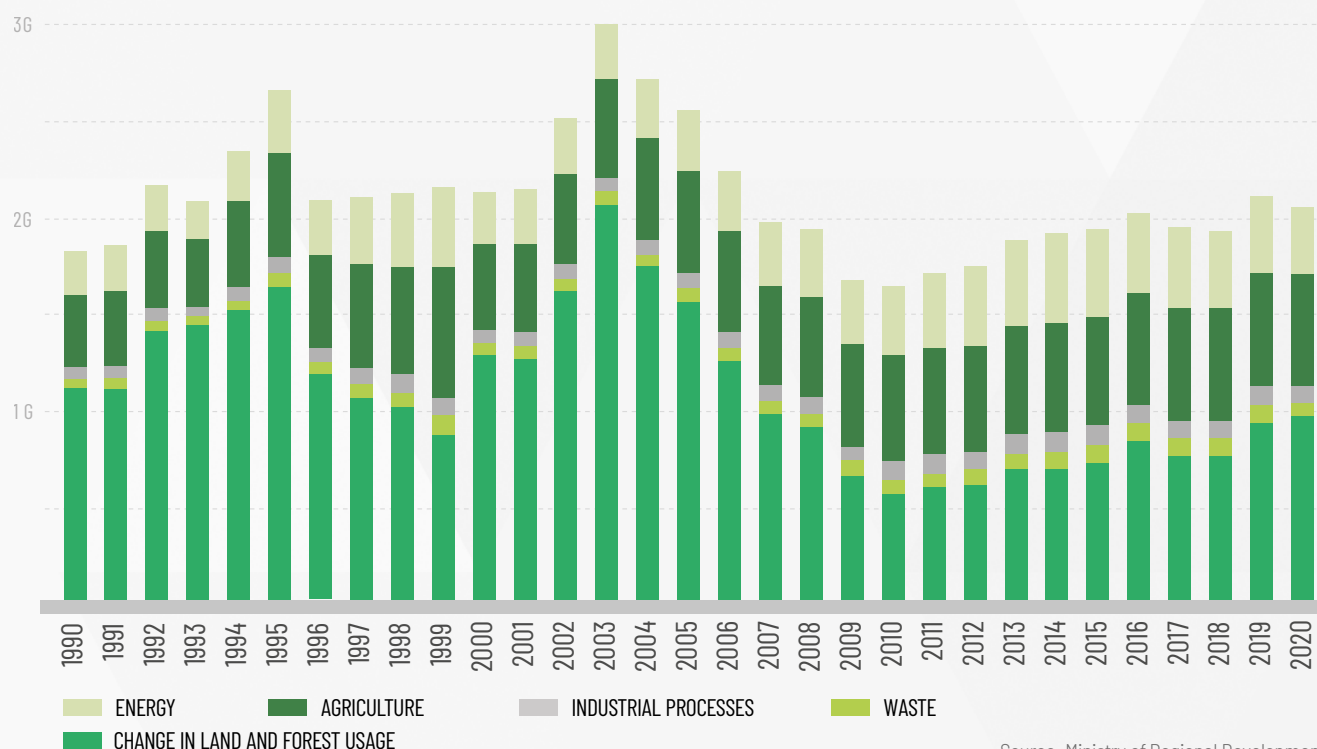
23 Ministério do Meio Ambiente. In: <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/apoio-a-projetos/fundo-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima/chamadas-edital-1/documento-pdf/Edital012018.pdf>

24 Catraca Livre. In: <https://catracalivre.com.br/cidadania/sob-bolsonaro-desmatamento-da-amazonia-foi-o-maior-em-10-anos/>

25 Imazon. In: <https://imazon.org.br/imprensa/desmatamento-na-amazonia-cresce-29-em-2021-e-e-o-maior-dos-ultimos-10-anos/>

26 BBC Brasil. In: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/internacional-59124509>

GRAPH 2 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS (GEE 1990-2020)



2. Restructure Climate Change departments within the Ministries of Environment and Foreign Affairs, reactivate the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change (FBMC), and support ongoing international fundraising to combat climate change;
3. Update Brazil's NDC in compliance with the Paris Agreement and Bill 6539/2019, including emission targets below 1.3 GtCO₂eq by 2025 and 1.2 GtCO₂eq by 2030;
4. Strengthen the Brazilian institute for the environment, Ibama, produce annual deforestation reports encompassing all homeland biomes, and formalise commitments, such as the Declaration of Forests and the Global Methane Commitment, signed in Glasgow;
5. Restore and implement the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAM), the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Cerrado (PPCD Cerrado), and support the creation of new Conservation Units (UC);
6. Ensure the representation of traditional peoples and communities in governance bodies for climate and environment-centric policy making; and urgently demarcate indigenous and quilombola lands and territories, as guaranteed under the Federal Constitution;
7. Include guidelines in the BNCC Implementation Practice Proposals for the elaboration of political-pedagogical school projects on climate change, in line with the National Curriculum Guidelines for Environmental Education;
8. Prioritise approval of constitutional amendment projects and bills²⁷ aiming to update the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC) and achieve carbon neutrality in Brazil by 2050.

Target Classification

Target 13.1 SETBACK

Target 13.2 SETBACK

Target 13.3 SETBACK

Target 13.a SETBACK

Target 13.b SETBACK

27 Câmara dos Deputados. PEC 37/2021. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2304959&fichaAmigavel=nao>; Senado Federal. PEC 233/019. In: <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/140340>; Senado Federal. PEC 233/019. In: <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/140340>; Senado Federal. Projeto de Lei nº 6539, de 2019. In: <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/140343>

SDG 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The first year in the Decade of the Oceans witnessed a new record for greenhouse effect, and is expected to be amongst the warmest in history¹. Urgent attention to the impact of human activity on the primary biomass of the planet is necessary, as is serious action towards its preservation. With record new sea level rise, environmental tragedies such as the floods which ravaged six Brazi-

lian states from October 2021 to February 2022, are worsened. Brazil was the first country² to establish a National Committee for the Implementation of the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, launching its Plan in 2021³. However inadequate waste disposal, limited access to data from the restrictive registration system for fisherpeople and vessels, a lack of data or monitoring of stocks, and

1 Organização Meteorológica Mundial (OMM/ONU): Relatório provisório Estado do Clima Global 2021. In: https://library.wmo.int/doc_num.php?explnum_id=10859

2 Organização das Nações Unidas. In: <https://brasil.un.org/pt-br/164134-brasil-lanca-plano-nacional-da-decada-da-ciencia-oceanica#:~:text=0%20Brasil%20foi%20o%20primeiro,Unidas%20e%20lan%C3%A7adas%20em%202020>

3 Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação. In: <https://decada.ciencianomar.mctic.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Plano-Nacional-de-Implementa-c%C3%A7%C3%A3o-da-De%CC%81cada-da-Cie%CC%82ncia-Ocea%CC%82nica-links.pdf>

threats to open coastal territories from private enterprise⁴, ensure **Target 14.1**⁵ is setback.

Brazil remains the largest producer of marine litter in Latin America⁶, urging change in consumer behaviour⁷, especially in regards to the use of single-use plastics (a primary pollutant), improving the management of land-based waste⁸, especially in coastal cities⁹, and advancing protective legislation¹⁰. Weakening and the dismantling of environmental protections has deepened under the Bolsonaro government, to date, at least 96 regulations or infra-legal acts relevant to fishing activity or aquatic biodiversity have been revised (35 in 2019, 47 in 2020¹¹ and 14 in 2021¹²). The rate of sewage treatment is low, 50.8% according to the latest available data from 2020¹³. By the closure of this report, the National Plan to Combat Garbage at Sea has consisted of joint efforts in partnership with, and often organised by civil society, to clean up coastal zones,

and an online platform to systematise data regarding these joint efforts¹⁴.

Target 14.2¹⁵ is setback. There is currently no prospect to approve the National Policy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Brazilian Marine Biome (PNCMar), despite the urgency of the agenda. **Target 14.3**¹⁶ is stagnant. An atypical rate of ocean acidification, between 6% and 7%, was only within normal standards in 2021 as a result of La Niña¹⁷. Experts note at least one episode of severe coral bleaching, an event lethal to the organism, is expected by 2023 due to rising ocean temperatures¹⁸, most likely along the coast between Bahia and Rio Grande do Norte¹⁹ (infographic 1).

The country does not achieve any of 22 indicators established in the Fisheries Audit 2021²⁰; a lack of official inspection data, permissive legislation and disconnected rules threaten fish stocks. The only action to combat illegal fishing conducted

4 Câmara dos Deputados: Projeto de Lei 131/2020: In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2236610&mssclid=e-76d22cbc30411ecbfae36cbd223de87>

5 **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.

6 Oceana. In: <https://brasil.oceana.org/comunicados/maior-produtor-da-america-latina-o-brasil-polui-o-mar-com-325-mil/>

7 Instituto Oceanográfico da Universidade de São Paulo: Lixo nos mares: do entendimento às soluções. In: http://www.porummarlimpo.org.br/assets/docs/lixo_nos_mares_ebook_low.pdf

8 Escola Nacional de Administração Pública - ENAP: Diagnóstico, desafios e caminhos da conservação e uso sustentável das zonas costeiras e marinhas do Brasil. Agenda 2030 para o desenvolvimento sustentável, ODS-14. In: https://repositorio.enap.gov.br/bitstream/1/6226/1/77_Paulo%20Gon%C3%A7alves_final_compressed.pdf

9 Oceana: Um oceano livre de plástico - desafios para reduzir a poluição marinha no Brasil. In: <https://brasil.oceana.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/23/Um-Oceano-Livre-de-Plastico.pdf>

10 Agência Senado. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2021/07/28/estudo-do-senado-aponta-necessidade-de-leis-para-deter-poluicao-por-plasticos>

11 Pesca Por Inteiro 2021: Histórico, Panorama e Análise das Políticas Públicas Federais. In: https://www.politicaporinteiro.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Pesca-Por-Inteiro_VF12.pdf

12 Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento. In: <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/aquicultura-e-pesca/rede-do-pescado/atividade-pesqueira/legislacao-sobre-o-ordenamento-pesqueiro>

13 Ministério do Desenvolvimento Regional. In: <http://www.snis.gov.br/panorama-do-saneamento>

14 Ministério do Meio Ambiente: Painel Resultados Mutirões de Limpeza. In: <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrJmJYyMzY0NTMtMTI3Zi00NmZkLWl2YzgtMm00NmJhNDI3YTl1IiwidCI6IjM5NTdhMzY3LTZkMzgtNGMxZi0hNGJhLTZThmM2M1NTBInyJ9&pageName=ReportSection3fe695e367970de07103>

15 **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.

16 **Target 14.3:** Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

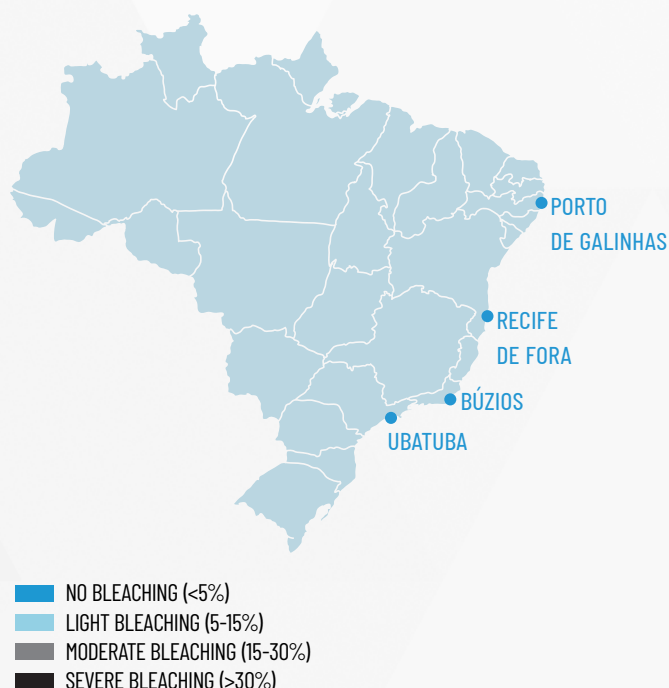
17 BBC Brasil: O fenômeno La Niña está de volta: o que isso significa para o clima do Brasil e da região. In: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/geral-58966796>

18 Agência Brasil. In: <https://tvbrasil.ebc.com.br/reporter-brasil-tarde/2022/05/oceanos-batem-recorde-de-temperatura-e-acidez-em-2021>

19 National Geographic. In: <https://www.nationalgeographicbrasil.com/meio-ambiente/2020/05/corais-no-litoral-do-nordeste-estao-sofrendo-branqueamento-em-massa-alertam>

20 Oceana. In: <https://brasil.oceana.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/23/Auditoria-da-Pesca-2021.pdf?mssclid=b71a2e04c3c311ec9ad36adfce2b8655>

INFOGRAPHIC 1 CORAL BLEACHING IN BRAZIL



in 2021 was allowing the re-registration of professional fishermen²¹, which had not been done since 2013. **Target 14.4**²² is setback.

