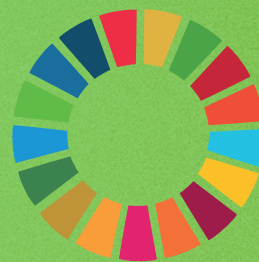


2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SPOTLIGHT REPORT 2023 BRAZIL SYNTHESIS



CIVIL SOCIETY
WORKING GROUP FOR
THE 2030 AGENDA



**2030 AGENDA
FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
SPOTLIGHT REPORT
2023 BRAZIL
SYNTHESIS**



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

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Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos - INESC

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INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development in Brazil: it is possible to return to this path.

The VII Civil Society Light Report of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is launched under a global context of uncertainty and crisis. Strategic agreements for sustainable development, like the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* and the *Paris Climate Agreement*, face clear setbacks. Despite the additional impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, evidence indicates that governments and private for-profit institutions have not yet done what is necessary to promote the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The advancement of solutions to these issues is urgent in the protection and fostering of dignified human life and biodiversity on the planet.

The challenge in Brazil is immense, our assessment in 2022 sees **102** targets (60.35%) **setback**, **14** **at risk** (8.28%), **16** **stagnant** (9.46%), **29** with **insufficient progress** (17.1%), and only **3** with **satisfactory progress** (1.77%), while there is **insufficient data** to assess **4** of them (2.36%), and **1** is **not applicable** to Brazil (0.59%).

Data reflects a trajectory through a cycle which witnessed the destruction of public policies, budgets and monitoring systems essential for alignment with the 2030 Agenda, and of a Federative Pact that is not yet adequate. This inadequacy is a theme in the Case Study for this issue of the *Light Report*. They are also a call to action for the third Lula government, and the need to fine tune its focus and redouble efforts to rescue the country from a dire situation, particularly the millions of people victimised by varied and overlapping violences, emphasising those based on gender, sexual orientation, race or economic condition. We will not forget the 33 million people currently living with hunger in Brazil, nor those who lost their

lives defending rights. This Light Report is dedicated to the Yanomami people, and to *quilombola* leader Mãe Bernadete, murdered during production of this edition. These cases are symbolic of a country which does not protect those who care.

Will it be possible to return to a path of sustainable development? Yes, as are shown by the 164 recommendations we present here. However it will require a change in the paradigms guiding our society, which for centuries have naturalised privileges, corruption, heteronormativity, sexism and structural racism, problems which, as the indicators analysed here show, persist as the hallmarks of Brazil.

This change will require abandonment of the obsolete ideological mantra of the *Washington Consensus*, one of privatisation, a minimal state, deregulation, and fiscal adjustment, at any cost. These measures are proven flawed, particularly in a low-transparency political environment, one often subject to non-republican sectorial private interests, which engenders inefficient public investment. Change implies reviewing, adequately monitoring, and creating transparency on the public-private partnerships (PPP) which outsource the management of essential public services, such as health, education, transport, energy, communication and health infrastructure, to for-profit business consortias, with little or no regard to quality control, or ensuring proper access for all of the population.

Doing so requires the courage to learn from history. Sustainable development demands democratic processes, is fundamental in the constitution of an equitable society for all people, and will only be achievable through the effective participation of an organised, independent and proactive civil society. It

is time to recognize the tenacious dedication of these people, who despite political and financial adversity in recent years, have kept their commitment to the SDGs alive, developing and implementing sustainable social technologies, and creating monitoring instruments for public policy.

An example of this are the 410 organisations and more than 80 experts who prepared this 7th edition of the Light Report; the active role of NGOs, networks, associations and collectives in territories and in partnership with local governments, the CSWG 2030A included; efforts to reinstate the Mixed Federal Parliamentary Front to Support the SDGs; and in advocacy to the various Ministries and federal advisory bodies, with an emphasis on dialogues with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and partnership with the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic (SGPR) in working towards reestablishment of the National SDG Commission (CNODS); amongst others.

We at CSWG 2030A believe in collective processes and paths to the protection of public rights. We know that, if resumed, achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda will transform these dreams into reality, and ensure our right to live in a fair, peaceful and prosperous country is achieved, as guaranteed by our Federal Constitution. In this quest to change realities, question paradigms and stimulate reflection, this edition of the Light Report was illustrated with the works of 17 artists, from the ages of 19 to 75, across all regions of the country, and selected by Edital Olhares do Brasil¹. We express our gratitude to the Institute for Development and Human Rights (Instituto de Desenvolvimento e Direitos Humanos – IDDH) for this initiative and their partnership, and to the artists who kindly donated their works.

Lastly, our deep gratitude goes to the institutions which sponsored the creation of this edition: *Action for Sustainable Development*, *Elsevier*, *Fiocruz*, *Guima ConSeCo* and *Plan International Brasil*. We hope we have fulfilled our critical and purposeful role, to shed light on the fact that, even though the challenges are immense, they are not insurmountable. There are viable solutions, and we have the

financial and human resources to solve Brazil's most urgent problems, including the climate emergency and the unacceptable levels of inequity denounced by this historical series of Light Reports, since 2017.

We hope you have a good read.

Brasil, September 25th, 2023

Alessandra Nilo

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Co-facilitators of the Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (CSWG 2030A)

¹ The *Olhares do Brasil Exhibition* is organised annually by the Institute for Development and Human Rights (IDDH) to highlight artists from Brazil who address Human Rights. The 2023 edition focused on the SDGs, and took place in partnership with the GT Agenda 2030, with support from the German Embassy in Brasília. 75 works were exhibited online, and the 17 illustrating this 7th Light Report were exhibited in loco. Access: Olhares do Brasil – IDDH



ABOUT THE CIVIL SOCIETY WORKING GROUP FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

The Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (CSWG 2030A) is a coalition bringing together 64 non-governmental organisations, social movements, forums, networks, universities, foundations and Brazilian federations. 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 by the 193 member countries of the United Nations, including Brazil, during the 70th United Nations General Assembly, in 2015.

With its multidisciplinary character, the CSWG 2030A has since worked to promote and monitor implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda³, focusing on the Brazilian State, and multilateral organisations, acting towards sustainable development, combating inequalities

and injustices, and strengthening universal, indivisible and interdependent rights, based on the full involvement of civil society, in all decision-making spaces.

The CSWG 2030A acts mainly through the building of partnerships with public sectors, civil society and the UN System, to promote, disseminate and monitor the 2030 Agenda; advocacy to governments, parliaments, the judiciary, and national and local supervisory bodies, with the aim of aligning public policies and budgets to the SDGs; and the production of analytical content and critique, such as this Light Report.

Gestos – Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero, ACT Promoção da Saúde, Instituto Democracia e Sustentabilidade (IDS), and Federação Brasileira de Bibliotecas (FEBAB) facilitate the CSWG 2030A in Brazil.

CSWG 2030A members:
www.gtagenda2030.org.br/

2 <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

3 <https://tinyurl.com/AddisAgendaEN>

METHODOLOGY

This seventh edition of the Civil Society Light Report for the 2030 Agenda, is developed upon a system of analyses and target classifications⁴, which began in 2017 and have been improved upon since then, as a methodology for the continuation of this reliable historical series.

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

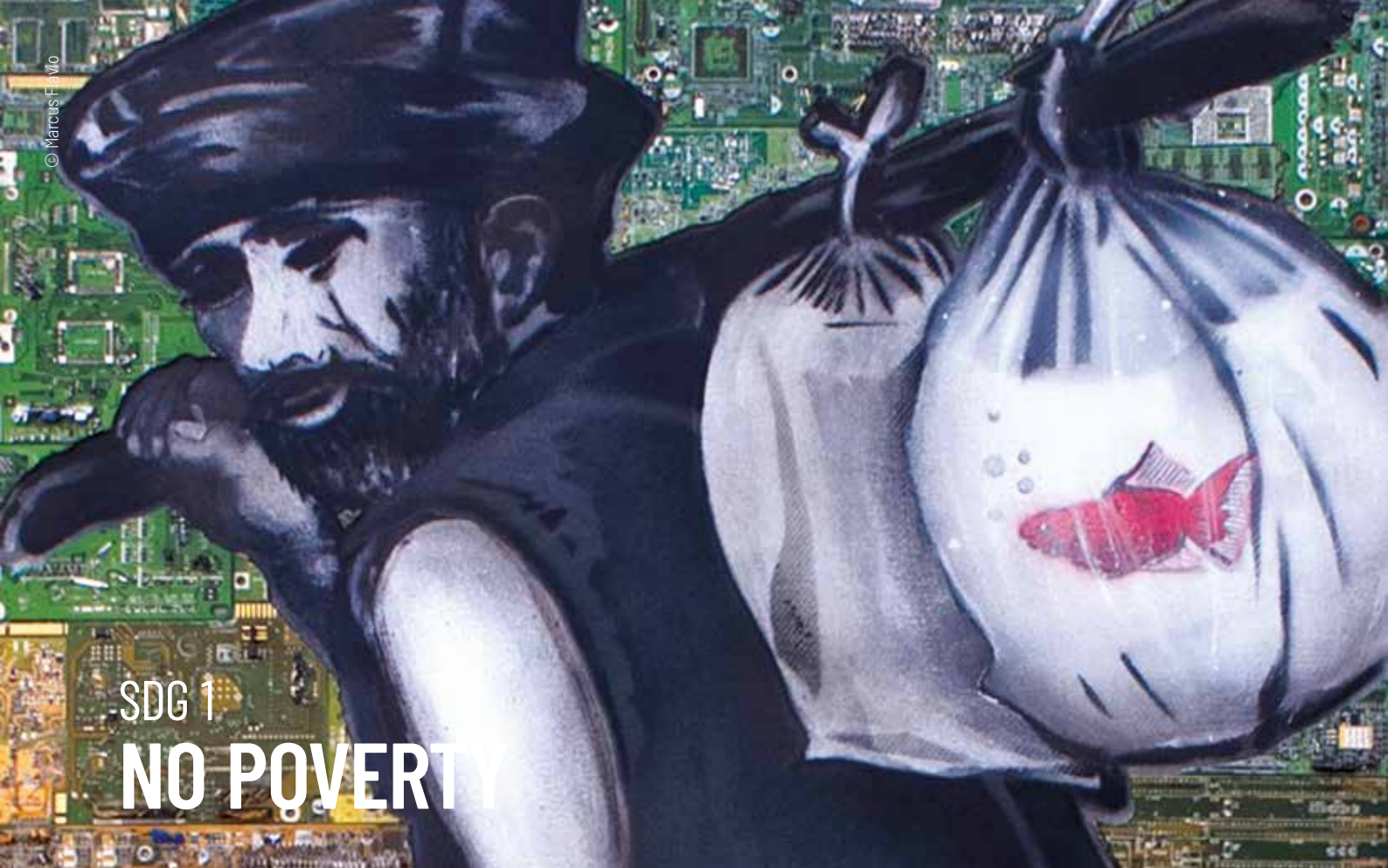
There are four phases to the methodology: I) the selection and analysis of data by peer-reviewed focus groups specialised in each of the SDGs; II) systematisation and standardisation of content, and

subsequent commented review by focus groups; III) technical review and validation by the CSWG 2030A; IV) graphic design, development of an English version, and adaptation for online and print formats.

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.

⁴ Research in the formulation of this methodology was based on the Bertelsmann Foundation's Sustainable Development Report, 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

Eradicate poverty in all forms everywhere

Six of the seven targets for SDG 1 remain setback, with one at risk. Impoverishment, the return of Brazil to the World Hunger Map, and the conviction of Jair Bolsonaro by the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal for crimes against humanity¹ were primary causes. As demonstrated in the historic series of this Light Report, these trends are a result of the erosion of structured public policy and political reforms, especially the implementation of Constitutional Amendment 95, in 2016.² The significant public resources allocated to social policies by the Federal Government prior to the 2022 elections did not

contribute to progress on the country's eradication of poverty.³

Targets 1.1⁴ and 1.2⁵ complete their fourth year **setback**. National data for 2022 was not available prior to the compilation of this report, however, according to the Cadastro Único (CadÚnico) of São Paulo City Hall, the number of people living in extreme poverty in the city increased by 10.5% from July through to December⁶. According to the World Bank, 8.4% of the Brazilian population lived in extreme poverty in 2021, a 2.7% increase from 2020, and poverty reached 29.4%, a 5.3% increase. These

1 Arns Commission. In: <https://comissaoarns.org/pt-br/blog/tribunal-permanente-dos-povos-condena-bolsonaro-por-crimes-contra-a-humanidade/>

2 Presidency of the Republic. Constitutional Amendment 95, December 15th, 2016. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2ut6nbc>

3 Poder 360. In: <https://www.poder360.com.br/eleicoes/por-reeleicao-bolsonaro-liberou-recursos-e-prometeu-beneficios/>

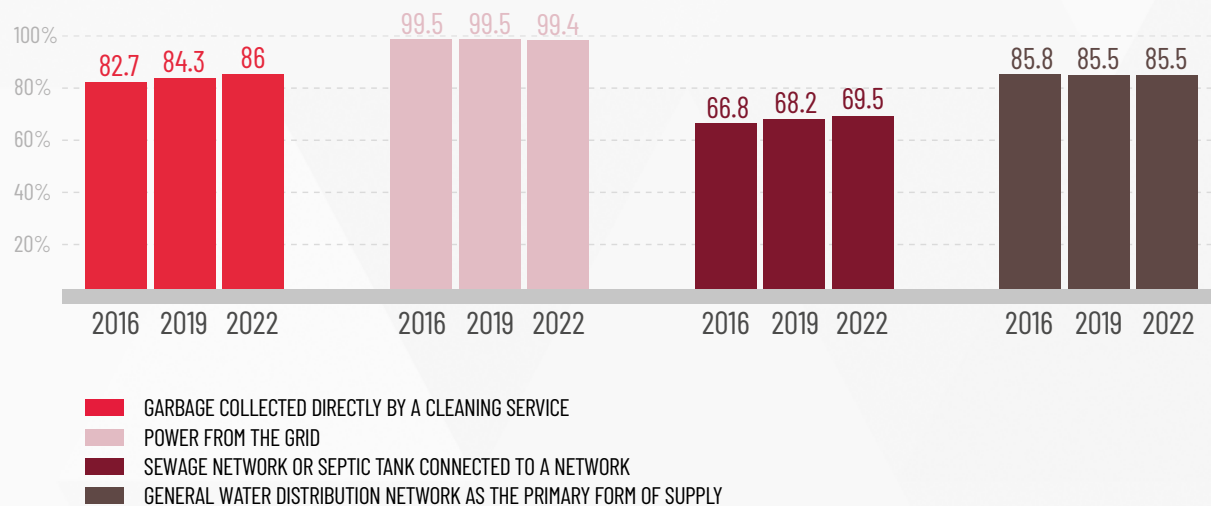
4 **Target 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US\$1.90 a day.

5 **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.

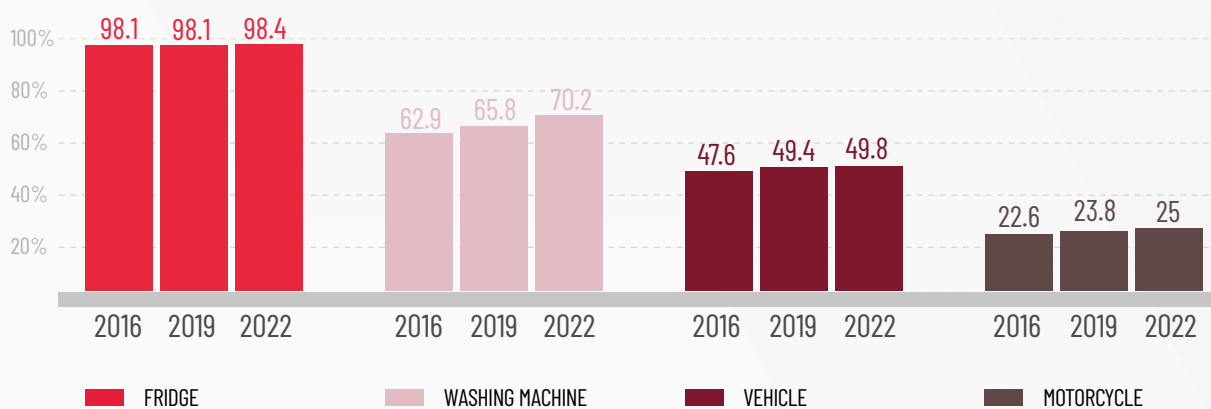
6 TV Cultura. In: https://cultura.uol.com.br/noticias/58164_sp-numero-de-familias-em-pobreza-extrema-cresceu-105-na-segunda-metade-de-2022.html

CHART 1 ACCESS TO BASIC GOODS AND SERVICES IN BRAZIL (2016-2022)

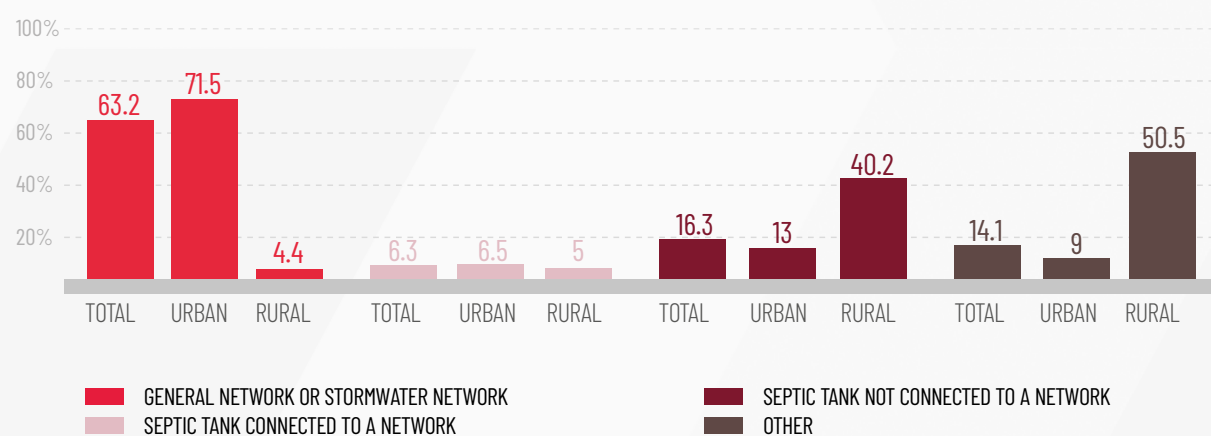
BASIC SANITATION AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES (%)



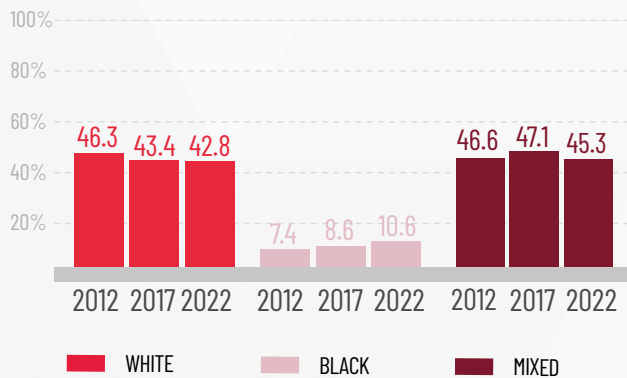
POSSESSION OF PROPERTY IN HOUSEHOLDS (%)



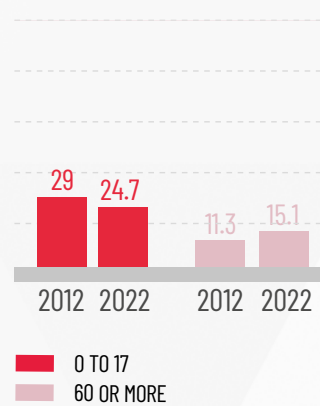
TYPE OF SANITARY SEWAGE BY HOUSEHOLD SITUATION (%)



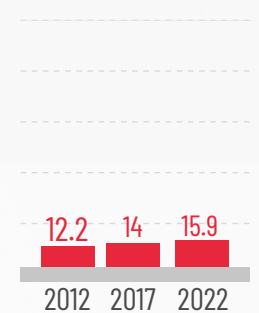
RESIDENT POPULATION, RACE (%)



AGE GROUPS (%)



HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONLY ONE RESIDENT (%)



Source: IBGE, Diretoria de Pesquisas, coordenação de Pesquisas por Amostra de Domicílios, Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua 2012/2022

are the highest levels since 2012, and are most apparent in the North and Northeast.

The proportion of inequality amongst women and black people remained high. In 2021, 53.3% of people in extreme poverty were women, of those in poverty 52.4% were women. Of those in extreme poverty, 73.7% were black, while just 25% were white, and in conditions of poverty, 71.9% were black and 27.3% white⁷. The most impacted age groups were between 30 and 59 years of age (36.2% of those in extreme poverty and 36.1% of those in poverty) and between 0 and 14 years of age (32.9% of those in extreme poverty and 32.5% of those in poverty)⁸.

The lack of attention given to this issue by the Brazilian State was so explicit the international

parameter to assess extreme poverty (US\$ 1.90/day⁹) was not updated in official calculations¹⁰. The last data available on the ODS Brazil Panel is from 2020¹¹.

Target 1.3¹² was **setback** due to a lack of official data and changes in the management of social assistance programs, the dismantling of the structure of the Unified Social Assistance System¹³, and reports of irregularities in the Auxílio Brasil¹⁴. **Target 1.4**¹⁵ was **setback**, due primarily to a stagnation in growth of access to basic sanitation services and electricity, and ownership of household goods, since 2016, as shown in chart 1. Progress on agrarian reform and land titling remained stagnant, and agrarian conflicts continued¹⁶.

Target 1.5¹⁷ remained **set back**, due to lack of

7 IBGE. In: <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/35687-em-2021-pobreza-tem-aumento-recorde-e-atinge-62-5-milhoes-de-pessoas-maior-nivel-desde-2012>

8 IBGE. In: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/trabalho/9221-sintese-de-indicadores-sociais.html>

9 Agência Brasil. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2ubbf28p>

10 IPEA. In: <https://www.ipea.gov.br/ods/odsl.html>

11 SDG Panel Brazil. In: <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/indicador11>

12 **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

13 Estadão. In: <https://www.estadao.com.br/opiniao/espaco-aberto/o-desmonte-da-protacao-social/>

14 Communications Secretary TCU. In: <https://portal.tcu.gov.br/impressa/noticias/auditoria-no-auxilio-brasil-constata-desvio-do-publico-alvo-do-programa.htm>

15 **Target 1.4:** By 2030, ensure 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

16 Agência Brasil. In: <https://tinyurl.com/mrcpv984>

17 **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

investment, at the cost of thousands of lives. Approximately 9.5 million people live in territories at risk, totalling approximately 3,000 square kilometres of at risk areas¹⁸, with mostly black populations and increased vulnerability amongst children and the elderly, as analysed in SDG 11. Data regarding deaths and losses due to climatic events over the last ten years are explored further in SDG 13. Only 2,132 municipalities have a municipal civil defence coordination, 3,438 do not¹⁹.

Spending on Social Protection increased by 14.5% between 2021 and 2022, reaching 38.4% of total government spending, most of this on retirement and pensions²⁰. Expenditures for health and education totalled 4.2% of GDP in 2022 (2.3% for education and 1.92% for health) a reduction of 0.45% compared to 2021, placing **Target 1.a**²¹ **at risk**. **Target 1.b**²² was **setback**, due to lack of official data and cuts to investment in women's rights over recent years, as analysed in SDG 5. This target was adopted by Brazil to "Strengthen political and institutional frameworks to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of poverty eradication actions".

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Progress in overcoming the spending ceiling; the recently approved fiscal framework maintains budget constraints that make it difficult to eliminate poverty;
2. Recover the real value of the minimum wage and ensure the implementation of legislation ensuring equal pay between men and women performing the same functions²³;

extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

18 Agencia Brasil. In: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/radioagencia-nacional/geral/audio/2022-02/95-milhoes-de-brasileiros-moram-em-areas-de-risco>

19 Observatory of Natural Disasters (Structure and Planning). In: <https://desastres.cnm.org.br/>

20 National Treasury. In: <https://tinyurl.com/34xuu9nf>

21 **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.

22 **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

23 Presidency of the Republic. Law 14.611, 03 July 2023. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/L14611.htm

3. Help resolve debt issues for families in conditions of extreme poverty and poverty;
4. Progressive Tax Reform, increase taxes on the super wealthy while exempting low-income workers;
5. Reinvigorate specialised referral centres for the homeless with appropriate budgets;
6. Invest in basic sanitation, with priority given to the most vulnerable areas;
7. Restore the National Agrarian Reform Program, reestablish and strengthen bodies related to land issues, and repress illegal activities by logging and mining companies;
8. Update the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA) with broad social participation and a perspective to combat territorial, gender, racial, ethnic, disability and age inequalities, amongst others, and urgently implement local climate mitigation and adaptation plans;
9. Allocate the resources necessary for social protection, health and education, and guarantee monitoring of public policy and measurement of the results of these investments;
10. Advance implementation of legislation guaranteeing rights of social groups with greater socioeconomic vulnerability (affirmative action, equal pay, etc.).

Target classification

Target 1.1  SETBACK

Target 1.2  SETBACK

Target 1.3  SETBACK

Target 1.4  SETBACK

Target 1.5  SETBACK

Target 1.a  AT RISK

Target 1.b  SETBACK



SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER

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

For six years the actions of the federal Executive and Legislative powers have been disastrous in relation to the achievement of SDG 2. High inflation, dismantling of social programs, setbacks in labour legislation, rising unemployment, and demands for family health, aggravated by poor management of the pandemic, perpetuate a very serious situation of poverty, hunger and food insecurity in the country. Almost 66 million people (30.7% of the population) lived with moderate to severe food insecurity in Brazil in 2022¹.

In addition to the failure to address these issues, the long-term social impacts will be felt across multiple generations. The nutrition of pregnant women affects both pregnant women and their children, leading to issues including anaemia, malnutrition and excess weight. These are in addition to the challenges younger generations already face due to increased consumption of cheap and accessible ultra-processed products, which are heavily promoted in the absence of effective advertising regulation². All of this has impacts on the health system, one not yet

1 Banco Mundial. In: <https://www.worldbank.org/pt/country/brazil/publication/brazil-food-insecurity-and-food-inflation>

2 Ciência e Saúde Coletiva. In: <https://cienciaesaudecoletiva.com.br/artigos/publicidade-de-alimentos-direcionada-a-crianca-e-ao-adolescente-no-brasil-analise-longitudinal-de-denuncias-no-conar/18590?id=18590>

fully recovered from the pandemic.

Meanwhile, areas for small agricultural production have been reduced, and the loss of lands by indigenous peoples and traditional communities to agribusiness and mining has accelerated. The tragic situation of hunger amongst the Yanomami people was a symbol of this predatory behaviour³, denounced internationally between 2022 and 2023, but completely ignored by the Bolsonaro government⁴.

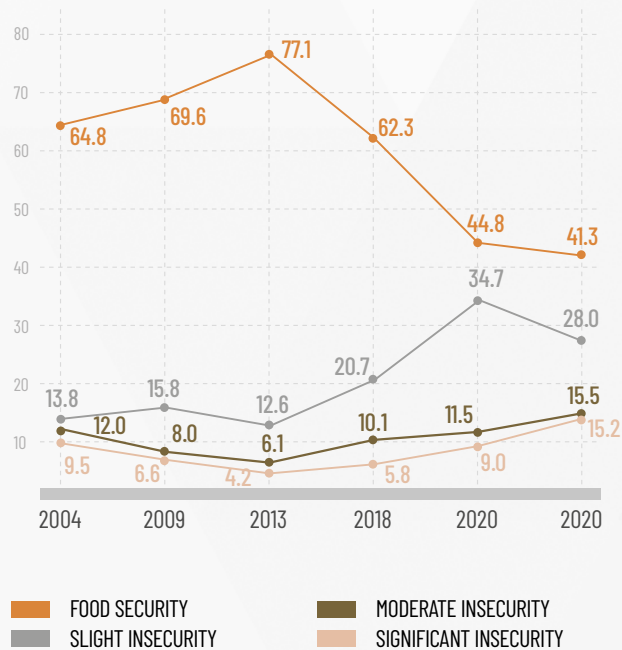
There was a record number of approvals of new pesticides under the administration of former President Bolsonaro⁵, as will be further addressed under SDGs 3, 6 and 12. The third Lula government has released a further 103 pesticides⁶ during the first semester of their government. As a result, all eight of the targets of SDG 2 are **setback**, a first since the beginning of this Light Report in 2017.

Target 2.1⁷ has been **setback** since 2019, in violation of Constitutional Amendment No. 64, which includes food amongst the basic social rights, as set forth in Article 6 of the 1988 Federal Constitution. Hunger is more common amongst rural households, families in which the breadwinner is unemployed or depends on informal work, black women (black and brown⁸) and populations in the north and northeast. 65% of households headed by black and brown people, and four out of ten families in the North and Northeast regions, suffered some degree of food insecurity in 2022⁹.

The proportion of the population who have food security has fallen from 77.1% in 2013, to 41.3% in 2022 (Infographic 1).

Under the Bolsonaro government food security programs were dismantled, the Bolsa Família was

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



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

replaced by the Auxílio Brasil, the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea) was disbanded and the budget for the National School Feeding Program (PNAE) was significantly inadequate, all of which proved decisive in returning Brazil to the World Hunger Map. Despite an obligation to transparency in regards to its fulfilment of Target 2.1 from

3 Governo do Brasil. In: https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/fevereiro/arquivos/RelatorioYanomamiversao_FINAL_07_02.pdf

4 Estadão. In: <https://www.estadao.com.br/estadao-verifica/crise-humanitaria-terra-indigena-yanomami/>

5 G1/Agro. In: <https://g1.globo.com/economia/agronegocios/noticia/2023/02/04/bolsonaro-liberou-2182-agrotoxicos-em-4-anos-recorde-para-um-governo-desde-2003.ghtml>

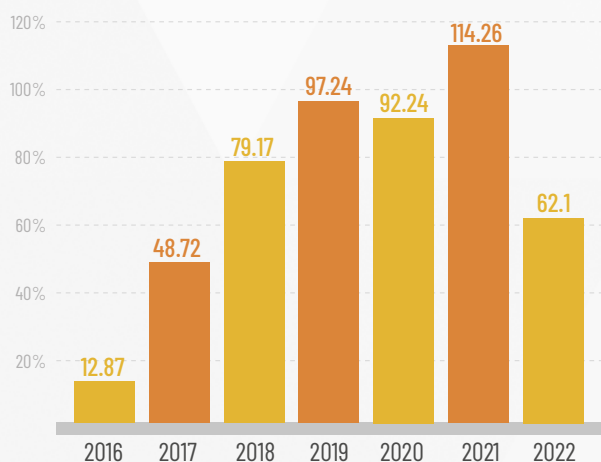
6 IHU Unisinos. In: <https://www.ihu.unisinos.br/categorias/627878-o-veneno-esta-em-nossa-mesa-governo-lula-libera-mais-44-agrotoxicos-eliberacoes-chegam-a-103-em-2023-artigo-de-marcos-pedlowski>

7 **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.

8 *Note from the translators:* the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) employs five classification categories for race/colour. In conducting the Census, people are asked to self-identify in accordance with one of the following options: black, brown, white, indigenous or yellow. The Court of Justice of the Federal District and Territories explains: yellow refers to persons of oriental origin; indigenous, persons of indigenous origin; white, persons whose physical characteristics are historically associated with European populations; brown, persons of mixed race with predominantly black traits; and black, persons whose physical characteristics indicate predominantly African ancestry. In *Que categorias o Censo IBGE utiliza para raça e cor?*. (Access on 06th September 2023.)

9 II VIGISAN. In: https://www.oxfam.org.br/especiais/olhe-para-a-fome-2022/?gclid=CjwKCAjw_YShBhAiEiwAMomsE

CHART 2 PROGRESS OF MINING IN BRAZIL, 2016 TO 2022 IN KM²)



Source: elaborated internally with data from the National Institute for Space Research.

IBGE on the SDG Brazil Panel¹⁰, the latest available data on food security and insecurity is from 2018, and no information is available on the prevalence of undernourishment.

Target 2.2¹¹ is **setback**. Hunger amongst children up to the age of 10 increased, from 9.4% to 18.1%, from 2020 to 2022¹². Additionally, the number of overweight children rose, to around 6.4 million children in 2021, of which 3.1 million are obese¹³, a risk factor in adolescence and adulthood for the development of chronic disease and specific types of cancer. Recent data from the National Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (SISVAN),

demonstrates although only 1.38% of children under the age of 5, and only 2.7% of children overall, were considered very low weight for their age, a significant 7.7% of children were considered high weight for their age.

In the case of mothers, the National Study of Child Food and Nutrition (ENANI), in 2019, found 32% were overweight, and 26% obese. Amongst teenage mothers, a low height for age was found in 5.2% of participants¹⁴. There is no national data regarding anaemia in women of reproductive age, which may have increased with the return of hunger, and other consequences of the pandemic. The prevalence of anaemia in elderly populations increased from 0.1% in 2008, to 2.9% in 2019, according to SISVAN records¹⁵. The most recent data on the ODS Brazil Panel regarding child growth retardation is from 2009, and 2006 regarding malnutrition in children under the age of five.

Target 2.3¹⁶ remains **setback**. The impacts of disinvestment are evident in a loss of food production territories to agribusiness¹⁷ and a 787% increase in mining on indigenous lands¹⁸ between 2016 and 2022 (infographic 2), directly impacting the entire indigenous and traditional population of the country. The Yanomami people alone saw 273 communities affected, 56% of their population¹⁹. Data on the SDG Brazil Panel in regards to this target remain “under analysis/construction”.

Target 2.4²⁰ has been **setback** for four years, there is no official data regarding the proportion

10 SDG Brazil Panel. In: <https://tinyurl.com/vpdz9b5k>

11 **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.

12 Rede PENSSAN. In: <https://tinyurl.com/5ftmejdj>

13 Ministry of Health. In: <https://tinyurl.com/muzmmf2k>

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

15 BARBOSA, Brena Barreto, Cobertura do Sistema de Vigilância Alimentar e Nutricional (SISVAN), estado nutricional de idosos e sua relação com desigualdades sociais no Brasil, 2008-2019: estudo ecológico de série temporal. N.1, e2022595. Epub 23-Fev-2023. ISSN 1679-4974. <https://tinyurl.com/muuwynz6>

16 **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.

17 G1/Agro. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2p82xphj>

18 G1/Meio Ambiente. In: <https://tinyurl.com/tvd8vjx>

19 Hutukara Associação Yanomami e Associação Wanasseduume Ye'kwana. In: <https://tinyurl.com/y9bfxxnx>

20 **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.

of agricultural area being used for productive and sustainable agriculture. Although the most recent data available is in the 2017 Agrarian Census, there are no signs of positive change. Territorial losses in agriculture intended for food production have increased, and land concentration persists, just 1% of the roughly 5 million agricultural properties in the country comprise 47.6% of Brazilian rural areas occupied by farms. Establishments with less than 10 hectares represent only half of these properties, and occupied just 2.3% of the rural territory²¹.

Target 2.5²² is **setback**, as there is no data available upon which to assess it, meaning it is also impossible to map endangered species or build adequate preservationist policies. Additionally, since 2017, the number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, preserved in medium- or long-term conservation facilities, has fallen, from 204,317 to 203,302²³.

Target 2.a²⁴ continues to be **setback**. As of 2020, the agricultural orientation index for public expenditure is no longer available, and total flows of official funds to the agricultural sector began to be omitted in 2021. However, it is possible to infer there was a reduction in investment in the sector through the budget of Embrapa, which fell by 18.3%²⁵ from 2019 to 2021, this continued into 2022²⁶. In 2023, budget allocations for agricultural research increased 46.5%, however, according to the company, this allocation is still insufficient²⁷.

Target 2.b was **not assessed**, as the indirect impact of tax reductions and exemptions still requires analysis²⁸. **Target 2.c** is **setback** as food inflation

has penalised low-income populations²⁹. Inflation increased in 2020, before reducing slightly in 2021, with new growth in 2022, and an emphasis on rice, beans, fruits and vegetables, potatoes, cassava and dairy products. Data from the start of 2023 demonstrates inflation is under control, this will need to be maintained to reverse the regression.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Urgently increase investment in the Bolsa Família Program, and measures to combat poverty and extreme poverty, as presented in SDG 1;
2. Include rules within the new tax system to guarantee compliance with the Food Guide for the Brazilian Population, from the Ministry of Health, favouring access to healthy foods, exempting in-natura and minimally processed agricultural products, as well as the products of the Basic Basket, taxing and/or preventing tax benefits for ultra-processed foods;
3. Elaborate and implement a National Supply Policy prioritising the promotion of short circuits in production and consumption, restoring stocks of basic products, and expanding investment in the production of these foodstuffs;
4. Permanently monitor situations of food insecurity in indigenous peoples and traditional populations, applying policies in accordance to their needs and developed in dialogue with these peoples;
5. Qualify prenatal care and guarantee the technical recommendation to conduct at least seven prenatal consultations, with

21 IBGE. In <https://tinyurl.com/5xuw3jva>

22 **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.