Targets 14.5²³ and **14.6**²⁴ are stagnant. The last assessment of the effectiveness of protected areas was conducted in 2020. There are no mechanisms to evaluate or monitor coastal stocks or illegal fishing (infographic 2).

Target 14.7²⁵ demonstrated insufficient progress. The government defended changes to its subsidy policies which stimulate overfishing on an industrial scale to the World Trade Organisation (WTO)²⁶. Regulation was enacted under the Fishing Law to institute the Brazilian Fishing Network²⁷, including forums for consultation and advice regarding the regulation of sustainable fisheries. However, there is no data supporting the expansion of subsidies for environmentally compatible activity, nor policies to effectively regulate against predatory industrial activity.

While the budget allocation for the National Fund for the Development of Science and Technology of BRL 9.6 billion²⁸ for 2022, has doubled in comparison with 2021²⁹, it is still just 0.001% of total public spending. While legislation is no longer restricted by the limitations of the Fiscal Responsibility Law for Investments³⁰, President Bolsonaro has imposed cuts of BRL 35 million to the budgets of Ministry of the Environment³¹, and BRL 73 million

21 Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento. Brasília, 28/06/2021. In: <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/aquicultura-e-pesca/registro-monitoramento-e-cadastro/cadastramento-e-recadastramento-de-pescador-profissional>

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 **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.

24 **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 Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation.

25 **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.

26 SILVA, Eliane. Globo Rural. São Paulo, 01/08/2021. In: <https://revistagloborural.globo.com/Noticias/Criacao/Peixe/noticia/2021/08/brasil-defende-proibicao-de-subsidios-pesca-mundial-com-excecoes.html>

27 Presidência da República. Decreto nº 10.736, 06/2021. In: <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/decreto-n-10.736-de-29-de-junho-de-2021-32911801>

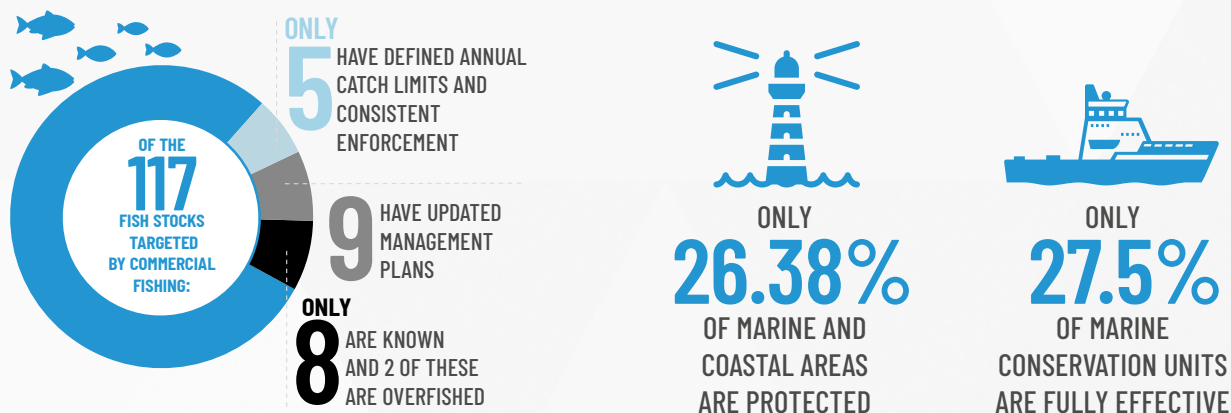
28 Portal da Transparência. Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico - FNDCT - orçamento atualizado. In: <https://www.portaltransparencia.gov.br/orgaos/24901-fundo-nacional-de-desenvolvimento-cientifico-e-tecnologico>

29 Ministério da Economia. Orçamento Cidadão Digital. Brasília: 2022. In: https://www1.siof.planejamento.gov.br/OvAJAXZfc/opendoc.htm?document=IAS%-2FExecucao_Orcamentaria.qvw&host=QVS%40pglk04&anonymous=true&sheet=SH15

30 Presidência da República. Lei Complementar Nº 177, de 12/11. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/Ccivil_03/leis/LCP/Lcp177.htm?msclkid=dee19e7ac3d71eca54875eb5ad79b41

31 MENEGASSI, Duda. (O)Eco. Rio de Janeiro, 25/01/2022. In: <https://oeco.org.br/noticias/bolsonaro-corta-35-milhoes-do-orcamento-do-ministerio-do-meio-ambiente-para-2022/>

INFOGRAPHIC 2 BRAZIL NEEDS TO KNOW ITS SEAS



Sources: Auditoria da Pesca 2021, Painel UCBs, Sistema de Análise e Monitoramento de Gestão (SAMGe), Orçamento da União, portal (O)Eco

to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation³² in his last year in office. Only 41% of the budget for environmental inspections was executed in 2021³³. **Target 14.a**³⁴ remains setback.

Target 14.b³⁵ is setback. The recognition, protection and guarantee of territorial rights for traditional fishing communities is under threat³⁶ from the interests of agribusiness³⁷. Workers in Northern regions³⁸ and the Northeast³⁹ still face impacts from the Haff Di-

sease outbreak referenced in the 2021 Spotlight Report.

Target 14.c⁴⁰ remains stagnant. The National Plan for the Implementation of the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, formulated with participation of the Advisory Committee on the Management of the Decade of the Oceans⁴¹, contains necessary strategic guidelines, but challenges in producing and promoting information and data remain⁴². The country still does not provide progress

32 MARTELO, Alexandro. G1/Editoria de Política. Brasília. In: <https://climainfo.org.br/2022/01/25/bolsonaro-corta-recursos-para-meio-ambiente-em-orcamento-2022/>

33 Observatório do Clima. São Paulo, 01/02/2022. In: <https://www.oc.eco.br/ibama-so-gastou-41-do-que-teve-para-fiscalizacao/#:~:text=Um%20relat%C3%B3rio%20do%20observat%C3%B3rio%20do,dos%20recursos%20para%20a%20fiscaliza%C3%A7%C3%A3o>

34 **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.

35 **Target 14.b:** Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

36 Câmara dos Deputados. Projeto de Lei 13/1/2020. Brasília. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2236610&msclkid=d034b2e7c3dd11ecb9121735e4830c2a>

37 Conselho Pastoral dos Pescadores. Olinda. In: <http://www.cppnacional.org.br/noticia/projeto-de-lei-pelo-territ%C3%B3rio-pesqueiro-j%C3%A1-tramita-na-c%C3%A2mara-dos-deputados>

38 Roraima Rural. "Doença da urina preta" afeta comercialização de peixe de Roraima. Rede Amazônica. Boa Vista. In: <https://globoplay.globo.com/v/9896753/?msclkid=3d448375c3e511eca7caa4e59e6ada5b>

39 G1/Maranhão. São Luís. In: <https://g1.globo.com/ma/maranhao/noticia/2021/09/20/medo-da-doenca-da-urina-preta-faz-pescadores-acumularem-prejuizos-em-sao-luis.ghtml>

40 **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".

41 Diário Oficial da União. Portaria Gambi Nº 4.534, de 8/03/2021. In: <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/portaria-gambi-n-4.534-de-8-de-marco-de-2021-308000552>

42 Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovações. Brasília, 11/12/2020. In: <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2020/12/acesso-a-informacao-e-o-principal-desafio-para-a-decada-do-oceano-no-brasil>

updates on commitments it signed onto under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea⁴³, the Part XI Agreement⁴⁴, or the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of Transzonal Fish Populations and Highly Migratory Fish Populations⁴⁵.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Approve federal law regulating a gradual reduction in the production and supply of single-use plastics;
2. Make the Brazilian State's commitment to cooperate with the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) effective;
3. Expand and optimise the sharing and sustainability of essential infrastructure for marine research;
4. Expand the scope of initiatives and research by Clima, BioMar, Broa⁴⁶ and similar networks, incorporating their recommendations into public policy on climate change, marine coastal preservation and the blue economy;
5. Develop science-based public policy for little known areas of significant oceanic biodiversity;
6. Establish an official data system for fish stocks targeted by commercial fishing, and on subsidies offered to expand artisanal fishing; ensuring the digital and social accessibility of registrations;
7. Promote and expand oceanic culture in Brazil by including Marine Sciences and Oceanic Culture studies in formal basic education, with an aim to raise early awareness of the ocean as a resource and its sustainable management.

43 Presidência da República. Decreto nº 4.361, de 05/09/2002. In: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/D4361.htm

44 Presidência da República. Decreto nº 6.440, de 23/04/2008. In: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2008/decreto/D6440.htm

45 Presidência da República. Decreto nº 4.361, de 05/09/2002. In: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/D4361.htm

46 Grupo de Pesquisa Brasileiro em Acidificação dos Oceanos (BrOA)

Target Classification

Target 14.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 14.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 14.3	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 14.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 14.5	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 14.6	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 14.7	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 14.a	🔻	SETBACK
Target 14.b	🔻	SETBACK
Target 14.c	⏸	STAGNANT

SDG 15 LIFE ON LAND

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 2021, an analysis of the actions of the Federal Government in regards to the climate, produced by the Environment Commission of the Senate, highlighted inaction, the discontinuation of effective environmental policies, and the dismantling of institutional structures. Environmental agencies in the US denounced then Minister of the Environment Ricardo Salles on suspicion of direct involvement in the smuggling of illegal timber¹, investigations by

the Federal Police are ongoing, and international pressure has resulted in his dismissal. Unfortunately his replacement, Joaquim Leite, continues the Federal Government's existing policy approach to the environment, say experts². There is no current data for the targets of SDG 15 on the Brazil SDG Panel. The most recent data, regarding Target 15.1, is from 2020, and there is official information on only 2 of 14 indicators, the remainder are either in production,

1 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/df/distrito-federal/noticia/2021/06/23/ricardo-salles-entenda-operacao-contra-exportacao-ilegal-de-madeira-que-mira-ministro-do-meio-ambiente.ghtml>

2 O Globo. In: <https://oglobo.globo.com/politica/ministro-do-meio-ambiente-joaquim-leite-reproduz-politica-de-ricardo-salles-dizem-especialistas-1-25403086>

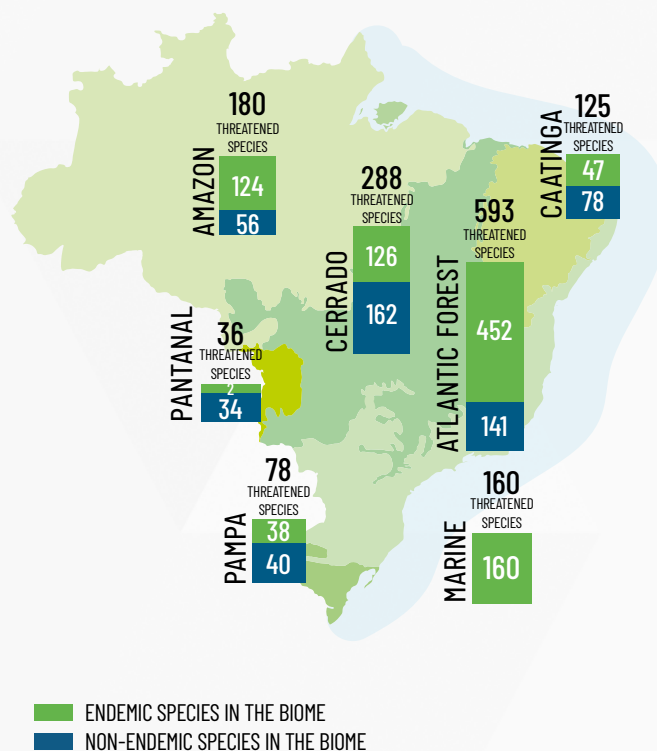
under analysis, or no longer considered applicable.

Target 15.1³ remains setback. Accumulated deforestation in the Amazon and Cerrado since 1988 totals 1,137,400 km², 13% of the national territory⁴. In 2021, deforestation of the Amazon reached 20% of its total area in the country, and the deforested perimeter of the Cerrado increased 8% (8,531 km²)⁵ compared to the previous year. This was done to expand the largest agro-industrial park in the country, known as Matopiba, located in an area spanning the states of Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia.

Between 2019 and 2021, there was 130% more forested area lost in protected areas than in the previous three years; in indigenous lands, deforestation was 138% higher during the same period⁶. Deforestation in Brazil was 79% higher in 2021 than the previous year. Reports of irregular incursions for sustainable use increased by 274% into protected areas, and by 54% into integral conservation units, between 2018 and 2020⁷. This is clear evidence the State has turned a blind eye towards land grabs and predatory extraction. The budget for the Ministry of the Environment was cut by BRL 35 million in 2022, making inspection even more challenging⁸.

Target 15.2⁹ remains setback. There are several projects currently under discussion in the National Congress which threaten indigenous and quilombo peoples, ecosystems, and the global climate. Colloquially known as the Destruction Package, these bills have led civil society to increase efforts in climate and environmental litigation. In 2022 the Supreme Court is set to render judgement on the Green Agenda, a set of six processes examining constitutional

GRAPHIC ENDANGERED SPECIES AND ENDEMIC ENDANGERED SPECIES OF EACH BIOME



Source: ICMBio

violations promoted by the Federal Executive over the past three years¹⁰. More than 70,500km² of Brazilian land is already barren¹¹, and in 2019 the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change warned 94% of the Brazilian semi-arid region is at risk of desertification¹². According to the National Institute for Space

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 Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais. In: <http://www.obt.inpe.br/OBT/assuntos/programas/amazonia/prodes>

5 Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais - INPE. In: <http://terrabrasis.dpi.inpe/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/cerrado>

6 INPE. In: <http://www.obt.inpe.br/OBT/assuntos/programas/amazonia/prodes>

7 Instituto Socioambiental. In: <https://acrobat.adobe.com/link/track?uri=urn:aaid:scds:US:de950f89-a2e1-3988-ad54-1bc71a28051e>

8 (O)Eco. In: <https://oeco.org.br/noticias/bolsonaro-corta-35-milhoes-do-orcamento-do-ministerio-do-meio-ambiente-para-2022/>

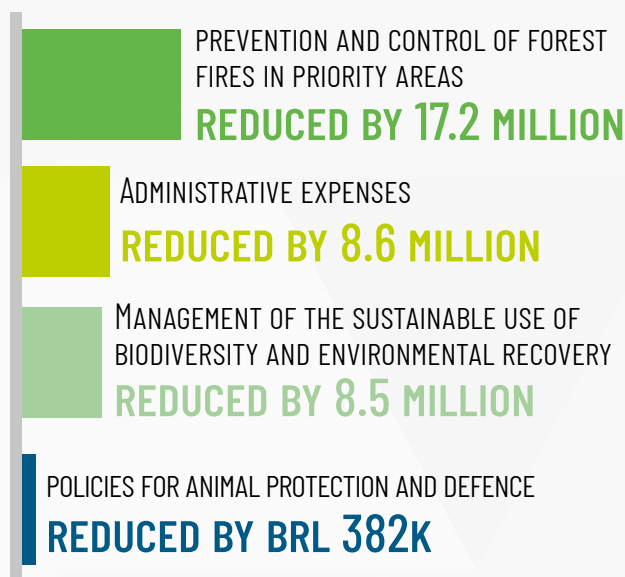
9 **Target 15.2:** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

10 Supremo Tribunal Federal. In: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=486116&ori=1>

11 Centro de Gestão e Estudos Estratégicos. In: <https://www.cgEE.org.br/documents/10195/734063/DesertificacaoWeb.pdf>

12 BBC Brasil. In: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-58154146#:~:text=Regi%C3%A3o%20mais%20impactada%20do%20Brasil,brasileira%20est%C3%A1%20sujeita%20%C3%A0%20desertifica%C3%A7%C3%A3o>

INFOGRAPHIC IBAMA



Source: Ibama; Portal da Transparência.

Research (INPE), during the first 7 months of 2021 the Caatinga suffered 2,130 fires, the highest total in nine years, and an increase of 164% compared with the same period in 2020. The National Action Programme to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought, launched in 2006, was discontinued, and there is no national system to monitor deforestation in the Caatinga or guide inspection and control actions. **Target 15.3**¹³ remains setback.

Target 15.4¹⁴ remains stagnant. Brazil main-

tains protection actions in mountain areas, but does not consider, or organise them, under government policy. The National Programme for Research and Conservation in Mountain Ecosystems¹⁵, proposed in 2011, has yet to be implemented. There is no integrated monitoring of mountainous vegetation. Although new lists of endangered species were presented to the National Biodiversity Commission (Conabio) in December 2021, conservation ordinances had not been updated before the publication of this edition of the Spotlight Report. **Target 15.5**¹⁶ is still at risk (graph).

An ordinance encouraging the regeneration and planting of forests and native species on rural properties was published by the Federal Government in December 2021, and a related bill is under consideration by the National Congress¹⁷; any result of these actions will only be realised in the future. **Target 15.6**¹⁸ still shows insufficient progress. While Brazil has robust and pioneering legislation on the use of genetic heritage, it still awaits regulatory implementation. **Target 15.7**¹⁹, previously setback, now demonstrates insufficient progress. While a report on crimes against Brazilian fauna and flora was prepared in 2020²⁰, there has been no action since. The National Programme for the Conservation of Endangered Species provides an intelligence tool derived from the International Consortium to Combat Wildlife Crime²¹.

The only satisfactory progress for this SDG was verified for **Target 15.8**²². The Early Warning and Detection of Invasive Exotic Species Network

13 **Target 15.3:** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

14 **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.

15 Ministério do Meio Ambiente: Deliberação CONABIO nº 57, de 28/10/2008. In: https://antigo.mma.gov.br/estruturas/conabio/_arquivos/deliberacao_57_15.pdf

16 **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

17 Câmara dos Deputados. Projeto de Lei Nº 686. In: https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra;sessionId=node01duwr2f7t6bta10d-93chbc2acb64955097.node0?codteor=2154677&filename=Avulso+-PL+686/2022

18 **Target 15.6:** Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

19 **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.

20 Pró-Espécies. In: <http://proespecies.eco.br/>

21 Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime.

22 **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.

was created successfully, additional efforts to increase its visibility and coverage are ongoing, and the national programme will be submitted for public consultation. While specific manuals for marine, freshwater and terrestrial species have yet to be produced, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, protocols, and accompanying user manuals analysing the risk of biological invasion for fish and aquatic invertebrates were elaborated and validated. Protocols to assess the risk of biological invasion of terrestrial and aquatic vertebrates (except fish) and protocols for terrestrial invertebrates are under development. **Target 15.9**²³ remains stagnant. Poverty reduction plans, programmes and strategies, including those to access benefits from ecosystems and biodiversity, thereby generating greater revenue and partially offsetting the socioeconomic gap of traditional peoples and communities, demonstrated no progress over the last year.

Targets 15.a²⁴ and **15.b**²⁵ remain setback. Whilst the approved budget for the Ministry of the Environment was 6% higher in 2022 than the previous year (BRL 3.1 billion), that year had seen the lowest budget allocation in 21 years²⁶. This budget was subsequently cut by BRL 35.1 million, with the budget for the direct administration of the Ministry cut by almost BRL 8.6 million, and another BRL 382 thousand cut from actions aimed to develop policy for animal protection and defence.

Implementation of the Law to roll out the National Programme for Payment for Environmental Services²⁷ requires regulation, by means of presidential decree, and other acts of the Executive Power; there is no indication when this may happen. After taking more than a decade to compile, the updated

list of wild species marketed as companion animals (Conama Resolution 394/2007²⁸) was delivered to the responsible Technical Chamber in February of 2020. This collegiate has requested an in-depth examination of questions related to the Technical Report, and as of the closing of this publication there has been no conclusive progress. This keeps **Target 15.c**²⁹ at risk.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Restore the budget of the Ministry of the Environment to acceptable levels and develop environmental policy capable of concertation, recognizing and valuing the ways of life of traditional peoples and communities;
2. Institute a strategy in the Amazon, and other biomes, to protect socio-biodiversity, respond to internationally assumed commitments, and ensure the execution of programmes such as PrevFogo, and the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon;
3. Publish up-to-date lists of endangered, marketable wild species;
4. Train public agents to raise awareness and engage local communities, in helping to prevent and combat crimes against fauna and flora;
5. Train technicians from MMA, ICMBio, Ibama, JBRJ and state governments to share information and protocols on invasive alien species, and mobilise more agencies in their successful and sustainable control;
6. Take all endangered species off so-called "pet lists" for companion animals, and implement the National Fauna Management Platform;

23 **Target 15.9:** By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

24 **Target 15.a:** Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

25 **Target 15.b:** Mobilise 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.

26 Ciclo Vivo. In: <https://ciclovivo.com.br/planeta/meio-ambiente/orcamento-meio-ambiente-menor-21-anos/>

27 Diário Oficial da União. Lei Nº 14.119, 13/01/2021. In: <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/lei-n-14.119-de-13-de-janeiro-de-2021-298899394>

28 Diário Oficial da União. Resolução CONAMA nº 394, 06/11/2007. In: <https://www.legisweb.com.br/legislacao/?id=106460>

29 **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.

7. Establish the National Programme for Research and Conservation in Mountain Ecosystems;
8. Regulate and implement public policies, such as the National Action Programme to Combat Desertification and Mitigation of the Effects of Drought, and the National Programme for Payment for Environmental Services; restart the Amazon and Climate Funds; and accelerate analysis of the National Rural Environmental Registry System (Sicar) to enable enactment of the Environmental Regularisation Programme (PRA).