23 IBGE. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo2/indicador251>

24 **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.

25 Estadão. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2t3w2w9c>

26 Folha de S.Paulo. I: <https://tinyurl.com/v2v7f9kw>

27 Exame. In: <https://exame.com/agro/embrapa-precisa-recuperar-orcamento-para-pesquisas-diz-moretti/>

28 **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.

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

a view to ensuring weight control and adequate nutritional reserves in pregnant woman, and live births;

6. Permanently monitor the health of women of reproductive age and children under five years of age;
7. Revoke Decree No. 10,966/2022, to approve illegal mining in the Amazon under the guise of "artisanal mining";
8. Revoke art. 76, § 4 and art. 77 of Decree No. 10.852/2021 which obliges low income farmers who receive the "rural productive inclusion aid" to contribute 10% of their production, whilst ignoring situations of food insecurity and vulnerability of families living in rural areas;
9. Resume the Food Acquisition (PAA) and Cistern programs, with budgets at least equivalent to those of 2012 and 2014, respectively;
10. Ensure adequate investment in public policies for land access, technical assistance and the rural extension of small food production, particularly for women, indigenous peoples, family farming, *quilombola*, riverside and *caçaras*, amongst other traditional communities;
11. Review tax exemptions on products for export such as soybeans and corn.

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	📉	SETBACK
Target 2.b	—	NO DATA
Target 2.c	📉	SETBACK



SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

The budget of the Ministry of Health was reduced by 20% in 2022, to BRL 160.4 billion, from BRL 200.6 billion, in 2021. The budget for Health expanded during the first two years of the pandemic due to the extraordinary and public calamity decrees, introduced to increase flexibility in the spending ceiling (Constitutional Amendment 95). However, those emergency funds were not continued in 2022, threatening the quality and availability of health services in the country (chart 1).

The impact of the pandemic is also felt in the deaths of more than 1,200 health professionals¹, and

the postponement or cancellation of nearly one million elective appointments², in addition to a significant drop in vaccination status. Though 80.56% of the population had at least two doses of the immunisation against SARS-CoV-2³, national coverage for other mandatory vaccinations was 67.94%, and even lower in the North Regions (63.03%), while higher in the South (74.21%)⁴.

As a result, most targets for SDG 3 are either setback or threatened. The only data updated on the ODS Brazil Panel for 2022 regards the incidence of malaria. Information on all other targets is from 2021, or before.

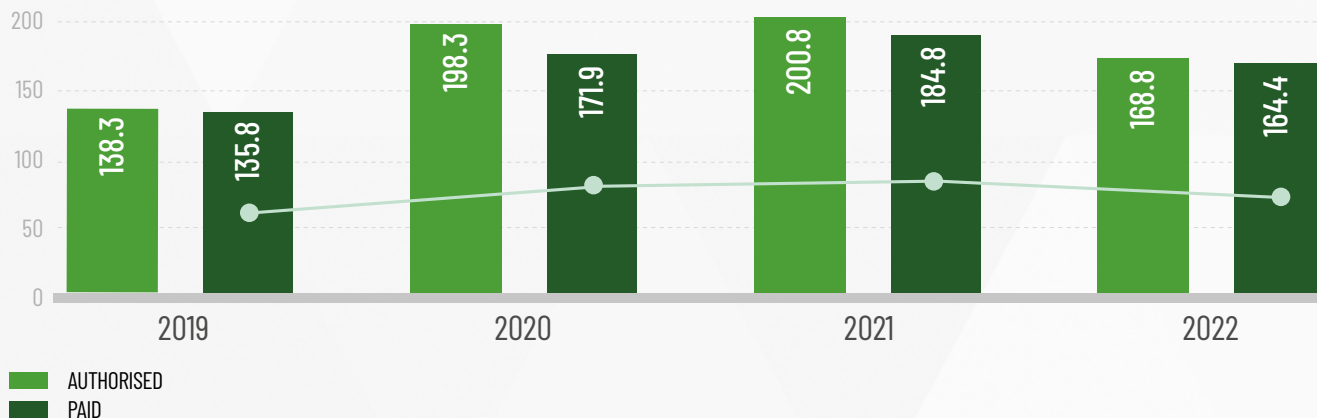
1 Fiocruz. In: <https://tinyurl.com/rvj8738n>

2 Jornal da USP. In: <https://jornal.usp.br/ciencias/cerca-de-um-milhao-de-cirurgias-foram-adiadas-ou-canceladas-no-sus-durante-a-pandemia-mostra-estudo/>

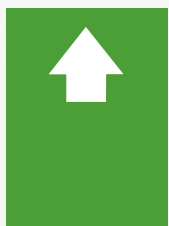
3 G1/Bem-Estar. In: <https://especiais.g1.globo.com/bemestar/vacina/2021/mapa-brasil-vacina-covid/>

4 Estadão. In: <https://www.estadao.com.br/saude/brasil-tem-como-meta-retomar-cobertura-vacinal-acima-de-90/>

CHART 1 BUDGET OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, 2019-2022 (IN BRL)



143.8



PER 100,000 IS THE MATERNAL MORTALITY AMONG BLACK WOMEN

70.6



IS THE MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE AMONG WHITE WOMEN, PER 100,000

Source: UNFPA.⁵

Target 3.1⁶ remains **setback**, the last available data is from 2021, as presented in the 2022 Light Report. Although 98.3% of deliveries took place in hospitals, maternal mortality rates increased, returning to the levels of 25 years ago, affecting black women more than white (143.8 versus 70.6 deaths per 100,000

births, respectively) and the North (150/100,000) and Midwest (134/100,000)⁷. Deaths occurred primarily in the puerperal period, and were a result of chronic problems, including insufficient resources, low pre-natal quality, lack of adequate beds, difficulties in access, racial disparities and obstetric violence.

After being setback for two years, **target 3.2**⁸ is now considered **insufficient progress**. The number of deaths of children under the age of 5 decreased by 15.3%, from 2015 to 2021, but only the early neonatal death rate is below the target of 12 deaths per thousand live births. In 2021, there were 16,669 early neonatal deaths (0 to 6 days), 5,702 late neonatal deaths (7 to 27 days) and 9,353 post-neonatal deaths (28 to 364 days)⁹. Increased poverty (SDG 1) and increased food insecurity (SDG 2) are impediments to the advancement of this target.

Target 3.3¹⁰ remains **stagnant**. Since 1980, there have been 1,088,536 AIDS cases registered in the country, with an annual average of 36,400 new cases reported from June 2017 to 2022; underreporting remains a problem. From the start of the pandemic until December 2021, 371,744 AIDS-related

⁵ UNFPA. In: A razão da mortalidade materna no Brasil aumentou 94% durante a pandemia. Fundo de População da ONU alerta para grave retrocesso.

⁶ **Target 3.1:** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

⁷ MS/SVS/DASIS. In: <https://datasus.saude.gov.br/informacoes-de-saude-tabnet/>

⁸ **Target 3.2:** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

⁹ MS. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2p99wa4w>

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.

deaths were reported (a 24.6% drop from the standardised mortality coefficient for the period between 2011 and 2021). The overall detection rate decreased from 22.5 cases/100,000 inhabitants in 2011, to 16.5 cases/100,000 inhabitants in 2021, a total of 35,246 cases registered this year. Amongst children under the age of 5, the rate decreased by 35.4%, from 1.8 to 1.2 cases per 100,000 children in the same period. Although there was an 11.1% reduction in HIV infection records between 2019 and 2021, in the latter year, 45.6% of new infections affected women aged 15 to 34 years, and the AIDS mortality rate was 4.2/100,000 inhabitants (11,238 deaths)¹¹.

Positive HIV testing amongst people with tuberculosis (TB) remained stable, at the very high level of 79.7% (62,230 cases), according to preliminary data for 2022¹². Approval by the National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa) of the first injectable antiretroviral¹³, and plans to combat HIV and other diseases in prisons¹⁴, are encouraging, the results of which will be evaluated in the 2024 Light Report.

The rate of tuberculosis increased from 34.9 cases/100,000 inhabitants in 2021 (74,385 cases), to 36.3 cases/100,000 inhabitants in 2022 (78,057 cases), with higher risk of illness in Amazonas, Roraima and Rio de Janeiro, and amongst black and brown people. There is also an upward trend in the historical series, from 56.6% (40,227) new cases in 2012, to 63.3% (49,381) new cases in 2022. The tendency in the self-declared white population is for a decrease in cases, while for yellow and indigenous people, there has been no significant variation. Of 78,057 new cases in 2022, 3.5% (2,703) were children under the age of 15 (the highest in the historic

series between 2012 and 2022), 1,788 (2.3%) were children under the age of 10, and 1,202 (1.5%) were children under the age of 5.

There was a 4.1% reduction in the number of registered cases of malaria in 2021 (139,211) compared with 2020, however reports increased 45.3% in mining areas (20,468 in 2021, versus 14,086 in 2020)¹⁵. In 2022, the rate of cases was 4.30/1,000 inhabitants, down from 5.30/1,000 in 2021¹⁶. Brazil has the largest population living with neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) amongst western nations; though it comprises just 35% of the Latin American and Caribbean populations, more than 90% of records of schistosomiasis and visceral leishmaniasis are in Brazil¹⁷.

The incidence of hepatitis B has been falling, but still represents a challenge as, along with hepatitis C, it is one of the main causes of cirrhosis, cancer and chronic liver disease. From 2000 to 2021, 718,651 cases of viral hepatitis were confirmed in Brazil: 168,175 (23.4%) type A; 264,640 (36.8%) type B; 279,872 (38.9%) type C; and 4,259 (0.6%) type D¹⁸. An unprecedented study from the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation revealed a predominance of the D genotype of the virus, more common in the southern region, amongst indigenous populations of Rondônia¹⁹, indicating displacement of the disease based on migratory flows.

Target 3.4²⁰ remains at risk. The pandemic increased exposure to risk factors for deaths from chronic noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), and reduced follow-up for those already living with comorbidities, thus increasing the number of premature deaths²¹. Although mortality rates from chronic respiratory diseases have fallen (down 7.4% from 2019

11 Ministry of Health - Department of HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Viral Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections (SVSA-DATHI). In: <http://indicadores.aids.gov.br/>

12 Ministry of Health. In: <https://tinyurl.com/v4n9dwbb>

13 R7. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2s6b6nt8>

14 O Globo. In: <https://oglobo.globo.com/google/amp/saude/noticia/2023/06/ministerio-da-saude-cria-plano-para-combater-11-doencas-em-presidios.ghtml>

15 Ministry of Health. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4xmnmhr>

16 SDG Brazil Panel. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador333>

17 Pubmed. In: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25088506/>

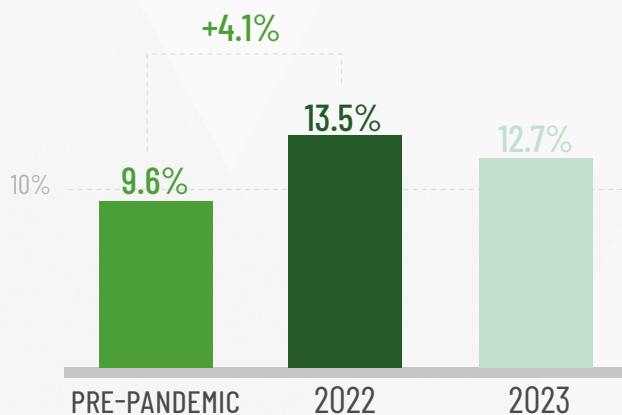
18 Ministry of Health. In: <https://aps.saude.gov.br/noticia/18216>

19 Fiocruz. In: <https://portal.fiocruz.br/noticia/pesquisa-revela-prevalencia-de-genotipo-da-hepatite-b-entre-indigenas-de-ro>

20 **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.

21 Ministry of Health. In: <https://tinyurl.com/y4dszhdz>

DEPRESSION (MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC)



18.1%

SEX
WOMEN



17%

AGE
55 TO 64 YEARS



18.3%

REGION
SOUTH

Source: Covitel.

to 2020²²), the association between deaths from respiratory problems and the social indicators, smoking and air quality (SDG 11) is very strong. Circulatory system disease accounted for 20.6% of deaths in 2021, neoplasms 12.8% and respiratory disease 7.9%²³.

The prevalence of asthma or asthmatic bronchitis in Brazil was 8.8% in the first quarter of 2023. The prevalence of pulmonary emphysema or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease was 1.6%, with the age group from 55 to 64 years old (3.0%), and schooling range from 0 to 8 years of study (2.1%), standing out as most affected. The incidence of acute respiratory infection over the past 12 months was 2.0%²⁴. The country is expected to register 704,000 new cases of cancer annually between 2023-2025, with an emphasis on south and southeast regions, which concentrate about 70% of the incidence²⁵. It is estimated around 7% of the population (16.8 million people) live with diabetes in Brazil, which, in 2021, caused 2.8% of deaths in people under the age of 60 (214,000 people)²⁶.

The suicide mortality rate amongst young people aged 15 to 19 grew by 49.3% between 2016 and 2021, reaching 6.6/100,000. In the age group of 10 to 14 years old, it rose 45%, reaching 1.33/100,000²⁷. These increases follow the general increase in the suicide death rate, which increased by 42.6% between 2000 and 2019, from 4.3 to 6.1 deaths/100,000 inhabitants²⁸.

Targets 3.5²⁹ and 3.6³⁰ are at risk. In 2023, alcohol abuse reached 32.6% (four doses or more for women, and five doses or more for men, on the same occasion)³¹. The lack of regulatory policy regarding alcohol continues to concern specialists. In 2022 the

22 Jornal da Pneumologia. In: <https://tinyurl.com/ydrxv9d6>

23 Associação Paulista de Medicina. In: <https://www.apm.org.br/o-que-diz-a-midia/ibge-covid-foi-a-principal-cao-de-morte-no-pais-em-2021/>

24 Telephone survey of risk factors for chronic non-communicable diseases in times of pandemic. In: <https://www.vitalstrategies.org/resources/covitel-inquerito-telefonico-de-fatores-de-risco-para-doencas-cronicas-nao-transmissiveis-em-tempos-de-pandemia/>

25 National Cancer Institute. In: <https://www.inca.gov.br/publicacoes/livros/estimativa-2023-incidencia-de-cancer-no-brasil>

26 Fiocruz. In: <https://tinyurl.com/zfs6yva>

27 Folha de S.Paulo. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/2022/10/ministerio-da-saude-ve-aumento-preocupante-de-suicidios-de-jovens-em-5-anos.shtml>

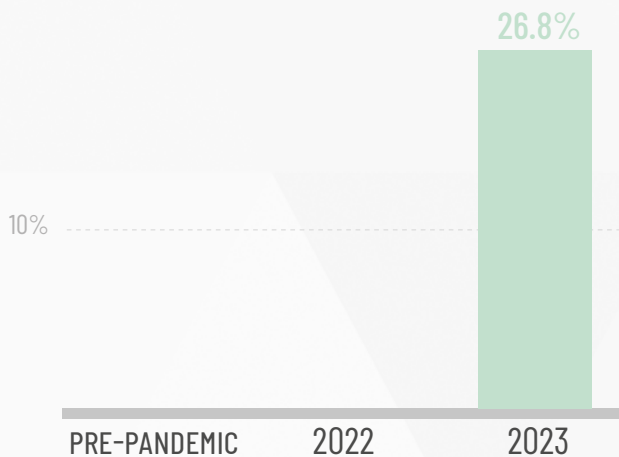
28 Revista Baiana de Enfermagem. In: <https://periodicos.ufba.br/index.php/enfermagem/article/view/45174>

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

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


31 Covitel, 2023. In: <https://tinyurl.com/m9v5mue6>


ANXIETY (MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC)




Source: Covitel.


34.2%
 SEX
 WOMEN


31.6%
 AGE
 18 TO 24 YEARS


30.3%
 EDUCATION
 12 YEARS OR MORE


18.3%
 REGION
 MIDWEST

cost of accidents on federal highways increased by BRL 800 million, to BRL 12.92 billion, with 52,948 lives lost³² (0.7% more than the previous year), and accidents with victims increasing by 0.2%³³.

Target 3.7³⁴ saw **insufficient progress**. In 2022, the primary advance was approval of the law removing the obligation of spousal consent for tubal ligation and vasectomy procedures and reducing the minimum age for voluntary sterilisation from 25 to 21³⁵. In 2022, in absolute numbers, expenses of families and institutions for health care totaled BRL 427.8 billion, while government expenses totaled BRL 283.6 billion³⁶. According to the Ministry of Health (MS) 20% of low-income families spend more than

10% of their income on health³⁷. The MS budget fell by 20% from 2021 and 2022, from BRL 200.6 billion to BRL 160.4 billion, as decrees releasing funds to combat SARS-CoV-2 expired, despite continuation of the pandemic³⁸ (chart 4). The scenario indicates **target 3.8 is setback**³⁹.

Target 3.9⁴⁰ completed its fourth year **setback**. Amongst reasons for this are delays in the implementation of air quality control policies, with only 10 Brazilian states currently having such legislation, as discussed in the 2022 Light Report. The environmental impacts of this are addressed under SDGs 8, 11 and 15. Only 1.7% of municipalities⁴¹ monitor air quality, mostly in the Southeast, meaning most of

32 CNT. In: <https://cnt.org.br/agencia-cnt/acidentes-e-mortes-nas-rodovias-federais-custaram-ao-pais-quase-13-bilhoes-em-2022>

33 CNT. In: <https://cnt.org.br/agencia-cnt/acidentes-e-mortes-nas-rodovias-federais-custaram-ao-pais-quase-13-bilhoes-em-2022>

34 **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.

35 Presidency of the Republic. Law nº 14.443, September 2nd, 2022. In: <https://www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/lei-n-14.443-de-2-de-setembro-de-2022-426936016>

36 G1/Economia. In: <https://g1.globo.com/economia/noticia/2022/04/14/despesa-das-familias-com-saude-cresce-mais-que-a-do-governo-mostra-ibge.ghtml>

37 Ministry of Health. In: <http://www.saude.gov.br/noticias/agencia-saude/44765-20-das-familias-brasileiras-gastam-mais-de-10-da-renda-com-saude>

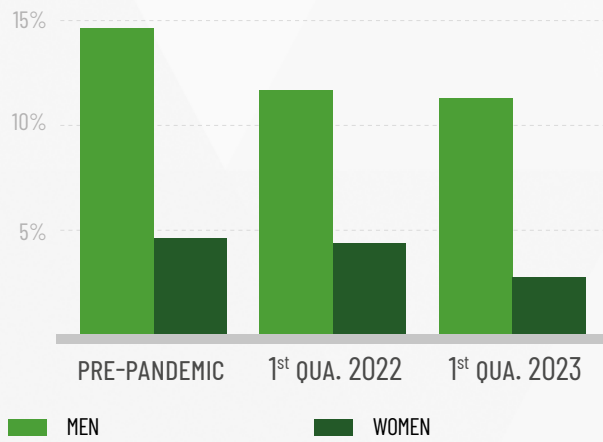
38 Federação das Santas Casas e Hospitais Sem Fins Lucrativos do RS. In: <https://federacaors.org.br/para-2022-ministerio-da-saude-perde-20-do-orcamento-de-2021/>

39 **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.

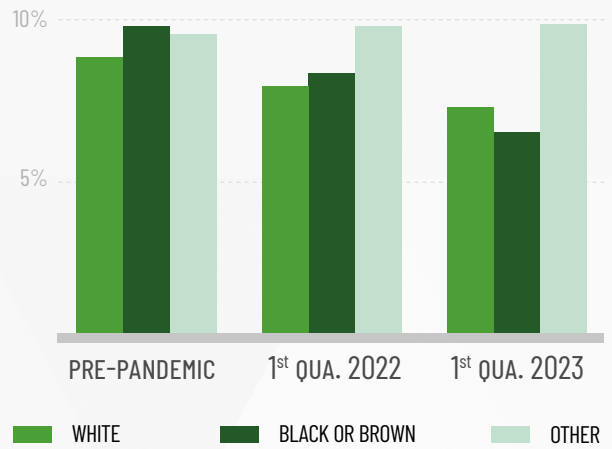
40 **Target 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

41 Instituto Saúde e Sustentabilidade. In: <https://www.wribrasil.org.br/noticias/estudo-revela-estado-da-qualidade-do-ar-e-mostra-como-o-tema-e-negligenciado-no-brasil>

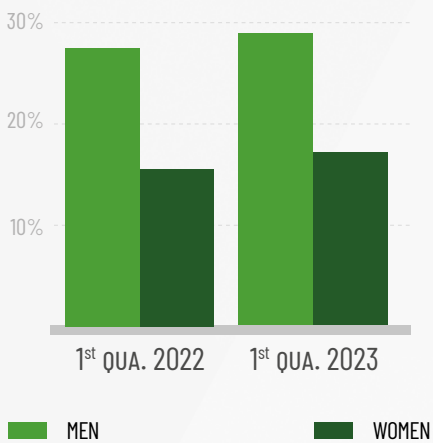
ALCOHOL: REGULAR ALCOHOL INTAKE, BY SEX



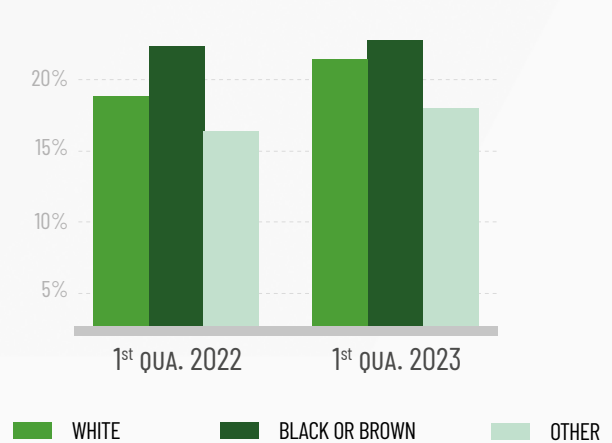
ALCOHOL: REGULAR ALCOHOL INTAKE, BY RACE



ALCOHOL: ABUSIVE ALCOHOL INTAKE, BY SEX



ALCOHOL: ABUSIVE ALCOHOL INTAKE, BY RACE



Source: Covitel.

the country is outside standards set by the National Council for the Environment (Conama). The lack of penalties for industrial and governmental polluters, contributes to around 51,000 deaths⁴² per year in the country. In the Amazon, the level of airborne pollutants generated by fires reached 500 micrograms per cubic metre of particulate matter (PM 10), about 25

times the historic average for the region (20 micrograms per cubic metre)⁴³.

The rate of deaths from inadequate water and sanitation have slowly decreased from 7.19 to 4.14/100,000, between 2000 and 2020⁴⁴. Deaths from unintentional poisoning increased, from 0.11 in 2009, to 0.22 in 2020⁴⁵.

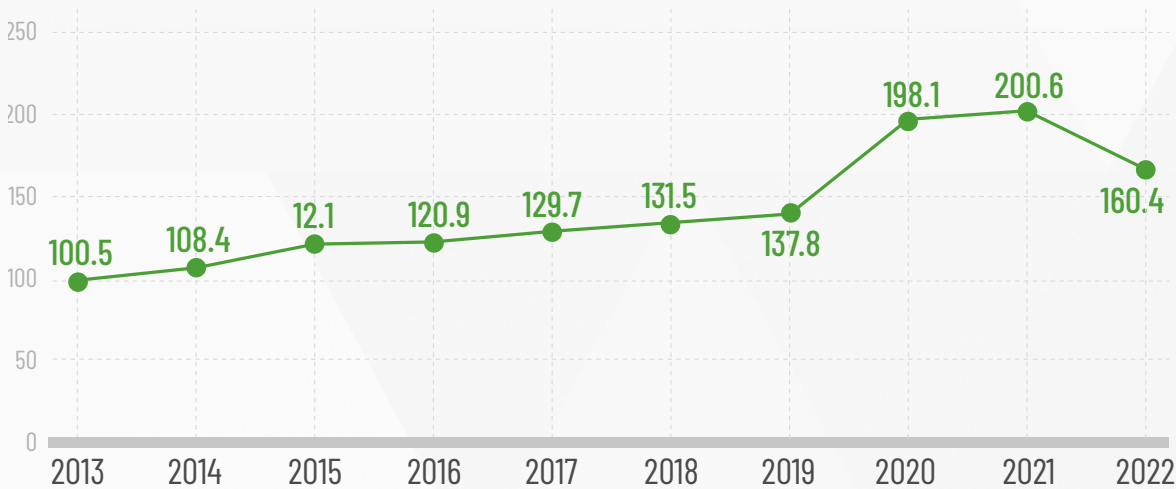
42 Observatório do Terceiro Setor. In: <https://tinyurl.com/cpwv3ncc>

43 WRI Brasil. In: <https://www.wribrasil.org.br/publicacoes/o-estado-da-qualidade-do-ar-no-brasil>

44 Ministry of Health. In: <https://tinyurl.com/bdhu4kbc>

45 Ministry of Health. In: <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/epidemiologicos/especiais/2023/vigilancia-em-saude-ambiental-na-perspectiva-da-agenda-2030-jun-2023>

CHART 4 BUDGET FOR THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH IN 2022 (IN BRL)



Source: Federation of Santas Casas and No-Profit Hospitals in Rio Grande do Sul.

Target 3.a⁴⁶ is **stagnant**. Smoking prevalence reduction was minimal, from 12.2% in the first quarter of 2022 to 11.8% in the first quarter of 2023, according to Covitel⁴⁷. The prevalence of electronic cigarette usage was 0.3% for daily use, 2% for sporadic use, and 7% for using it at least once. Experimentation with electronic smoking devices, especially among young people, worries the scientific community⁴⁸.

Target 3.b⁴⁹ is **set back**. Vaccination coverage dropped from 67% in 2020, to 59% in 2021. The Ministry of Health advocates a rate of 95% to achieve collective immunisation⁵⁰.

The Preliminary Report of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for

Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) notes the total net official assistance for health development in Brazil in 2020 was US\$ 197.5 million (there is no information on the proportion devoted to medical research or basic health services)⁵¹. Budget cuts imposed by Constitutional Amendment 95/2016 totaled BRL 70 billion, between 2018 and 2022⁵². The new fiscal framework proposed by the Lula government for 2023 does not address these deficits, hampering the goal of allocating 6% of GDP to the SUS, 3% of that being contributed at the federal level. Although roughly 78.8% of health facilities in Brazil have a basic set of essential and relevant medicines at affordable costs, there are large regional differences in access⁵³.

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

47 Observatório APS. In: <https://observatoriodaaps.com.br/covitel/>

48 G1/Jornal Hoje. In: <https://tinyurl.com/dtej7zyv>

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 Fiocruz. In: <https://portal.fiocruz.br/noticia/cobertura-vacinal-no-brasil-esta-em-indices-alarmantes>

51 OCDE. In ODA-2020-detailed-summary.pdf

52 CNS. In Conselho Nacional de Saúde - RECOMENDAÇÃO Nº 006, DE 22 DE MAIO DE 2023.

53 IBGE. In <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/saude/9160-pesquisa-nacional-de-saude.html>

Target 3.c⁵⁴ remains **at risk**. Despite the number of medical professionals doubling over the last 20 years (2.56 physicians per thousand inhabitants⁵⁵), regional disparities persist, with a concentration in the South and Southeast, and in capitals and large municipalities. Regionally: 42% of the Brazilian population and 53% of the physicians live in the Southeast; 27% of the population and 18.5% physicians live in the Northeast; 14.3% of the population and 7.8% of physicians live in the South; and 15.7% of the population and 8.4% of physicians live in the Midwest⁵⁶.

Target 3.d⁵⁷ is **setback**. During the Covid-19 pandemic, there was a lack of capacity for health control at borders, laboratories were closed, health professionals and services were overloaded, and there were failures in epidemiological surveillance. There have been professional development activities aimed at coordinated response for national and regional⁵⁸ emergencies since 2000, however poor management of the pandemic and reduced investment in health have compromised effectiveness of the International Health Regulations (IHR). Civil society participation in monitoring this target was also restricted, and not just in Brazil⁵⁹.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Ensure policies for health, education, human rights and the fight against hunger are not restricted by the limits established under the new fiscal framework, and incorporate resolutions from conferences and councils of the areas in the Pluriannual Plan 2024-2027, ensuring they have adequate budgets;
2. Ensure a minimum of seven ante-natal visits for all people with a uterus, to reduce gestational mortality, and increase budgets for primary care and obstetric health services;
3. Strengthen treatment programs, and early diagnosis and health promotion actions, especially in primary care;
4. Increase investment in linking services, and adherence to antiretroviral therapy, for HIV-AIDS and tuberculosis (TB), and resume AIDS awareness campaigns;
5. Provide preventive medication, enhanced case management, vector control, provision of clean water, sanitation and hygiene, and animal public health, for the prevention and control of Neglected Tropical Diseases;
6. Create a National Systemic Air Quality Policy to improve the national monitoring system, defining forms of accountability, reducing regional asymmetries, and guaranteeing the technical improvement of state and municipal teams;
7. Develop and align regional and national policies to control air pollutants, manage fires, reduce greenhouse gas emissions (SDG 13), prevent health risks, strengthen synergies, harmonise air quality policies, and structure urban planning policies (including master and mobility plans) more equitably (SDG 11), including civil society and health sector representatives, in air quality governance;
8. Implement the National Plan to Combat Noncommunicable Chronic Diseases and the National Mental Health Policy;
9. Launch the National Tobacco Control Policy Strengthening Plan;

54 **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.

55 CFM. In Com 546 mil médicos, Brasil deve ultrapassar densidade de profissionais por mil habitantes de países da OCDE

56 Poder 360. In <https://www.poder360.com.br/saude/proporcao-de-medicos-no-brasil-e-de-256-por-1-000-habitantes/>

57 **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.

58 CIEVS/MS. In <https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/svsa/cievsc>

59 GT Acordo sobre Pandemias e Reforma do RSI. In <https://saudeglobal.org/atualidades/processo-negociador-do-acordo-de-pandemias-influencia-da-sociedade-civil-cada-vez-mais-limitado/>

10. Tax unhealthy products (tobacco, alcohol, ultra-processed products, fossil fuels and pesticides) and contribute funds collected to the Unified Health System;
11. Adopt regulatory and legislative measures to expand inspection and restriction of the advertising, promotion and sponsorship of products harmful to health, including on digital platforms, and curbing their illegal sale;
12. Ensure and expand vaccination coverage of the Brazilian population, and debunk fake news narratives regarding the safety and efficacy of vaccines;
13. Ensure transparency, participation and social control in the formulation of health policies, without interference from the industries to be regulated;
14. Apply International Health Regulations and expand the SUS, with more financial and human resources, to ensure capacity for rapid response, control and environmental protection throughout the entire Brazilian territory.

Target classification

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

SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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

Six of ten goals for SDG 4 remained setback in 2022. Reasons included continued low budgets¹, impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, the militarization of schools², and plans for the “New High School”³, which according to specialists⁴, worsens basic training for vulnerable and historically marginalised populations (women, black and indig-

enous people, and the poor). The federal government has announced that the National Program for Civic-Military Schools will be cancelled by the end of 2023, however some states, including São Paulo, intend to implement similar programs⁵. This, and other proposals under debate in the National Congress, such as homeschooling⁶, threaten the right to educa-

1 Presidency of the Republic. Constitutional Amendment N° 95, 15th December 2016. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/emendas/emc/emc95.htm

2 Andes. In: <https://www.andes.org.br/midias/downloads/2577/%20DossieMilitarizacao>

3 Presidency of the Republic. Law n° 13.415, 16th February 2017. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/113415.htm

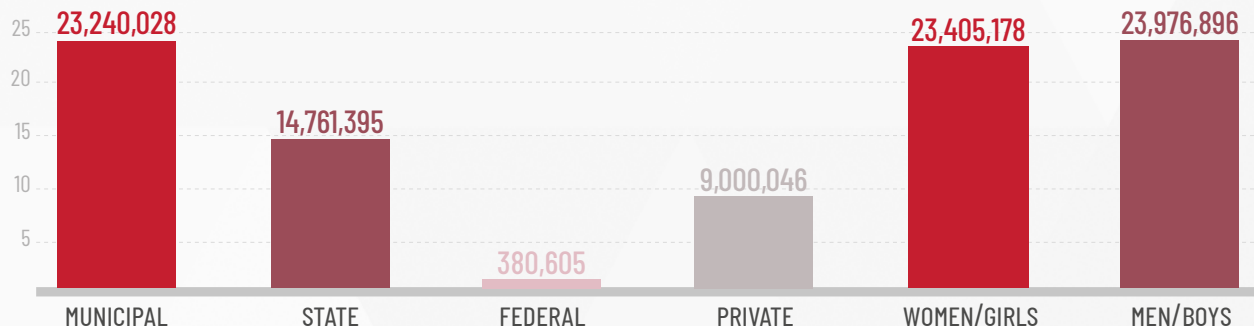
4 Agência Senado. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/radio1/comissoes/ce/2023/06/22/debatedores-pedem-ajustes-no-modelo-do-novo-ensino-medio>

5 Exame. In: <https://exame.com/brasil/fim-das-escolas-civico-militares-estados-vaio-manter-modelo-apesar-de-decisao-de-mec>

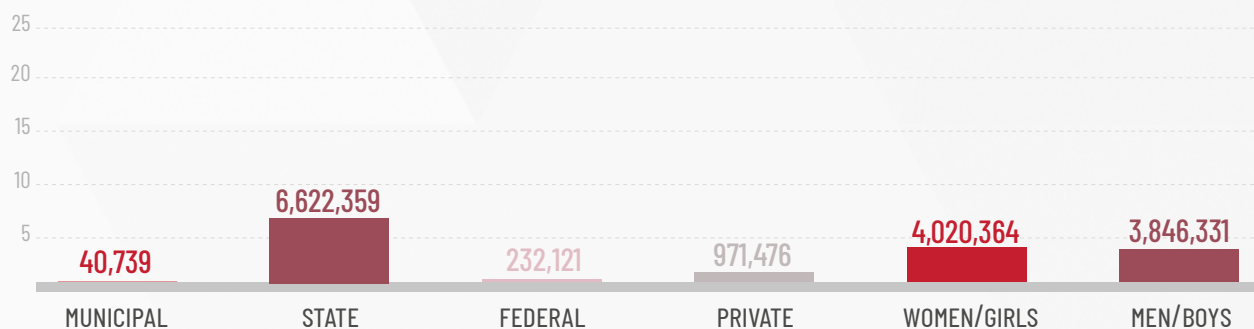
6 MPDFT. In: <https://www.mpdft.mp.br/portal/index.php/comunicacao-menu/sala-de-imprensa/noticias/noticias-2022/14077-ensino-domiciliar-proeduc-analisa-constitucionalidade-de-lei-distrital>

CHART 1 NUMBER OF ENROLLMENTS IN BASIC AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT AND GENDER (BRAZIL, 2022)

BASIC EDUCATION



HIGH SCHOOL



Source: Inep/Censo da Educação Básica

tion. With 13 of 20 goals of the National Education Plan setback⁷, it is estimated 90% of them will not be achieved by 2024.

The SDG Brazil Panel has data for only three of 11 indicators, the majority of which are from 2019. **Target 4.1⁸** remains **setback**. Privatisation advances (against the Abidjan Principles⁹ and the Federal Constitution), age-grade distortion is occurring, high school dropout rates are high and learning rates are low. In 2022 there were approximately 714,000 more enrollments in comparison with 2021, but this was due primarily to a 10.6% increase in the private network, from around 8.1

million enrollments in 2021, to around 9 million in 2022¹⁰ (chart 1). During the same period, 241,641 adolescents aged 17 did not complete Elementary or High School, and 1.04 million children and adolescents between the ages of 4 and 17 were not in school (double the amount of 2020)¹¹. Women and girls are a majority of exclusion rates.

Racism is evident: 30% of black and brown youth between the ages of 15 and 17 did not attend or did not complete high school in the correct amount of time between 2012 and 2022, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). In 2022, the number of young people in this group

7 National Campaign for the Right to Education. In: <https://campanha.org.br/noticias/2023/06/20/plano-nacional-de-educacao-tem-90-das-metas-nao-cumpridas-aponta-balanco-do-pne-2023/>

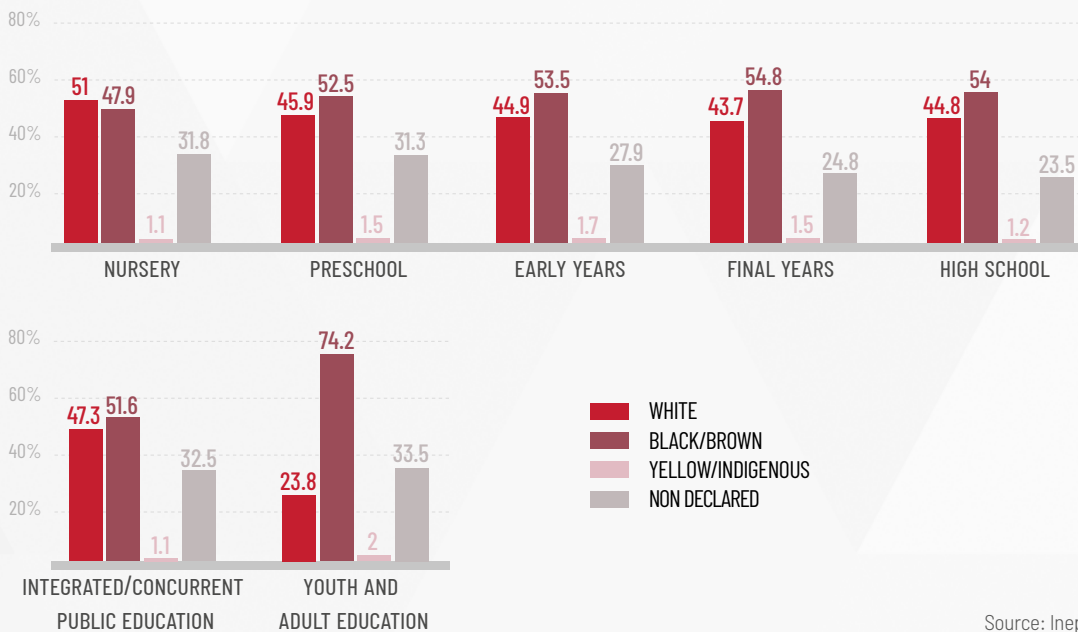
8 **Target 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

9 National Campaign for the Right to Education. In: <https://campanha.org.br/noticias/2022/04/18/principios-internacionais-para-regulacao-do-setor-privado-na-educacao-sao-lancados-em-portugues-e-espanhol/>

10 Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisas Educacionais Anísio Teixeira (Inep). **Censo Escolar da Educação Básica 2022: resumo técnico**. Brasília, DF: Inep, 2023. In: https://download.inep.gov.br/publicacoes/institucionais/estatisticas_e_indicadores/resumo_tecnico_censo_escolar_2022.pdf

11 Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisas Educacionais Anísio Teixeira (Inep). **Censo da Educação Básica 2022**. Brasília, DF: Inep, 2023. In: <https://www.gov.br/inep/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/pesquisas-estatisticas-e-indicadores/censo-escolar>. Access 02 april 2023.

CHART 2 RACIAL INEQUALITY IN BRAZILIAN EDUCATION (2022)



Source: Inep/Inep/Basic Education Census.

with access to education at the correct age was equivalent to what Brazilian white youth experienced 10 years earlier.¹² The New Secondary School threatens to widen this disparity.

Target 4.2¹³ remains **setback**. There is a delay in the universalization of access to preschool (4 to 5 years old), and targets for a minimum 50% of children from birth to the age of 3 in daycare have not been achieved. The advancement of private/affiliated¹⁴ institutions with low educational quality and high monthly fees, is another reason for regression.

The requirements for a quality education: electricity, potable water, sanitary sewage, adapted bathrooms, playgrounds, library and/or reading rooms, are not guaranteed¹⁵. Non-distribution of the National Household Sampling Survey (PNAD) on Education in 2020 and 2021, makes more detailed analysis difficult.

Targets 4.3¹⁶, 4.4¹⁷, 4.5¹⁸ and 4.6¹⁹ remain **setback**. Regarding targets 4.3 and 4.4, there was a sharp decline (21.8%)²⁰ in the number of enrollments in youth and adult education (EJA) in 2022, especially

12 UOL. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/educacao/2023/06/aceso-de-jovens-negros-ao-ensino-medio-tem-dez-anos-de-atraso-em-relacao-ao-de-brancos.shtml>

13 **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.

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

15 CAMPANHA NACIONAL PELO DIREITO À EDUCAÇÃO. Plano Nacional de Educação: 8 anos de descumprimento. São Paulo, 2022. Disponível em: https://media.campanha.org.br/acervo/documentos/Balanco_PNE_2022_dados_desagregados_ok.pdf. Acesso em: 21, abr. 2023.

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

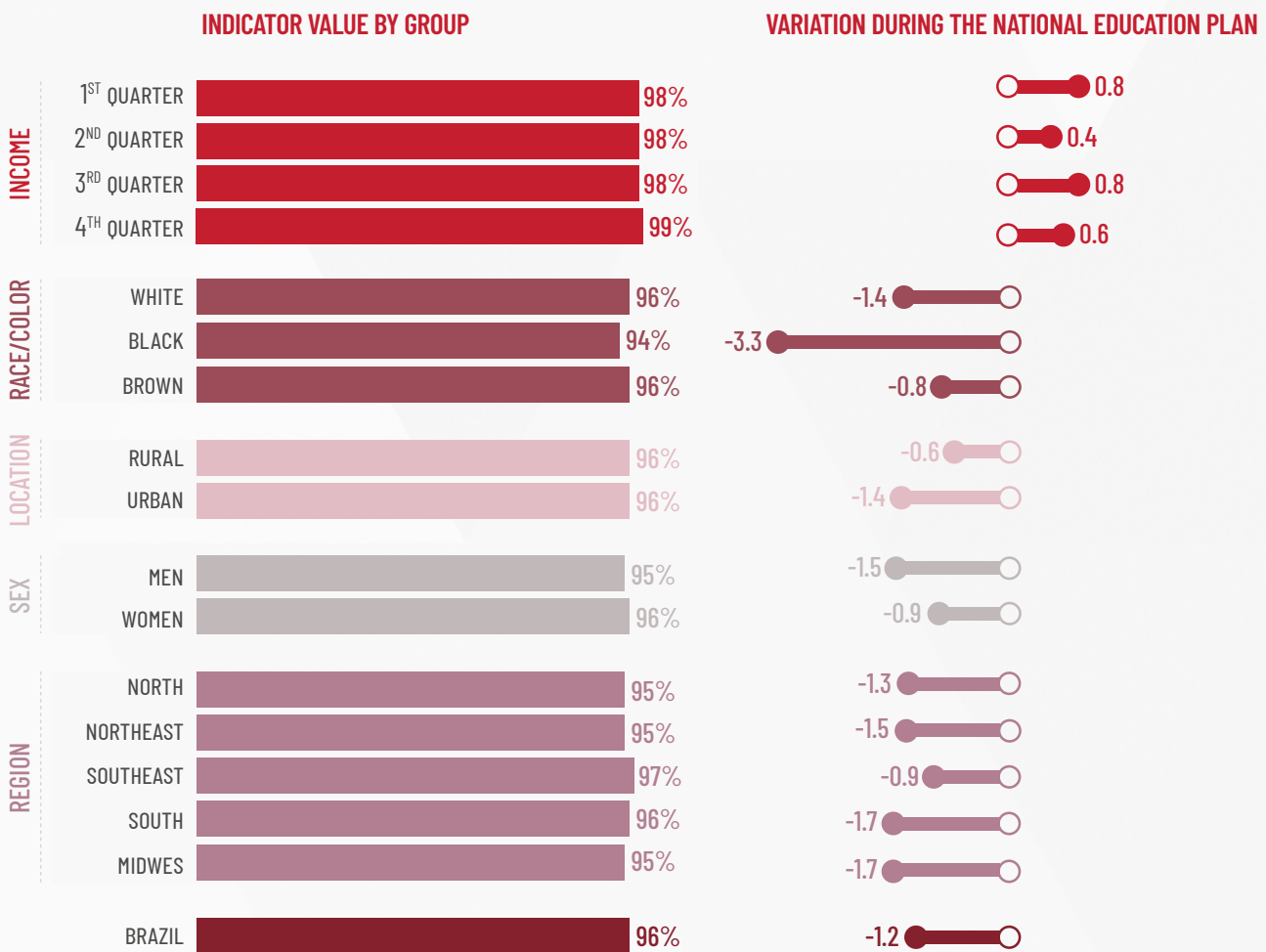
17 **Target 4.4:** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

18 **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

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

20 Inep. In: https://download.inep.gov.br/publicacoes/institucionais/estatisticas_e_indicadores/resumo_tecnico_censo_escolar_2022.pdf

CHART 3 POPULATION AGED 6 TO 14 WHO ATTEND OR HAVE COMPLETED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (IN %)



Source: National Campaign for the Right to Education, based on the National Household Sampling Survey (PNAD Contínua) - quarterly release 2nd quarter and PNAD Contínua Educação/IBGE (data available only for the period from 2016 to 2019).

at high school levels and for black populations. In Higher Education, private institutions predominate.

Enrollments at secondary technical vocational schools increased by around 40,000 enrollments/year, well below the 296,000/year²¹ projected in the National Education Plan. Simplification and fragmentation of technical training and professional qualifications allows public and private sponsors to develop 40% of new high school curriculums leading to a qualification, without however, integrating a

technical course, destroying and disarticulating not only Courses and School Pedagogical Projects, but also the Brazilian Classification of Occupations.

Just 1.9% of basic education schools (3,484), were located on indigenous lands in 2022. Amongst schools offering indigenous education, 3,267 offer classes for the initial years, and 1,984 for the final years²².

Regarding **target 4.5**, there is no data on reading proficiency or numeracy, in the final years of

21 National Campaign for the Right to Education. In https://media.campanha.org.br/acervo/documentos/Balanco_PNE_2022_dados_desagregados_ok.pdf

22 Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisas Educacionais Anísio Teixeira (Inep). Censo Escolar da Educação Básica 2022. Brasília, DF: Inep, 2023. In: <https://www.gov.br/inep/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/pesquisas-estatisticas-e-indicadores/censo-escolar/resultados/2022>.

OUT OF 65 COUNTRIES,
BRAZIL OCCUPIES

60^o

PLACE ON THE LIST OF
CHILDREN'S LITERACY UNTIL
THE END OF THE 2ND YEAR OF
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION



IN 2021

56.4%

(1.57 MILLION) CHILDREN
IN THIS SCHOOL STAGE
HAVE NOT BEEN TAUGHT
TO READ AND WRITE

Elementary School, by gender, and information regarding the income of Elementary School graduates was discontinued in 2019. Black and brown populations have seen advances in the completion indicator for Basic Education at an appropriate age, a step towards reducing the huge inequities of 2014. The disadvantage of youth in rural areas has reduced in relation to those in urban areas, and boys are approaching equity with girls, while the regions show less disparity than in 2014. In terms of income distribution however, the scenario is mixed: between 2016 and 2019, while some groups are approaching the rates of the richest 25%, the distribution is uneven, with higher income subgroups closer to achieving parity. In Basic Education, attendance rates of populations from the age of 15 to 17 was relatively equivalent between the analysed cohorts in 2021, after correcting for the disadvantages of black and brown populations, the Northeast and South regions and rural areas. However the North region lagged behind during the period analysed.

For **target 4.6**, the number of children from the ages of 6 to 14 who did not attend or complete elementary school increased from 540,000 in 2020, to 1.072 million in 2021. The percentage of those who did so at the appropriate age dropped from 81.9% in second quarter of 2020, to 81.1% in 2021, with inequities

persisting in special, indigenous and *quilombola*²³ education, also impacting target 4.5 (chart 3).

Brazil occupies 60th place in a list of 65 countries evaluating literacy of children by the end of their 2nd year in Elementary School. In 2021, 56.4% (1.57 million) of children in this phase ceased being taught to read and write²⁴, and the dismantling of the Programa Brasil Alfabetizado (for young people, adults and the elderly) further delays achievement of this goal, impacting health conditions (SDG 3), possibilities for entering the formal labour market (SDG 8) and the right to citizenship and a life without violations (SDGs 1, 2, 5 and 16).

Target 4.7²⁵ is **stagnant**. In its eight years of existence, only 5 of the 20 goals of the National Education Plan were *partially* met, 90% of them will not be achieved on time²⁶. The reestablishment of the Secretariat for Continuing Education, Literacy, Diversity and Inclusion (Secadi) in 2023 was an important action, however Brazil is far from achieving its goals of training citizens and teachers (chart 5), and there are still projects threatening rights, such as the “Escola Sem Partido”, permanent and exclusive homeschooling, and the revisionist accounts of racial crimes²⁷ and crimes against humanity²⁸ committed by the State, still under discussion in federal, state and municipal legislatures.

23 National Campaign for the Right to Education. In https://media.campanha.org.br/acervo/documentos/Balanco_PNE_2022_dados_desagregados_ok.pdf

24 MEC. In: <https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/nova-politica-de-alfabetizacao-tera-investimento-de-r-3-bi>

25 **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

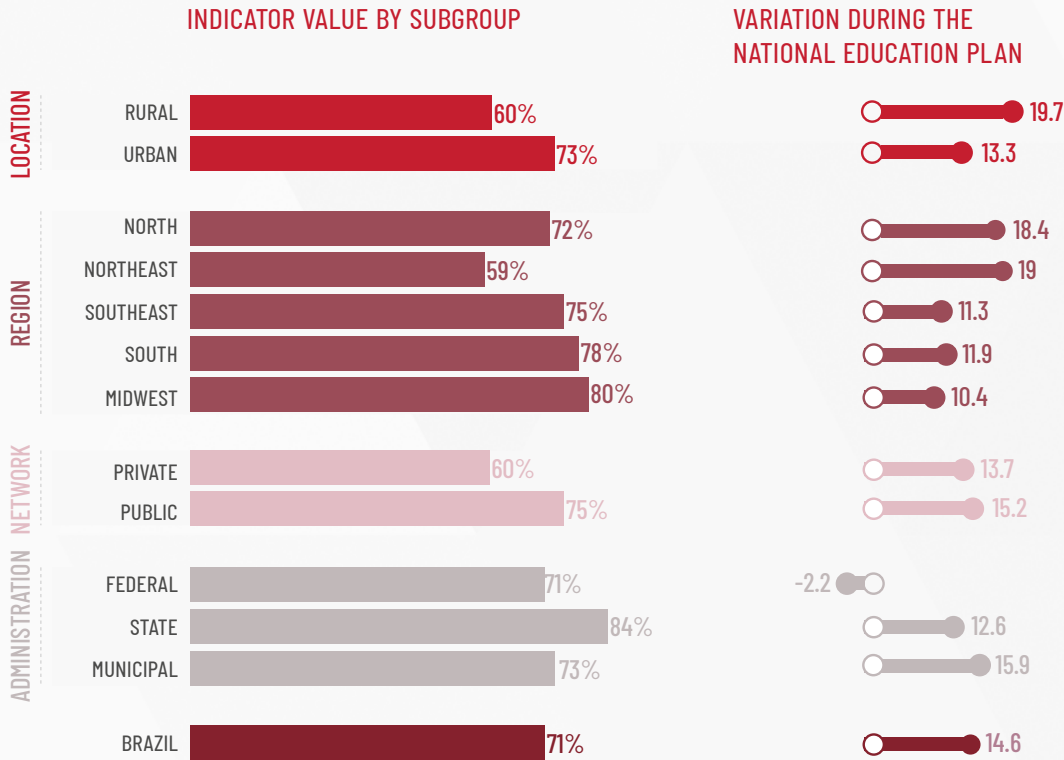
26 National Campaign for the Right to Education. In: <https://campanha.org.br/noticias/2023/06/20/plano-nacional-de-educacao-tem-90-das-metas-nao-cumpridas-aponta-balanco-do-pne-2023/>

27 IHU-Unisinos. In: <https://www.ihu.unisinos.br/categorias/629306-projeto-do-novo-marco-temporal-e-racista-e-genocida-denuncia-o-conic>

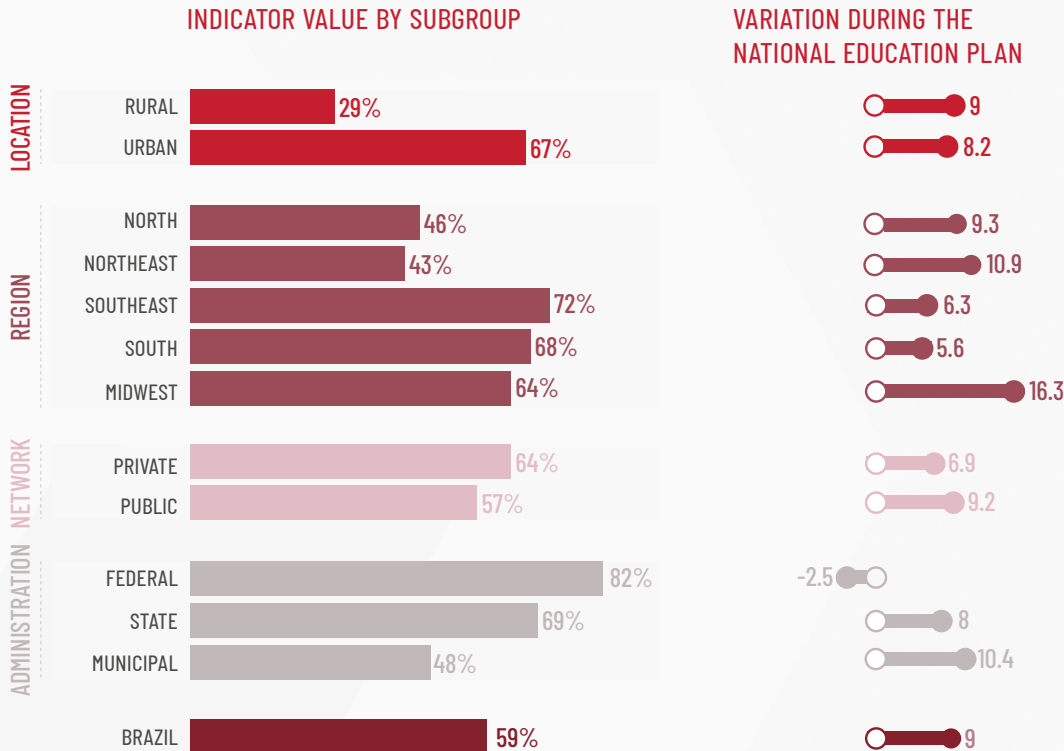
28 Valor Econômico. In: <https://valor.globo.com/politica/noticia/2023/06/28/governo-tarcisio-promulga-lei-que-presta-homenagem-a-coronel-erasmo-dias-expoente-da-ditadura.ghtml>

CHART 5 TEACHERS WITH ADEQUATE TRAINING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL (INITIAL AND FINAL YEARS, 2021)

EARLY YEARS



FINAL YEARS



Source: Teacher Training Adequacy Indicator - National Institute of Educational Studies and Research/Ministry of Education

Target 4.a²⁹ is **at risk**. Infrastructure has advanced by only 2.5% since creation of the National Education Plan³⁰, while **target 4.b**³¹, which the country no longer considers applicable, is **setback**. The budget for the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) has been cut by 50% over the last ten years, and 90% of the body's resources are now allocated to grants. The last universal grants were valued at BRL 30,000, far below what is required to properly invest in research³². Despite the budgets of 2023 being equivalent to those of 2013³³, this is still insufficient for the achievement of the target. **Target 4.c**³⁴ remains **threatened**, due to a lack of adequate teacher training, as indicated in chart 5.

disenfranchised modalities such as rural, *quilombola* and indigenous education;

6. Reopen Youth and Adult Education (EJA) classes across the country, with quality, and ensure permanence and access to the populations that are the focus of this policy
7. Suspend, through action of the Supreme Court, Laws restricting debate on gender and sexual orientation in schools, and reject the more than 200 bills in the country's Legislative Houses based on the same premise;
8. Immediately demilitarise all schools.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Revoke the New Secondary School Law 13.415/2017, and effectively implement Laws 10.639/2003 and 11.645/2008, guaranteeing anti-racist and diverse education;
2. Adequately finance education, complying with constitutional minimums and the Student-Quality Cost (CAQ);
3. Invest adequately in higher education, science and technological development;
4. Regulate private sector actions in education, based on the Abidjan Principles;
5. Ensure full regulation of Fundeb (Fund for the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education and the Valuation of Education Professionals), adjusting weighting factors to adequately finance youth and adult education and other

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

30 National Campaign for the Right to Education. In https://media.campanha.org.br/acervo/documentos/Balanco_PNE_2022_dados_desagregados_ok.pdf

31 **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

32 Jornal da UNESP. In: [https://jornal.unesp.br/2023/03/10/quero-o-cnpq-financiando-projetos-e-nao- sendo- apenas-uma-agencia-de-bolsas/](https://jornal.unesp.br/2023/03/10/quero-o-cnpq-financiando-projetos-e-nao-sendo- apenas-uma-agencia-de-bolsas/)

33 Terra. In: <https://www.terra.com.br/noticias/educacao/com-orcamento-de-r-55-bi-capes-retomapatamar-de-investimento-de-dez-anos-atras,df12e3db32be91a659bee3d9b4d1c9bacqto7sru.html>

34 **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

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  STAGNANT

Target 4.a  AT RISK

Target 4.b  SETBACK*

Target 4.c  AT RISK

*SDG panel made not applicable to Brazil

SDG 5

GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

A United Nations report warns gender equality will not be achieved for 300 years at the current pace of public policy development¹. Brazil is ranked 92nd of 153 countries in terms of gender parity, according to a report from the World Economic Forum². Historic and varied gender violences, the result of insufficient public policy and investment, combined with impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, were most harmful in terms of gender equality. Most of the recommendations contained in

previous Light Reports were not followed. Urgency is required in the resumption of public policies and programs for women to end the regression of recent years.

Target 5.1³ has been **setback** for four years, and no official data on the indicator is available⁴. Religious perspectives⁵ and philosophical concepts of women's submission to men within the family⁶ appear in state mandates, and there is governmental leniency in regards to gender violence, not to mention

1 United Nations. In: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/gender-snapshot/2022/>

2 World Economic Forum. In: <https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2020-report-100-years-pay-equality/>

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

4 SDG Brazil Panel. In: <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=5>

5 Gênero&Número. In: <https://www.generonumero.media/reportagens/novo-governo-direitos-reprodutivos/>

6 Veja. In: <https://veja.abril.com.br/coluna/radar/video-em-comissao-de-defesa-da-mulher-damares-defende-submissao>

direct promotion of violations of women's and girls' rights⁷. Examples include Ministry of Health booklets, one of which denies the existence of legal abortion options in the country, and another for pregnant women, encourages episiotomy and the Kristeller manoeuvre, practices now condemned by health experts.

The legal framework developed over decades through the work of women's organisations, and their incidence in parliaments, has prevented further setbacks, examples include: the National Policy for Comprehensive Women's Health Care⁸; the Maria da Penha Law⁹, amended by Law 14,310/2022¹⁰, determining the immediate record of urgent protective measures in favour of women and/or dependents in situations of domestic and family violence; and the proposed¹¹ complete repeal of the Parental Alienation Law¹², identified as discriminatory by the National Human Rights Council (CNDH)¹³, the National Health Council (CNS)¹⁴, and the United Nations¹⁵. In addition to reversing institutional setbacks, the primary challenges to meeting this goal are ethno-racial and economic inequalities; non-compliance with existing legislation beyond criminal aspects; and the inability to avoid revictimization and impunity ensured by heteronormative patriarchal racism¹⁶.

Despite efforts of civil society to monitor it, **target 5.2**¹⁷ has remained **setback** since the first edition of this Light Report, with no official data on the indicators available. In 2022 the number of women over

the age of 16 who suffered some form of violence or aggression over the previous 12 months¹⁸ increased by 4.5% compared to the previous year, according to the Brazilian Public Security Forum, totaling 18.6 million reports (28.9% of the population), the highest rate since the survey began in 2018. There were almost 51,000 cases of physical, psychological and/or sexual violence against women per day, with most of the reports from black (65.6%) and young women (30.3%, between the ages of 16 and 24 years old). Ex-spouses, ex-partners and ex-boyfriends account for 31.3% of aggressors; spouses, partners and boyfriends, 26.7%; and strangers 24.5%.

If the home has already been disqualified as a safe space by the statistics, public spaces also lack policies with a gender perspective. The study found that in transport, 8.2 million women (12.8%) suffered physical harassment, more than 23,000 cases per day, in 2022. 11.2% of Brazilian women (7.2 million) experienced physical harassment at a party, double the number reported in a similar survey in 2021, where 5.6% of women reported suffering some form of harassment in clubs over the previous 12 months. Reports of child pornography on the internet grew 10%¹⁹, totaling 111,929 registrations in 2022, compared with 101,833 in 2021.

Target 5.3²⁰ is **setback**. Early marriage registrations have increased, from 757,179 in 2020 to 932,502 in 2021 (the most recent data available)²¹. Given the greater impoverishment of girls due to the

7 Conectas. In: <https://www.conectas.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/Report-on-Gender-policies-and-womens-rights-in-Brazil.docx-1.pdf>

8 CNS. In: https://conselho.saude.gov.br/ultimas_noticias/2007/politica_mulher.pdf

9 Law nº 11.340, 7th August 2006. In: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/11340.htm

10 Law nº 14.310 March 2022. In: <https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/lei/2022/lei-14310-8-marco-2022-792346-norma-pl.html>

11 Câmara dos Deputados. Bill 2812, 18/11/2022. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2338753>

12 Law 12.318 26th August 2010. In: <https://www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/lei/2010/lei-12318-26-agosto-2010-608120-norma-pl.html>

13 CNDH. In: <https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/blob/baixar/13462>

14 CNS. In: <http://conselho.saude.gov.br/ultimas-noticias-cns/2359-cns-pede-fim-de-pl-e-lei-sobre-alienacao-parental-que-prejudicam-mulheres-e-criancas>

15 OHCHR (ACNUDH). In: <https://acnudh.org/pt-br/brasil-peritos-da-onu-apelam-ao-novo-governo-para-combater-a-violencia-contra-as-mulheres-e-meninas-e-revogar-a-lei-da-alienacao-parental/>

16 Fopir. In: <http://fopir.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Dossie-Mulheres-Negras-.pdf>

17 **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

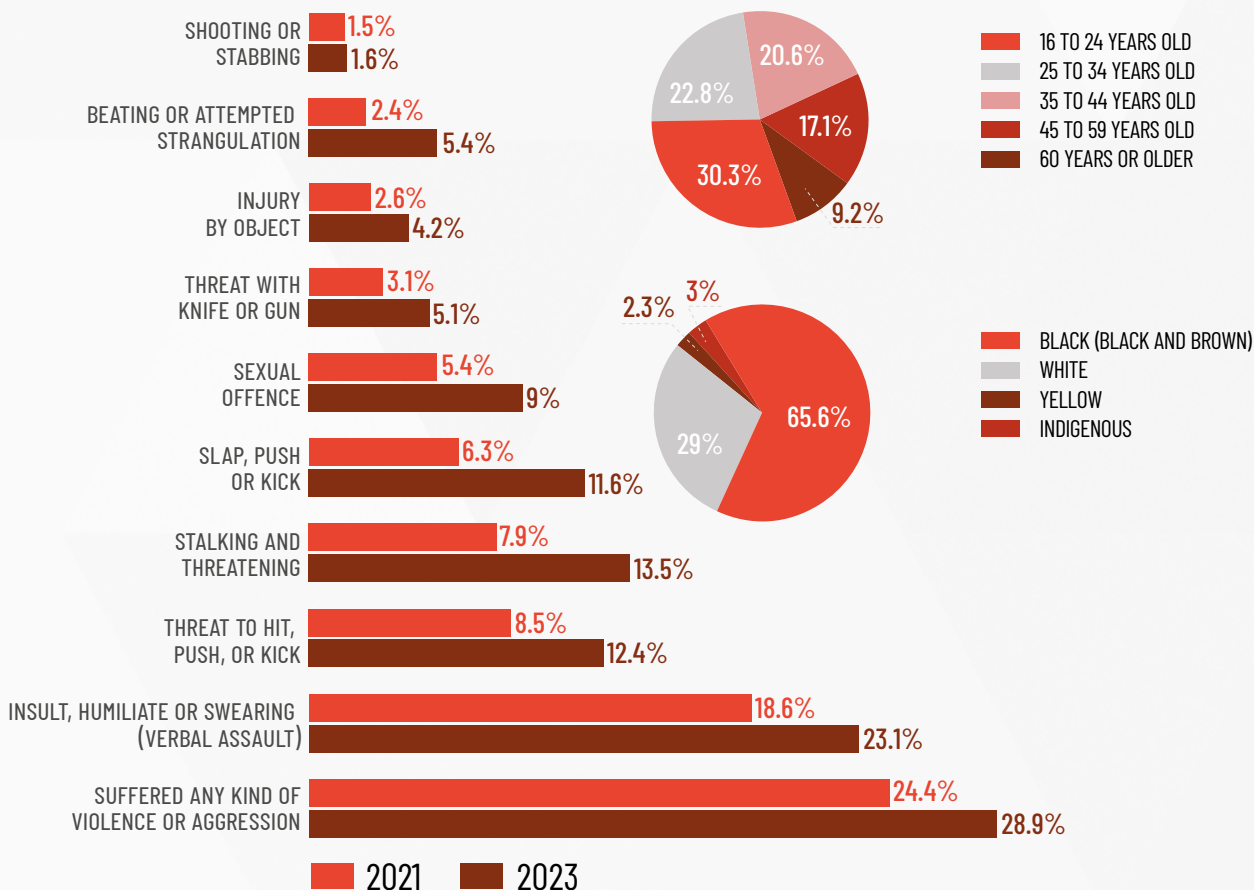
18 Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública. In: <https://forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/visiveleinvisible-2023-sumario-executivo.pdf>

19 Projeto Colabora. In: <https://bit.ly/3P8VoWV>

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

21 IBGE. In: <https://bit.ly/3r4Cw3j>

INFOGRAPHIC AGE AND RACIAL PROFILE OF WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE IN BRAZIL (2022) AND PREVALENCE OF AGGRESSION



Source: Brazilian Public Security Forum

pandemic, and underreporting due to informality, there are an estimated 12 million of these marital unions per year, which is alarming.

Target 5.4²² remains **setback** for the third consecutive year. Unpaid domestic and care work is monitored through the annual National Household Sampling Survey (PNAD). However it was not analysed in the 2022 Census, despite the studies of civil society and universities highlighting that the Covid-19 pandemic

has increased gendered and racial inequalities in this work, as published in previous editions of the Light Report. In Brazil, women dedicate an average of 22.1 hours per week to unpaid domestic work, while men spend half that time (11.1 hours per week)²³, another legacy of slavery²⁴.

Target 5.5²⁵ demonstrates **insufficient progress**. In 2022, the number of elected women federal deputies rose from 77 to 91, accounting for 17.7% of

22 **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

23 Cepal. In: <https://conferenciawmujer.cepal.org/15/es/documentos/la-sociedad-cuidado-horizonte-recuperacion-sostenible-igualdad-genero>

24 ESMPU. In <https://bit.ly/3Rh1xmN>

25 **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.

the total seats in the house²⁶, an increase of 18.2%. Female candidates were the most voted for federal parliamentarians in 8 states: Acre, Goiás, Maranhão, Pará, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Santa Catarina and Sergipe, and the Federal District. For the first time, two trans women were elected to the Chamber of Deputies. However, female representation in parliament remains well below the global average of 26.6%, and even worse in comparison with the rest of South America, whose average is 31%²⁷. In the Senate, female representation rose from 11 to 15 seats²⁸, through the addition of alternates due to appointment of male holders to other positions, now representing 18.5% of the seats in the house, against a world average of 26.2%, and 29% in South America. Brazil ranks 130th out of 186 countries in the Inter-Parliamentary Union ranking. At the current rate, it will take at least 120 years to achieve gender parity in the House and Senate²⁹.

According to Fundação Getúlio Vargas, women held 39.2%³⁰ of managerial positions in 2022, an increase of less than 2% since the survey began in 2012. Additionally, the highest salaries tend to go to men, in 2022 only 36.6% of the highest paying roles were held by women.

Target 5.6³¹ is **setback** for the fourth consecutive year. The country has been without official data on contraception methods for 10 years, and between 2019 and 2022, the sole governmental guidance for

the prevention of teenage pregnancy was sexual abstinence³². Additionally, language related to sexual education was diluted in the National Common Curricular Base (BNCC) in 2017, and from 2014 to 2022 there were 217 legislative proposals presented at federal, state and municipal levels prohibiting or criminalising education on sexuality and gender. Most of the laws passed were overturned by the STF for contradicting the Federal Constitution, however some are still in force, such as in Ceará (2016)³³, where the state education plan prohibits “the use of gender ideology in state education”³⁴.

On a positive note, we highlight 91% of the Brazilian population, who agree sex education prevents abuse³⁵, and the approval of the Law waiving authorization of spouses for tubal ligation procedures and promoting other mechanisms of reproductive autonomy³⁶.

Target 5.a³⁷ is **setback** for the fourth year. The Agricultural Census has not been conducted since 2017, and there is no data to assess ownership and rights to agricultural land. Conflicts over land have increased 16.7% compared with 2021, affecting 181,304 families in 2022. There were 626 cases in the North, 496 in the Northeast, 278 in the Midwest, 94 in the Southeast and 78 in the South. Both men and women in the countryside and forests are threatened, however women face more intimidation³⁸.

26 Agência Câmara. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/911406-bancada-feminina-aumenta-18-e-tem-2-representantes-trans/>

27 Inter-Parliamentary Union - IPU. In: <https://data.ipu.org/women-averages?month=2&year=2023>

28 Agência Senado. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2023/01/06/com-suplentes-bancada-feminina-sera-a-maior-da-historia>

29 UOL. In: <https://www.uol.com.br/universa/noticias/redacao/2022/03/08/brasil-levara-120-anos-para-alcancar-paridade-de-genero-na-politica.html>

30 Infomoney. In: <https://www.infomoney.com.br/carreira/mulheres-nao-chegam-a-40-dos-cargos-gerenciais-diz-estudo-da-fgv/>

31 **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.

32 SBP. In: <https://www.sbp.com.br/imprensa/detalhe/nid/plano-de-damares-para-prevenir-gravidez-precoce-e-moralista-diz-psicologo>

33 Law nº 16.025, Ceará Legislative Assembly, art. 3 (XV). In: <https://tinyurl.com/5buj5ydt>

34 Human Rights Watch. In: https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/media_2022/05/brazil_lgbt0522pt_web.pdf

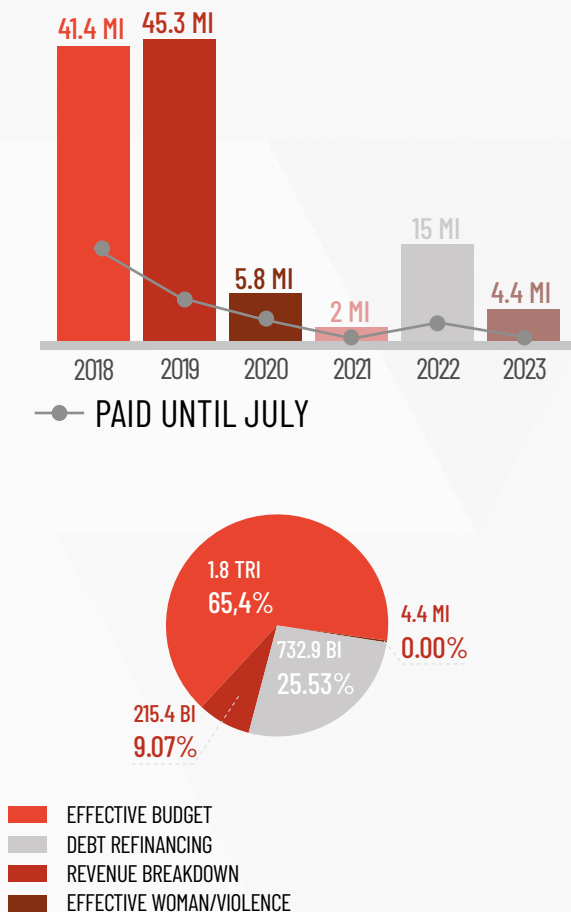
35 UFMG. In: <https://ufmg.br/comunicacao/noticias/maioria-dos-brasileiros-e-a-favor-de-temas-ligados-a-igualdade-de-genero-e-educacao-sexual-na-escola>

36 Presidency of the Republic. Law nº 14.443, 02nd September 2022. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2022/lei/114443.htm

37 **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.