Target Classification

Target 15.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 15.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 15.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 15.4	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 15.5	⚡	AT RISK
Target 15.6	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.7	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.8	🎯	SATISFACTORY
Target 15.9	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 15.a	🔻	SETBACK
Target 15.b	🔻	SETBACK
Target 15.c	⚡	AT RISK*

*Turned "not applicable to the country"

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

Ten of twelve targets for SDG 16 are setback, while one is stagnant, and the other is at risk; there is no current official data for 18 of 22 indicators. Regression in this SDG is the result of successive attacks by the Federal Government on human rights activists and democratic institutions, especially the judiciary and the media, combined with changes to the legal system and the criminalisation of social movements. The political violence typical of

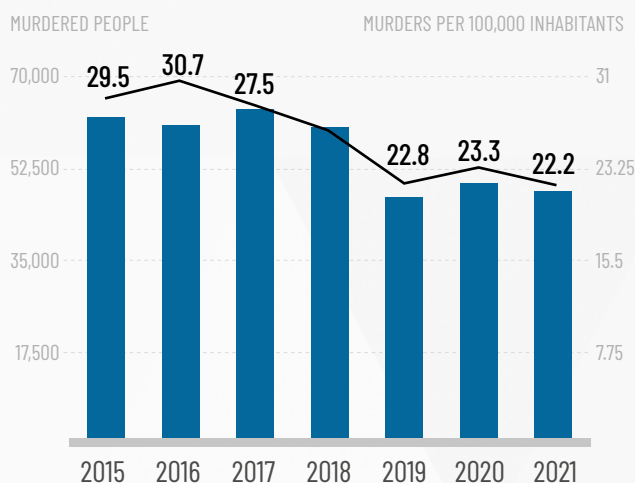
a country with a slavery-centred colonial tradition has risen once again, raising concern with some international organizations¹, and leading the Superior Electoral Court to organise unprecedented international observational processes of the national elections to take place in October². The presidency of the Republic continues to disseminate fake news³, limits and blocks access to official data regarding the Brazilian State, violates the Access to Information Law

1 ONU. In: <https://brasil.un.org/pt-br/168674-especialistas-independentes-alertam-para-violencia-eleitoral-e-politica-no-brasil>

2 TSE. In: <https://www.tse.jus.br/imprensa/noticias-tse/2022/Maio/eleicoes-2022-saiba-a-diferenca-entre-observadores-internacionais-nacionais-e-convidados>

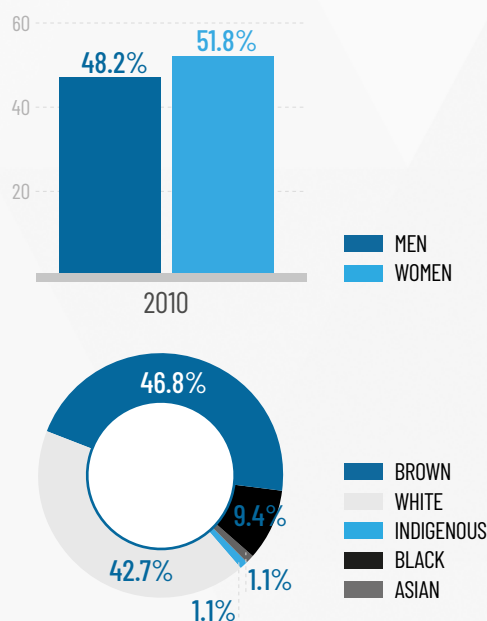
3 Aos Fatos. In: <https://www.aosfatos.org/todas-as-declara%C3%A7%C3%B5es-de-bolsonaro/>

HISTORICAL SERIES OF HOMICIDES IN BRAZIL



Source: Spotlight Report 2021, Datafolha and Demographic Census 2010

IBGE DATA: 2010 DEMOGRAPHIC CENSUS



and acts to reduce or prevent social participation in political debate.

Target 16.1⁴ is stagnant. Surveys of civil society organisations highlights the resurgence of intentional violent deaths and police lethality. Notifications to the Ministry of Health's Violence and Accident Surveillance System include a shocking total of 47,348 fatal victims of intentional crimes (table 1) in 2021.

Police action is still the leading cause of death amongst black male youth in Brazil. Police killed even more in 2020 (the last data available), a total of 6,416 victims, averaging 17.6 deaths per day⁵. The most lethal crime against the elderly is homicidal ro-

bbery⁶. The violent death of civil and military police officers, whether on duty or not, increased 12.8% in 2020, with 194 victims compared to 172 in 2019; victims were male in 98.4% of cases⁷. With the reduction in people outdoors due to Covid-19 in 2020, street theft fell by 36.2%⁸ when compared to 2019. **Target 16.2**⁹ remains setback, with violence against children and adolescents increasing between 2020 and 2021¹⁰. There were 119,800 reports of violence against children and adolescents in 2021, including 18,681 of sexual violence¹¹, registered through the Disque 100¹² service. The Guardianship Council of the West Zone of the municipality of São Paulo recorded 12 times as many cases of aggression and

4 **Target 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

5 Idem.

6 Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública. In: <https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/anuario-15-completo-v7-251021.pdf>

7 Idem

8 Ibidem

9 **Target 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

10 Instituto Alana. In: <https://alana.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/DOSSIE-INFANCIAS-E-COVID-19.pdf>

11 Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos. In: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/maio-laranja/noticias-maio-laranja/denuncias-de-violencia-sexual-sao-maioria-contra-criancas-e-adolescentes>

12 Casa Civil. In: <https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2021/outubro/disque-100-registra-mais-de-119-mil-denuncias-de-violencia-contra-criancas-e-adolescentes-em-2021>

sexual abuse in February 2021, compared with the same month the previous year.¹³ Excepting violent death, girls are a majority of the victims of all crimes, and the primary target of sexual exploitation and human trafficking, nationally and internationally¹⁴. Black children, regardless of gender, are the majority of the victims of sexual violence, murder and other crimes, except bodily harm and domestic abuse¹⁵.

Target 16.3¹⁶ is setback. The only official data updated in 2021 regards provisional arrests, which rose to 30.75% from 29.81% in 2020¹⁷. There is no data from 2021 regarding the percentage of the victims of violence who contacted police, nor in regards to disputes mediated through formal or informal conflict resolution mechanisms, with the most recent data being from 2010¹⁸.

Target 16.4¹⁹ remains setback. The government does not release data regarding illicit financial flows, and there is no unified system to control seized arms and ammunition. The relaxing of rules around possession and the carrying of weapons in the country, including a consistent pro-armament campaign by the Presidency of the Republic, has increased the licensing of weapons by more than 300%. There were

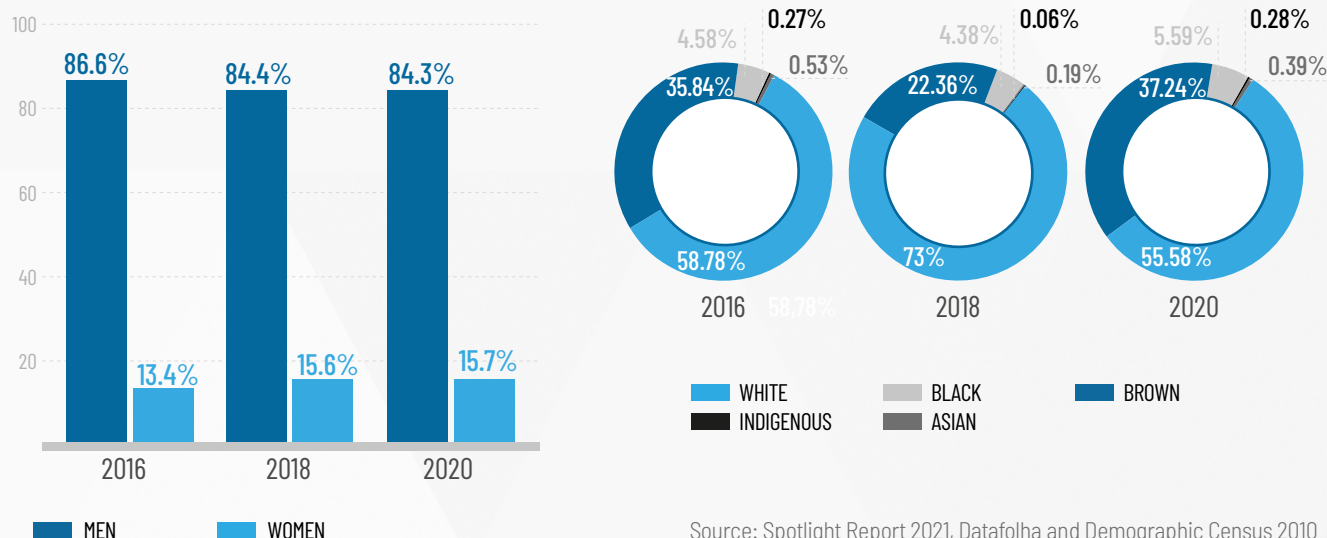
204,300 weapons licensed in 2021, 76% by civilians²⁰.

Target 16.5²¹ is also setback. Threats against mechanisms combating corruption and to preserve environmental and human rights, has lead several complaints to be referred from civil society to a variety of international bodies²², including the OECD²³ and the UN²⁴. The primary cause of current institutional erosion in Brazil is the rigging of state structures for private interest, as seen in the management of the environment²⁵, presidential lobbying for the arms industry²⁶ and presidential interference on behalf of family members, friends and allies; 53% of the Brazilian population expects an increase in private appropriations by the State²⁷. The Corruption Perceptions Index²⁸, of Transparency International, maintained Brazil's 38 point rating on its 100 point scale, below the global average of 43, the average of the BRICS, at 39, Latin America and the Caribbean, at 41, the G20, at 54, and the OECD, at 66.

Target 16.6²⁹ remains setback. This is primarily due to increased spending on the Electoral Fund and the Ministry of Defence, to the detriment of other priorities, such as Health and Education, amongst others, who saw their budgets reduced. In addition,

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- 13 Observatório do Terceiro Setor. In: <https://observatorio3setor.org.br/noticias/na-pandemia-abusos-contra-criancas-crescem-12-vezes-em-sao-paulo/>
- 14 Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos. In: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2021/julho/criancas-adolescentes-e-mulheres-sao-75-das-vitimas-do-trafico-de-pessoas-apontam-dados-do-disque-100>
- 15 Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública e Fundação José Luiz Egydio Setúbal. In: <https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/violencia-contra-criancas-e-adolescentes-2019-2021.pdf>
- 16 **Target 16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- 17 Sistema de Informações do Departamento Penitenciário Nacional - SISDEPEN. In: <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrJoiYWlxYjI3MTktNDZiOjYVhLW-FjN2EtMDM2NDdhZDM5NjE2IiwidCI6ImViMDkwNDIwLTQ0NGMtNDNmNy05MWYyLTRlOGRhNmJmZThlMSJ9>
- 18 Ipea. In: https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/index.php?option=com_content&id=12314:sistema-de-indicadores-de-percepcao-social-sips-edicao-1
- 19 **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 organised crime.
- 20 O Globo. In: <https://exame.com/brasil/registro-de-novas-armas-no-brasil-bate-recorde-e-cresce-mais-de-300/>
- 21 **Target 16.5:** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
- 22 DW. In: <https://www.dw.com/pt-br/bolsonaro-continua-a-enfraquecer-direitos-humanos-em-2021-aponta-anistia/a-61296783>
- 23 UOL. In: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/jamil-chade/2022/04/13/ocde-e-alertada-sobre-retrocesso-no-brasil-em-clima-corrupcao-e-democracia.htm>
- 24 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/jornal-nacional/noticia/2022/03/10/transparencia-internacional-denuncia-brasil-na-ocde-por-retrocesso-no-combate-a-corrupcao.ghtml>
- 25 El País Brasil. In: <https://brasil.elpais.com/brasil/2021-05-20/eua-entregaram-ao-brasil-detalhes-que-levaram-pf-a-salles-por-suspeita-de-contrabando-de-madeira-ilegal.html>
- 26 Folha de S.Paulo. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/amp/poder/2020/06/exercito-negocia-parceria-com-empresa-de-armas-apoiada-por-eduardo-bolsonaro.shtml>
- 27 Folha de S.Paulo. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2022/03/datafolha-sobe-a-53-os-que-acham-que-pais-tera-mais-corrupcao.shtml>
- 28 Transparência Internacional. In: <https://transparenciainternacional.org.br/ipc/>
- 29 **Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

INFOGRAPHIC BRAZILIAN POPULATION AND POLITICAL REPRESENTATION – ASSESSMENT OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS



Source: Spotlight Report 2021, Datafolha and Demographic Census 2010

parliamentary amendments were enacted, without transparency or social control, leading the media to refer to the Union Budget as the “Secret Budget”³⁰.