38 Comissão Pastoral da Terra. In: <https://bit.ly/3Rbhn2c>

CHART 2 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE BUDGET 2018-2022



Source: Painel Orçamento Mulher

Target 5.b³⁹ saw **insufficient progress** for the second year in a row. In 2021, 85.8% of women and girls over 10 had a cell phone (88.6% of white, and 83.5% of black)⁴⁰. This is a marginal improvement over 2016 when it was 78.2%, highlighting slow progress towards this goal.

Target 5.c⁴¹ is setback⁴² due to restrictive budgets, a historic challenge worsened by the Bolsonaro government. In October 2022 the Federal Senate launched the Women’s Budget⁴³ panel, updating daily the expenses of the Executive Branch, considering all ministries. Data shows general expenses decreased by 1.5% in 2022 compared with 2021, and the budget to combat domestic violence fell, from BRL 41.4 million in 2018, to BRL 15 million in 2022⁴⁴ (chart). The 2020-2023 Multi-Year Plan did not consider gender demands.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Increase the federal budget for evidence-based public policies, promoting equality, to prevent and end violence against women and girls, in all their diversity, including domestic violence, in public spaces and online, confronting racism, lesbo-bi-transphobia, ableism, ageism and xenophobia;
2. Enforce the Maria da Penha Law in all cases of domestic violence: paternal, fraternal, lesbian, labour relations, and also domestic work;
3. Resume processing of PL 130/2011, and fine companies violating gender equity laws, and repeal the Parental Alienation Law;
4. Resume evaluation and redesign of the National Plan to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, conducted by civil society and CONANDA, since 2020;
5. Strengthen actions for protection systems to combat child marriage in Brazil;
6. Produce disaggregated official data outlining women’s contribution to the national economy, including unpaid and domestic work⁴⁵; and approve Bills including the care economy

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

40 IBGE. In: <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo5/indicador5>

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

42 Sul 21. In: <https://sul21.com.br/noticias/politica/2022/11/desmonte-nos-servicos-orcamento-minguado-e-conservadorismo-a-heranca-de-damares-alves/>

43 Painel Orçamento da Mulher. In: <https://bit.ly/3sJh>

44 Consultoria do Senado lança painel Orçamento Mulher para fortalecer a transparência. In: <https://bit.ly/3Pb5zub>

45 Câmara dos Deputados. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2191678>

in the national accounts system and consider domestic work in the contribution time required for retirement⁴⁶;

7. Implement punishments for political parties who fail to comply with legislated representation quotas for women and black candidates;
8. Produce and disseminate information on access to sexual and reproductive health services, and shelters for women (cis and trans) in situations of violence;
9. Include comprehensive sexual education in the curriculum, beginning in elementary education;
10. Resume agrarian reform policies and programs, such as Internet for All, and Broadband in Schools, with consideration given to gendered, racial and ethnic perspectives.

Target classification

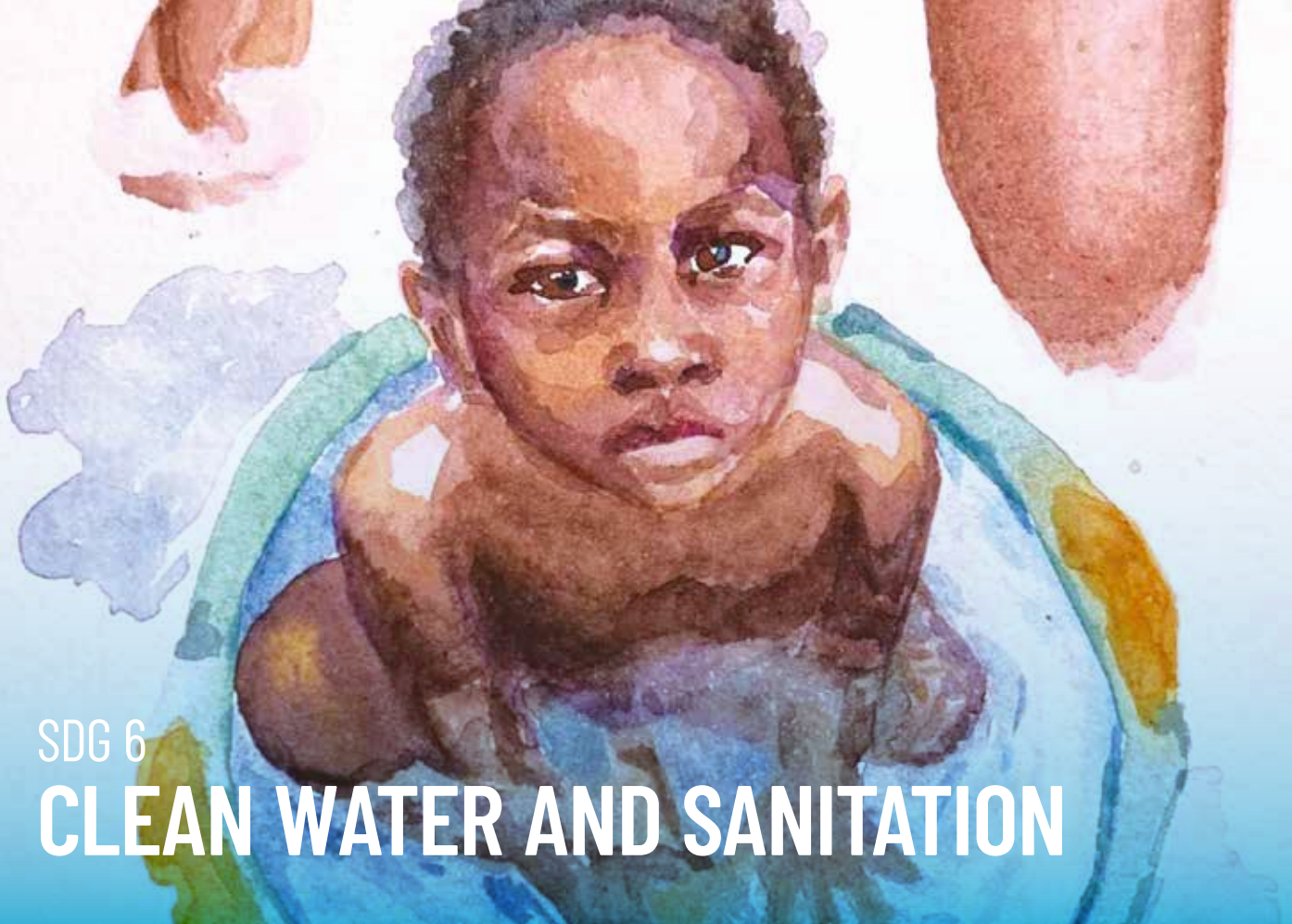
Target 5.1	📉	SETBACK
Target 5.2	📉	SETBACK
Target 5.3	📉	SETBACK*
Target 5.4	📉	SETBACK
Target 5.5	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.6	📉	SETBACK
Target 5.a	📉	SETBACK
Target 5.b	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.c	📉	SETBACK

46 Câmara dos Deputados. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/propostas-legislativas/2291969>

*Não classificado no id.



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SDG 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Sustainable Development Goal 6 is fundamental to the survival of the planet and directly impacts nine of the seventeen Goals of the 2030 Agenda (1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15). Three targets at risk in 2020 (6.2, 6.3 and 6.4) are now setback. Effective universalization of the right to water and sanitation requires a State policy prioritising access for marginalised and vulnerable populations, who suffer most from the impacts of the climate emergency and environmental racism. The 2020 Legal Framework¹ does not help either, as it focused on encouraging private companies to be the drivers of universalization. This perspective was maintained during the first six months of President Lula's new government.

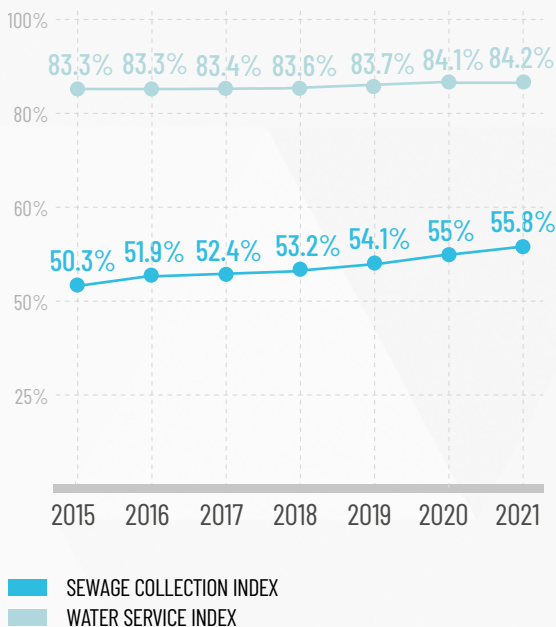
The analysis of this SDG indicates an urgent need to identify the real service deficit level as the available data does not cover the entire Brazilian population, and plan integrated responses throughout the national territory. Today, service contracts include only urban areas and, in general, do not cover their peripheries, slums, stilt houses or the surrounding rural areas. Addressing this issue also depends on the improvement of monitoring via official data. Most of the data on the SDG Brazil Panel has not been updated since 2019, and data from the National Sanitation Information System is from 2021.

Target 6.1² has been **setback** since 2020. Access to water improved only 0.1% in the proportion of

1 Presidency of the Republic. Law Nº 14.026, 15/07/2020. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/lei/114026.htm

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

INFOGRAPHIC 1 WATER SERVICE AND SEWAGE COLLECTION RATES (BRAZIL, 2015-2020)



Source: Internal elaboration based on data from SNIS.

people served, from 84.1% in 2020 to 84.2% in 2021 (infographic 1)³. The historic series demonstrates how far the country is far from reaching its target, total improvement since 2015 is just 0.9%.

Target 6.2⁴ remains **setback**. Only 55.8% of the population had access to the public sewage network. Despite improvement in the index, from 50.8% in 2020 to 51.2% in 2021, the total volume of effluent released into nature without treatment has

increased⁵. The lack of basic sanitation affects 21.2 million children and adolescents, who live with open sewage and related health problems, aggravating the effects of menstrual poverty amongst girls. Of the total without sanitation, 47% are black or indigenous people, almost twice the rate of white and yellow people (29.7%), further evidence of environmental racism of Brazil⁶.

Target 6.3⁷ has been further **setback**. Mercury contamination of rivers from illegal mining increased by 632% between 2010 and 2021⁸, primarily affecting indigenous and traditional populations. Implementation of Bill 5,490/2020⁹, creating a National Plan for the Eradication of Mercury Contamination, is also slow. Additionally, the volume of sewage discharged untreated into rivers increased by 0.5% between 2020 and 2021 (the latest data available)¹⁰.

The National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA) reports 77.5% of water bodies are of good environmental quality¹¹, however, a 2022 survey by the SOS Mata Atlântica Foundation suggests this data needs updating. The organisation analysed water quality at 146 collection points in 90 bodies of water in 65 municipalities across the 16 states of the Atlantic Forest biome: only 10 points (6.9%) were of good environmental quality; 106 (72.6%) were of fair quality; 26 (17.8%) were of poor quality; and 4 (2.7%) were very bad¹².

Target 6.4¹³ continues to be **setback**. The country has lost 15% of its natural water resources over the last 30 years (1.5 million hectares), the most affected biome being the Pantanal¹⁴. Increases in the

3 The indicator does not take into account the quality of the service (potability, safe management, waste).

4 **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.

5 SNIS. Em <http://app4.mdr.gov.br/serieHistorica>

6 UNICEF. In: <https://www.unicef.org/brazil/relatorios/as-multiplas-dimensoes-da-pobreza-na-infancia-e-na-adolescencia-no-brasil>

7 **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

8 MapBiomias. In: <https://mapbiomas.org/916-da-area-garimpada-no-brasil-ficam-no-bioma-amazonia>

9 Presidency of the Republic. Bill 5490/2020. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/propostas-legislativas/2266845>

10 SNIS. In: <http://app4.mdr.gov.br/serieHistorica/>

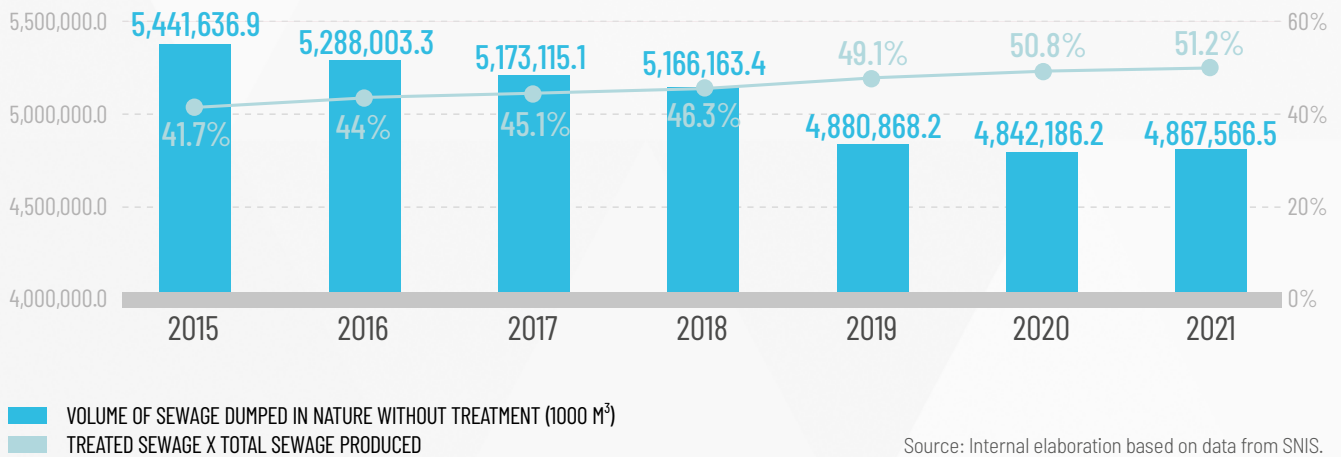
11 ANA. In: <https://www.gov.br/ana/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudos/publicacoes/ods6>

12 SOS Mata Atlântica Foundation. In: https://cms.sosma.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/SOSMA_Observando-os-Rios_2022.pdf

13 **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

14 MapBiomias. In: <https://mapbiomas.org/brasil-ganha-17-milhao-de-hectares-de-agua-em-2022-mas-continua-secundo>

CHART 2 VOLUME OF UNTREATED SEWAGE RELEASED INTO NATURE X INDEX OF SEWAGE TREATED COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL PRODUCED



proportion of drinking water lost or not accounted for in distribution continue, going from 36.7% in 2015 to 40.3% in 2021; while increasing to 46.1% in the Northeast and 50.1% in the North¹⁵ (chart 2). Although the recovery of water surface in official reservoirs monitored by the The National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency was 12% better than the historic average in 2022, and the highest over the last ten years (3.18 million hectares), the water problem has not been resolved¹⁶. Demand has increased approximately 80% over the last two decades and it is forecast the withdrawal of water will increase another 23% by 2030¹⁷. The total water surface in Brazil increased by 1.7 million hectares (10%) in 2022 compared with 2021¹⁸, however 78% of this volume is still water flows, which are not properly preserved, further threatening the indicator of water resources of good environmental quality.

The return of the The National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency to the Ministry of the

Environment in 2023 (it was part of the Ministry of Regional Development under the Bolsonaro government) will hopefully facilitate resumption of data production and its availability, from a perspective more centred in ecosystem preservation. This however depends on investment and the management capacity of the Ministry, one which has been severely attacked by the ruralist group and its allies in the National Congress¹⁹.

Target 6.5²⁰ remains at risk. According to the National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency, 63.1%²¹ of states had integrated water resources management, and 61.8% of transboundary river basins were protected by some operational agreement for water cooperation²². This data contradicts previously noted trends, as nearly three of four river sub-basins (71%) lost water surface over the last three decades. Even with a general increase in water surface in 2022, one third were below historic averages in 2021²³, evidencing the absence of a management process integrated

15 SNIS, In: <http://app4.mdr.gov.br/serieHistorica/>

16 MapBiomias. In: <https://mapbiomas.org/brasil-ganha-17-milhao-de-hectares-de-agua-em-2022-mas-continua-segundo>

17 ANA. In: <https://www.gov.br/ana/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudos/publicacoes/ods6>

18 Mapbiomas. In https://mapbiomas-br-site.s3.amazonaws.com/MapBiomias_A%CC%81gua_2023_final.pdf

19 UOL. In: <https://tinyurl.com/5eu8sc56>

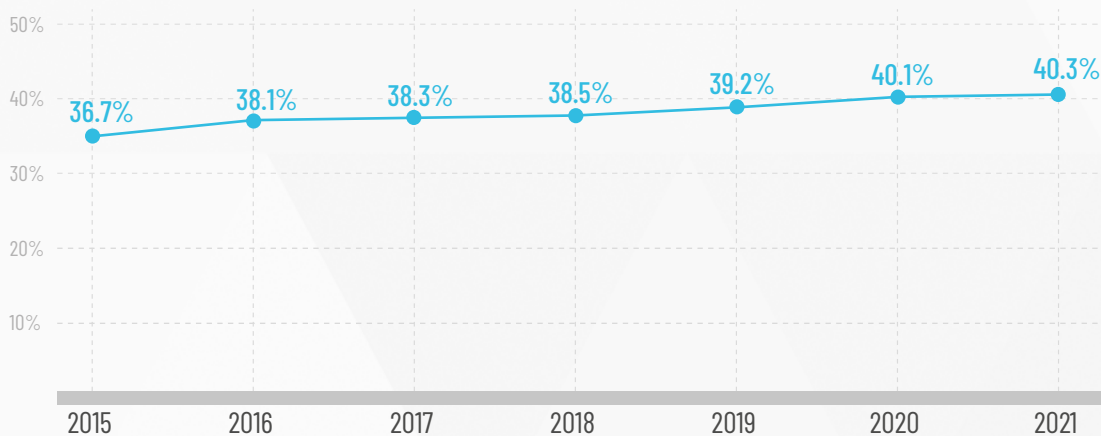
20 **Target 6.5:** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

21 National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency - ANA. (2022). Water Resources Situation Report. In: https://www.snirh.gov.br/portal/centrais-de-conteudos/conjuntura-dos-recursos-hidricos/ConjunturaInforme_2022_PDF_Final_RevDIREC.pdf

22 *Idem.*

23 MapBiomias. In: <https://mapbiomas.org/brasil-ganha-17-milhao-de-hectares-de-agua-em-2022-mas-continua-segundo>

CHART 3 WATER LOSS RATE IN DISTRIBUTION - BRAZIL, 2015-2021 (IN %)



Source: SNIS.

with the management and use of urban and rural lands.

There are risks for further setbacks, such as Bill 4546/2021²⁴, which removes power of the Hydrographic Basin Committees to approve plans, and proposes a transfer of rights. Water is a fundamental public resource to the guaranteeing of rights, and under this legislation it is treated as a commodity. The abuses of industry in the sale of water could get worse, aggravating an already contentious debate.

Target 6.6²⁵ remains **at risk**, due to uncertain dynamics in the sustainable management of water surface, considering growth of mining and agribusiness activity and successive records of deforestation in the Amazon, as highlighted in SDGs 13 and 15. Advancement of the “Green Package” in the Supreme Court²⁶ is an important socio-environmental achievement, however the ruralist offensive on the

vote for Provisional Measure 1154/2023²⁷, demonstrates the country’s repositioning in regard to preserving natural resources and sustainable development, is not assured.

Target 6.a²⁸ remains **setback**. Investment in the Sanitation Area of Action was lower in 2022 than in 2021, down from BRL 445.52 million to BRL 260.35 million²⁹, of which only a third was executed. Since 2020, investment in sanitation has decreased (chart 3), despite a need to increase expenditures by an estimated BRL 639 billion³⁰ in order to reach the target.

Target 6.b³¹ is **setback**. The control of government and business entities of River Basin Committees limits the participation of local communities in the management of systems and the data is out of date. There are committees in 82% of municipalities and 39% of the national territory³², but less than 50% of administrative units have policies and procedures

24 Water Observatory (OGA) Technical Note on Bill 4546/2021. In: <https://observatoriodasaguas.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2022/02/Nota-Tecnica-PL-4546-final-2-21-03-22.pdf>

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

26 WWF. In: <https://www.wwf.org.br/?84500/Julgamento-da-Pauta-Verde-no-STF-e-marco-de-avancos-ambientais-em-2022>

27 Agência Câmara. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/965274-comissao-mista-aprova-mp-e-altera-atribuicoes-de-parte-dos-ministerios>

28 **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.

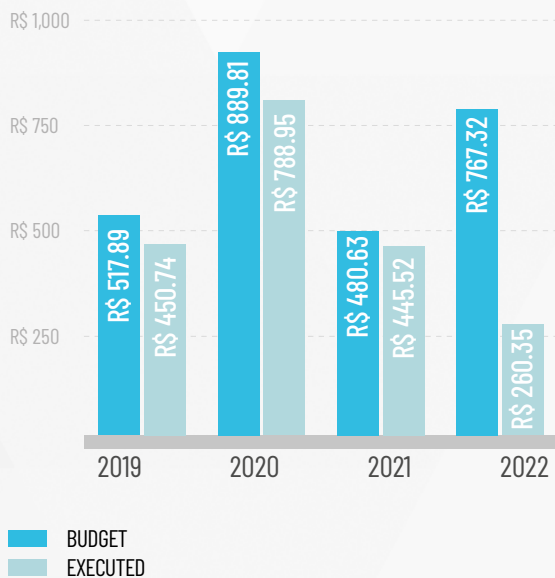
29 Portal da Transparência. In: <https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/funcoes/17-saneamento>

30 Instituto Trata Brasil. In: <https://tratabrasil.org.br/beneficios-economicos-e-sociais-da-expansao-do-saneamento-no-brasil/>

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

32 ANA. In <https://www.snirh.gov.br/portal/centrais-de-conteudos/conjuntura-dos-recursos-hidricos/conjuntura-2020>

CHART 4 BUDGET APPROPRIATION AND EXECUTION IN THE AREA OF ACTIVITY (FUNCTION) SANITATION, 2019-2022 (IN MILLIONS OF REAIS)



Source: internal elaboration, based on the Transparency Portal/Federal Government.

open to local participation. Data from 2017³³ warned of the low participation of local communities in water and sanitation management, while more current studies have identified bottlenecks in legal structures and the daily life of decision-making spaces in sanitation administrative units³⁴.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Guarantee attention to marginalised and vulnerable populations in new basic sanitation plans and contracts for the provision of public water and sewage services;
2. Prioritise service solutions adapted to the nature of different territories, with the participation of local communities and the use of appropriate and lower-cost technologies in the expansion of established networks;
3. Prioritise the care of women and girls in areas where service will result in the most positive and broad socioeconomic impact;

33 IBGE. In <https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101610.pdf>

34 Santos e Santana (2020). In: https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/bitstream/11058/10287/1/td_2601.pdf

4. Reinforce the articulation of sanitation policies with water resources, land use and occupation, housing, environment and climate, and health and education;
5. Prioritise integrated planning for climate adaptation, civil protection and defence measures (SDG 13), considering water is the causative element in most natural disasters.

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

The 2021 hydro energy crisis which affected the Brazilian population, was exacerbated by the pandemic and fuel cost inflation, indexed to the dollar since 2016 under the Import Parity Price Policy (PPI)¹. The measures taken to resolve this issue included importing energy from Argentina and Uruguay, activation of thermal power plants and the contracting of reserve energy, to avoid blackouts across the country². The first Simplified Competitive Procedure resulted in contracts for fourteen natural gas thermoelectric plants, the costs of which were passed on to end consumers through the Water Scarcity Account³, seriously penalising the poorest populations, and aggravating inequality.

Data on the targets of SDG 7 on the SDG Brazil Panel were unavailable from 2019 to 2022. The energy intensity index, measured in terms of primary energy and gross domestic product (GDP), and installed capacity for renewable energy generation, were updated in 2020, while the participation of renewable energy in the Internal Energy Offer (OIE) was updated in 2021. Other indicators were not evaluated, or only have data from 2018 or before, compromising more accurate analysis and the formulation of public policy to ensure the right of equitable and reliable access to clean energy for all.

Analysis of targets for this SDG was accomplished using studies from society and the Energy

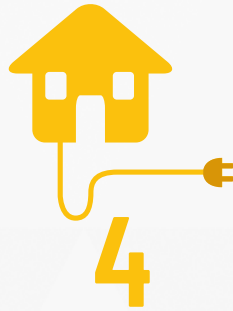
1 Petrobras. In: <https://petrobras.com.br/fatos-e-dados/adotamos-nova-politica-de-precos-de-diesel-e-gasolina.htm>

2 MME. In: <https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/legislacao/portarias/2021/portaria-normativa-n-24-gm-mme-2021.pdf/view>

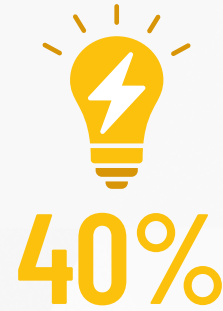
3 ANEEL. In: <https://www.gov.br/aneel/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/aneel-define-termos-da-conta-escassez-hidrica>



OF BRAZILIAN FAMILIES STOPPED PURCHASING REGULAR ITEMS TO PAY THEIR ELECTRICAL BILL



OUT OF 10 PEOPLE WITH AN INCOME OF UP TO FIVE MINIMUM WAGES SPENT HALF THEIR INCOME ON ELECTRICITY



WERE DEFAULTS IN 2021

Source: ABRACEEL/ANEEL/Instituto Clima e Sociedade (Climate and Society Institute)

Research Company. **Target 7.1** remained **setback**⁴. Outdated measurement benchmarks of the Brazilian State (data from 2019) verified only connection to an electrical network, not the quality of service provided by distributors, the ability of families to pay their bills, or the effectiveness of access to a regular supply⁵. Despite this, other studies reveal the concerning reality of this target.

Between 2021 and July 2022, seven of ten families stopped purchasing basic foodstuffs to pay their electrical bill⁶. For 40% of people earning up to five minimum wages, more than half of family income was committed to paying for electricity⁷. Defaults reached 40% in 2021 according to the National Electric Energy Agency⁸. This demonstrates that although the Social Electricity Tariff (TSEE) is of paramount importance in low-income people's access to electricity, the program is not enough to reverse the conditions of energy poverty.

Energy poverty is also a form of environmental racism, access to electricity is more challenging for black and/or female-headed households, especially on the peripheries, which suffer more power outages, for longer periods. Primarily, this interferes in food security (SDG2), as the highest energy expenditure for families with a monthly income of up to two minimum wages is food preservation⁹.

For communities in the remote regions of the Amazon, delays in implementation of the More Light for the Amazon Program (MLA) continue, affecting 425,000 families¹⁰. There were 105 households served by the MLA in 2020, 2,385 in 2021, and 8,569 in 2022¹¹. This means in the three years of the MLA program, just over eleven thousand households have been assisted, only 5% of the program's initial target of 219,221 assists¹². Covid-19 impacted universalization of the Light for All Program (LpT), despite a growth in calls between 2015 and 2019. In

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

5 ONU. In: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-01-01.pdf>

6 ABRACEEL. In: <https://abraceel.com.br/wp-content/uploads/post/2022/11/Pesquisa-Datafolha2022-1.pdf>

7 Folha de S.Paulo. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/mercado/2022/01/luz-mais-cara-ja-forca-22-dos-brasileiros-a-atrasar-a-conta-para-comprar-comida.shtml>

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

9 Instituto Pólis. In: <https://polis.org.br/estudos/justica-energetica/>

10 (o)eco. In: <https://oeco.org.br/reportagens/amazonia-tem-mais-425-mil-familias-sem-energia-eletrica/>

11 MME. In: <https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/dados-abertos/programas-luz-para-todos-e-mais-luz-para-amazonia>

12 ANEEL. In: <https://tinyurl.com/wth3mfwh>

2022, the number of households served in the Amazon fell by 13% in comparison to 2021¹³.

Included in the National Energy Accounting for the first time in 2022, solar thermal sources (2.5%) were higher than natural gas (1.6%) in the residential energy matrix¹⁴. However, after electricity, firewood is still the second highest source in the residential energy matrix. Although the use of firewood has decreased in recent decades, it increased by 3.2% in 2022, compared to 2020. This increase was due to the hydro-electric crisis, lack of rain, the Covid-19 pandemic, global increases in energy prices, and the inefficiency of public power utilities in formulating effective policy. As discussed in other editions of the Light Report, the increased use of firewood for cooking, due to economic exclusion and energy vulnerability, also impacts health (SDG 3). Indoor air contamination increases the number of cases of respiratory disease and the victims of domestic accidents¹⁵, who are mainly women¹⁶.

Target 7.2¹⁷, stagnant for three years, is now **setback** for 2022. The most recent data on the indicator is from 2021¹⁸, indicating a 3.8% decline in the share of hydro-electric energy (48.5% in 2020, to 44.7% in 2021) amongst renewable energy sources in the national energy matrix. The primary cause of this change was the hydroelectric crisis, a consequence of the climate emergency and a lack of rainfall, and the availability of thermoelectric plants. For example,

the Eletrobrás privatisation law¹⁹ provides for the contracting of 8 GW (gigawatts) of natural gas thermoelectric generation, and an increase in tax incentives for fossil fuel sources, including thermoelectric ones, exceeding BRL 118 billion in 2021²⁰. Promoting these sources threatens expansion of renewable sources in the country's electrical matrix, especially wind and solar. A law approved in 2022 extends subsidies for coal-based production until 2040²¹, in detriment to an eminently renewable and clean energy transition.

Target 7.3²² remains **setback**. The Primary Energy Intensity remained 0.100 OIE per GDP (toe/103 US\$ [ppp 2010]) in 2020 and 2021²³, and the relationship between supply energy (OIE) and GDP has not improved for at least two decades, compromising the country's efficiency.

Target 7.a²⁴ remains **at risk**, and is difficult to assess due to a lack of updated data on international financial flows in the sector. The latest data is from 2020, when US\$ 970.97 million was allocated to Brazil to support research and development of clean energies and the production of renewable energy (92% more than 2019, when investment totaled US\$ 506.74 million)²⁵.

Target 7.b²⁶ was **setback**. In 2021 installed renewable energy generation capacity grew by 4.1% in comparison to 2020, reaching 747 W/per capita²⁷, reasonable growth in relation to a population

13 MME. In: <https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/dados-abertos/programas-luz-para-todos-e-mais-luz-para-amazonia>

14 EPE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/yc52p2zp>

15 G1/Jornal da Globo. In <https://www.google.com/amp/s/g1.globo.com/google/amp/jornal-da-globo/noticia/2022/06/21/falta-de-acesso-ao-gas-de-cozinha-contribui-para-aumento-de-43percent-no-no-de-queimados-em-hospital-de-referencia-do-rio.ghtml>

16 Pólis. In: <https://polis.org.br/estudos/justica-energetica/>

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

18 EPE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/yc52p2zp>

19 Presidency of the Republic. Law nº 14.182/2021. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/Lei/L14182.htm

20 INESC. In: <https://www.inesc.org.br/subsidios-aos-combustiveis-fosseis-no-brasil-conhecer-avaliar-reformar-5a-edicao/>

21 Presidency of the Republic. Law nº 14.299/2022. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2022/Lei/L14299.htm

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

23 EPE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/yc52p2zp>

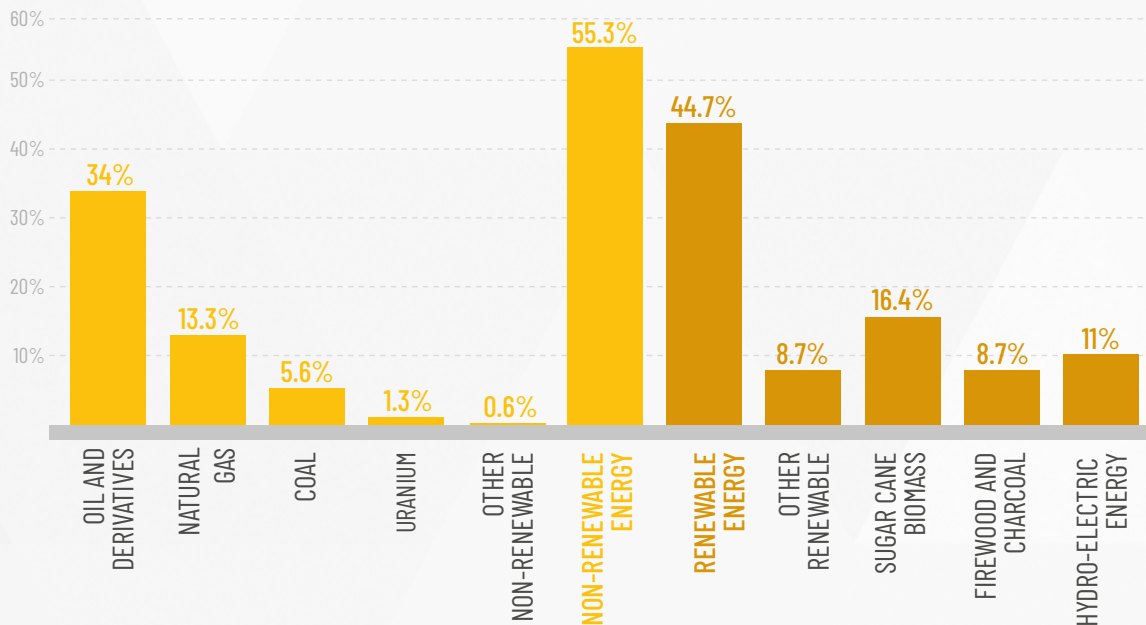
24 **Target 7.a:** By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

25 IRENA. In: <https://tinyurl.com/5n6n97kf>

26 **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.

27 IRENA. In: <https://tinyurl.com/5n6n97kf>

CHART 1 PROPORTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGIES IN THE DOMESTIC ENERGY SUPPLY (OIE)



Source: EPE 2022.

increase of 0.1% over the same period. However, resources allocated to the National Electric Energy Conservation Program (Procel)²⁸, the Energy Efficiency Program (PEE) of electricity distributors²⁹, and to research, development and demonstration projects in energy efficiency³⁰, decreased by BRL 1,019.9 million in 2019, to BRL 980.2 million in 2020. There is no data available on the sale of household appliances by energy efficiency class, making it difficult to formulate effective and efficient public policy. The 2019 Possession Habits for Using Electric Equipment survey for the Residential Class highlighted difficulty in accessing efficient appliances amongst the poorest populations. While more than 60% of class A and B households had refrigerators of less than 5 years of age, 40% of households in class D and E had refrigerators between 6 and 10 years of age, and 7.75% were more than 11 years old. In addition to the difference in age of appliances, more than 92% of upper-class households purchased their refrigerators new, while in class D

and E only 71.4% purchased new, meaning 27.29% of these households purchased used appliances³¹.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Adopt a system of progressive electrical tariffs and reduce this expense by half for low-income families, via the exemption of payment for Tariffs for the Use of the Distribution System (TUSD), and progressive escalation for other consumers, according to their level of consumption, improving the Electric Energy Social Tariff benefit;
2. Promote public policy guaranteeing the autonomy of vulnerable populations in the production and distribution of their own energy, through distributed generation and strengthened community banks;
3. Establish Terms of Cooperation between the Ministry of Mines and Energy and development banks, to better access national and international resources to accelerate universal access to energy in remote regions of the Legal Amazon;

28 Procel. In <http://www.procelinfo.com.br/main.asp?View=%7B5A08CAFO-06D1-4FFE-B335-95D83F8DFB98%7D&Team=¶ms=itemID=%7B05C5B41D-92F5-4646-BOE3-81B0E3D8642A%7D;&UIPartUID=%7B05734935-6950-4E3F-A182-629352E9EB18%7D>

29 ANEEL. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2sc938h5>

30 EPE. In <http://shinyepe.brazilsouth.cloudapp.azure.com/inova-e/dashboard.html>

31 Eletrobras. In <https://eletrobras.com/pt/Paginas/PPH-2019.aspx>

4. Ensure functioning of the Social Renewable Energy Program (PERS) and promote its integration with the Social Electricity Tariff;
5. Invest in the improvement of distribution networks, ensuring that in addition to load demand criteria, socio-territorial criteria, especially class, race, gender and disability, are taken into account, guaranteeing equity of service throughout the national territory;
6. Disincentivize the generation of fossil fuel energy by cutting subsidies and tax incentives, and reallocate resources designated for this purpose to the generation of renewable energy, seeking to reduce the ratio between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the Domestic Energy Supply (OIE);
7. Elaborate an energy market transformation agenda, and establish criteria to exclusively focus on supply and expansion of the generating complex, to guarantee monitoring and reduction of the socio-environmental impacts arising from the chosen alternatives;
8. Enable mechanisms attracting international finance to developing countries.

Target classification

Target 7.1	📉	SETBACK
Target 7.2	📉	SETBACK
Target 7.3	📉	SETBACK
Target 7.a	⚡	AT RISK
Target 7.b	📉	SETBACK



SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

Symbolic of how bad the situation has become in Brazil in terms of employment and economic growth, is the temporary elimination of the Ministry of Labor under Bolsonaro. It was one of the first measures taken by his government, though the Ministry was eventually refounded two years later¹. Precarious austerity was the hallmark of the 2019-2022 federal administration; employees without a formal contract increased 14.9% from 2021 to 2022, an historic record.²

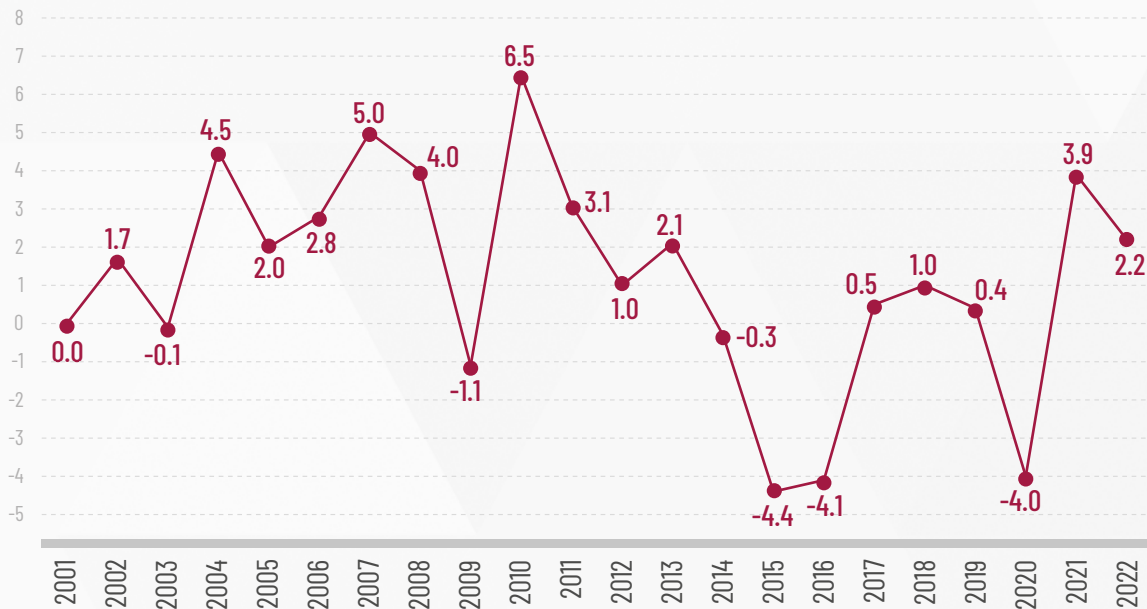
Target 8.1³ has been **setback** for four years. Data on the ODS Brazil Panel has not been updated since 2020, and while Brazil has deindustrialized, it has maintained a consistent 10% unemployment rate. The Brazilian economy is concentrated in oligopolies, strangling prospects for sustainable development in the country, as seen in the volatility of the GDP per capita over the last two decades (chart 1). This setback is tangibly confirmed by the reduced growth rate seen in the re-stabilization of

1 Agência Senado. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2021/07/28/bolsonaro-edita-mp-que-recria-ministerio-do-trabalho>

2 Agência IBGE. In: <https://rb.gy/906sn>

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

CHART 1 PER CAPITA GDP GROWTH RATE IN BRAZIL, 2001 TO 2022



Source: IBGE

the economy at the end of the acute period of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Target 8.2⁴ is **stagnant**, having seen insufficient progress the previous year. Over the last two decades the stagnation in value production in the country is evident, though there has been satisfactory growth at times. High degrees of concentration in the economy and employment rates are not always consistent, and there are sometimes anomalies such as in 2020, while GDP fell by 5.2%, employment remained relatively consistent⁵. While no official data has released since 2020, the normal average real income was 1% lower in 2022 than 2021 (BRL 2,715.00⁶).

Target 8.3⁷, setback from 2019 to 2021, now shows **insufficient progress**. While Brazil does not have official data, it is known the rate of informality

(that is, the percentage of informal workers amongst the employed population) dropped from 40.1% in 2021, to 39.6% in 2022⁸, during which period the government reported economic growth. But, as seen in SDG 17 of this report, the excesses of the oligopolies impede the growth of formal jobs, and frequently sustain themselves on informal employment. Much of the informal trade is in the sale of beverages (both alcoholic and sweetened), and through this trade an oligopoly of three large *holding companies* retail their products whilst avoiding taxes; there is little analysis of this type of tax evasion.

A study by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea), notes the country's occupancy rate fell from 58% to 56.6% from 2012 to 2022. During this same period, economic sectors who benefited

4 **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

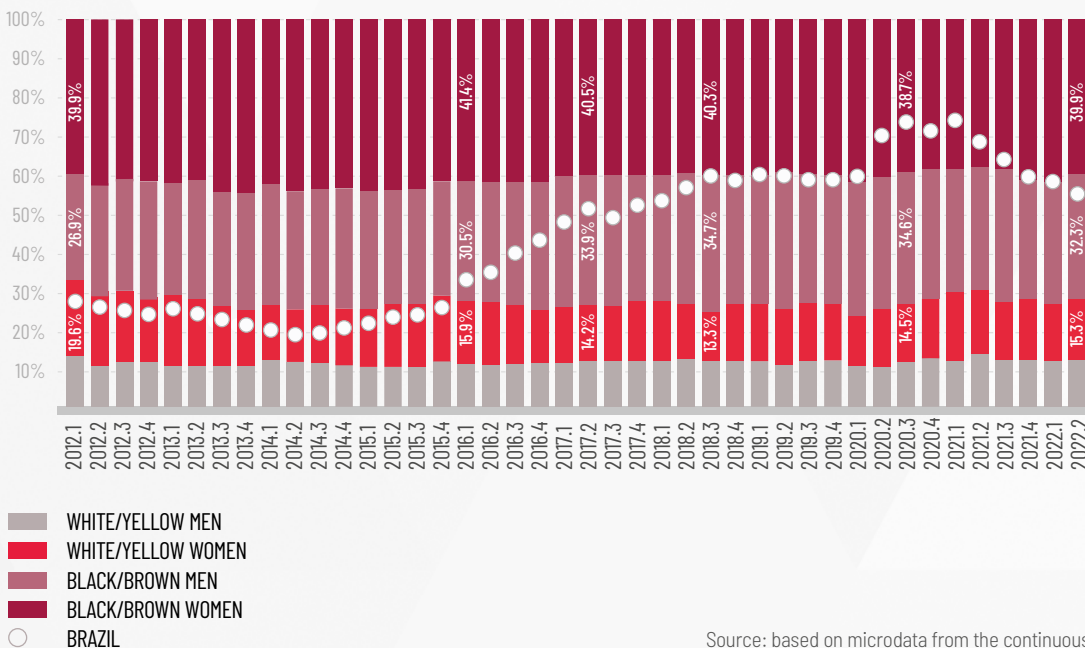
5 IPEA. In: <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-sala-de-imprensa/2013-agencia-de-noticias/releases/30165-pib-cai-4-1-em-2020-e-fecha-ano-em-r-7-4-trilhoes>

6 Agência Brasil. In: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/economia/noticia/2023-02/renda-media-real-do-trabalhador-fecha-2022-com-queda-de-1>

7 **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

8 IBGE: PNAD Contínua. In: <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-sala-de-imprensa/2013-agencia-de-noticias/releases/36336-pnad-continua-em-2022-taxa-media-anual-de-desocupacao-foi-de-9-3-enquanto-de-taxa-de-subutilizacao-foi-de-20-8>

CHART 2 COMPOSITION OF THE DISCOURAGED IN BRAZIL, BY GENDER AND RACE (2012-2022)



Source: based on microdata from the continuous PNAD made available by IBGE

from tax exemptions, eliminated 13% of their formal vacancies (~960,000), while at the same time other sectors created an additional 6.3% of jobs. Champions in eliminating jobs with formal contracts were: agriculture, livestock, hunting and related services (~1.4 million); public administration, defence and social security (~691,000); and specialised services for construction (~364,000)⁹. Research also shows only 54.9% of people employed in the 17 exempt sectors contribute to Social Security, well below the national average of 63.7%. Whilst other sectors increased their number of taxpayers by 14.5% (+6.7 million), those exempt from taxes decreased by 0.2% (~18,000). Growth was highest in: construction and the incorporation of buildings (~594,000); preparation of leather and the manufacture of leather goods, travel goods and footwear (~137,000); the manufacture of textile products (~109,000); and the manufacture of articles of clothing and accessories (~101,000). None of the trades creating the most jobs during the

analysed period were part of the tax reduction programs, the renewal of which through 2027 was under debate in the National Congress when this edition of the Light Report was prepared¹⁰. These sectors are: human health care activities (2.0 million), trade, except motor vehicles and motorcycles (1.8 million), food (1.5 million) and education (1.5 million).

2022 saw a decline in buying power due to a contracting economy and increased inflation. Concurrent with the economic slowdown, there was a negative impact from the unrestricted and criminal increase of deforestation and fires (see SDG 14), keeping **target 8.4 setback**¹¹ for the fourth year. Those who would like to work, but do not seek employment because they feel it is not available to them, called “the discouraged”, are disproportionately composed of women and black people. The number of “discouraged” workers in Brazil is now twice what it was in 2012¹² (chart 2). Brazil does not produce official data on indicators for this target.

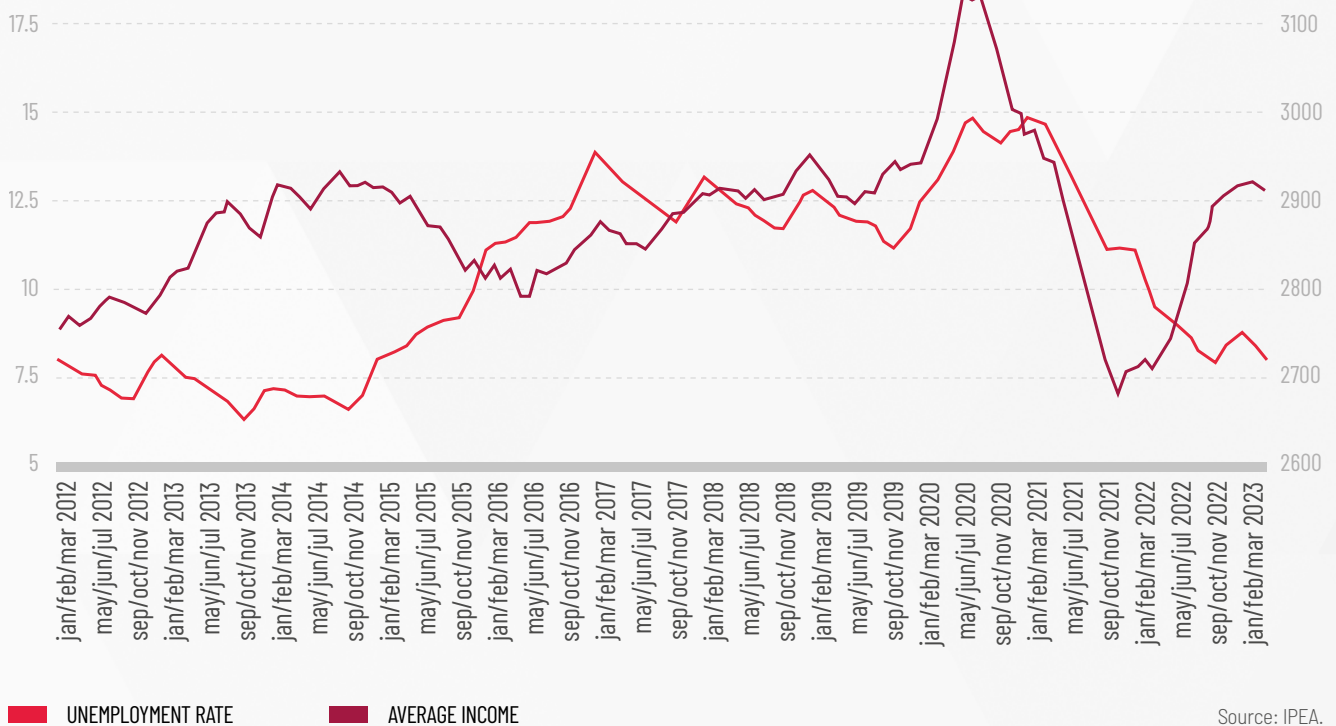
9 Ipea. In: <https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/handle/11058/12343>

10 Agência Câmara. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/993226-camara-aprova-projeto-que-prorroga-desoneracao-da-folha-de-pagamentos>

11 **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

12 Ipea. In: <https://ibre.fgv.br/blog-da-conjuntura-economica/artigos/desalento-e-subocupacao-reflexos-da-desigualdade-social-no>

CHART 3 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND AVERAGE INCOME FROM WORK IN BRAZIL (2012-2023)



Source: IPEA.

Target 8.5¹³ has now been **setback** for four years. The average monthly income of workers in Brazil was around BRL 2,900.00 in 2022, an average hourly wage of BRL 18.00, roughly equivalent to 2019 (chart 3). The legacy of slavery in Brazilian culture, like patrimonialism and low education, devalues professional work. Although the unemployment rate shows some signs of improvement for the first time in a decade, employment growth has been accompanied by labour deregulation, as shown in target **8.3.1**¹⁴. Since 2020, the ODS Brazil Panel has not evaluated this target. The gendered and racial wage inequities highlighted in SDG 5 remain, while the enactment and impact of the Gender Salary Parity Law¹⁵ will be analysed in forthcoming Light Reports.

Until last year the Brazilian government was riddled with prejudice, and the disabled population

were abandoned to their fate, just seven years after enactment of the Statute for Persons with Disabilities¹⁶. Illiteracy amongst disabled people was 19.5% in 2022, compared to 4.1% amongst the general population. Participation in the labour market was 29.2%, compared to 66.4% in the general population, with roughly 55% of those employed in the informal market (only 38.7% in the general population). Their real average income was BRL 1,860.00, compared with BRL 2,690.00 for the general population¹⁷.

Target 8.6¹⁸ remained **setback** for the third consecutive year, with no official data updated since 2019. Disinvestment of the educational sector (analysed under SDG 4) has long-term impacts on the lives of a generation with very low levels of technical training, and insufficient career preparation, without employment prospects, and subject to the informal

13 **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

14 IPEA. In: <https://www.ipea.gov.br/cartadeconjuntura/index.php/tag/massa-salarial/>

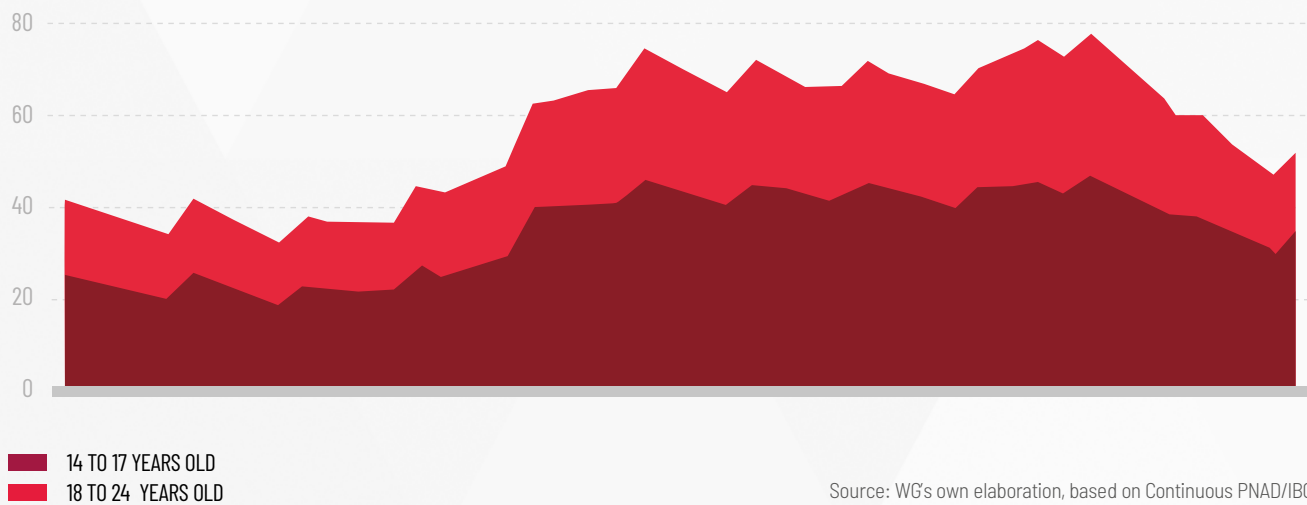
15 Presidency of the Republic. Law 14.611, 3 July 2023. In: <https://rb.gy/6xrdm>

16 Presidency of the Republic. Law 13.146, 6 July 2015. In: <https://rb.gy/lcyc7>

17 Agência IBGE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/ytn9edhj>

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

CHART 4 BRAZILIAN YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (1ST QUARTER 2012 – 1ST QUARTER 2023)



Source: WG's own elaboration, based on Continuous PNAD/IBGE

economy and unregulated underemployment. The unemployment rate of Brazilian youth is an alarming indicator of the country's inability to achieve the 2030 Agenda, as educational weaknesses impact all of the SDGs (chart 4).

Targets 8.7¹⁹ and 8.8²⁰ have been **setback** since the first issue of the Light Report. Reports of child labour grew by 16% in 2022²¹. Considering the underreporting of this type of crime, and a blackout of data, the scenario is bleak. Through November last year, more than 1,900 children and adolescents were rescued from child labour in the country: 261 of them were exploited in retail establishments, 248 in food sector activities and 104 in agriculture and livestock²².

A FNPETI study, based on data from the Continuous PNAD (2019), warns exposure to domestic child labour (TID) was greatest amongst children and adolescents in households with per capita incomes up to half of the minimum wage, and that, in the majority of cases identified, was performed

by girls (85%), who are black (70%), aged 14 to 17 (94%). Average remuneration for a child domestic worker was BRL 3.10 per hour, for a 22.2 hour day; in the Northeast, teenagers received BRL 1.86 per hour worked, in the Southeast, BRL 4.48 (FNPETI, 2022)²³.

Child labour in the tobacco production chain was higher in the South region, where Rio Grande do Sul accounted for 50% of children and adolescents from the age of 10 to 17 identified in the survey, followed by Santa Catarina, with 25%. Of the contingent surveyed, youth aged 16 and 17 years old represent 70% of the employment in the tobacco production chain. The majority of children and adolescents employed in the tobacco production chain lived in households with uneducated heads or with incomplete primary education (72.2%). In 2019, 63% received no form of income for their work, while those who were compensated in some manner, received the equivalent of BRL 3.71 per hour for their work (FNPETI, 2022)²⁴.

19 **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.

20 **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.

21 Fundação Abrinq. In <https://www.fadc.org.br/node/2668>

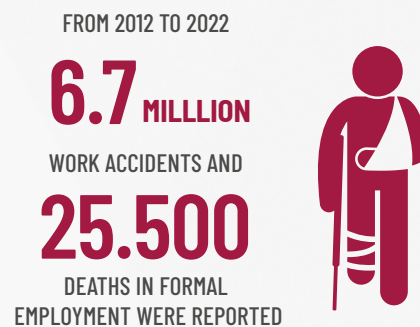
22 Metr p les. In: <https://www.metropoles.com/brasil/casos-de-trabalho-infantil-cresceram-16-em-2022>

23 FNPETI. O Trabalho Infantil Dom stico no Brasil: an lises estat sticas. Bras lia, 2022. In: <https://tinyurl.com/252sar63> Access 06 Sept. .2023

24 FNPETI. O Trabalho Infantil no cultivo, no processamento e na fabrica o de produtos do fumo no Brasil a partir dos microdados da PnadC 2016-2019.

Target 8.8 is setback. The rate of mortality at work, 7 per 100,000 workers, was the highest it has been in ten years, with 612,900 accidents, and 2,538 deaths recorded²⁵. Between 2012 and 2022, 6.7 million work accidents and 25,500 deaths were reported in formal employment²⁶. The operation of machines and equipment were responsible for 15% of accidents resulting in amputations or other injuries, 15 times the rate of other causes, while also leading to three times as many deaths. The “economy of convenience” expanded employment in the already precarious category of *couriers*, increasing accidents involving motorcycles and scooters, leading to a further setback in the target. The lack of financial assistance coverage due to non-formal employment was even noted by the Judiciary²⁷.

Target 8.9²⁸ saw insufficient progress. As was the case in several places around the world, tourism grew the most in the first post-pandemic year, increasing the total national gross domestic product (GDP) by 2.9% in 2022²⁹, however the country still does not invest effectively in transforming itself into an international destination. The transport, storage and mail sectors, a group of sectors with activities linked to tourism, grew 8.8% in 2022 in comparison to 2021³⁰, while bars and restaurants grew 11.1%. The Monthly Service Survey (PMS/IBGE) highlights a growth of around 29.9% in tourist activities in 2022³¹, and the sector’s share of the gross domestic product (GDP) was around 8%³². Tourism depends greatly on historical, cultural and natural attractions, and safety. Brazil undervalues its history and cultural diversity, and our nature is being destroyed (SDGs 6, 13, 14 and 15); the safety issue will be addressed in SDG 16.



Target 8.10³³ shows insufficient progress. The World Bank’s classification of Brazil as having an upper-middle income does not properly account for inequities or poverty levels. The accumulation of wealth is still concentrated amongst the richest in society, contrasting a low saving rate amongst the general population. The regressive tax regime, chronic unemployment, and low salaries offer little leverage in the general economy. Brick-and-mortar bank branches are being replaced with digital (online) and robotic operations (ATMs), as shown in the graph below. Technology and expansion in the use of cell phones and internet access, albeit unequally distributed, have resulted in an increase in the opening of bank accounts.

Brasília, 2022. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4t664etn>. Access 06 Sept.2023.

25 MPT/OIT. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2x6ae3vr> and <https://smartlabbr.org/>

26 MPT. In: <https://tinyurl.com/y22uzrux>

27 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/economia/noticia/2022/06/06/motoristas-de-app-acidentados-narram-rotina-insana-de-16-horas-por-dia-e-vaquinha-para-fechar-o-mes.ghtml>

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

29 Ministry of Tourism. In: <https://www.gov.br/turismo/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/ibge-confirma-atividade-turistica-como-importante-indutora-da-economia-brasileira>

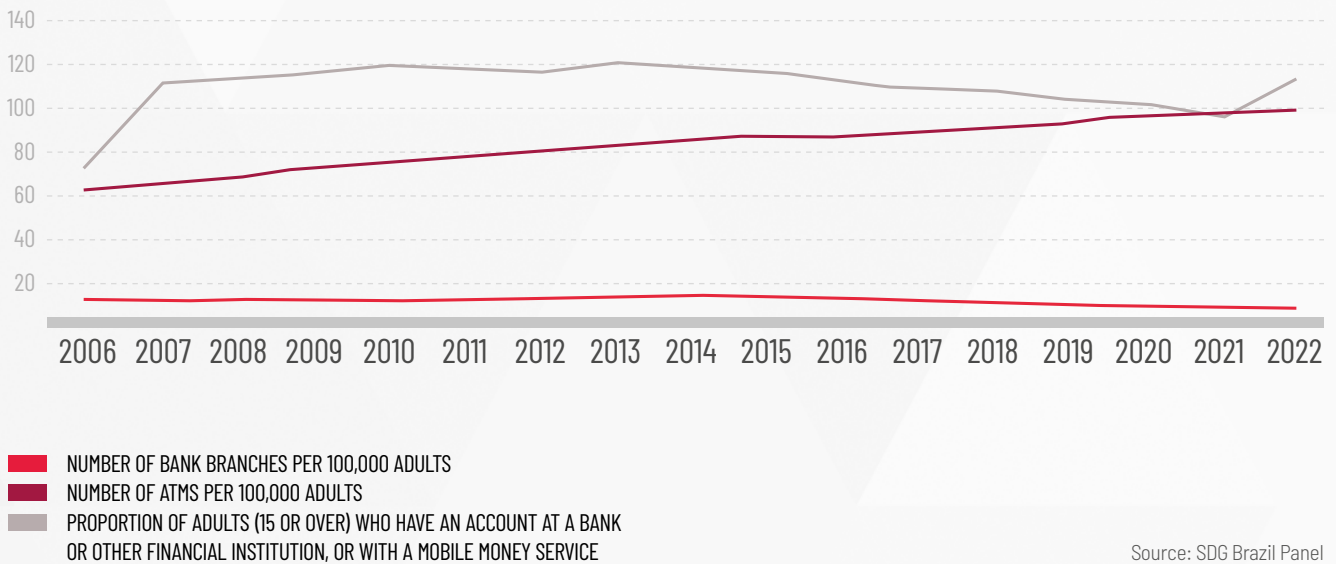
30 IBGE. In: <https://bit.ly/3PpM9mx>

31 IBGE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3ur6udr4>

32 Rádio Senado. In: <https://bit.ly/3sQJl3t>

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

CHART 5 BANK BRANCHES AND ATMS PER 100,000 ADULTS, AND THE PROPORTION OF ADULTS WITH BANK ACCOUNTS IN BRAZIL (2006 TO 2022)



Target 8.a³⁴ is not applicable. Brazil did not produce official data regarding this target. As explained in SDG 17, Brazil, as a sovereign entity, does not give legal authorizations or any other form of international cooperation for development with other nations, other than through technical partnerships between national and international institutions. These contracts do not necessarily involve financial transfers, and are mostly restricted to technical cooperation.

Target 8.b³⁵ showed insufficient progress. A temporary volunteer program was launched to re-train young people between the ages of 18 and 29, and those over 50, who were out of the labour market³⁶, however it was not effective. The program, which became Law in 2022³⁷, was launched in 2023, along with the relaunch of an apprenticeship professionalisation program for youth³⁸. There is still no data to analyse the results of these programs, but their existence is seen as positive by specialists.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Diversify the country's economic matrix, with greater public investment in education, science and technology, to drive a period of sustainable re-industrialisation;
2. Promote the development of a circular economy in the country, from elementary school to incentives for research and development in new ventures, financing innovative transition to production projects based on sustainable models;
3. Expand training centres for young professionals and create financing for ventures proposed and led by young people;
4. Promote and invest in full-time schools, from nursery to high school, including the construction of cultural and leisure facilities in the territories;
5. Invest in rural schools and professional learning programs in rural areas through Agricultural Family Schools (EFAs), Rural Family Houses (CFRs) and Rural Community Schools (ECORs);

34 **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

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

36 Governo Federal. In: <https://rb.gy/khfp2> and Agência Brasil. In: <https://rb.gy/0epdg>

37 Presidency of the Republic. Law 14.370, 15 June 2022. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2022/lei/L14370.htm

38 Presidency of the Republic. Decree 11.479, 6 April 2023. In: <https://tinyurl.com/45ww7jcy>

6. Continue and expand the Young Apprentice program, and qualification initiatives for adults over the age of 50;
7. Promote cultural activities and productions in the public spaces of communities;
8. Intensify campaigns to eradicate child labour, and to prevent accidents at work through the use of appropriate protective equipment;
9. Create a workplace safety certification system, requiring companies to comply with safety standards;
10. Regulate motorcycle traffic in cities more strictly to reduce recklessness, promote educational campaigns and regularise employment relationships in the app economy.

Target classification

Target 8.1	↩	SETBACK
Target 8.2	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 8.3	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.4	↩	SETBACK
Target 8.5	↩	SETBACK
Target 8.6	↩	SETBACK
Target 8.7	↩	SETBACK
Target 8.8	↩	SETBACK
Target 8.9	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.10	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.a	—	NOT APPLICABLE
Target 8.b	→	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

The low growth of national industry (1.6%¹) in 2022 was less than half that achieved in 2021 (4.5%²), and insufficient to return the industrial sector to pre-pandemic levels. This was the result of structural problems including: poor investment in infrastructure; regional inequities; the economic and industrial policies of the Bolsonaro government; the highest real interest rates in the world (13.75%³); reduced consumption due to unemployment (9.3%⁴);

and whilst the high inflation of 2021 (10.1%) declined to 5.8%⁵ in 2022, this still resulted in strong compression of national development. Despite all of this, industry continues to generate the most wealth per BRL produced, and is responsible for 69.3% of goods and services exports, 66.4% of business investment in science and technology, 27.2% of social security collection, and 34.4% of tax collection⁶.

The only official up to date data on this SDG on

1 IBGE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/5n7dpeex>

2 IBGE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3jucavay>

3 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/economia/noticia/2023/08/02/brasil-continua-com-a-maior-taxa-de-juros-reais-do-mundo-apesar-de-corte-na-selic-veja-ranking.ghtml>

4 IBGE. In: <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/36351-taxa-media-de-desemprego-cai-a-9-3-em-2022-menor-patamar-desde-2015>

5 IPEA. In: <https://bit.ly/3Z6svPQ>

6 Portal da Indústria. In: <https://bit.ly/3R8bQtf>

CHART 1



the IBGE Panel is in regard to mobile network coverage. Data on transport by modality was last updated in 2021. Reporting on the number of researchers per million inhabitants was abandoned, and monitoring of the number of micro-enterprises with loans or lines of credit ceased in 2019.

Target 9.1⁷ is setback. One of the principal causes is continued reduction of public investment in infrastructure, down to BRL 8.58 billion in 2022, from BRL 8.69 billion in 2021, the lowest since 2001. Strategic areas were privatised, including 15 airports⁸, the Eletrobrás utility; and almost 800 kilometres of highways. Today, the National Land Transport Agency (ANTT) manages 23 highway concessions, covering approximately 10,935 kilometres. Fortunately, changes of the Lula government seek to redress some of these concerns. Privatisation plans from the previous administration were suspended, including the concession process for the Port of Santos. Investments in infrastructure in the Annual Budget Law (LOA) for 2023 were increased, resulting in investment authorizations of BRL 16.4 billion for land transport, BRL 2.12 billion for water transport,

and BRL 603 million for civil aviation, totaling 19.12 billion reais⁹. The impacts of such measures, and growth in the volume of passengers and cargo transported¹⁰, will be assessed in the next edition of the Light Report.

Target 9.2¹¹ saw insufficient progress. Industry's participation in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased from 22.2% in 2021, to 23.9% in 2022, and the sector employed 8.179 million people in 2022, creating 251,000 new jobs. However, the historical trend still suggests a slowdown and eventual reduction. Over the last two years, the industrial sector's share of GDP shrank by almost 30%¹², and positive job creation in 2022 is still a 47% reduction compared to 2021 levels. Despite an interruption in the seven year trend of consecutive closures in industry¹³, it was not enough to reverse the sector's continued weakening. Additionally, effects of the dynamics of financialization in the economy and the subordination of economic policy to financial capital, undermines development, as seen in the protests from the sector in regards to increased interest rates¹⁴, which followed autonomy of the Central Bank in 2021¹⁵.

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

8 ANAC. In: <https://www.gov.br/anac/pt-br/noticias/2023/movimentacao-de-passageiros-em-2022-alcanca-maior-patamar-desde-o-inicio-da-pandemia-consolidando-recuperacao-do-setor>

9 CNT. In: <https://www.cnt.org.br/agencia-cnt/investimento-infraestrutura-transporte-2023-quadruplicado>

10 Setor Rodoviário: ANTT. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4pw7ccfk>; Cargas Aéreas: ANAC. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3mt856j9>; Cargas Ferroviárias: ONTL. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4z6rvhuz>; Cargas Aquaviárias: ONTL. In: <https://tinyurl.com/j8pa7pmy>; Cargas Dutoviárias: ONTL. In: <https://tinyurl.com/39bur9x9>

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

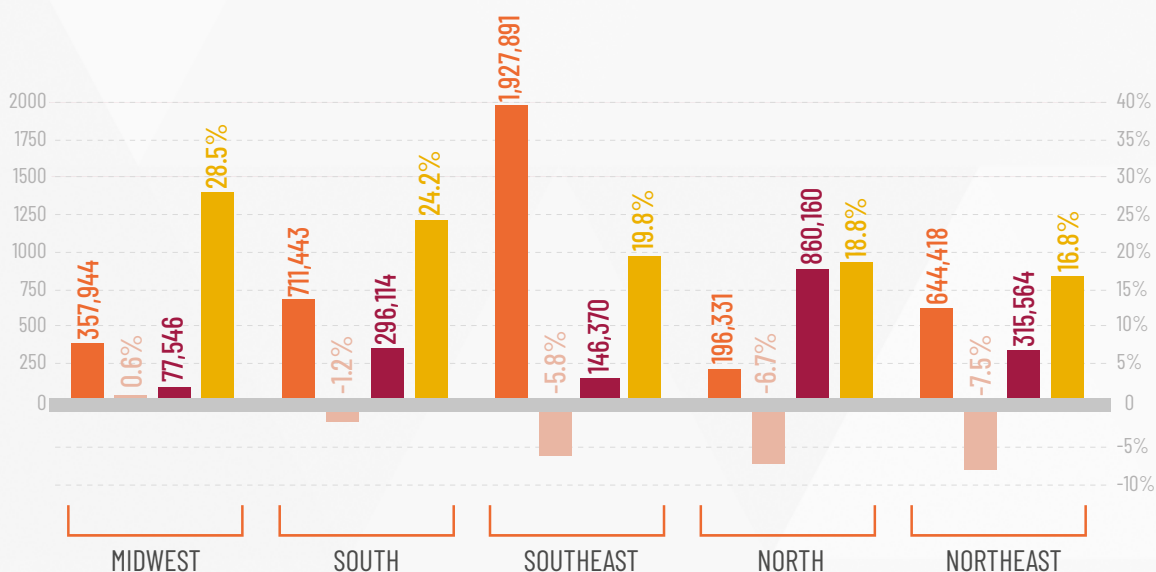
12 Correio Brasiliense. In: <https://tinyurl.com/bddhrxs9>

13 Observatório da Indústria. In: <https://tinyurl.com/5er4d89k>

14 Agência de Notícias da Indústria. In: <https://noticias.portaldaindustria.com.br/noticias/economia/taxas-de-juros-altas-ainda-sao-principal-problema-da-industria-da-construcao/>

15 Agência Senado. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2021/02/25/lei-da-autonomia-do-banco-central-entra-em-vigor>

CHART 2 MOVIMENTO DE ABERTURA E FECHAMENTO DE EMPRESAS NO BRASIL (2022)



- EMPRESAS ABERTAS
- VARIÇÃO DE EMPRESAS ABERTAS COM RELAÇÃO A 2012
- EMPRESAS FECHADAS
- VARIÇÃO DE EMPRESAS FECHADAS COM RELAÇÃO A 2012

Source: Elaboração própria com base nos dados do Mapa de Empresas 2022/MDICS

Target 9.3¹⁶ saw **insufficient progress**. In 2022, 3,838,063 companies were opened, 4.8% less than in 2021, while at the same time 1,695,763 companies closed, an increase of 19.8% compared to the previous year. Reduced bureaucracy in the process for creating a new CNPJ (business tax registration) (infographic), access to credit, and unemployment, help explain this dynamic. Many new companies, micro-enterprises and individual micro-entrepreneurs (MEI) emerged amidst higher unemployment¹⁷. As highlighted in the 6th Light Report, the National Support Program for Micro and Small Businesses (Pronampe), created by the federal government, helps accomplish this target, but also manages to be a debt facilitator¹⁸. 2022 saw a

historic record of loans granted to small businesses, up to BRL 79.7 billion in 2022, from BRL 48.2 billion in 2020, a 115% increase¹⁹, but this indebtedness, combined with high interest rates, exhausted the sector. Three out of four business owners said they had not applied for a new loan during the last six months of last year,²⁰ which may indicate decreased investment, and consequently, job creation.

The opening of new businesses, especially smaller ones, also declined in most regions of the country. Micro and small enterprises account for nearly 30% of the GDP, contributing nearly BRL 3 trillion per year to the economy. They generate 78% of jobs, providing total family income of 420 billion reais for national

¹⁶ **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.