Target 16.7³¹ also remains setback. Women continue to occupy just 16% of seats in the Chamber of Deputies whilst being 51.8% of the electorate; black men and women are 24.4%³² of the federal parliament, but 56.2% of the population; and there is only one representative from the 256 indigenous nations in the country. (infographic). 41% of Brazilians hold a negative opinion of the National Congress³³.

Target 16.8³⁴ is setback due to many factors: the Federal Government’s negligence in terms of deforestation; their climate denialism and associated environmental racism; measures taken against the de-

marcation of indigenous and quilombola territories; and attacks on the institutions of the Democratic State of Law and the electoral system³⁵. The Brazil SDG Panel has determined the target “not applicable” to the country.

There is still no data regarding **Target 16.9**³⁶, leading it to be reclassified from stagnant to at risk. **Target 16.10**³⁷ has been setback since 2018. In 2021, the number of stigmatising speeches against communicators increased 113%, 84% of those delivered by the President of the Republic³⁸; the National Federation of Journalists³⁹ counted 430 violations. This assessment considers the impact of ongoing data blackouts, especially in the context of the critical Covid-19⁴⁰ pandemic years.

30 GloboNews e G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/economia/de-olho-no-orcamento/noticia/2022/02/18/puxado-por-orcamento-secreto-valor-de-emendas-parlamentares-triplicou-no-governo-bolsonaro.ghtml>

31 **Target 16.7:** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

32 Agência Câmara de Notícias. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/545913-numero-de-deputados-negros-cresce-quase-5/>

33 Datafolha. In: <http://media.folha.uol.com.br/datafolha/2022/01/05/pmncidezavcong211200.pdf>

34 **Target 16.8:** Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

35 UOL. In: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/politica/ultimas-noticias/2021/10/27/jamil-chade-governo-brasileiro-destruiu-a-propria-imagem-no-exterior.htm>

36 **Target 16.9:** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

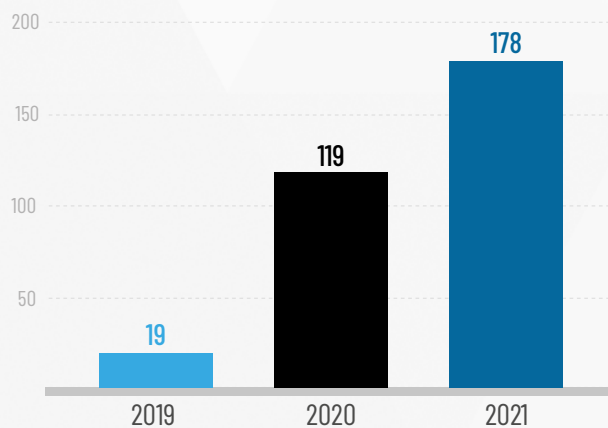
37 **Target 16.10:** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

38 Associação Brasileira de Jornalismo Investigativo. In: <https://abraji.org.br/publicacoes/relatorio-monitoramento-de-ataques-a-jornalistas-no-brasil>

39 Federação Nacional dos Jornalistas. In: <https://fenaj.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/FENAJ-Relat%C3%B3rio-da-Viol%C3%A2ncia-Contra-Jornalistas-e-Liberdade-de-Imprensa-2021-v2.pdf>

40 Fórum de Direito de Acesso a Informações Públicas. In: <http://informacaopublica.org.br/?p=4293>

DENIED REQUESTS FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE INFORMATION, BASED ON THE GENERAL DATA PROTECTION ACT



Source: Transparência Brasil

By the closure of this edition of the Spotlight report, the Brazilian State still did not have a single independent human rights institution which meets the Paris Principles Criteria⁴¹, meaning **Target 16.a**⁴² is setback. Further evidencing this setback, there were attempts to review the National Human Rights Program without the participation of civil society⁴³, various councils were disbanded, and the National Human Rights Council itself was used as an arena for violations⁴⁴. **Target 16.b**⁴⁵ is setback. Crimes against women have trebled⁴⁶ and domestic violence, especially against black women, has increased⁴⁷. Despite a 2.4% drop in femicides, the rape of women, girls and the vulnerable increased 3.7% in

2020, compared with 2019.⁴⁸

In 2019 the Judiciary began a process to classify lawsuits in relation to the 2030 Agenda, indexing the lawsuits in progress according to the SDGs to which they relate. In May 2022, the Supreme Court launched an artificial intelligence-based procedural indexing mechanism to advance this classification⁴⁹; in the adaptation process, seminars and training events were held, and a hot site was launched to monitor the process⁵⁰. Virtual plenary trials increased during the Covid-19 pandemic, accelerating trials whilst also reducing transparency. The absence of debate between ministers reduces opportunities for dialogue in the adjustment of votes and sentences. Virtual trials also contribute to a decrease in participation and access to justice, as a large part of the Brazilian population lacks quality internet access.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Invest in primary, secondary and tertiary prevention in the reduction of criminal violence, and find alternatives to detention, especially for youth;
2. Decriminalise possession and consumption of small amounts of drugs;
3. Increase and ensure better access to and distribution of public judicial services to vulnerable populations, especially in the context of the pandemic, including information and legal literacy campaigns;
4. Adopt measures reducing impunity for violence against jour-

41 DHNet. In: http://dhnet.org.br/educar/mundo/a_pdf/onu_principios_paris.pdf

42 **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.

43 Agência Câmara de Notícias. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/728581-revisao-do-programa-nacional-de-direitos-humanos-divide-deputados>

44 UOL. In: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/jamil-chade/2022/04/07/governo-bloqueou-sociedade-civil-em-reuniao-de-orgao-de-direitos-humanos.htm>

45 **Target 16.b:** Promover e fazer cumprir leis e políticas não discriminatórias para o desenvolvimento sustentável.

46 Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos. In: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/ondh/painel-de-dados/de-jul-2020-a-dez-2021>

47 DataSenado. In: https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/arquivos/2021/12/09/pesquisa-violencia-domestica-e-familiar-contra-a-mulher_relatorio-final.pdf

48 Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública e IPEA. In: <https://www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/arquivos/artigos/1375-atlasdaviolencia2021completo.pdf>

49 STF. In: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=486889&ori=1>

50 STF Agenda 2030. In: <https://portal.stf.jus.br/hotsites/agenda-2030/>

nalists and human rights defenders, and prevent public officials from discrediting and/or attacking these professionals;

5. Strengthen bodies working in Child and Adolescent Rights Guarantee Systems, such as Guardianship Councils, Social Assistance Reference Centres (CRAS) and Specialised Social Assistance Reference Centres (CREAS); increase funding for public policies and programmes combating and preventing violence; and enact care flows and protocols in accordance with Law 13.431/2017;
6. Develop and implement public policy to ensure the rights of children and adolescents, with a view to reducing inequality, prioritizing public investment in the promotion of social justice, equality and inclusion without discrimination, through an intersactional lens, from early childhood through adolescence, with attention to vulnerabilities specific to children and adolescents who are also people with disabilities, and/or black, indigenous, quilombola and LGBTQIP+;
7. Increase funding for public security and justice systems assisting children and adolescents who are victims of, or witnesses to, violence;
8. Increase the efforts of public authorities to include women, youth, the LGBTQIP+, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and black and non-white peoples in the decision-making spaces of the three Powers of the Republic and the three levels of governance;
9. Ensure strict compliance with the Access to Information Law in regards to active transparency (completeness, timeliness, use of an open format), passive transparency (response to requests for information, compliance with deadlines, development of specific systems), and the correct and appropriate use of the classification of information;
10. Guarantee the principle of non-regression in terms of social participation, specifically by re-establishing collegiate bodies of the Federal Public Administration.

Target Classification

Target 16.1	🔽	SETBACK
Target 16.2	🔽	SETBACK
Target 16.3	🔽	SETBACK
Target 16.4	🔽	SETBACK
Target 16.5	🔽	SETBACK
Target 16.6	🔽	SETBACK
Target 16.7	🔽	SETBACK
Target 16.8	🔽	SETBACK*
Target 16.9	⚡	AT RISK
Target 16.10	🔽	SETBACK
Target 16.a	🔽	SETBACK
Target 16.b	🔽	SETBACK

*Turned "not applicable to the country"

SDG 17

PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

In 2021, a combination of factors compromised evolution of the SDGs in Brazil, including an economic contraction resulting from the cessation of production chains and a substantial drop in consumer spending due to the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. After increased short-term public indebtedness in 2020, tax revenue growth has resumed, growth which has however, been achieved by way of budget cuts in social areas as opposed to an actual increase in revenues. The positive macro-fiscal result, an increased tax re-

venue share of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), to 21.586%¹ in 2021 from 19.986% in 2020, is relative, growth was below average compared to the last decade (Graph 1). The proportion of the federal budget raised through tax revenues dropped from 49.05% to 43.37%², due to constant issuance of short-term debt securities for the coverage of current expenses. **Target 17.1**³ shows insufficient progress.

The budget of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency has consistently fallen⁴, and projects enjoying in-

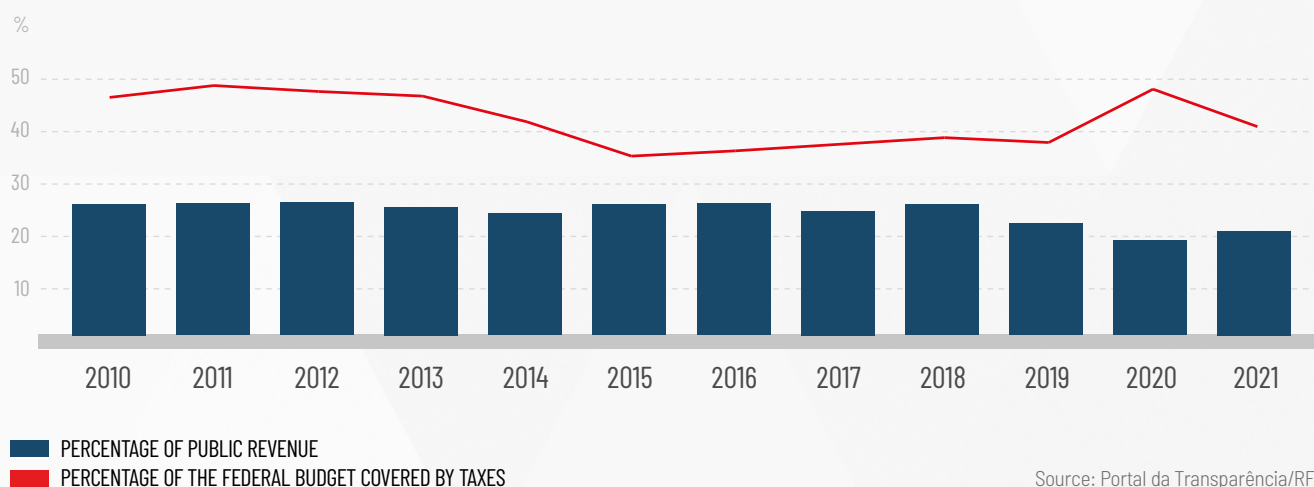
¹ Receita Federal do Brasil, open data accessed in April 2022.

² Idem.

³ **Target 17.1:** Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

⁴ Senado Federal. In: <https://www9.senado.gov.br/QvAJAXZfc/opendoc.htm?document=senado%2Fsigabrazilpainelcidadao.qvw&host=QVS%40www9&a-nonymous=true&Sheet=shOrcamentoVisaoGeral>

GRAPH 1 SHARE OF TAXES IN GDP AND PERCENTAGE OF THE BUDGET COVERED BY TAXES



creased funding for 2021 were specifically targeted, and short-term. **Target 17.2⁵** is setback, despite the Brazil SDG Panel ranking it as not applicable to the country. **Target 17.3⁶** continues to be setback, due to consistent political and economic instability in the country over the last five years, and increased risk in the capital markets. The Balance of Payments account closed negative for the third year in a row, debunking narratives it had been the result of impacts from the pandemic alone. In 2019, the account, which includes the trade balance and capital account, recorded its largest deficit since 2015, US\$ 50.762 billion, in 2020, it was US\$ 12.517 billion⁷, and in 2021, it was US\$ 29.847 billion⁸, with an associated effective drop in direct investment in the country⁹.