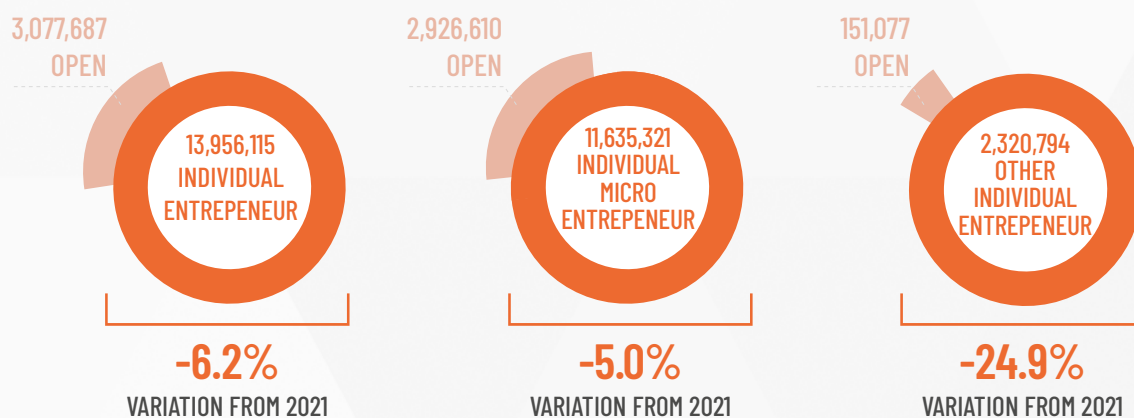
¹⁷ Forbes. In: <https://forbes.com.br/forbes-money/2021/04/boom-de-meis-acompanha-desemprego-na-pandemia-revela-nubank/>

¹⁸ Agência Câmara. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/986965-microempresarios-querem-programa-desenrola-para-o-setor-bc-defende-politica-de-juros/>

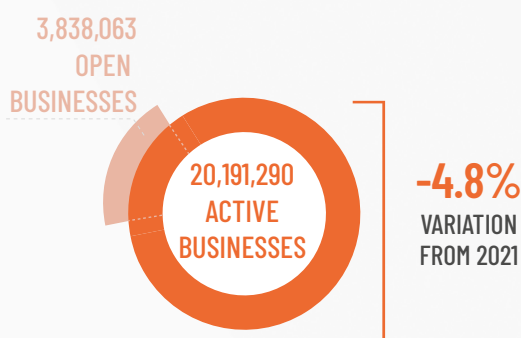
¹⁹ SEBRAE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/24hmzvs8>

²⁰ SEBRAE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/24hmzvs8>

CHART 3 TYPE OF BUSINESS OPENED BY INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURS IN 2022



BUSINESS OPENINGS BY TYPE IN 2022



Source: elaborated internally with data from the 2022 Business Map/MDICS.

entrepreneurs²¹. In addition, this sector employs the greatest number of minorities, an important inclusion factor, while at the same time highlighting racial exclusion in traditional sectors²². One adverse effect of the

multiplication of jobs in MEI and Micro Enterprises is that the burden of employability falls to individuals²³.

Target 9.4²⁴ completes four years **setback**. The continued growth of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from fossil fuels²⁵ reached record levels in 2022, as analysed in SDG 13. In addition to deforestation, Brazil is becoming less economically efficient in its carbon emissions (chart).

Target 9.5²⁶ is **stagnant**. The traditional logic of reducing production costs by lowering labour costs, rather than investing in technological innovation, has increased “brain migration” to record levels²⁷. Despite an increased federal budget allocation in 2022 of BRL 8.21 billion for science and technology²⁸, drastic cuts were made to research grants throughout the year²⁹. Brazil’s budgetary commitment to technological innovation was an insignificant 0.08% of GDP. There were 258,000 researchers³⁰ with funding grants in the country in 2022, the value of which

21 SEBRAE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/423b7py5>

22 SEBRAE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/439bcnxb>

23 Ciccarino, Irene, Ana Christina Celano Teixeira, and Ana Moraes. “Um ensaio sobre a ineficácia da política pública vinculada ao Microempreendedor Individual [MEI].” *Cadernos de Gestão e Empreendedorismo* 7, no. 2 (2019): 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.32888/cge.v7i2.28966>

24 **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.

25 SEEG. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4nm5jd4j>

26 **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.

27 *Jornal da USP*. In: <https://jornal.usp.br/atualidades/apos-recorde-de-fuga-de-cerebros-brasil-precisa-voltar-a-atrair-profissionais/>

28 Portal Transparência. In: <https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/funcoes/19-ciencia-e-tecnologia?ano=2022>

29 UOL. In: <https://educacao.uol.com.br/noticias/2022/04/22/bolsas-de-pesquisa-educacao-cnpq-capes-governo-bolsonaro-dilma-temer.htm>

30 CNPQ. In: <https://www.gov.br/cnpq/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/cnpq-em-acao/governo-federal-anuncia-reajuste-de-bolsas-do-cnpq-e-da-capes>

CHART 4 CO2 EMISSION BY GDP IN BRAZIL (2001-2021)

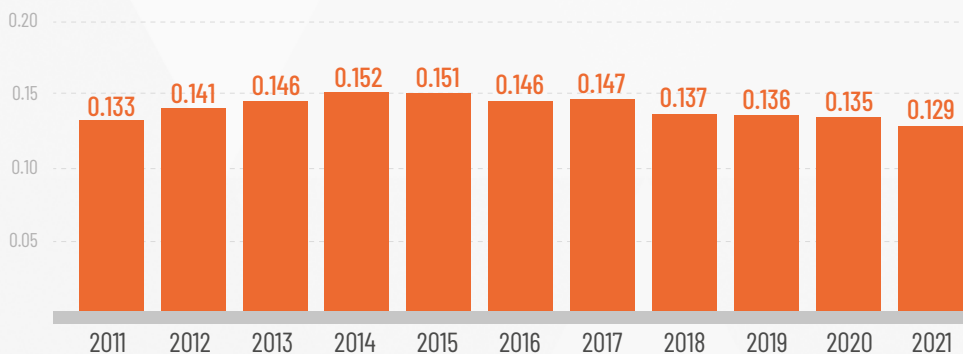
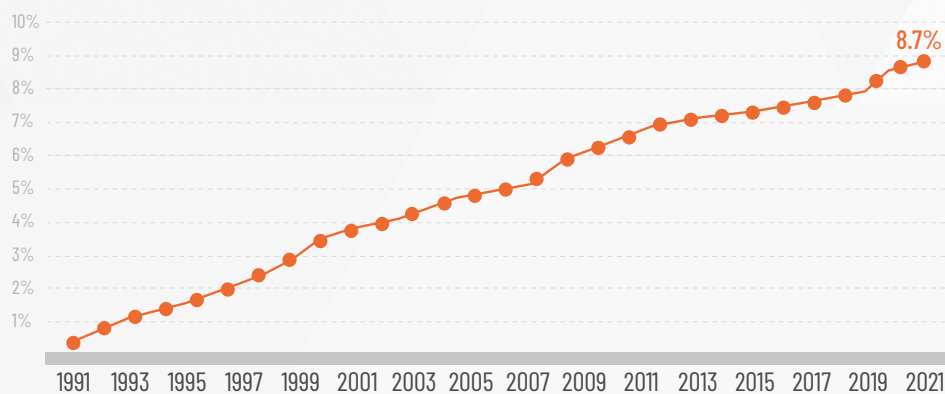


CHART 5 NET CORPORATE REVENUE INVESTED IN TECHNOLOGY - 1991-2021 (IN %)



Source: elaborated internally based on data from the ODS Brazil Panel and a calculation of 2021 emissions

have not been adjusted since 2014. There is **no data** for **target 9.a**³¹ In December 2022, the World Bank released a carbon credit facility worth US\$400 million³² to Brazil, in addition to the US\$135 million the Bank had previously made available to the city of Rio de Janeiro in June³³. These projects are linked to the promotion of fiscal adjustments, fostering the loss of rights, cuts to social budgets and lower

investment in structural policies for sustainability. Analysis of the effect of these financial contributions on the advancement of the 2030 Agenda will be included in the next Light Report.

Targets 9.b³⁴ and **9.c**³⁵ also saw **insufficient progress**, while a blackout of official data continued. It is known from other sources that Brazilian companies dedicated 9% of their turnover to investment

31 **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.

32 World Bank. In: <https://www.worldbank.org/pt/news/press-release/2022/12/22/banco-mundial-banco-do-brasil-desenvolvem-solucao-financiamento-climatico>

33 World Bank. In: <https://www.worldbank.org/pt/news/press-release/2022/06/16/banco-mundial-aprova-emprestimo-para-apoiar-as-reformas-fiscais-e-verdes-no-municipio-do-rio-de-janeiro>

34 **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.

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

in technology in 2022³⁶ (chart); representing growth of around 6% over 35 years³⁷. It is important to highlight approximately 66.4% of these allocations to private research originate in industry³⁸.

Unequal access to technology and connectivity remains, despite increases in the number of digital devices. There is currently an average of 1.2 smartphones per person in Brazil, totaling 249 million cell phones in use³⁹, however, outside of large centres, access and cost is still very inequitable, as shown in SDG 17.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase investment in degraded infrastructure.
2. Review bias and deeply evaluate concessions and privatisations.
3. Adopt public policies covering areas beyond infrastructure, such as investment in technology, professional training and the reactivation of abandoned strategic sectors, such as shipbuilding and the oil and gas industries.
4. Reduce bureaucracy and improve access to credit by reducing real interest rates in Brazil.
5. Review the collateral requirements required to obtain credit, adapting them to the realities of business.
6. Ensure technical training to improve business management.
7. Implement a comprehensive program to modernise infrastructure and revitalise economic activity, with active promotion of renewable resources and widespread adoption of technologies and industrial practices with low environmental impact.
8. Create solid public policies, with tax and financial incentives, to encourage companies to adopt eco-efficient practices.
9. Increase collaboration between government, the business sector, and research and education institutions through: public policy supporting research and development, tax incentives for companies investing in research and development, and transparent and effective public-private partnerships

focused on innovation.

10. Create technical training programs and support technological entrepreneurship to catalyse the adoption of cutting-edge technology.
11. Invest in the expansion of telecommunications infrastructure, ensuring availability of mobile and fibre optic networks in remote areas, as well as identifying and eliminating barriers hindering the expansion of internet services.
12. Implement digital inclusion policies to reach marginalised populations.

Target classification

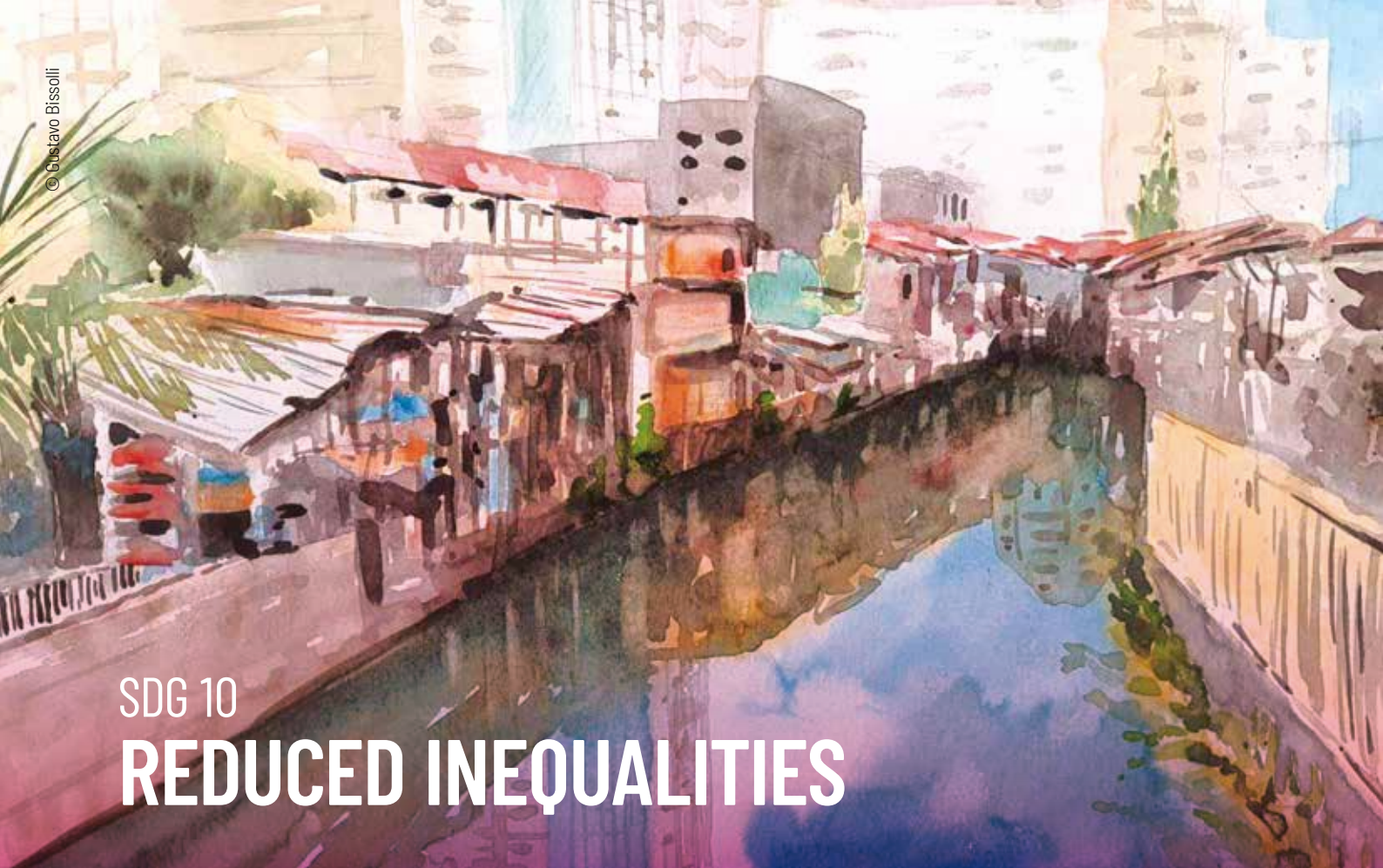
Target 9.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 9.2	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.3	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 9.5	⏸️	STAGNANT
Target 9.a	—	NO DATA
Target 9.b	➡️	INSUFFICIENT
Target 9.c	➡️	INSUFFICIENT

36 FGV. In: <https://portal.fgv.br/artigos/panorama-uso-ti-brasil-2022>

37 Poder 360. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4u6mccwh>

38 Portal da Indústria. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2w499h53>

39 Poder 360. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4u6mccwh>



SDG 10

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Socioeconomic inequality grew exponentially in Brazil under the Bolsonaro government¹. This was due to their economic policies, ideological choices and the lack of technical competence of the president and his team. Inaction in the face of the pandemic, and the Russia-Ukraine War, contributed to the deepening of inequality². This, and previous issues of the Light Report³, bring together a framework of studies and research allowing us to evaluate the sad evolution of the indicators for sustainable development, and the lack of responsibility of the Brazilian State towards the 2030 Agenda. Other chapters of this edition provide a compilation of the SDG situation consolidating a cycle of setbacks,

especially Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13 and 16, with deeper impacts to women and girls, the black population, indigenous peoples, and social groups which are historically more vulnerable, mainly in the North and Northeast regions.

Target 10.1⁴, setback for three years now sees **insufficient progress**. Despite revival of the post-pandemic job market, and the *Auxílio Brasil* Program, which replaced emergency aid and the *Bolsa Família* in 2022, there was no significant reduction in economic inequality and the poorest population remained forsaken. The ratio between the average income of the top 1% of earners, and the lowest 50%, decreased from 38.4 in 2021 to 32.5 in 2022, however

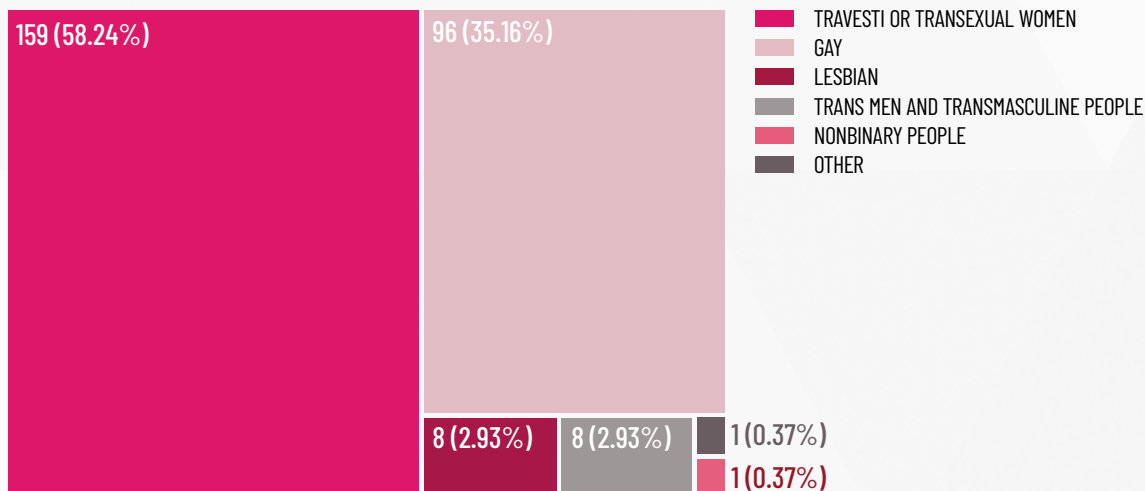
1 DW. In: <https://www.dw.com/pt-br/a-trajet%C3%B3ria-de-sete-indicadores-econ%C3%B4micos-sob-bolsonaro/a-63302330>

2 Poder 360. In: <https://www.poder360.com.br/opiniaio/legado-de-bolsonaro-inclui-recordes-de-pobreza-desigualdade-e-fome-jose-paulo-kupfer/>

3 GTSC A2030. In: <https://gtagenda2030.org.br/relatorio-luz/>

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

CHART 1 LGBTQIAP+ DEATHS IN BRAZIL (2022)



Source: observatory of deaths and violence against LGBTI+ in Brazil, 2022

in terms of real value, this translates to a disparity of nearly BRL 17,000 per month (BRL 537 vs. BRL 17,447.00). Between 2016 and 2021, the poorest 40% of the population experienced nearly twice the drop in per capita household income (2.1%) as the general population (1.2%). For the poorest 10%, the drop was 6.6%, more than five times that of the general population⁵. The Family Budget Survey (POF) has not been conducted since 2018, and data on the ODS Brazil Panel was last updated in 2021.

Target 10.2⁶ was **setback** for its fourth year in 2022. Analysis by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) in 2022, based on data from the National Health Survey (PNS) of 2019, indicates 5.1% of people with disabilities lived in extreme poverty, while 18.2% were in poverty that year⁷. The continuous PNAD of 2022 indicates the income of people with disabilities is 30% lower than

the Brazilian average⁸. Despite these IBGE studies, the latest data on the ODS Brazil Panel is from 2021.

Target 10.3⁹ is also **setback**. The National Human Rights Ombudsman¹⁰ registered 378,952 complaints in 2022, nearly 70,000 more than in 2021 (309,516). The majority of victims were women or girls (62.8%), 44.5% were black people (168,633), 37% were white people (140,497), and the elderly were 9.6% (93,964). We see it as a positive that 66.2% of reports were made by third parties, followed by 27.6% by victims themselves, with 5.4% being anonymous reports. The violent death of LGBTQIAP+ people remains terrible, there were 273 in 2022: 228 murders, 30 suicides and 15 from other causes¹¹ (chart). The record of Bolsonaro's last year in government was dismal, though not surprising given the context of a president, who, when still a federal deputy, told a colleague, in plenary, he wouldn't rape

5 IBGE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/33hh6j3u>

6 **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.

7 IBGE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2d42h8ud>

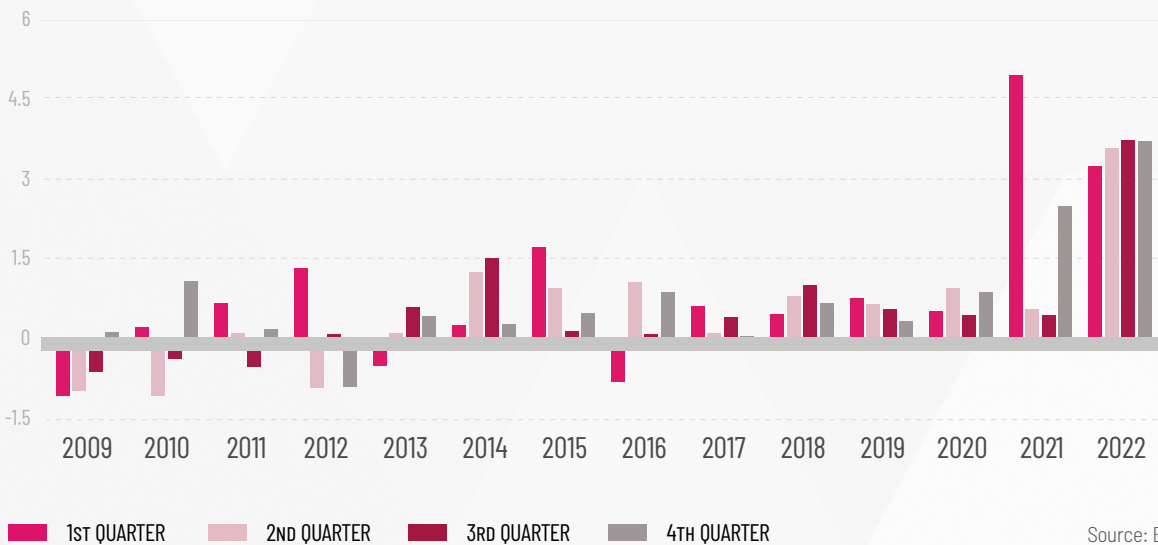
8 IBGE. In: <https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/37317-pessoas-com-deficiencia-tem-menor-acesso-a-educacao-ao-trabalho-e-a-renda>

9 **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.

10 Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. In: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/ondh/painel-de-dados>

11 Observatory of LGBTI+ Deaths and Violence in Brazil. In: <https://observatoriomorteseviolenciaslgbtbrasil.org/dossie/mortes-lgbt-2022/>

CHART 2 NET OPEN POSITION IN FOREIGN CURRENCY OVER CAPITAL (2009-2022)



Source: Brazilian Central Bank

her because she “didn’t deserve it” as she was “ugly”, and then, as president, suggested it was normal to have sexual desire for girls under the age of 15. In this context, there was an historic record number of rapes, with 74,930 cases reported to police stations: 75.8% under the age of 14 or unable to express consent; 61.4% between the ages of 0 and 13; and 68.3% occurring within the victim’s own home¹². The Brazilian State has not produced official data on these indicators, and admitted their omission on the SDG Brazil Panel.

Target 10.4¹³ is **setback** for the fourth year. Data on the share of labour income in the gross domestic product (GDP) has not been updated on the SDG Panel since 2020, though a downward trajectory, beginning in 2016, was already observed. A study¹⁴ from the Independent Fiscal Institution (IFI) of the Federal Senate confirmed Brazil’s fiscal policy has been neutral or counterproductive in recent years. This, in addition to limitations on redistributive actions as a result of Constitutional Amendment 95/2016, contributed to the regression of this target.

Target 10.5¹⁵ is **setback** for a fourth year, due to economic instability caused by fiscal austerity policies, and budgetary leniencies being exchanged for political and electoral favours. Indicators for this target follow the resolutions of the Basel III banking agreement, establishing parameters measuring the financial health of countries based on the flow of bank capital. The reference equity index (minimum solvency value) of banking institutions, the Level I Equity Index (amount of fixed capital), and the return on invested assets, without adjustments, have fallen since 2010 (from 9.25% in 2021 to 8.91% in 2022, according to the SDG Brazil Panel). The Default Index, net of provisions on capital, grew an average of 5 percentage points over the last four years, while the Default Index in the Credit Portfolio reduced, by around 1 percentage point, over the same period.

Capital volatility, heightened by the Covid-19 pandemic, accentuated devaluation of the Real, and left vulnerable banking institutions exposed to foreign currency, especially those operating in the foreign exchange derivatives market, with an average

12 FBSP. In: <https://fontesegura.forumseguranca.org.br/anuario-brasileiro-de-seguranca-publica-aponta-explosao-de-estelionatos-no-pais-e-maior-numero-de-estupros-da-serie-historica/>

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

14 Independent Tax Institution (IFI). In: <https://tinyurl.com/5xc5fcw6>

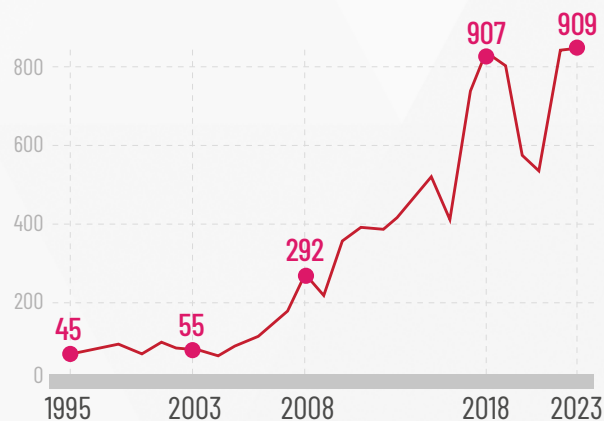
15 **Target 10.5:** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

increase of more than 2 percentage points over the last four years, in contrast to the previous four years, or the previous decade, where Brazil enjoyed relative balance and low exchange rate volatility (chart 2).

Target 10.6¹⁶ is setback for the fourth year. The isolationism adopted by the Bolsonaro government led to lower Brazilian participation in international forums, or belligerence when participating, as in the 77th UN General Assembly, where the former president railed against “gender ideology” while not addressing the agenda of the assembly (solidarity, sustainability and science)¹⁷. He was reported to the United Nations by civil society organisations¹⁸ for the destruction of the environment and human rights violations. During the 2022 Universal Periodic Review, UN High Commissioners for Human Rights expressed 20 times the number of concerns about the government of Brazil than they had previously¹⁹.

Target 10.7²⁰ is setback for the fourth year in a row. Brazil did not implement the Migration Law, five years after its diploma was promulgated. In a public hearing of the Senate in September 2002, convened by the Joint Committee on Migrations and Refugees (CMMIR), the National Forum for Refugees (FNR) highlighted that over the previous six years, federal governments had only been reactive to migratory crises, demonstrating an enormous lack of planning or organisation²¹. Constitutional Amendment Bill 347/2013²², aiming to grant voting rights to regularised immigrants and residents with more than four years of residency, is currently stalled in the Chamber of Deputies; this was announced during the 14th

CHART 3 EXPENSES WITH PERSONAL TRANSFERS ACCUMULATED FROM JANUARY TO MAY, IN US\$ MILLION



Source: Brazilian Central Bank/Valor Econômico

March of Immigrants and Refugees, in São Paulo, in 2022²³. The SDG Brazil Panel does not even contain data on the topic.

Target 10.a²⁴ is setback. The government and federal parliament’s inaction on promoting special tariff treatment mechanisms for less developed nations was maintained, and the Mercosur remains the only tariff agreement in which Brazil participates. Brazilian trade relations are further analysed under **SDG 17**. There is no monitoring of this target on the SDG Brazil Panel.

16 **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.

17 ONU News. In: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UJnIDXkjMyc>

18 WWF. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3nt858wy>

19 National Campaign for the Right to Education. In: <https://tinyurl.com/mprrhrxy>

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

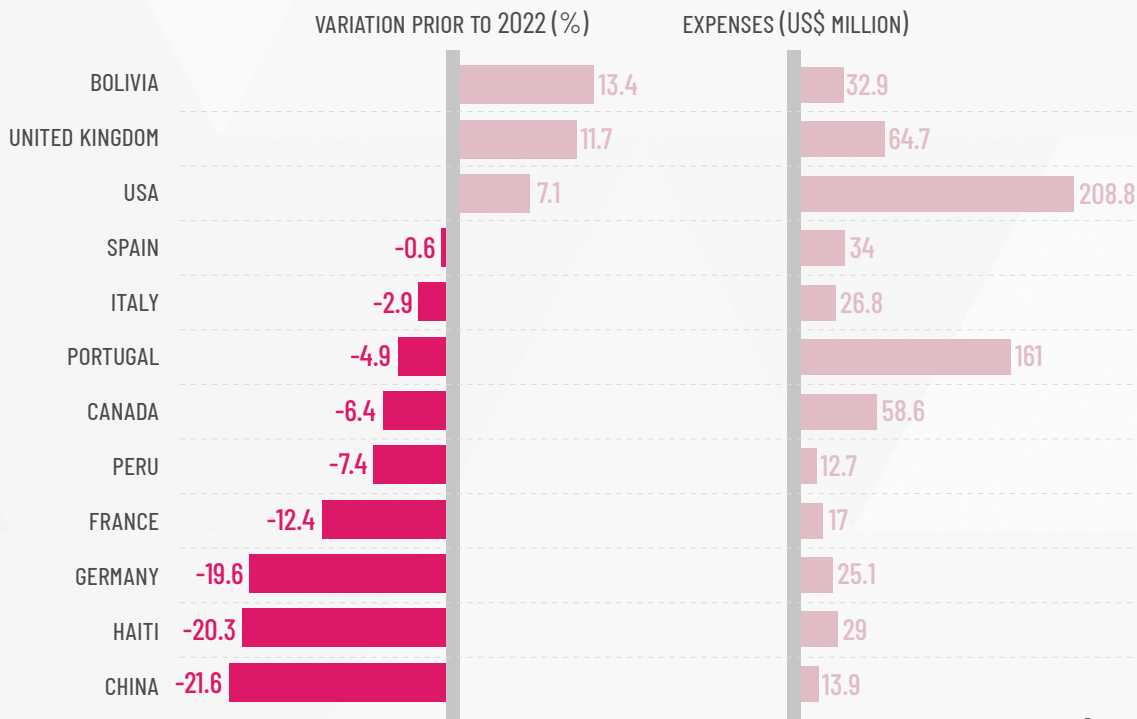
21 Senado Notícias. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2022/12/08/brasil-precisa-instituir-politica-nacional-de-migracoes-aponta-debate>

22 PEC 347/2013. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=599448>

23 Bolívia Cultural. In: <https://www.boliviacultural.com.br/noticia/marcha-dos-imigrantes-e-refugiados-2022-av-paulista-em-sao-paulo>

24 **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

CHART 4 PRIMARY DESTINATIONS FOR PERSONAL TRANSFERS IN BRAZIL (ACCUMULATED FROM JANUARY TO MAY)



Source: Brazilian Central Bank

Target 10.b²⁵ still has **no data**, and **target 10.c²⁶** saw **insufficient progress**. Despite the new legal exchange rate framework being approved in 2021²⁷, Brazil still takes no responsibility for regulating tariffs or fees to send and receive transfers²⁸, and there is no data on the status of the target. Despite this, fees at *Caixa Econômica* were reduced to 1% of transaction values²⁹ and Banco do Brasil zeroed fees on transactions up to US\$100,000³⁰. However, growth in transactions was concentrated in three countries, with Bolivia the only one of these amongst the developing nations³¹.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. With the repeal of Constitutional Amendment 95, expand investment and ensure adequate budgets for income transfer and social protection programs;
2. Structure a full set of public policies for the protection and guaranteeing of rights, with an intersectional approach, taking into account the conditions of gender, race, generation, class, regionality, disability and other social markers;

25 **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 programs

26 **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

27 Banco Central do Brasil. In: <https://www.bcb.gov.br/publicacoes/rig21-nossosresultados>

28 ACNUR. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3bmjbe8d>

29 Caixa. In: <https://www.caixa.gov.br/voce/ordem-de-pagamento-internacional/remessas-para-o-exterior/>

30 Banco do Brasil. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3atbjbsb>

31 Valor Econômico. In: <https://valor.globo.com/brasil/noticia/2023/07/21/remessas-pessoais-ao-exterior-crescem-com-real-mais-forte.ghtml>

3. Ensure social assistance and protection policies with a focus on food and nutritional security;
4. Expand affirmative policies for income transfer programs based on race, ethnicity, gender and disability, amongst others;
5. Increase resources for actions promoting education on human rights;
6. Ensure the production of public data on disaggregated human rights and make it available;
7. Create financial indicators to monitor fiscal and economic policies based on human rights;
8. Guarantee, through State policy, a legal framework ensuring decent work and the right to vote for immigrants, in addition to regulating article 120 of the Migration Law³² (National Policy on Migration, Refuge and Statelessness).

Target classification

Target 10.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
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

32 Presidency of the Republic. Law 13.445, 24 May 2017. In: <https://tinyurl.com/ab2z69nm>

SDG 11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

With all of its assessable targets setback (nine of ten), SDG 11 is an expression of the fragility of housing, urban mobility, sanitation (SDG 6), labour (SDG 8) and climate (SDG 13) policy, not to mention the suspension of the creation of rural and urban settlements for indigenous, *quilombola* and landless populations.

Precarious and informal settlements, and inadequate housing, totaled 104,475 units, in the 2022 Census¹. There is no data for five targets of this Objective on the SDG Brazil Panel. In a context where analysis of the impacts of the pandemic, the worsening of environmental racism and of the climate

emergency² is critical, the answer of the Brazilian State to the indicator “*existence of national urban policies or regional plans that guarantee territorial development balanced with fiscal responsibility and compliance with the Sendai³ Framework for Disaster Reduction*” was “yes”. Information on tragedies in Petrópolis, and the states of Bahia, Pernambuco, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Espírito Santo and Sergipe over the last two years, are not included in the government repository of information on the SDGs.

Target 11.1⁴ has now been **setback** for four years. Disinvestment in social housing has increased⁵, and the housing deficit has been worsened

1 IBGE. In: <https://tinyurl.com/mr22y9r9>

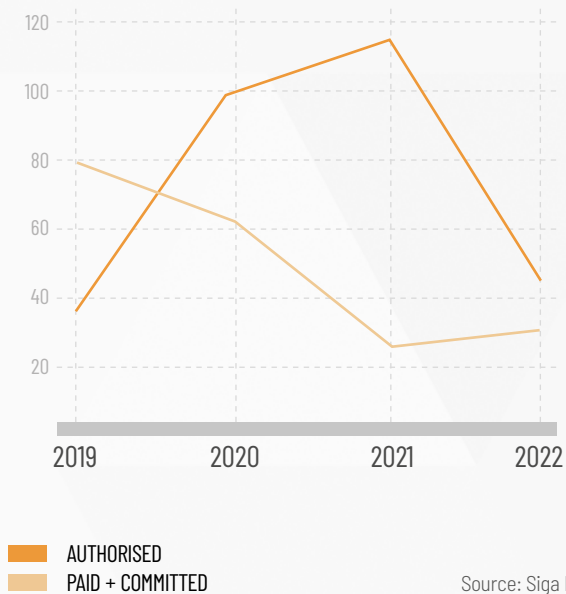
2 Climate emergency in Brazil: the need for non-racist adaptation. In: <https://tinyurl.com/9f6ff9x7>

3 Civil Defense of Paraná. In: <https://tinyurl.com/yc3fk667>

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

5 Correio Braziliense. In: <https://www.correio braziliense.com.br/brasil/2022/10/5047505-numero-de-familias-despejadas-das-moradias-cresceu-400-na-pandemia.html>

CHART 1 FINANCIAL EXECUTION OF THE BUDGET FOR HOUSING, 2019-2022 (VALUES IN CONSTANT BRL CORRECTED BY THE IPCA OF JANUARY 2023)



by the pandemic, climate change and the federal government’s disregard of social policies. A study by the Zero Eviction Campaign, found between August 2020 and May 2022, the number of families evicted in Brazil increased by 333%⁶. The federal government program *Casa Verde e Amarela*, made it more difficult for people with lower incomes to acquire property. For the second consecutive year, just 0.0001% of the BRL 4.06 billion executed in the budget for 2022, were invested in housing policy⁷ (chart 1), most of this to pay expenses contracted in previous years or works started during the previous period⁸. Between

2019 and 2022, the homeless population grew by 38%, reaching almost 282,000 people⁹. States and municipalities have also been poor in addressing, or have outright disregarded, the challenges of climate change, and the need to expand and improve urban infrastructure. Although the National Housing Plan (PlanHab) was resumed in 2022, programs such as *Habite Seguro*¹⁰, launched under management of the resources of the National Public Security Fund, did not get off the ground.

Target 11.2¹¹ remains **setback** for the third consecutive year. In 2022, state and federal governments implemented tax exemptions to reduce fuel prices¹², but did not act to prevent increases in public transport fares, a policy maintained into 2023¹³. Expenditures for transportation weigh heavily on the poorest populations, getting to and from work costs, on average, 15% of a minimum wage¹⁴; only 67 Brazilian cities have adopted a zero-fare policy¹⁵. Investment in collective public transportation fell by half, from BRL ~1.2 billion in 2019, to ~BRL 600 million in 2022 (chart 2). Budget execution for the construction of exclusive corridors and the urbanisation of precarious settlements stagnated in the house, to a total of BRL 2 billion, during this same period.

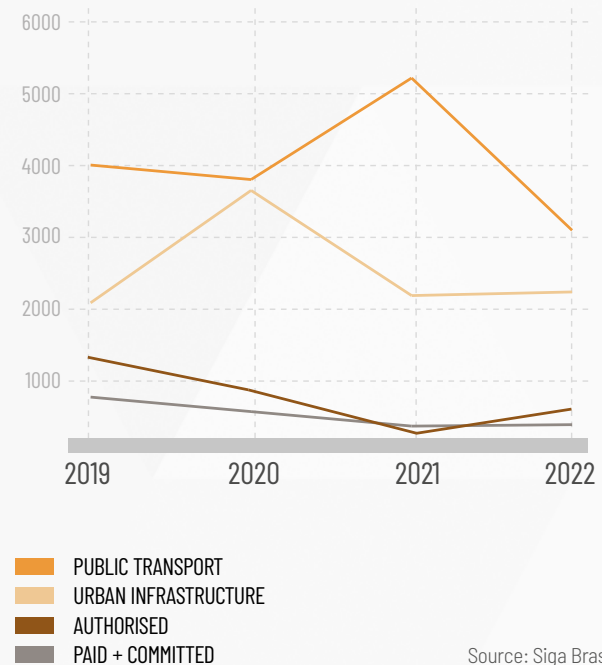
Constitutional Amendment 123¹⁶, approved shortly before the 2022 elections, transfers BRL 2.5 billion to transportation systems to provide free transportation for the elderly. This right is not a burden on the public transport system, their costs stem from the number of kilometres driven, not the number of passengers carried. Unfortunately there are no mechanisms for transparency, cities are not required to demonstrate how or where these resources are deployed.

6 Habitat Brasil. In: <https://habitatbrasil.org.br/movimentos-sociais-vao-as-ruas-em-todo-o-brasil-por-despejo-zero/>
 7 Citizen Debt Audit. In: <https://auditoriacidada.org.br/conteudo/gastos-com-a-divida-consumiram-463-do-orcamento-federal-em-2022/>
 8 National Congress. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3ndu7afj>
 9 IPEA. In: <https://tinyurl.com/5fmjj7zs>
 10 Justice ministry. In: <https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/habite-seguro>
 11 **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.
 12 Agência Câmara. In: <https://tinyurl.com/9dp8b2ys>
 13 Agência Senado. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4e9b5z9f>
 14 Jornal do Commercio Online. In: <https://jc.ne10.uol.com.br/colunas/mobilidade/2023/05/15452479-brasileiro-gasta-15-do-salario-minimo-com-o-transporte-publico.html>
 15 BBC. In: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/articles/cy65e4qnjpo>
 16 Presidency of the Republic. Constitutional amendment 123, 14 July 2022. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/emendas/emc/emc123.htm

Target 11.3¹⁷ is also **setback** for a third year. The federal government's *Minha Casa, Minha Vida* program relaunched in 2023¹⁸, aiming to provide homes to 2 million families in urban areas with monthly incomes of up to BRL 8,000, and in rural areas with annual incomes up to BRL 96,000, by 2026¹⁹. In addition to the construction of new properties, the revised program allows for financing of repairs on precarious housing. For city halls to participate in the program, there are mandatory tax exemption lines for those in income bracket 1, the effects of which cannot yet be assessed. In the absence of official data²⁰, the removal of questions regarding housing from the 2023 Census²¹, and the dismantling of municipal councils (highlighted in the 2022 Light Report), the *João Pinheiro Foundation* and the Paraná region of the *Institute of Brazilian Architects* created a Municipal Housing Diagnosis Instrument²². It is intended to collect regional data on housing conditions in Brazil and their relationship to health, illness and impacts on the Public Health System (SUS). As seen in chart 3, the housing deficit increased due to impoverishment and evictions during the pandemic, requiring attention from all levels of government²³.

Target 11.4²⁴ was **setback**, as policies to safeguard the Brazilian cultural heritage were dismantled under the Bolsonaro government. The following actions of the government were denounced by the Forum of Entities in Defense of Brazilian Cultural Heritage²⁵: attempting to destroy the records of the Truth Commission²⁶; proposed changes to the law protecting Grottos and Caves²⁷; proposed changes

CHART 2 FINANCIAL EXECUTION IN THE SUBFUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE - 2019-2022, IN BRL (VALUES CORRECTED BY THE IPCA, JANUARY 2023)



Source: Siga Brasil.

to the Listing Law²⁸; the disrespect of natural landscapes²⁹; the issuance of mining permits in the Cural and Moeda mountains; the weakening of the National Council and its distancing from state and municipal Councils; and paralysis of the cultural heritage preservation policy.

Given the data blackout, the primary data used to analyse **target 11.5³⁰** were from media outlets,

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

18 National Congress. Provisional measure 1162/2023. In: <https://www.congressonacional.leg.br/materias/medidas-provisorias/-/mpv/155886>

19 Ministry of Cities. In: <https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-1/novo-minha-casa-minha-vida-recebe-sancao-do-presidente-da-republica>

20 MIDR. In: <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/habitacao/relatorios-deficit-e-inadequacao-habitacional-no-brasil-fundacao-joao-pinheiro>

21 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/economia/noticia/2019/07/03/questoes-cortadas-do-censo-prejudicam-planejamento-do-pais-dizem-especialistas.ghtml>

22 FJP. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4e7xepue>

23 Folha de S.Paulo. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/colunas/monicabergamo/2023/06/haddad-alerta-tarcisio-para-consequencias-desastrosas-de-novo-plano-diretor-da-cidade-de-sp.shtml>

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

25 FEDPCB. In: <https://forumpatrimoniobr.wordpress.com/2022/08/17/carta-as-candidatas-e-aos-candidatos-eleicoes-2022/>

26 Metrôpoles. In: <https://www.metropoles.com/blog-do-noblat/governo-se-desfaz-de-17-mil-de-obras-do-acervo-da-memoria-da-ditadura>

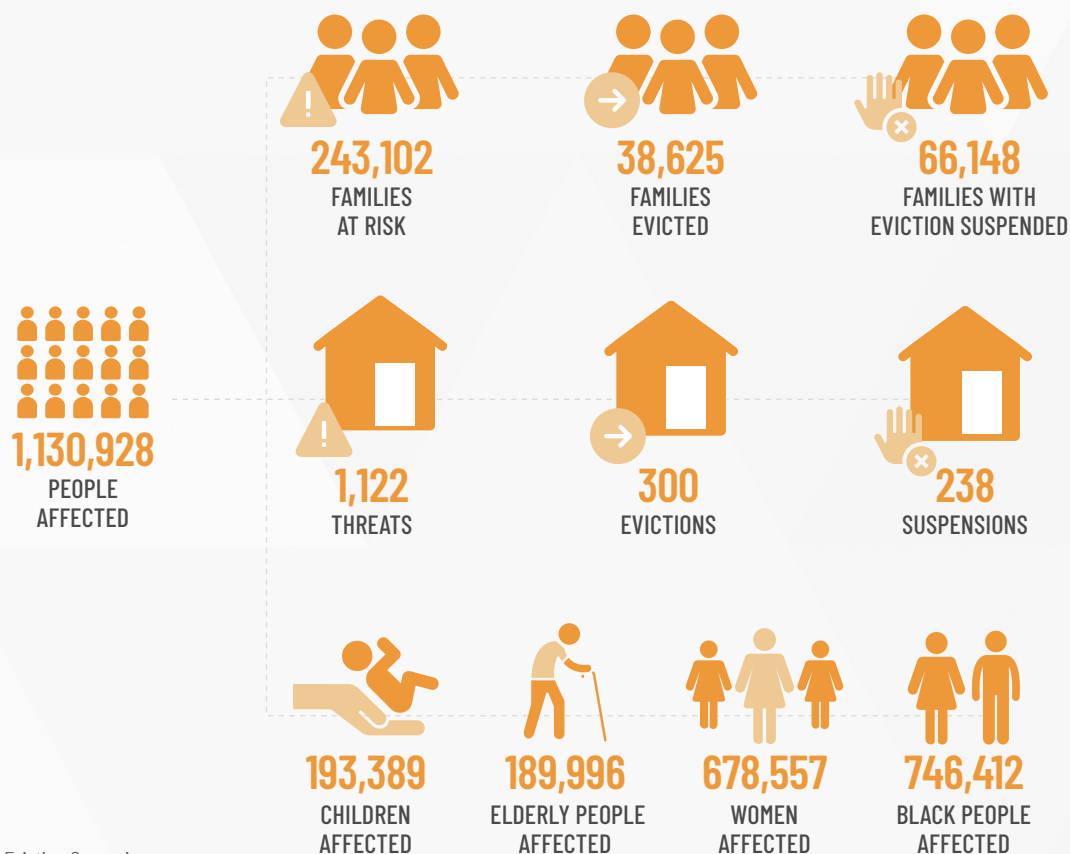
27 Presidência da República. Decree Nº 10.935, 12 January 2022. In: <https://tinyurl.com/mv2c5k8d>

28 CAU/SC. In: <https://www.causc.gov.br/noticias/projeto-de-lei-coloca-em-risco-protecao-dos-bens-tombados-no-pais/>

29 G1/MG. In: <https://tinyurl.com/5yy6ca2r>

30 **Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses

CHART 3 FAMILIES IMPACTED BY EVICTIONS DURING THE PANDEMIC



Source: Zero Eviction Campaign

in itself highlighting just why this target is **setback**. Tragedies in 2021 and 2022, resulting from natural disasters, were exacerbated by a lack of health infrastructure (SDG 6), management inefficiency, and delays in adoption of the National Civil Protection and Defense Policy (PNPDEC)³¹ and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan³².

The budget forecast for the prevention of and response to natural disasters in 2023, left by the Bolsonaro government, was BRL 2.7 billion³³. After the

Constitutional Amendment Bill of Transition, this amount was increased by BRL 156.7 million for flood prevention³⁴, while a Provisional Measure allocating BRL 24 million to combat droughts expired without evaluation by parliament³⁵. As this edition of the Light Report was being concluded, there was another Provisional Measure (1,180/2023)³⁶ under consideration, allocating an additional BRL 280 million to help municipalities affected by floods.

More than a decade of delays in implementation

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.

31 Presidency of the Republic. Law nº 12.608, 10 April 2012. In: <https://tinyurl.com/y2mhk877>

32 Established in accordance with the National Policy on Climate Change (Law No. 12.187/09).

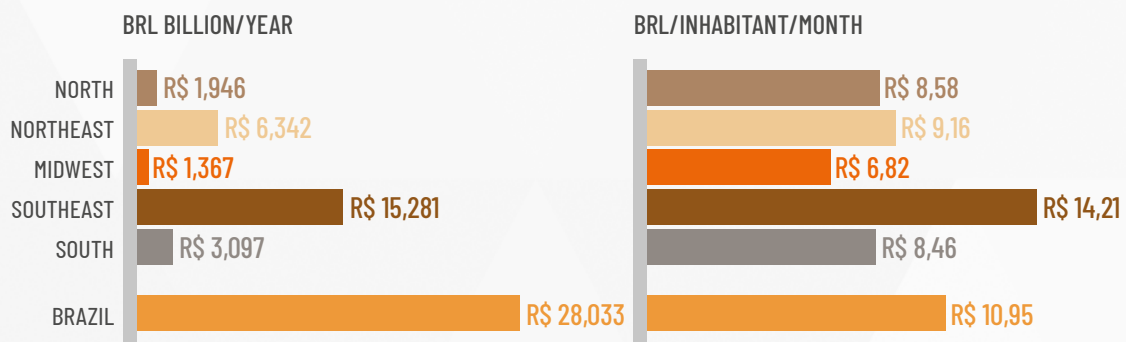
33 G1/Política. In: <https://tinyurl.com/5n8w8hcd>

34 Blog do Josias de Souza. In: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/josias-de-souza/2023/02/20/chuvas-dito-e-feito-tudo-foi-dito-e-nada-foi-feito.htm>

35 Agência Senado. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3sxwy3tx>

36 Agência Senado. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4nfuapf9>

CHART 4 RESOURCES APPLIED TO URBAN CLEANING AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES IN 2021 (IN BRL)



Source: Panorama of Solid Waste in Brazil 2022/Abrelpe

of the National Solid Waste Policy³⁷, and the resulting social and economic losses, keep **target 11.6³⁸ setback**. The inadequate disposal of solid waste in the country resulted in expenditures of US\$1.85 billion (around BRL 9 billion) on the treatment of related health problems, between 2016 and 2021³⁹. In January of 2022, 17 municipalities in the North⁴⁰ declared a state of emergency, with 9.5 million people, mostly black, living in approximately 3,000 square kilometres of at risk areas⁴¹, with greater vulnerability for children and the elderly. High and very high risk areas for natural disasters endured BRL 55 billion in losses between 2017 and January 2022⁴², almost the total budget of the Severance Indemnity Fund (BRL 64.4 billion in 2022)⁴³. Brazil invested just BRL 10.95 per person in 2021 in urban cleaning and solid waste management services (chart 3).

Regulation of the National Solid Waste Policy⁴⁴,

and institution of its National Plan⁴⁵, established the sector's goals for the next 20 years, however they are not enough to fulfil the country's commitments to the 2030 Agenda. Brazil still had 2,976 landfills in operation in 2022, impacting the lives of 76 million people⁴⁶, and accounting for 39% of all waste collection in the national territory, challenging proposals to eliminate them by 2024. The negative impact of waste on rivers and oceans, and the urban and rural environment, are analysed in SDGs 6 and 14.

Target 11.7⁴⁷ remains setback. The Brazilian State has never produced official data on the proportion of public spaces safe for women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, nor on the profile of victims of physical or sexual harassment. Research by civil society shows the streets and public transport are places of fear for the 46.7% of Brazilian women (30 million) who reported some form

37 Presidency of the Republic. Law 12.305, 02 Augusto 2010. In: <https://tinyurl.com/mwyzc4xy>

38 **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.

39 Abrelpe. In: <https://tinyurl.com/yw4kf62j>

40 UOL. In:

<https://noticias.uol.com.br/cotidiano/ultimas-noticias/2022/01/17/pa-17-cidades-estao-em-situacao-de-emergencia-rio-tocantins-atinge-13-m.html>

41 G1. In: <https://tinyurl.com/bdfwdvre>

42 Jornal Nacional. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4dp34nha>

43 Agência Brasil. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2jwzbnm5>

44 Presidency of the Republic. Decree nº 10.936, 12 January 2022. In: <https://tinyurl.com/44xb2z9s>

45 Presidency of the Republic. Decree nº 11.043, 13 April 2022. In: <https://tinyurl.com/bde4a5nd>

46 Pólen. In: <https://tinyurl.com/7vst59dr>

47 **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.

of harassment in 2022⁴⁸. People with disabilities are sexually attacked seven times more often than the non-disabled⁴⁹. For those over 60, sexual abuse and gerontophilia are often also associated with financial abuse, however not even the *Disque 100*⁵⁰ disaggregates data on criminal sexual acts against these populations⁵¹.

Targets 11.a⁵² and **11.b**⁵³ remain **setback**. Development of the National Urban Development Policy (PNDU)⁵⁴ and the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan⁵⁵ did not progress. The dismantling of the state and municipal structures responsible for their implementation (addressed in the 2022 Light Report), and the setback of other indicators and targets of this SDG, highlight this negative trend.

There is still **no data** available to assess **target 11.c**⁵⁶. Through the end of 2022, and based on the National Risk Management and Response Plan for Disasters, the National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense⁵⁷ has acted on public policy and in the organisation of the National Civil Protection and Defense System (SINPDEC)⁵⁸. The National Center for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alerts (CEMADEN)⁵⁹, monitored 959 municipalities (17.7%) across all of the Brazilian territories. At least 386 people died in 11 major disasters as a result of increased rainfall and the abandonment of infrastructure, drainage, land regularisation and the adaptation of

precarious properties policies. Around 232,530 were affected by floods and landslides between January and early December 2022⁶⁰. Territorial extension, with high or very high risk of disasters (including at least 825 municipalities⁶¹), indicates a lack of investment in mitigation policies, and environmental racism⁶².

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase budgets at all three levels of government to guarantee universal access to basic sanitation;
2. Implement the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change and ensure decent housing without a gentrifying perspective, respecting collective housing arrangements, protecting slopes, urbanising favelas and peripheries, and regularising land to prevent floods, landslides and combat environmental racism;
3. Review the Minha Casa, Minha Vida Program, complete halted works, and expand housing programs beyond the production of new homes, including alternatives to the qualitative deficit (housing improvements with technical assistance, social rent and retrofit);
4. Update data in Local and National Housing Plans from the 2023 Census;

48 FBSP. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3sthwvjj>

49 Movimento Down. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4j7huby2>

50 Note from the translators: Disque 100, or Dial 100, is the Federal Government helpline for human rights violations related to children, teenagers, the elderly and disabled.

51 Agência Brasil. In: <https://tinyurl.com/55xy4vh4>

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

53 **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.

54 Ministry of Regional Development. In: <https://tinyurl.com/mv9suewm>

55 MMAMC. In: <https://tinyurl.com/23pvbb5j>

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

57 MIDR. In: <https://tinyurl.com/yykvbcyn>

58 Presidency of the Republic. Decree nº 9.688/2019. In: <https://tinyurl.com/n94fb6ye>

59 CEMADEN. In: <https://www.gov.br/cemaden/pt-br>

60 Metrôpoles. In: <https://tinyurl.com/ms4eerpp>

61 CEMADEN. In: <https://tinyurl.com/mt5x3vab>

62 Adaptação Antirracista. In: <https://tinyurl.com/9f6ff9x7>

5. Strengthen national, state and municipal heritage councils, as well as inter-federal policy regulation, to ensure the protection of material, immaterial, cultural and ancestral assets of all of the peoples of the nation;
6. Create program(s) to preserve, safeguard, enhance and disseminate sensitive heritage, and integrate heritage policies in the 2030 Agenda;
7. Implement a National Fund for Brazilian Cultural Heritage, regulating the source of funding and investment, and the allocation and transfer of resources to states and municipalities, to ensure implementation of identification, recognition, conservation, safeguarding, standardisation, promotion, research and cultural dissemination policies;
8. Encourage intermunicipal consortia to implement environmentally planned recycling areas, increase the number of stations monitoring air quality, and commit states and municipalities to an integrated waste management policy, especially in metropolitan regions and areas of economic development;
9. Increase investment in Monitoring and Risk Reduction Plans in housing policy and infrastructure development, especially drainage, with an anti-racist perspective;
10. Create the Single Mobility System (SUM)⁶³, aiming for greater equality, universality, accessibility, comprehensiveness and sustainability of transport service, with physical, tariff and operational integration between different lines and modes.

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	📉	SETBACK
Target 11.b	📉	SETBACK
Target 11.c	—	NO DATA

63 IDEC. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3zpf2vvk>

SDG 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION RESPONSÁVEIS

Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns

Implementation of SDG 12 has regressed for several reasons, including a lack of responsible and sustainable production and consumption patterns, which contribute to, and suffer the consequences of, the multiple crises of the present: political, economic, social, environmental and climactic. Of eleven targets analysed, only two improved relative to the 6th Light Report, progress on target 12.a being the result of a change in interpretation of the available data: rather than considering support for other countries, only the installed renewable generation capacity per capita in Brazil, was considered. Whilst five goals maintained their existing classification (four of which were negative), the remaining four regressed in

2022, especially in terms of access to information and environmental education.

The absence of data on the implementation of indicators is notable, and constitutes a challenge for the country moving forward with the achievement of SDG 12. As with other SDGs, data on the SDG Panel is out of date, impeding development of prospective policy and of decision making, integrated with other efforts to achieve the agenda across its various pillars.

Target 12.1¹ stagnant for three years, is now at **risk**. The second cycle of the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS) and the PPCS 2030² Strategy (a set of measures to align the PPCS with the Sustainable Development Agenda³)

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 Ministry of the Environment. PPCS 2030 Strategy. In: <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias/ministerio-fortalece-consumo-sustentavel>

3 Decennial Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns. In: <https://www.unep.org/explore-topics/resource-efficiency/>

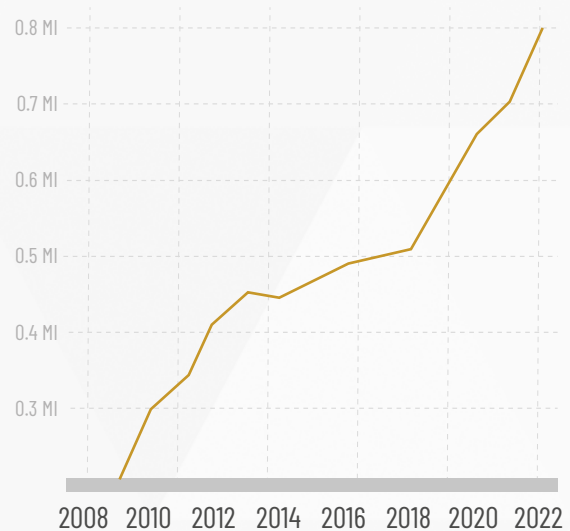
was not rolled out. The latest information on the former Ministry of the Environment (MMA) website, is from to 2018⁴. Whilst a new ministerial website has been created, there is no specific section for this topic.

Target 12.2⁵ remained **setback**. Official data was last updated in 2018, but by considering reference studies on gas emissions with global warming potential, and the performance of economic sectors⁶ with implications on the material footprint⁷, it can be inferred that exploitation of the natural resources of the country continues to increase. In 2020, Brazil emitted 2,160,065,003 tons of CO₂e GWP-AR5 (global warming potentials), and a further 2,422,625,065 tons in 2021⁸, 6 of every 100 tons produced across the planet⁹. Data for 2022 was not available in time for the production of this edition of the Light Report.

Target 12.3¹⁰ remains **setback**. The increase of hunger has been brutal, and still requires greater ministerial coordination and improved policy to mitigate food losses and waste¹¹. Brazil does not monitor food loss or waste rates, but available studies indicate 10% of grain is lost during harvest, and 128.88 kg/household/year (or 41.7 kg/person/year) of food produced, are thrown away¹².

Target 12.4¹³ has been **setback** for three years. Brazil is a signatory of the Basel¹⁴, Stockholm¹⁵,

CHART 1 COMMERCIALIZATION OF PESTICIDES IN BRAZIL (2009-2021)



Source: IBAMA.

Rotterdam¹⁶ and Minamata¹⁷ Conventions, and of the Montreal Protocol¹⁸, but has not effectively fulfilled the commitments it assumed. There were 686,349.87 tons of pesticides sold in the country in 2020, rising to 720,869 tons in 2021 (chart 1). Around 319 tons of this were products classified as “Class I: highly dangerous to the environment” (20,000/t) or “Class

what-we-do/one-planet-network

4 Ministério do Meio Ambiente e Mudança do Clima. In: <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias/noticia-acom-2018-04-2924>

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

6 Use of soil and forests; agriculture; energy; industrial processes and waste treatment.

7 Amount of natural resources used by a person, organization or country.

8 SEEG. In: https://plataforma.seeg.eco.br/total_emission

9 Revista Piauí. In: <https://piaui.folha.uol.com.br/brasil-emitiu-6-de-cada-100-toneladas-de-co2-produzidas-no-planeta-em-2021/>

10 **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.

11 Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. In: <https://tinyurl.com/yc4uu93x>

12 FGV. In: <https://tinyurl.com/hev4cez7>

13 **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.

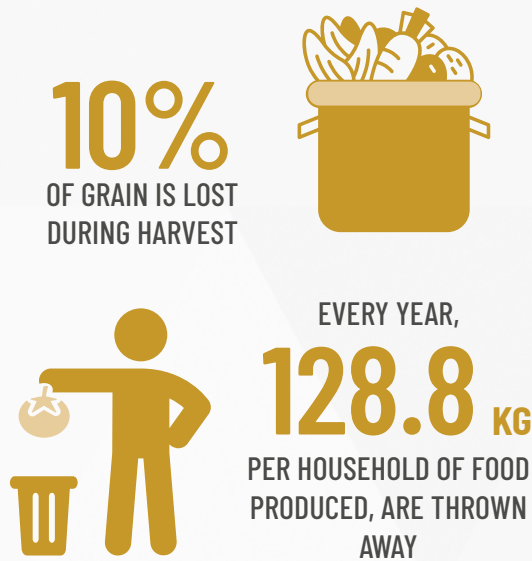
14 Convenção da Basileia In: <http://www.basel.int/>

15 Convenção de Estocolmo. In: <http://www.pops.int/>

16 Convenção de Roterdã. In: <http://www.pic.int/>

17 Convenção de Minamata. In: <http://www.mercuryconvention.org/>

18 Protocolo de Montreal. In: <http://ozone.unep.org/>



II: very dangerous to the environment” (299,000/t)¹⁹. Data for 2022 was not available.

Target 12.5²⁰ is **setback** for the second consecutive year, as collection of household solid waste (RDO) in the country fell by 11%, whilst the generation of urban solid waste (MSW) per inhabitant, per day, decreased just 2% (infographic). At the same time, the recovery rate for recyclable materials in relation to the total amount of RDO and public solid waste (RPU) collected was only 2.35%. From a policy point of view, despite the publication of Decree No. 10,936/2022 establishing the National Reverse Logistics Program, there is still no data available for its

analysis, there is however, little indication of effective progress. There is no data on the SDG Panel for 2022 and updates on monitoring ceased in 2020.

Target 12.6²¹ went from insufficient progress to **at risk**. There is no reliable data on this indicator, as there is no obligation for companies to publish sustainability reports; the financial sector is one of the few to have its own regulations²². Socio-environmental commitments assumed by banks are still far from adequate, the average general rating of socio-environmental responsibility policies of the eight largest banks in the country was 3.8 on a scale of 10, in 2022²³.

Targets 12.7²⁴ and **12.8²⁵** are now **stagnant**, from last year’s insufficient progress. Sustainable public purchases are still voluntary, promoted under the Environmental Agenda in Public Administration Program (A3P). In 2022, the number of partner institutions with current or completed membership agreements totaled 593, an increase of 10% compared to 2021 (537)²⁶. The New Bidding Law²⁷, approved in 2021, establishing general bidding and contracting rules for public bodies, with sustainable national development as one of its guiding principles, saw its implementation postponed until December 30, 2023, through the issuance of Provisional Measure 1,167/2023²⁸.

Target 12.8 is **stagnant**. Although two “Environmental Citizenship” programs were launched by the Ministry of the Environment in 2022 (Salas +Verdes²⁹ and Circuito Tela Verde³⁰) which respond to this target and are important initiatives, there are no indicators for their implementation or reach, and

19 IBAMA. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2cp49c7b>

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

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

22 Diário Oficial da União. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2jubtj23>

23 IDEC et al. In: <https://tinyurl.com/368pxwvp>

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

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

26 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. In: <http://a3p.mma.gov.br/a3p-em-numeros/>

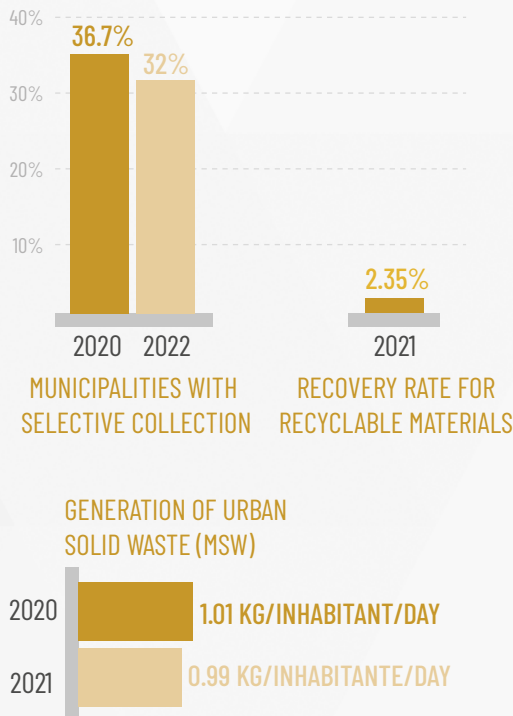
27 Federal Government. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4zb7sv77>

28 Federal Government. In: <https://tinyurl.com/yba85azr>

29 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. In: <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/educacaoambiental/cidadania-ambiental/projeto-salas-verdes-1>

30 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. In: <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/educacaoambiental/cidadania-ambiental/circuito-tela-verde-1>

CHART 2 SELECTIVE COLLECTION, RECOVERY OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS AND WASTE GENERATION (2020/2022)



Source: Internal elaboration with data from MDR and SNIS

they do not have the scope necessary to ensure people receive relevant information about sustainable development. In general, educational policies experienced setbacks from 2019 to 2022, as noted in SDGs 4 and 13.

Target 12.a³¹ has improved, but only to **insufficient progress**. The expansion of installed renewable energy capacity per capita was slow, just 6% (747w in 2021, up from 706w in 2020)³². Whilst installed

capacity for the generation of renewable electricity increased by 4.1% from 2020 to 2021 (150,169 to 156,443), population increased by 0.7% over the same period (211,755,692 in 2020, to 213,317,639 in 2021)³³, meaning achievement of this target is not guaranteed.

Target 12.b³⁴ remains **at risk**. As already noted in SDG 8, participation of tourism in the gross domestic product (GDP) remains very low, whilst the contribution of sustainable tourism is almost negligible. Despite the existence of a National Tourism Plan (PNT)³⁵ from 2018 to 2022, no monitoring of its implementation was conducted by the sector³⁶.

Target 12.c³⁷ is **at risk**, considering subsidies allocated to the production and consumption of fossil fuels in 2021 totaled BRL 118.2 billion (latest available data). Despite this representing a roughly 4% reduction from 2020 (BRL 123.4 billion)³⁸, it is far from what is required to achieve this target.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Rebuild the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS), with a transversal perspective and inter-ministerial and participatory management, incorporating guidelines for different sectors and areas;
2. Structure ministerial coordination with different areas and actors, continuously implement and prioritise monitoring, data collection and appropriate actions, to mitigate food losses and waste;
3. Approve Bill 6,670/2016, instituting a National Policy for the Reduction of Pesticides (PNARA) and reject Bill 1459/2022, making the use of pesticides more flexible in Brazil;

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

32 Irena. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4cjin9dt> (p. 447)

33 IBGE. In https://ftp.ibge.gov.br/Estimativas_de_Populacao/Estimativas_2021/POP2021_20221212.pdf

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

35 Ministry of Tourism. In: <https://tinyurl.com/bfs48nrc>







36 Ministry of Tourism. In <https://www.gov.br/turismo/pt-br/aceso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/observatorio>

37 **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.

38 INESC. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3699rzdc>

4. Consolidate Brazil's strong position within the scope of the Global Treaty to Eliminate Plastic Pollution, with a view to banning single-use plastics, guaranteeing adequate and accurate information for consumers, avoiding greenwashing practices, and guaranteeing social justice for cooperatives and scavengers;
5. Implement the National Reverse Logistics Program, especially in regards to making productive sectors responsible for the waste they produce;
6. Revise national regulations to impose upon all companies a requirement to publish social, environmental and climate responsibility reports, including evidence for the information they provide, taking into account the capacity of Micro and Small Companies;
7. Ratify the Escazu Agreement, including subsequent regulation of its article 6, providing access to environmental information maintained by private entities, to avoid, amongst other issues, practices such as greenwashing;
8. Regulate the New Bidding Law with social participation, to ensure sustainable public procurement.

Target classification

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

SDG 13

CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The new federal government, elected in 2022, vowed to eliminate deforestation and degradation in all Brazilian biomes by 2030, review the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC¹), and implement the Paris Agreement². In accordance with recommendations of the Light Reports in 2021 and 2022, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate was created at the beginning of 2023, and Deforestation Prevention and Control Plans for the Amazon and Cerrado (PPCDAm and PPCerrado) were reactivated. It is still necessary to ensure sufficient budgets, repeal or not approve unfavourable laws, and approve laws enabling climate mitigation and adaptation. It is also necessary to recognise and punish the genocide of indigenous peoples, environmental racism, and the murder of human rights de-

fenders. Four targets of this SDG were setback from 2019 to 2022, while two more were setback for the last two years, meaning all targets of SDG 13 remain setback for the second year in a row.

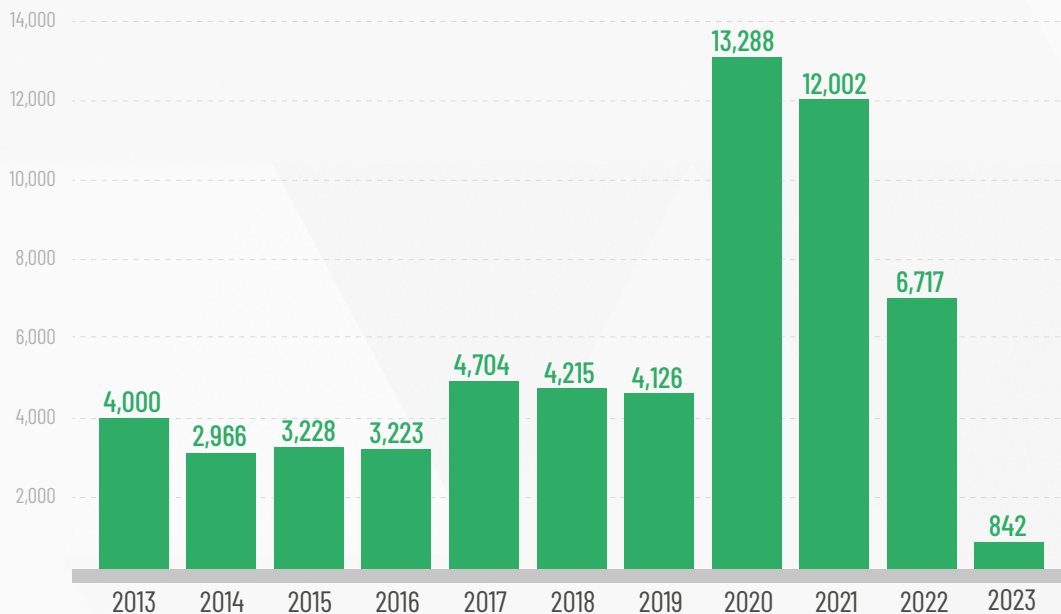
Target 13.1³ remains **setback** due to droughts, excessive rains, and outbreaks of bacterial, parasitic or viral diseases, which have become more frequent, severe and lasting, as a result of climate change. Between January 2013 and February 2023, 59,311 emergency or calamity decrees were issued; though annual averages remained roughly stable until 2020, the number tripled in 2021 and doubled again in 2022 (infographic 1). The Northeast recorded the highest number of decrees, 46.8% of the total, followed by the Southeast (22.6%), South (16.1%), Midwest (9.3%) and North (5.2%). Data on the SDG Brazil

1 Governo do Brasil. In: https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/2020/apresentacao-da-contribuicao-nacionalmente-determinada-do-brasil-perante-o-acordo-de-paris

2 UN Brazil. In: <https://brasil.un.org/pt-br/88191-acordo-de-paris-sobre-o-clima>

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

CHART 1 NUMBER – EMERGENCY DECREES/STATE OF PUBLIC CALAMITY (2013 TO 2023)



Source: (S2ID/MIDR) State and Municipal Coordinators - CNM Technical Preparation

Panel for this goal is from 2021, so this analysis was conducted based on data from the National Confederation of Municipalities (CNM).

Between 2013 and 2023, 386,086,484 incidents of displacement, homelessness or death due to natural disasters were recorded. A total of 3,483,620 people were displaced, 820,497 of those in 2022 alone, an increase of more than 40% compared to 2021 (453,391)⁴. Data on the SDG Brazil Panel is from 2021⁵, highlighting Brazil's disregard for the monitoring or meeting of this target. There were 1,997 lives lost over the last ten years, whilst 2022 saw a record 564 deaths (infographic 1), and financial losses of approximately BRL 401.3 billion. Despite this, as highlighted in SDG 1, more than 61.74% of Brazilian municipalities (3,438) do not have a municipal civil defence coordination.