Brazil has been losing preference for foreign capital, despite a high interest rate policy. Foreign

Direct Investment capital and the entire volume of the Mercantile and Futures Exchange remains below the Pareto ratio (80:20). A considerable reduction in barriers against sending remittances of funds abroad¹⁰ has led to a sharp increase in the volume of national reserves held abroad by residents, during the two years of the pandemic.

A substantial increase in exports, which also realised higher values in agricultural and mineral commodities due to fluctuations in value chains, combined with the renegotiation of public debt securities over the last two years, has created the conditions necessary to reduce the proportion of public debt service in relation to the volume of exports (chart 2). Based on the country's increased vulnerability in the medium and long term, **Target 17.4¹¹** demonstrates insufficient progress.

⁵ **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.

⁶ **Target 17.3:** Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

⁷ Ministério da Economia. In: <https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudos/publicacoes/conjuntura-economica/setor-externo/2021/informativo-balanco-de-pagamentos-dez2020.pdf>.

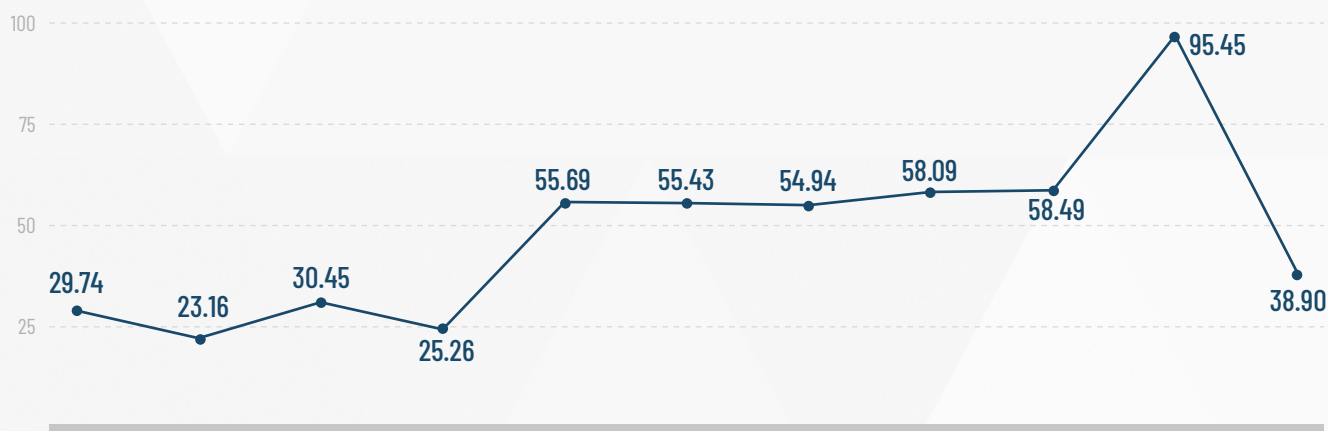
⁸ UOL. In: <https://economia.uol.com.br/noticias/estadao-conteudo/2022/01/26/bc-deficit-em-cc-e-de-us-5891-bi-em-dezembro-e-fecha-2021-em-us-28110-bi.htm>

⁹ Banco Central do Brasil. In: <https://www.bcb.gov.br/estatisticas/estatisticasetorexterno>

¹⁰ Agência Senado. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2021/12/08/senado-aprova-novo-marco-legal-para-o-mercado-de-cambio>

¹¹ **Target 17.4:** Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

CHART 2 PROPORTION OF PUBLIC DEBT SERVICE IN RELATION TO TOTAL EXPORTS



Source: Portal da Transparência, Ministério da Economia e Ministério da Indústria e Comércio Exterior.

The objective of **Target 17.5**¹², which remains setback, is the promotion of affirmative action by fully developed or developing nations in the financing of less developed nations. Aside from special agreements signed within the scope of Mercosur and the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, specific resources allocated to international cooperation continue to rapidly decline. The current government has alienated the international community, and particularly the least developed countries; the budget for the Brazilian Cooperation Agency was cut by almost 64% in 2021 (graph 3), ensuring this priority has become even more dependent on other sources of funds, such as parliamentary amendments¹³. These factors keep **Target 17.9**¹⁴ setback.

Target 17.6¹⁵ remained insufficiently progressed. Increased internet access in Brazil is still closely tied to the popularisation of mobile phones, and especially smartphones; advances are slow due to the high costs of service and the limited installed capacity of broadband infrastructure, including fibre optics, in regions other than the primary metropolitan areas of states¹⁶. In 2021, the president of the republic vetoed a bill aiming to prepare education for distance and hybrid learning, guaranteeing broadband infrastructure to public schools and universities¹⁷. The private sector has invested slowly in the expansion of broadband in the country¹⁸, and an Anatel Report demonstrates that by the end of 2020, only 64.82% of households had access to broadband in the Rural Zone¹⁹.

¹² **Target 17.5:** Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

¹³ Ministério das Relações Exteriores. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/internet/comissao/index/mista/orca/orcamento/OR2021/emendas/cartilhas/MRE.pdf>

¹⁴ **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.

¹⁵ **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

¹⁶ G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/tecnologia/noticia/2022/03/21/mais-de-33-milhoes-de-brasileiros-nao-tem-acesso-a-internet-diz-pesquisa.ghtml>

¹⁷ Agência Câmara de Notícias. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/737836-BOLSONARO-VETA-AJUDA-FINANCEIRA-PARA-INTERNET-DE-ALUNOS-E-PROFESSORES-DAS-ESCOLAS-PUBLICAS>

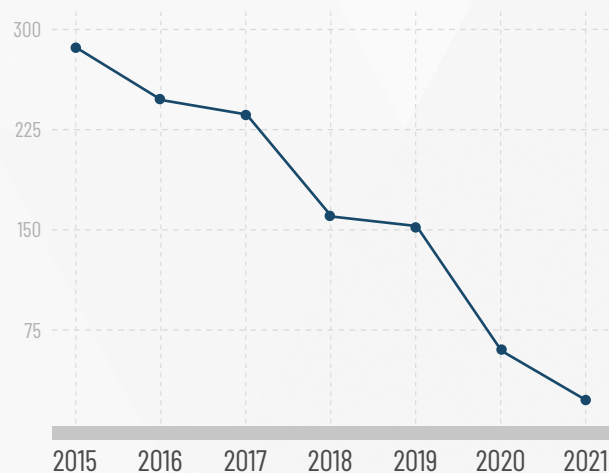
¹⁸ Fundação Getúlio Vargas. In: <https://eaesp.fgv.br/sites/eaesp.fgv.br/files/u68/fgvcia2021pesti-relatorio.pdf>

¹⁹ Agência Nacional de Telecomunicações. In: https://sei.anatel.gov.br/sei/modulos/pesquisa/md_pesq_documento_consulta_externa.php?eEP-wqklskr-d8hSlk5Z3rN4EVg9uLJqrLYJw_9lNc07aDSQgqzWEJuAhv07vBZ6bhePEKS7H7K2efSWLiXPuEib2Qdl3GibsRtMqCaIdRhDvWTMgvRVhLqrlyJqxlJ9

Target 17.7²⁰ is setback. Less developed countries are not a priority of the current Brazilian government, nor are they amongst the twenty economies with which Brazil trades most. Angola is 65th, Mozambique 126th, Guinea-Bissau 127th, and East Timor 232nd of 233 countries from which Brazil imports²¹. There is insufficient progress on **Target 17.8²²**, the most recent data for which is from 2019. Surveys highlight the difficulty of accessing technology outside large centres²³ and in traditional communities²⁴, though cell phones have been almost universally adopted. According to the December 2020 Anatel survey, 20% of Internet access is via 3G networks²⁵, with 92% of the national territory covered, though this does not consider the quality of access or precariousness of service in rural areas. In September 2021, the President of the Republic signed a decree granting new powers to Anatel to encourage telephone companies to install infrastructure in neglected areas²⁶, a viable business case is however still an obstacle, and Constitutional Amendment 95 limits the capacity of the State to provide essential services when neglected by the private sector.

While **Target 17.10²⁷** was ranked not applicable by the Brazil SDG panel, this report considers it to have insufficient progress. Tariff reductions approved by the Federal Government as part of its response to the Covid-19 pandemic remained valid in 2021, mainly on products and supplies related to the manufacture of vaccines and breathing equipment.

GRAPHIC 3 RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO ABC
(IN MILLIONS OF BRL)



Source: Portal da Transparência.

Except for the Common External Tariff, implemented between and for Mercosur nations, there is no articulated action towards defining customs tariffs compatible with international averages. The total of all taxes and tariffs applied to the value of imported products is, on average, 70% of the total price²⁸, directly causing tax-induced inflation.

Less developed countries do not receive preferential treatment in trade relations. Brazil imports from China were 282 times the volume of imports

20 **Target 17.7:** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

21 Ministério da Economia, Secretaria Especial de Comércio Exterior e Assuntos Internacionais.

22 **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.

23 Instituto Brasileiro de Defesa do Consumidor. In: <https://idec.org.br/publicacao/desafios-para-universalizacao-da-internet-no-brasil>

24 Intervozes. In: <https://intervozes.org.br/pesquisa-evidencia-dificuldades-no-acesso-a-internet-por-comunidades-rurais-e-quilombolas-do-nord-este-brasileiro/>

25 Olhar Digital. In: <https://olhardigital.com.br/2021/11/08/pro/20-milhoes-de-brasileiros-ainda-estao-limitados-ao-3g-revela-anatel/>

26 Agência Brasil de Comunicação. In: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/radioagencia-nacional/geral/audio/2021-09/decreto-permite-anatel-ampliar-acesso-internet>

27 **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.

28 Estadão Conteúdo. In: <https://economia.uol.com.br/noticias/estadao-conteudo/2022/05/10/contra-a-inflacao-governo-deve-zerar-imposto-de-importacao-de-11-produtos.htm>

CHART 4 GDP PER CAPITA BRAZIL (IN US\$)



THE MOST RECENT VALUE,
FROM 2020, IS

6,796.8

Source: Portal da Transparência

from Angola in 2021. **Targets 17.11**²⁹ and **17.12**³⁰, currently considered not applicable by the Brazilian government, are setback. For a decade, the macroeconomic indicators of Brazil have been in a state of

semi-stagnation, and **Target 17.13**³¹ shows insufficient progress. The country lost industrial capacity, intellectual capital and capital willing to invest in the real, concrete, non-financial economy. Successive failed attempts by the Federal Government to revive the national economy have led to high inflation, weakening the Brazilian Real, and requiring the Central Bank to invest more than US\$ 40 billion from its international reserves to contain speculation against the national currency. Rising prices for agricultural and mineral commodities have, on the other hand, benefitted the trade balance and created additional space in the reserves, today equivalent to 150% of total gross external debt. This apparent “fiscal balance” has a social and intellectual capital cost, threatening the country’s economic recovery, in both the short and long terms.

Public Sector Net Debt and General Government Gross Debt saw a slight reduction in January 2022 (0.6 p.p. and 0.7 p.p of GDP), impacted by the primary surplus, nominal variation in the GDP, exchange rate appreciation, and the parity of the basket of currencies making up the net external debt, according to the Central Bank. The debt however has enormous weight in the public budget, Public Sector Net Debt is 56.6% of GDP, and General Government Gross Debt (federal, state and municipal governments, and INSS) is 79.6% of GDP³².

The low growth of GDP per capita, when converted to US dollars, demonstrates a retraction (graph 4), also impacting the country’s ability to create jobs.

The major macroeconomic shift in Brazil was the formation of the international reserves between 2005 and 2016³³, although these were built on social debris, and contributed to the country’s stagnation.

²⁹ **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.

³⁰ **Target 17.12:** Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organisation 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.