Target 13.2⁶ remains **setback**. In the absence of a national legal framework to ensure compliance with the Paris Agreement, and through the elimination of social participation, Brazil revised its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2020, increasing the country's allowable greenhouse gas emissions by 400 million tons through 2030⁷. The updated NDC, submitted in 2022⁸, went back on binding commitments made by Brazil in 2016, increasing permitted emissions levels by 314 million tons CO₂eq in 2025, and 81 million tons CO₂eq in 2030⁹, in direct contravention of its commitments to the Paris Agreement. The government also ignored its COP26 commitments to eliminate deforestation and reduce methane emissions by 30% by 2030, and did not contribute to implementation of the Glasgow Climate Pact¹⁰. There was also a loss of quality in

4 CNM. In: <https://static.poder360.com.br/2023/03/cnm-desastres-naturais-6mar2023.pdf>

5 IBGE. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo13/indicador1313>

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

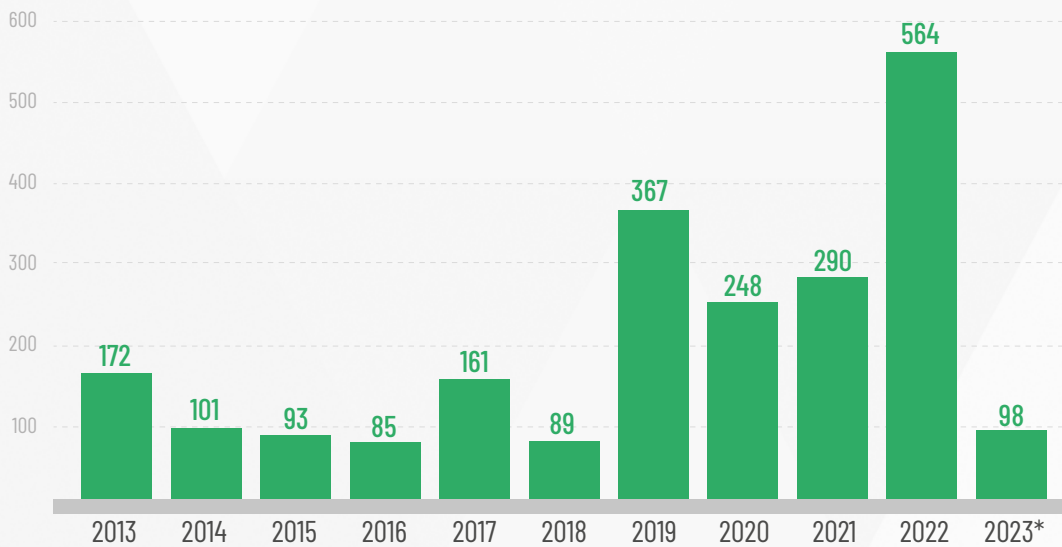
7 Light Report 2021. In: https://brasilnaagenda2030.files.wordpress.com/2021/07/por_r1_2021_completo_vs_03_lowres.pdf

8 Casa Civil. In: <https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/assuntos/conselhos-e-comites/comite-interministerial-sobre-mudanca-do-clima/arquivos-cimv/item-de-pauta-3-paris-agreement-brazil-ndc-final-1.pdf/view>

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

10 Governo do Reino Unido. In:

CHART 2 NUMBER OF DEATHS: NATURAL DISASTERS (2013-2023)



*JANUARY AND FEBRUARY

Source: Source: S2ID/MIDR) State and Municipal Coordinators - CNM Technical Preparation

national data on emissions, which had previously been broken down on a sectoral basis¹¹. Brazil is the only member of the G20 nations to violate the Paris Agreement. According to the most recent official data from 2021, Brazil emitted 2.4 billion gross tons of greenhouse gases (GHG), 12.2% more than 2020, the highest rate in nearly two decades, and 1.76 billion tons (Gt) of carbon equivalent (CO₂e), after already discounting the removal of secondary forests and protected areas, which were 17.2% higher than in 2020¹².

The outdated National Adaptation Plan (PNA)¹³ was not revised. The new government elected in 2022 announced a new “Climate Plan” will be drawn up, encompassing national mitigation and adaptation strategies, and sectoral plans. A bill¹⁴ establishing

guidelines to prepare climate change adaptation plans, including participation of civil society via the Brazilian Climate Change Forum (FBMC)¹⁵, has not yet advanced in the Senate. Although the general target of the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC)¹⁶ for 2020 was met in aggregate, full implementation of the policy was not effective, as Brazil’s emissions trajectory (carbon curve) remains on the rise. Despite a downward trend in deforestation in the Amazon since April 2023, in just a single year from the prior April, 5,936km² were devastated, the largest area in the historic series, exceeding the record established between August 2021 and April 2022 by 20%¹⁷.

Due to soil changes, agricultural activity contributes 74% of GHG emissions (see SDG 15), and

https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20230311050139mp_/https://ukcop26.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/COP26-Presidency-Outcomes-The-Climate-Pact.pdf

11 LaClima. In: https://laclima.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/LACLIMA_propostas_para_superar_os_desafios_da_descarbonizacao_Brasil_2030.pdf

12 Observatório do Clima. In: <https://www.oc.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/SEEG-10-anos-v4.pdf>

13 Plano Nacional de Adaptação à Mudança Climática. In: https://antigo.mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80182/Portaria%20PNA%20_150_10052016.pdf

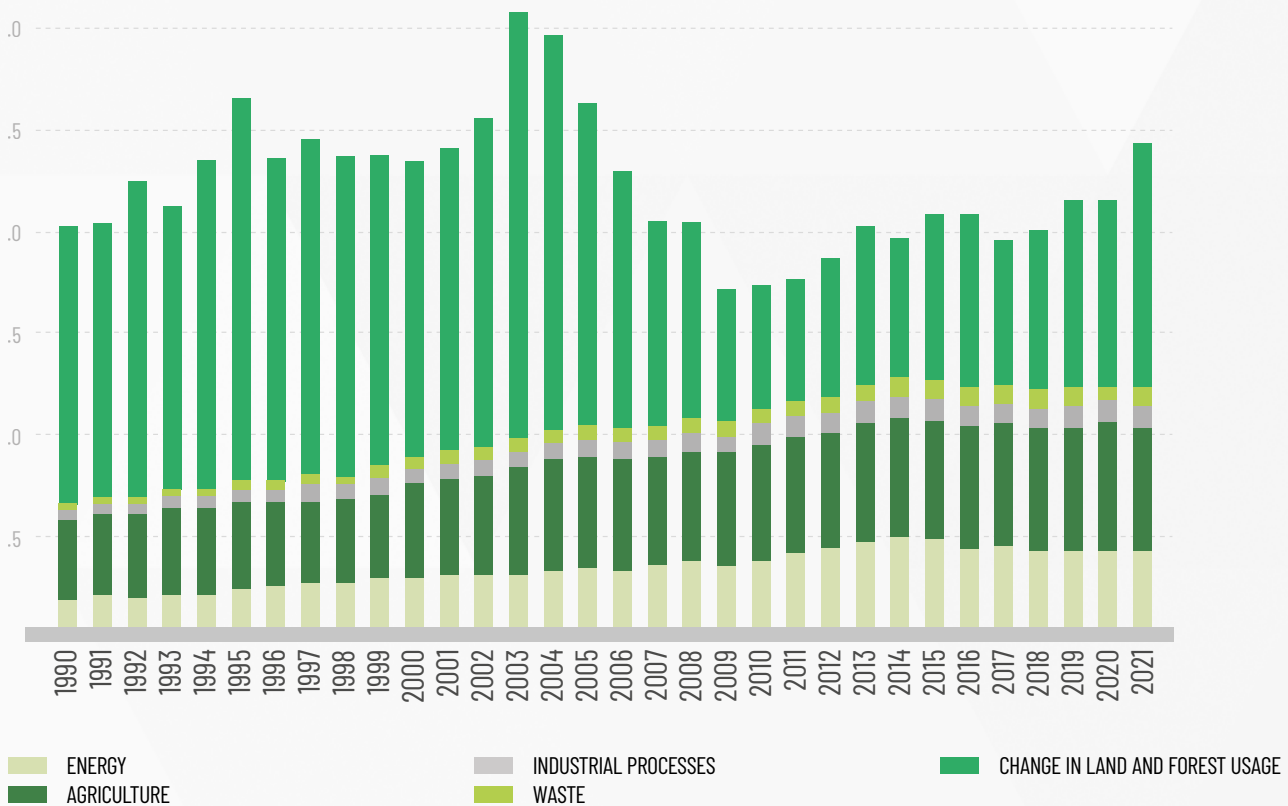
14 Senado Federal. PL nº 4129, de 21 de novembro de 2021. In: <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/155623>

15 Agência Câmara. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/931092-camara-aprova-diretrizes-para-planos-de-adaptacao-a-mudancas-climaticas/>

16 MMA. In: <https://antigo.mma.gov.br/clima/politica-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima.html>

17 WWF. In: <https://www.wwf.org.br/?85600/Mesmo-com-sinais-de-queda-em-2023-desmatamento-segue-alto-na-Amazonia-situacao-e-critica-no-Cerrado>

CHART 3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IN BRAZIL FROM 1990 TO 2021 (GtCO₂e)



Source: Source: S2ID/MIDR) State and Municipal Coordinators - CNM Technical Preparation

accounts for 90% to 99% of tropical deforestation¹⁸. An annual increase of 3.8% in agricultural emissions¹⁹, was the highest since 2004. Although insufficient, there was some good news, as emissions from the solid waste sector reduced for the first time in history, falling 0.12%, in part due to the increased burning of, or energy recovery from, methane (CH₄) gas at landfills²⁰. The challenge is to confront and eliminate deforestation in all areas. An unprecedented survey by MapBiomias, showed that between 1985 and 2021, 63% of organic carbon stock in Brazilian soil is in areas of stable native coverage; the Atlantic Forest and Pampa are the biomes with the largest

stocks per hectare²¹. The last update on this goal on the SDG Brazil Panel was in 2020.

Educational policies in environmental and climate education have not advanced, keeping **target 13.3²² setback**. A budget analysis compiled by experts notes only three public policies in this area were developed and/or maintained during the last four years²³. The Department of Environmental Education of the Ministry of the Environment executed a budget of more than BRL 6 million in 2018; in 2021 the Department of Environmental Education and Citizenship only received roughly BRL 180,000, which was not fully executed. The appointment of

18 University of York. In: https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/191067/1/AcceptedManuscript_Disentangling.pdf

19 Imaflora. In: <https://www.imaflora.org/noticia/emissoes-do-brasil-tem-maior-alta-em-19-anos>

20 Observatório do Clima. In: <https://www.oc.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/SEEG-10-anos-v4.pdf>

21 MapBiomias. In: https://mapbiomas-br-site.s3.amazonaws.com/downloads/MapBiomias_Solo_JUNHO_2023_21.06_0_K_Alta_1.pdf

22 **Target 13.3:** 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.

23 UNIFESP. In: <https://periodicos.unifesp.br/index.php/revbea/announcement/view/260>

a director with no relevant experience in 2022 was met with a contrary manifesto from civil society²⁴. The update of the National Environmental Education Policy (PNEA)²⁵, conducted in 2022, reduced climate education actions to an annual campaign: 'Green June'. There is no monitoring of this goal on the SDG Brazil Panel.

Target 13.a²⁶ remains **setback**. The budget allocation for environmental policy in 2023 is BRL 164 million lower than established in the Annual Budget Bill (PLOA) of 2022. It is the worst budget in ten years, including just BRL 2.96 billion for all Budgetary Units: Ministry/Direct Administration, Ibama, ICMBio, Instituto Jardim Botânico, the National Environment Fund, and the Climate Fund²⁷. The National Climate Change Fund (better known as the Climate Fund) received a meagre BRL 502,095 in 2022; if corrected annually, and in accordance with the Broad Consumer Price Index (IPCA), the budget should have been BRL 58.329 million²⁸. **Target 13.b**²⁹, is **setback**; as noted under target 13.2, the National Adaptation Plan remains outdated and the National Policy on Climate Change has not been implemented. Both targets are listed on the SDG Brazil Panel as not applicable.

2. Update and align the country's NDC with the Paris Agreement, with emission targets less than 1.3 GtCO₂eq in 2025 and 1.2 GtCO₂eq in 2030;
3. Eliminate fossil fuel subsidies;
4. Increase levels of transparency and the disaggregation of budgetary data related to climate change, in addition to creating taxonomy and methodology to integrate climate change in the country's public spending in a transverse manner;
5. Update the PNMC, approving PL 6,539/2019, to ensure climate governance does not become centralised, reducing representation or social participation³⁰;
6. Update the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (PNA) with broad social participation and the perspective to combat all inequalities, including territorial, gender, race, ethnicity, disability, and age, amongst others.
7. Provide technical support for subnational cooperation, and urgently implement local climate mitigation and adaptation plans;
8. Ensure representation of indigenous and traditional peoples and communities in governance bodies for climate and environmental policies, and urgently demarcate indigenous lands and *quilombola* territories, as provided for in the Federal Constitution.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Increase budgets responding to climate change, particularly adaptation, by expanding the budgets for Cemaden and Civil Defense;

24 Observare Educação Ambiental. In: <https://observatorioea.blogspot.com/2022/03/mocao-de-indignacao.html?m=1>

25 Law n° 14.393-2022. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l9795.htm

26 **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

27 Inesc. In: <https://www.inesc.org.br/ploa-2023-continuidade-do-desmonte-das-politicas-sociais/>

28 (o)Eco. In: <https://oeco.org.br/reportagens/governo-bolsonaro-esvazia-o-caixa-do-fundo-clima/>

29 **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.

30 ABRAMPA, 2021. In: https://laclima.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/LACLIMA_propostas_para_superar_os_desafios_da_descarbonizacao_Brasil_2030.pdf

Target classification

Target 13.1  SETBACK

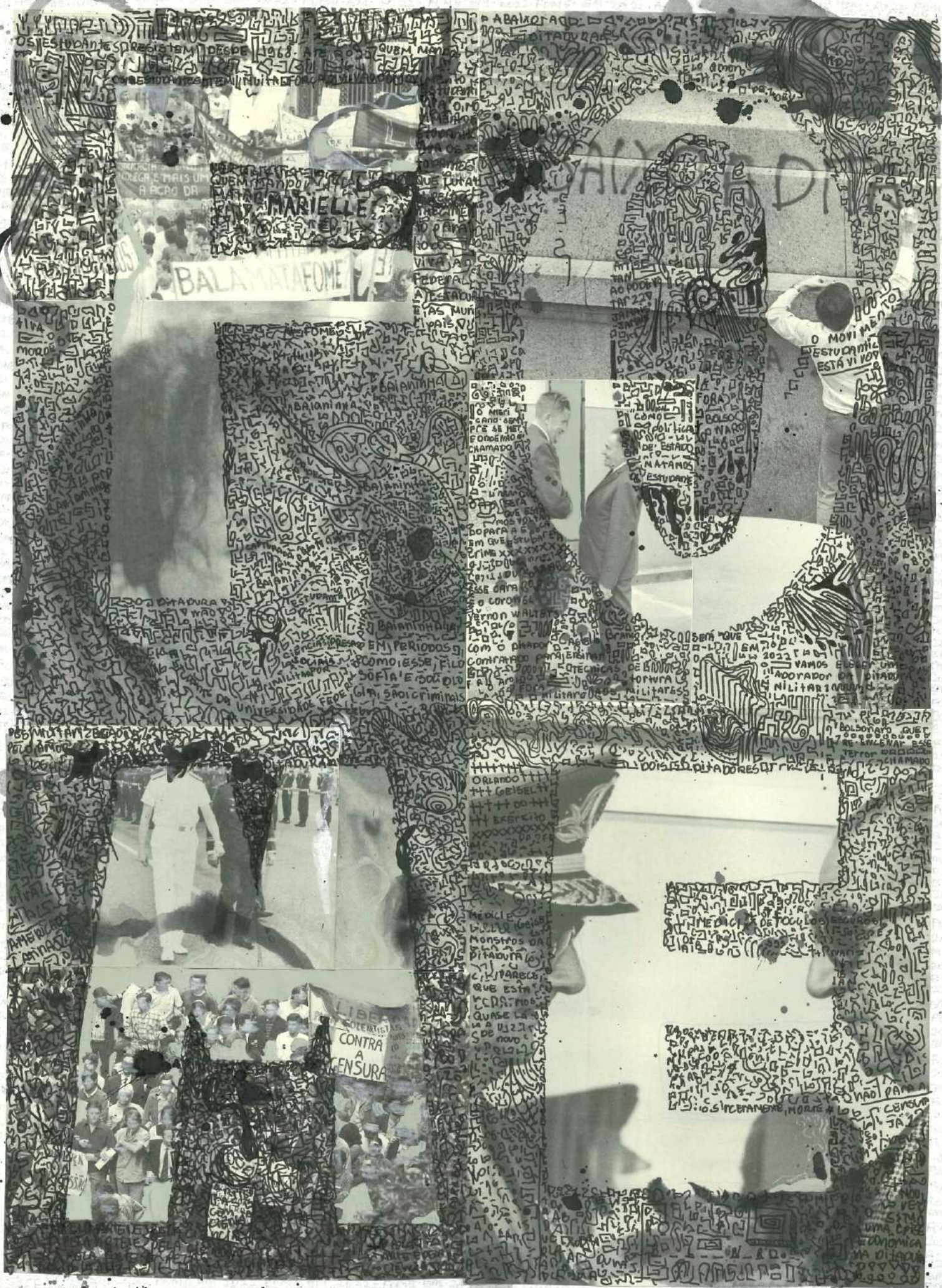
Target 13.2  SETBACK

Target 13.3  SETBACK

Target 13.a  SETBACK*

Target 13.b  SETBACK*

*Não aplicável segundo Painel SDG Brasil.



OS ESTUDANTES REGISTRAM DESDE 1968... QUBM MAN...

MARIELLE

BALANÇAMENTO

CHIX DI

O MOVIMENTO ESTUDANTIL ESTÁ VIVO

AMERICAN

LIBERDADE CONTRA A CENSURA

DE TODOS OS...

ESTUDANTES...

ORLANDO... GIBELTI... BRUNO... MEDIC... MONSTROS DA DITADURA... C. PARRELO... QUE ESTÁ... CEDAMOS... QUASE LA... DA 1122... SDE NOV... 1972... L...

CENSURA



SDG 14

VIDA NA ÁGUA

Conservação e uso dos oceanos, dos mares e dos recursos marinhos para o desenvolvimento sustentável

Reactivation of the Ministry of Fisheries by the new federal government in 2023 led to a 950% increase in investment¹, development of the National Artisanal Fishing Plan in partnership with civil society², and the creation of new lines of credit for artisanal and industrial fishing. Still, progress on SDG 14 is insufficient to achieve the goals by 2030, and data on the SDG Brazil Panel has only been updated for three of the ten goals.

Of seven recommendations proposed in the

2022 Light Report, six saw some level of progress: debate on the Regulatory Framework for the Circular and Sustainable Plastic Economy³, envisaging a gradual reduction in the production and consumption of single-use plastics, occurred in the Federal Senate; launch of the Brazilian Alliance for Ocean Culture⁴, a network of public managers, legislators, civic society and private initiatives to implement actions aligned with the national and global goals of the Ocean Decade; adherence to the Satellite Fishing

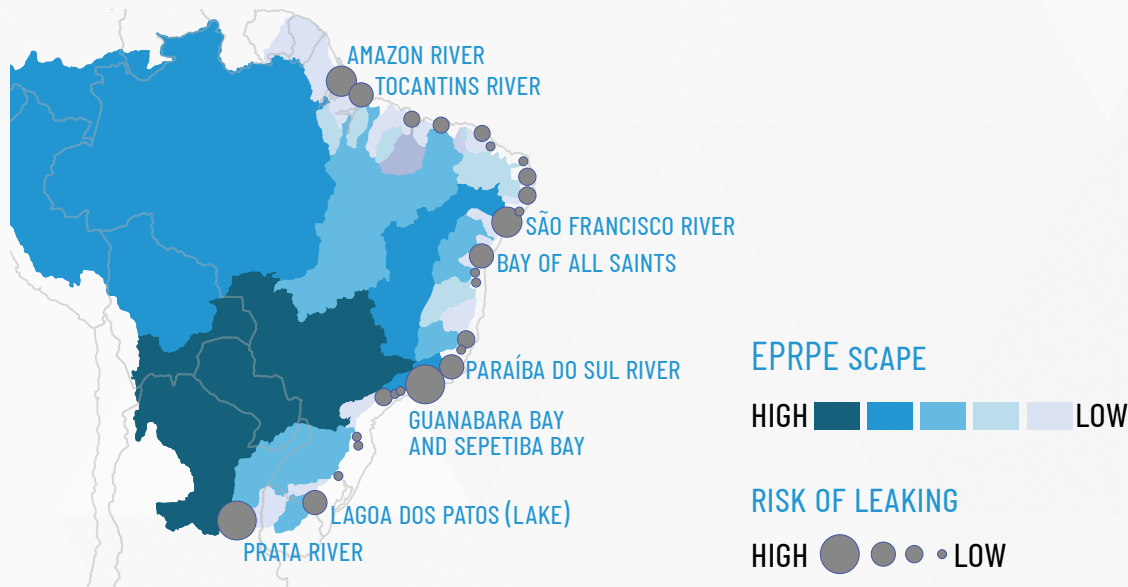
1 Canal Rural. In: <https://www.canalrural.com.br/noticias/pecuaria/com-reativacao-do-ministerio-da-pesca-setor-espera-mais-investimentos/>

2 MPA. In: <https://www.gov.br/mpa/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/governo-e-organizacoes-sociais-criarao-juntos-o-plano-nacional-de-pesca-artesanal>

3 Senado Federal. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2022/10/10/projeto-incentiva-reuso-e-reciclagem-de-plastico-por-meio-de-economia-circular>

4 Maré de Ciência. In: <https://maredeciencia.eco.br/acoes/alianca/>

GRAPH 1 RISK OF OCEANIC PLASTIC CONTAMINATION FROM PRIMARY RIVER BASINS [NOTE - POTENTIAL STOCK OF PLASTIC WASTE PRONE TO ESCAPE (EPRPE)]



Source: Blue Keepers

Vessel Tracking Program⁵; the creation of new lines of credit from Caixa Econômica Federal and the Brazilian Navy, allocated exclusively to artisanal fishing and the construction of new fishing fleets for commercialization in 2022; and debate about oceanic culture in school curricula in the cities of Santos (SP)⁶, Acaraú, Itarema and Camocim (CE)⁷.

Target 14.1⁸ has been **setback** for three years. During the Bolsonaro government, out of an estimated 3.44 million tons⁹ of plastic waste dumped into the oceans annually, only 0.03%¹⁰ were collected, exposing the ineffectiveness of the National Plan to Combat

Litter at Sea¹¹. The only legislative proposal¹² discussing marine pollution in the Chamber of Deputies has been stuck in the Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Committee (CCJE) since 2018. The most comprehensive bill on the topic¹³ was shelved by the Senate.

As noted in previous editions of this Light Report, and in this year's analysis of SDG 6, sewage treatment levels (51.2% in 2021, the most current data available¹⁴) remain far below the target. Blue Keepers¹⁵ notes 67% of the waste most likely to reach the Brazilian coast and affect the Atlantic Ocean, is deposited in river basins.

5 MPA. In <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/mpa/cadastro-registro-e-monitoramento/rastreamento-por-satelite-das-embarcacao-de-pesca-brasileiras>

6 Prefeitura de Santos. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2s479ccu>

7 Marinha do Brasil. In: <https://www.marinha.mil.br/noticias/lei-da-cultura-oceanica-e-promulgada-nas-cidades-cearenses-de-acarau-e-itarema>

8 **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.

9 Revista Pesquisa Fapesp. In: <https://revistapesquisa.fapesp.br/brasil-lanca-344-milhoes-de-toneladas-de-lixo-plastico-no-mar-por-ano/>

10 (o)Eco. In: <https://oeco.org.br/reportagens/programa-federal-de-combate-ao-lixo-no-mar-recolhe-so-003-dos-residuos/>

11 MMA. In: <https://tinyurl.com/26xph8zn>

12 Câmara dos Deputados. Bill n° 7844, 12 June 2017. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2141169>

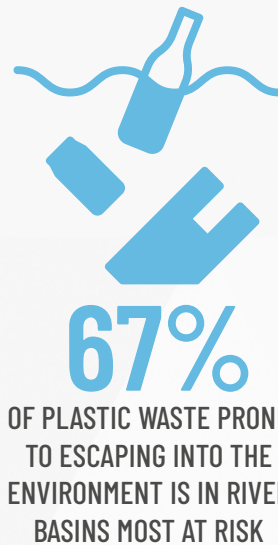
13 Senado Federal: Senate Bill n° 92, 2018. In: <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/132457>

14 National Sanitation Information System SNIS (2021). <http://app4.mdr.gov.br/serieHistorica/>

15 Blue Keepers. In: <https://pactglobal.org.br/pg/blue-keepers>

Target 14.2¹⁶ is also **setback** for a third consecutive year. Constitutional Amendment Bill 39/2011¹⁷, threatens the protection of marine ecosystems and traditional communities who depend on artisanal fishing, in addition to facilitating land grabs and coastal privatisation¹⁸. This Bill was under analysis by the Senate when this issue of the Light Report was completed. The new Sectoral Plan for Sea Resources (X PSRM)¹⁹, excludes marine conservation units and weakens social inclusion in the reduction of socio-environmental and economic vulnerabilities in the coastal zone²⁰. The National Policy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Brazilian Marine Biome (PNCMar)²¹, the Law of the Sea, has been stalled for 10 years in the National Congress, despite its urgency²².

Target 14.3²³ is also **setback**. As there is not enough quantitative data for in-depth analysis, we consider the impacts of acidification, and debates in the legislature. In addition to the threat of Constitutional Amendment Bill 39/2011, the World Meteorological Organization has noted the increase in oceanic acidity has already reached levels that are difficult to reverse²⁴. Levels of coral bleaching in Brazil, which have decreased, will rise again by 2024, due to the warm phase of La Niña. This situation becomes more concerning in light of a study revealing 92% of the world's shallow coral reefs are already affected by plastic waste; the Brazilian oceanic region is amongst the areas with the highest concentration of polluting



Source: Blue Keepers.

polymers in the world²⁵. The only advances were creation of the Department of Ocean and Coastal Management, under the Secretariat for Climate Change of the Ministry of the Environment in 2023²⁶ (the effectiveness of which is not yet possible to assess), and resumption of the coordination enabling the approval of the Law of the Sea.

Target 14.4²⁷ is **setback** for the fourth consecutive year. Brazil faces a historic data blackout²⁸ on fishing, fish stocks and the inspection of vessels, and is one of the few countries to not report its official production data (catch and aquaculture) to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

16 **Target 14.2:** By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

17 Câmara dos Deputados: Constitutional amendment bill PEC 39/2011. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=508965>

18 Agência Pública. In: <https://tinyurl.com/58vur4ka>

19 Presidency of the Republic. Decree No. 10,544, 16 November 2020. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/d10544.htm

20 Política por Inteiro. In: <https://politicaporinteiro.org/2020/11/18/xpsrm-exclui-objetivo-sobre-unidades-de-conservacao/>

21 Câmara dos Deputados. Bill 6969/2013, 17 December 2013. In: https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra?codteor=2245594

22 Nexo. In: <https://tinyurl.com/42ewftt>

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

24 OMM. In: <https://tinyurl.com/mr4btyer>

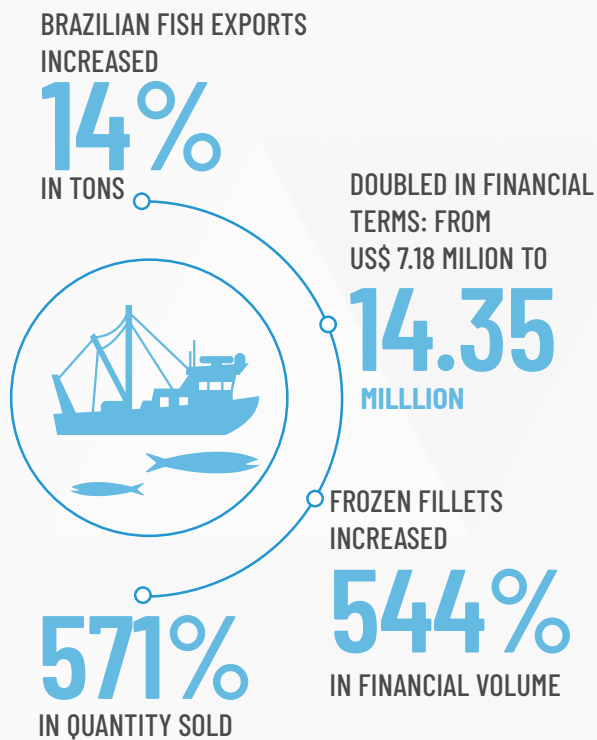
25 Nature. In: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-023-06113-5>

26 (o)Eco. In: <https://oeco.org.br/reportagens/ha-luz-na-conservacao-do-alto-mar/>

27 **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.

28 EcoDebate. In: <https://www.ecodebate.com.br/2020/06/16/relatorio-global-da-onu-sobre-pesca-revela-que-brasil-segue-sem-estatisticas-do-setor/>

CHART 2 BRAZILIAN FISH EXPORTS (2021-2022, 1st SEMESTER)



Source: Embrapa.

(FAO), as has been reported in successive editions of the Light Report. Analysis by Oceana²⁹ highlighted “Fisheries Law is significantly lacking, particularly in regards to the responsibilities of administrative agents and, more seriously, their integration into related areas, primarily, environmental protection”.

Target 14.5³⁰ moved from stagnant to **insufficient progress**. Bill 5399/2019, obligating Brazil to preserve at least 30% of its maritime territories through the creation of conservation units by 2030³¹, was approved by the Environment and Sustainable Development Commission at the end of 2022³², awaiting analysis by the Constitution, Justice and Citizenship Commission (CCJE) when this issue of the Light Report was produced. The GEF AZUL project was also approved at the end of 2022, financed by the Global Fund for the Environment (GEF), allocating BRL 76.5 million³³ to improve the management and financial sustainability of the Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (AMCP) system. Brazil, for the first time in 2022, published an indicator for protected areas in relation to the total marine area, using the methodology defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO-UN)³⁴.

Target 14.6³⁵ showed **insufficient progress**. Brazil was classified in the third of five possible assessment ranges for the implementation of instruments to combat Illegal, Undeclared and Unregulated Fishing. This indicator should be updated every two years, but with no data since 2011, the real overfishing situation in Brazil cannot be assessed³⁶.

Target 14.7³⁷ remained **insufficient progress** for a second year. Brazilian fish exports increased significantly during the first half of 2022 compared to the same period in 2021³⁸ (chart 2).

Resolution No. 5,031³⁹ of the National Monetary Council (CMN) of 2022, updating rules for the Navy Fund for the financing and construction

29 Oceana. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3jrsk6n>

30 **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.

31 Câmara dos Deputados. Bill 5399/2019, de 08 october 2019. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2224224>

32 Agência Câmara. In: <https://tinyurl.com/mr46sfdt>

33 MMA. In: <https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/noticias/aprovado-projeto-que-destina-r-76-5-milhoes-a-conservacao-da-zona-costeira-e-marinha>

34 Painel ODS Brasil. In <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo14/indicador1451>

35 **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.

36 EcoDebate. In: <https://oeco.org.br/reportagens/mais-um-ano-no-escuro-brasil-segue-sem-saber-o-que-pesca/>

37 **Target 14.7:** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

38 Embrapa. In: <https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-noticias/-/noticia/72467316/piscicultura-brasileira-dobra-o-valor-de-suas-exportacoes-no-primeiro-semester>

39 MPA. In: <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-2022/cmn-atualiza-regras-para-uso-do-fundo-da-marinha-mercante-no-financiamento-na-construcao-ou-producao-de-embarcacoes-pesqueiras>

of vessels intended for artisanal fishing, aiming to boost renewal of the country's fishing fleet⁴⁰, contributed to this progress. The impact of new policies created in 2023 will be assessed in the next edition of the Light Report, these are: reestablishment of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture⁴¹, and creation of the National Artisanal Fishing Plan, with social participation; strengthening of the National Aquaculture Development Plan⁴²; and the pilot project "RU Na Hora do Pescado Artesanal"⁴³, connecting local fishermen to university restaurants in the state of Pernambuco.

Target 14.a⁴⁴ demonstrated **insufficient progress**. In December 2022, the National Institute for Ocean Research was qualified as a Social Organization of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI)⁴⁵, with a duty to expand oceanic research, disseminate knowledge, and support environmental protection. At the beginning of 2023, the so-called "Constitutional Amendment Bill of Transition"⁴⁶ guaranteed increases of 18.6% in forecasted expenditures on the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNDCT)⁴⁷, and research grants from the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development Technological (CNPq), and the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES), however investment in this area is still just 0.001% of total public investment.

Target 14.b⁴⁸ remains **setback**, despite the SDG Brazil Panel classifying the country as having a high level of implementation of the instruments for small-scale or artisanal fisheries to access resources and markets⁴⁹. Registration and re-registration deadlines for the General Fishing Activity Registry (SisRGP 4.0)⁵⁰ have been extended until September 2023, however the process, and access to defence insurance, requires the use of online digital platforms, meaning access is difficult for people of low education or with low access to internet or electricity, a very important gap that should be considered when implementing digital technologies. The difference in the duration of payments between unemployment insurance (six months) and defence insurance (five months)⁵¹ remains, despite the recognition of the Deliberative Council of the Worker Support Fund (CODEFAT) that this benefit is a type of unemployment insurance⁵².

The suspension of insurance payments in 2015 and 2016 for around 400,000 fishermen and women was reviewed in 2022⁵³, with debate reaching the Federal Supreme Court. The only positive initiative towards this goal was the opening of credit lines from Caixa Econômica Federal, of up to BRL 250,000, for the funding and investment of beneficiaries of the National Program for Strengthening Family Farming (Pronaf), or those registered with the National Registry of Family Farming (CAF)⁵⁴.

40 MAPA. In: <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-2022/cmn-atualiza-regras-para-uso-do-fundo-da-marinha-mercante-no-financiamento-na-construcao-ou-producao-de-embarcacoes-pesqueiras>

41 Agência Brasil. In: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/politica/noticia/2023-01/andre-de-paula-assume-o-ministerio-da-pesca-e-aquicultura>

42 MAPA. In: <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/mpa/aquicultura-1/plano-nacional-de-desenvolvimento-da-aquicultura-pnda-2022-2032>

43 MPA. In: <https://www.gov.br/mpa/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/presidente-lanca-programa-ru-na-hora-do-pescado-artesanal>

44 **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.

45 MCTI. In: <https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2022/12/instituto-nacional-de-pesquisas-oceanicas-e-qualificado-como-organizacao-social-do-mcti>

46 Agência Câmara. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/931149-PEC-DA-TRANSICAO-E-PROMULGADA-PELO-CONGRESSO>

47 Portal da Transparência. In: <https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/orgaos/24901?ano=2023>

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

49 IBGE. In: <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo14/indicador14b1>

50 MAPA. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4bcx38e5>

51 Conjur. In: <https://www.conjur.com.br/2022-ago-28/regularidade-registro-requisito-concessao-seguro-defeso>

52 DOU. CODEFAT Resolution No. 957, 21 September 2022. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4m4sc5j6>

53 Radioagência Nacional. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3fzcmhe>

54 Agência Brasil. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4vdah2ph>

Target 14.c⁵⁵ went from stagnant to **insufficient progress**. The Oceans Conference⁵⁶, and adoption of the Lisbon Declaration, advanced the definition of policies for protection and access to rights, in a sector significantly impacted by Covid-19. The Brazilian State placed greater emphasis on the expansion of Brazil's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) (the Blue Amazon)⁵⁷, and nautical tourism. At the same time, the government zeroed import taxes on sailboats and jet-skis⁵⁸, to the benefit of conspicuous luxury consumption. Decree 10,946/2022 expanded the ZEE for the generation of offshore energy, but no results were published⁵⁹. The new Bolsa Família law, introduced at the beginning of 2023, included insurance as a possible concomitant benefit⁶⁰.

5. Ensure transparency and the availability of data on the environmental policies adopted in the Exclusive Economic Zone, by the Interministerial Commission for Sea Resources (CIRM), and any other bodies involved, especially in terms of how they relate to the current exploitation of resources in marine ecosystems;
6. Ensure the commitment of the Brazilian State to the Global Treaty against Marine Pollution, of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and implement strategies to better manage marine resources and biodiversity in a sustainable manner.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Complete ratification of the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing;
2. Prepare and disseminate statistical data on national fishing and fishing stocks, including the degree of