³¹ **Target 17.13:** Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

³² Banco Central do Brasil. In: https://www.bcb.gov.br/content/estatisticas/hist_estatisticasfiscais/202202_Texto_de_estatisticas_fiscais.pdf

³³ Poder 360. In: <https://www.poder360.com.br/economia/com-ajuda-do-fmi-reservas-internacionais-sobem-em-2021>

tion for a decade. **Targets 17.14**³⁴, **17.15**³⁵, **17.16**³⁶, **17.17**³⁷, **17.18**³⁸ and **17.19**³⁹, are all setback. The Federal Government acts against the 2030 Agenda, as has been shown in the previous three editions. The National Commission for the SDGs was disbanded, and no other body with the same attributions has been created; civil society has however, sought to effectively monitor evolution of the 2030 Agenda. Meanwhile, public investment in military and police areas, and ideological interference in international technical cooperation projects⁴⁰, is observable. The database of the Brazilian Cooperation Agency contains outdated information, with projects from prior to 2021 still listed as active (they were considered complete for the purposes of this report, as no consideration was given for their possible extension). Of the projects still in progress, only two are for statistical capacity development, one in the La Plata Basin and the other in Guinea-Bissau, aimed at monitoring watersheds.

The Brazilian Federal Government bet on public-private partnerships, and increased the number of such contracts to finance the infrastructure of public services⁴¹; state and private investment has, however, been far below what is necessary. Over the last three years, strategic areas of national sovereignty and sustainable development have already been handed over to private management, as with the new "sanitation mark" (Law nº 14.026/2020)⁴², or are the

subject of privatisation plans. Partnerships between government and organised civil society have suffered setbacks since the beginning of the current government, even including defamatory statements made by the President of the Republic against NGOs⁴³.

Although the country has the necessary institutional architecture and technical expertise to improve its statistical capacity, it has been disinvesting in this sector, instead of taking advantage of the big data revolution to produce and disseminate the information of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), and its other bodies. Following a doctrine of national security formulated during the dictatorial regime between 1964-1985, the government acts against the production and dissemination of statistical data regarding the real situation of the country, across the three pillars of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental. Since the beginning of his term in 2019, President Jair Bolsonaro has contradicted the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), in controversial denialism of the fires in Brazilian forests. The budget of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) was cut to the point it compromised the 2020 Census, which was later postponed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Conduct of the Census in 2022 has required a determination by the Federal Supreme Court. Budget cuts to education, and science and technology, have also compromised data production.

34 **Target 17.14:** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

35 **Target 17.15:** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

36 **Target 17.16:** Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

37 **Target 17.17:** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

38 **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.

39 **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.

40 Agência Brasileira de Cooperação. In: <http://www.abc.gov.br/projetos/pesquisa>

41 Radar PPP. In: <https://radarppp.com/>

42 UOL Notícias. In: <https://economia.uol.com.br/noticias/redacao/2022/04/01/privatizacoes-de-bolsonaro-o-que-ficou-na-promessa-e-o-que-virou-privado.htm>

43 Carta Capital. In: <https://www.cartacapital.com.br/politica/bolsonaro-diz-que-esta-disposto-a-ouvir-ongs-e-indigenas-sobre-desmatamento/>

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase resources for international South-South and triangle technological cooperation projects, and adjust legislation so Brazil can contribute;
2. Encourage and regulate the raising of private capital for sustainable development projects;
3. Increase data disaggregation capacity, and facilitate statistical data acquisition technology for IBGE;
4. Increase partnerships with less developed countries through commercial cooperation and expand transactions with partner countries, such as members of the Mercosur and the CPLP;
5. Align legislation, budgets and national governance with SDG guidelines.

Target Classification

Target 17.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.2	↙	SETBACK*
Target 17.3	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.4	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.5	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.6	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.7	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.8	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.9	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.10	→	INSUFFICIENT*
Target 17.11	↙	SETBACK*
Target 17.12	↙	SETBACK*
Target 17.13	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.14	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.15	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.16	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.17	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.18	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.19	↙	SETBACK

*Turned "not applicable to the country"

CASE STUDY

THE MANUFACTURERS OF PRODUCTS CAUSING HARM TO THE HEALTH OF HUMANS AND THE PLANET, AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE 2030 AGENDA

The resolution creating the 2030 Agenda¹ considers the contributions of the private sector in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In fact, all of the goals are affected by or dependent on economic activity; this is why it is imperative for the private sector to adopt practices and business models in alignment with the SDGs.

Seven years after adopting the Agenda, it is necessary to assess how the private sector has contributed, especially in the analysis of the business models and practices of industries manufacturing products harmful to the health of people and the planet, such as cigarettes, soft drinks, ultra-processed foods, and alcoholic beverages.

These industries directly impact SDG 3, primarily Target 3.4, through their contribution to the increase of chronic noncommunicable disease

(NCDs)². These diseases are an obstacle to sustainable development, strongly impacting the poorest and most vulnerable populations, who are primary consumers of cheap processed goods, having less access to information on healthier choices or health services³. Elements in the production chains of these products are rife with human rights violations, making the achievement of SDGs 1, 8, 10 and 16⁴ impossible, whilst also generating polluting waste, impacting SDGs 12, 13, 14 and 15⁵.

Several companies advertise based on their ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) practices, however in many cases these are pure marketing rhetoric⁶, and not effectively integrated processes. Lisa and Jeffrey Sachs, two of the leading authorities on sustainable corporate governance, and professors at Columbia University (USA), point out: “much of the

1 UN. *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. In: https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

2 WHO. *Noncommunicable diseases*. In: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/noncommunicable-diseases>

3 ACT Brasil. In: https://actbr.org.br/uploads/arquivos/O-SABOR-DO-ACUCAR_Final.pdf

4 Agência Pública: *Depressão, ansiedade e suicídios: a realidade dos que plantam tabaco no Brasil*. In: <https://apublica.org/2022/01/depressao-ansiedade-e-suicidios-a-realidade-dos-que-plantam-tabaco-no-brasil/>

5 Movendi International. *Alcohol Obstacle to Development*. In: <https://movendi.ngo/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Alcohol-and-SDGs-Movendi.pdf>

6 Coca-Cola Brasil. In: <https://www.cocacolabrazil.com.br/sustentabilidade/mundo-sem-residuos>

damage caused by companies: pollution, tax evasion, land grabs, and anti-union practices, amongst others, are a cost imposed upon society to ensure maximum returns for shareholders”⁷. Rodrigo Afonso, executive director of Ação da Cidadania, one of the organisations which forms CSWG 2030A, believes ESG practices end up being just another way companies avoid reputational damage: “their implementation has become a tool to control investors’ risk, rather than action to save the planet”⁸.

To align effectively with the SDGs, companies need to review not only their ESG practices, but also their entire production chain, an action which may not be entirely profitable. Without effective state regulation and monitoring for productive activities, practices and processes, the SDGs will not be achieved, and private investment will continue to avoid accountability for the damage it causes.

In the Decade of Action for the 2030 Agenda, while facing setbacks verified by the United Nations (UN)⁹, and captured in this series of Spotlight Reports¹⁰, sustainable development requires the appropriate regulation of private enterprise, ensuring companies adopt sustainable practices, and are held accountable and required to take corrective action when they cause setbacks. It is critical Brazil implements a legal framework to ensure corporate governance improves.

Too much advertising, and not enough verifiable results, regulation or accountability

The Coca-Cola World Without Waste initiative is emblematic of current corporate ESG practices. They produce beverage products harmful to health (SDG 3), and are the world's leading producer of plastic waste, with impacts across SDGs 12, 13, 14 and 15. Of approximately 330,000 pieces of plastic waste collected by the Break Free From Plastic mo-

vement in 2021¹¹, nearly 20,000 were of Coca-Cola products. Their report states they are committed to cause a “minimal impact on the environment” from their products, and their dishonourable first place was “despite a voluntary commitment to collect one bottle for every bottle sold”, beginning in 2018. The Talking Trash Report¹² points out Coca-Cola had promised back in the 1990s its bottles would soon be made with 25% recycled plastic; it has still not achieved that goal.

The problems with the tobacco industry begin in the fields, where people suffer from the effects of pesticides, child labour and overall poor and unhealthy working conditions, having little to no bargaining power with companies, directly impacting SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10 and 12. Cigarettes, which are linked to more than 50 diseases and one of the leading causes of preventable death in the world, further impact SDG 3. Cigarette butts, many containing microplastics, generate toxic residues contaminating the environment, also impacting SDGs 12, 13, 14 and 15.

In spite of clear evidence to the contrary, companies such as British American Tobacco and Philip Morris, attempt to divert attention away from the negative impact their products and production chains have on the achievement the SDGs, through specific, highly publicised actions, which do not come at all close to offsetting the damages they cause. One example was the disclosure of a donation of surgical masks, by Philip Morris, around the beginning of the Covid-19 pandemic¹³. The total investment in this action, marketed as a social campaign, would not even register as a fraction of a fraction of a percentage point, when compared with the more than BRL 92 billion smoking costs Brazilian society each year, considering the direct costs to the health system (BRL 50.28 billion) and loss of productivity

7 Lisa Sachs and Jeffrey Sachs: *Aligning business and finance with sustainable development*. In: <https://www.jeffsachs.org/newspaper-articles/bzw97hrl8de-5lehtwkqjgbnkj9ea9>

8 Folha de S.Paulo. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/opiniao/2022/03/esq-e-jogar-pelo-empate.shtml>

9 United Nations: *Sustainable Development Goals Progress Chart 2021*. In: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/progress-chart-2021.pdf>

10 CSWG 2030A. In: https://brasilnaagenda2030.files.wordpress.com/2021/07/por_rl_2021_completo_vs_03_lowres.pdf

11 Break Free From Plastic: *Brand Audit Report (2021)*. In: <https://www.breakfreefromplastic.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/BRAND-AUDIT-REPORT-2021.pdf>

12 Changing Markets Foundation: *Talking Trash*. In: http://changingmarkets.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/TalkingTrash_FullVersion.pdf

13 SWISSCAM. In: <https://swisscam.com.br/philip-morris-brasil-faz-doacao-de-30-mil-mascaras-para-o-governo-do-rio-grande-do-sul/>

(BRL 42.45 billion)¹⁴. It is our duty to denounce the marketing rhetoric of greenwashing.

It should also be noted, the tobacco industry is fiercely opposed to any policies aiming to reduce the prevalence of smoking, lobbying against their approval. One example is the intense lobbying which occurred against the increased taxation of cigarettes¹⁵. Increasing taxes is one of the most effective measures in reducing consumption, and creating the resource allocations for treatment and prevention. This same approach can be used in relation to soft drinks, ultra-processed foods and alcoholic beverages. One of the greatest challenges for the 2030 Agenda is to obtain the necessary financial resources for its implementation, especially in developing nations; allocating additional resources, collected through the taxation of harmful products, towards implementation of the Agenda, could become an important strategy.

There is little to no popular support for tax increases in Brazil, the result of a historical experience where, often, few to no public services would be offered up in return. The ratio of excess public spending, compared with tax revenues received, from destructive production chains, is enormous, for example: the tobacco industry pays just BRL 12 billion in taxes per year, against an annual cost to Brazilian society for the production and consumption of its products of BRL 92 billion¹⁶, meaning Brazil loses BRL 80 billion per year to a product which is harmful to the health of both its people and the planet. In 2014 Brazil spent an estimated BRL 372 billion on the treatment of diseases related to the consumption of alcoholic beverages, while taxes collected from the alcoholic beverage industry totalled just BRL 21 billion. The case for soft drinks is even worse, some companies have even received tax subsidies, of up to BRL 3.8 billion, according to the latest data available from 2016¹⁶.

A lack of up to date information regarding the

taxes collected, or expenses resulting from the activities of these industries, demonstrates a gap in the formulation of public policy. There is an urgent need for an effective and updated monitoring system, as well as tax reforms capable of supporting and contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Several civil society organisations support tax reform centred around three pillars: health, solidarity and sustainability¹⁷, aiming to reduce inequality, and hold accountable those who damage the environment and health. Civil society has also advocated for the regulation of advertising, especially towards children, and the use of health warnings on packaging, as effective measures to mitigate harms caused by these industries and advance the achievement of the SDGs.

It is important to ensure public policy is designed and implemented with the broad participation of society and the people affected by it, and without interference from companies being regulated. The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control is the first international public health treaty, and the centrepiece of Target 3.a. It states: “there is a fundamental and irreconcilable conflict between the interests of the tobacco industry and the interests of public health policies”¹⁸. The same conflict of interest is true for the other aforementioned industries.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERSHIPS WITH ANTI-SDG INDUSTRIES?

SDG 17 provides for the establishment of multi-sectoral partnerships, including with the private sector, to sharing knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources. However, careful analysis as to how, and with whom, such partnerships can be formed, or if they even should be, is required. The aforementioned industries make products harmful to health and the environment, causing continual ne-

14 IECS: *A importância de aumentar os impostos do tabaco*. In: <https://www.iecs.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/tabaco-brasil.pdf>

15 O Joio e o Trigo. In: <https://ojoioetrigo.com.br/2022/02/industria-do-tabaco-tenta-passar-ilesa-pela-reforma-tributaria/>

16 Receita Federal. *Análise da Tributação do Setor de Refrigerantes e Outras Bebidas Açucaradas*. In: <https://www.gov.br/receitafederal/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/sonegacao/fraude-tributaria/operacao-deflagrada/arquivos-e-imagens/nota-imprensa-bebidas-kit-e-royalties-substituir-26-11-18.pdf>

17 ACT Promoção da Saúde: *Por uma reforma tributária 3s: Saudável, Sustentável e Solidária*. In: <https://actbr.org.br/reforma-tributaria>

18 Ministério da Saúde/INCA/CONICQ: *Diretrizes para Implementação do Artigo 5.3 da Convenção-Quadro da Organização Mundial da Saúde para o Controle do Tabaco*. In: <https://www.inca.gov.br/sites/ufu.sti.inca.local/files/media/document/diretrizes-para-implementacao-do-artigo-5.3.pdf>

gative effects; moreover, the interests of these industries are incompatible with the principles and goals of the 2030 Agenda.

When establishing public-private partnerships, it should be noted they “will only be successful where there is a regulatory framework prioritising public health. Governments and health authorities, considering the available scientific knowledge in regards to the risk factors for developing disease, are obliged to determine what is allowed, and companies must adapt to those regulations”¹⁹. This perspective is fundamental not only to health, but to the guaranteeing of all rights, without which the SDGs will not be achieved..

Strong regulations founded in scientific rigour are urgently required, to change practices which impede sustainable development, and to prevent and hold companies accountable for the continual rights violations which increasingly lack protections or reparations in Brazil.

19 Vera Luiza da Costa e Silva et al.: *O risco de parcerias público-privadas em saúde pública pode ser classificado?* In: <https://www.scielo.br/j/csp/a/fsFgDjs-7n5brVdQsr4qJVCv/?lang=pt>

2030 AGENDA: CIVIL SOCIETY IN ACTION

This series of Spotlight Reports, beginning in 2017, and of which this is the sixth edition, witnesses setbacks, but also a civil society seeking solutions, and offering a path towards recovery. During the Covid-19 pandemic, formal spaces for dialogue with the Federal Government decreased, becoming more and more limited. Adopting and promoting the 2030 Agenda at municipal, state and international levels, and calling the attention of the world to the denouncements and initiatives of Brazilian civil society, will be decisive in the country's resumption of the sustainable development agenda.

With this in mind, organisations of the Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (CSWG 2030A) have stepped up in a number of ways in 2021: leveraging partnerships; dialoguing with the members of parliament and public administrations; producing knowledge for and strengthening local initiatives across the country; and guiding public policies and budgets towards alignment with human rights, and the care of people and the environment. The CSWG 2030A held 17 internal meetings, including monitoring and evaluating ongoing activities, mostly through the funding of the European Union¹.

The CSWG 2030A participated in 28 national

and 23 international events related to the 2030 Agenda, alongside 38 other presentations. We highlight advocacy at the Forum on Financing for Sustainable Development, the UN High-Level Political Forum, and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) SDGs Regional Forum. We participated in 11 meetings, alongside the Joint Parliamentary Front for the Defence of the SDGs², with members of municipal and state parliaments, promoting the municipalization of the SDGs³. We strengthened dialogue with the federal parliament, and held six public events and 10 administrative meetings in regards to the strategic implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Interaction with executive powers advanced significantly at state and municipal levels, including the participation of organisations from the Civil Society Working Group in the Pernambuco SDG Commission (6 meetings)⁴, and the City of São Paulo SDG Commission (36 meetings).

The CSWG 2030A conducted seven open debates on the implementation of the SDGs in Brazil, and three launch events for this Spotlight Report, two aimed at international English and Spanish speaking audiences. The III Seminário de Soluções Inovadoras para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável (Seminar on

1 Triennial project, completed in 2021, funded by the EU: Strengthening the Civil Society WG for the 2030 Agenda and contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil

2 Câmara dos Deputados. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/busca-geral?termo=Relat%C3%B3rio+Luz+#qsc.tab=0&qsc.q=Relat%C3%B3rio%20Luz%20&qsc.page=1>

3 Idem. In: <https://qtagenda2030.org.br/2022/02/18/interiorizar-a-agenda-2030-e-um-caminho-para-alcancarmos-os-ods/>

4 CSWG 2030A. In: <https://qtagenda2030.org.br/2022/02/21/a-incrivel-historia-da-comissao-dos-objetivos-de-desenvolvimento-sustentavel-em-pernambuco/>

Innovative Solutions for Sustainable Development) was also held in 2021, mapping 10 more initiatives highlighted during implementation of the SDGs⁵.

We concluded eight sessions of the distance education course on Advocacy for the 2030 Agenda (for 177 people); constructed the CSWG 2030A Data Platform⁶; and launched two publications in regards to the creation of local SDG commissions⁷. In addition to helping develop responses to the Covid-19 pandemic, the CSWG 2030A also brought the SDGs directly to communities, directly funding 12 projects conducted by organisations from the Working Group across all regions of Brazil. €98,000.00 was granted to these organisations, prioritising promotion of gender and race equality and equity, and the rights of women and girls, especially low-income, black, quilombola, indigenous and LGBTI (lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex).

Media exposure of the CSWG 2030A also increased in 2021. Social media campaigns, posts, hashtags and mentions reached almost 17 million people. There were at least 525 mentions across print, electronic (radio and TV) and digital (websites, blogs and news pages) news outlets, many in national circulation, such as the Folha de S.Paulo, O Estado de S. Paulo, G1, UOL, and Le Monde Diplomatique

Brasil. The CSWG 2030A website saw a total of 233,377 page views, with 143,456 unique visitors, 92 texts were published, and it attracted almost 20,000 followers to its social media networks, reaching 16,935,337 accounts and 7,335,845 impressions. A weekly electronic newsletter was distributed throughout 2021, now counting 1,500 organisations in its direct mail. The 2030 Agenda also found spontaneous space, the result of 2,565 media actions conducted by the Working Group. Two more communication campaigns were run in 2021: Desenvolvimento Sustentável sob o Olhar das Juventudes, (Sustainable Development from the View of Youth), supported by Action For Sustainable Development; and Mudar o Jogo: Agenda 2030 para vencer a Covid (Changing the Game: the 2030 Agenda to defeat Covid) in partnership with the Brasil SDG Network and the Joint Parliamentary Front for the SDGs, raising awareness of the 2030 Agenda to around 4.5 million people.

In demonstrating what we do, to civil society, to our partner institutions, whom we thank, and to the Brazilian State, the organisations comprising the CSWG 2030A reaffirm our commitment to continually monitor the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals, and to work directly towards their full implementation.

5 CSWG 2030A. In: https://brasilnaagenda2030.files.wordpress.com/2021/06/ids_solucoesinovadoras_2021_vfinal_alta.pdf

6 CSWG 2030A. In: <https://dadosgtaagenda2030.artigo19.org/>

7 CSWG 2030A. In: https://brasilnaagenda2030.files.wordpress.com/2021/11/manual_gt.pdf

TARGET CLASSIFICATION

SDG 1

Target 1.1	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 1.2	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 1.3	⚡	AT RISK
Target 1.4	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 1.5	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 1.a	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 1.b	⬇️	SETBACK

SDG 2

Target 2.1	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 2.2	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 2.3	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 2.4	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 2.5	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 2.a	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 2.b	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 2.c	⬇️	SETBACK

SDG 3

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

SDG 4

Target 4.1	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.2	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.3	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.4	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.5	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.6	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.7	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.a	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 4.b	⬇️	SETBACK*
Target 4.c	⚡	AT RISK

SDG 5

Target 5.1	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 5.2	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 5.3	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 5.4	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 5.5	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 5.6	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 5.a	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 5.b	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.c	➡️	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 6

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

SDG 7

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

SDG 8

Target 8.1	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 8.2	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.3	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 8.4	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 8.5	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 8.6	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 8.7	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 8.8	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 8.9	—	NO DATA
Target 8.10	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 8.a	—	NO DATA
Target 8.b	—	NO DATA

SDG 9

Target 9.1	—	NO DATA
Target 9.2	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.3	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.4	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 9.5	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 9.a	—	NO DATA
Target 9.b	—	NO DATA
Target 9.c	—	NO DATA

*Turned "not applicable to the country"

SDG 10

Target 10.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 10.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 10.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 10.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 10.5	🔻	SETBACK
Target 10.6	🔻	SETBACK
Target 10.7	🔻	SETBACK
Target 10.a	🔻	SETBACK
Target 10.b	—	NO DATA
Target 10.c	➡️	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 11

Target 11.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 11.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 11.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 11.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 11.5	🔻	SETBACK
Target 11.6	🔻	SETBACK
Target 11.7	🔻	SETBACK
Target 11.a	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.b	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 11.c	—	NO DATA

SDG 12

Target 12.1	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 12.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 12.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 12.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 12.5	🔻	SETBACK
Target 12.6	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.7	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.8	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 12.a	🔻	SETBACK
Target 12.b	⚡	AT RISK
Target 12.c	🔻	SETBACK

SDG 13

Target 13.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 13.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 13.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 13.a	🔻	SETBACK
Target 13.b	🔻	SETBACK

SDG 14

Target 14.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 14.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 14.3	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 14.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 14.5	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 14.6	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 14.7	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 14.a	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 14.b	🔻	SETBACK
Target 14.c	⏸️	STAGNANT

SDG 15

Target 15.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 15.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 15.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 15.4	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 15.5	⚡	AT RISK
Target 15.6	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.7	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.8	🟢	SATISFACTORY
Target 15.9	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 15.a	🔻	SETBACK
Target 15.b	🔻	SETBACK
Target 15.c	⚡	AT RISK*

SDG 16

Target 16.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.5	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.6	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.7	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.8	🔻	SETBACK*
Target 16.9	⚡	AT RISK
Target 16.10	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.a	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.b	🔻	SETBACK

Target Classification

Target 17.1	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.2	🔻	SETBACK*
Target 17.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 17.4	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.5	🔻	SETBACK
Target 17.6	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.7	🔻	SETBACK
Target 17.8	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.9	🔻	SETBACK
Target 17.10	➡️	INSUFFICIENT*
Target 17.11	🔻	SETBACK*
Target 17.12	🔻	SETBACK*
Target 17.13	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.14	🔻	SETBACK
Target 17.15	🔻	SETBACK
Target 17.16	🔻	SETBACK
Target 17.17	🔻	SETBACK
Target 17.18	🔻	SETBACK
Target 17.19	🔻	SETBACK



SETBACK



AT RISK



STAGNANT



INSUFFICIENT



SATISFACTORY



Coordination and editing:



Research and data analysis:



With support from:

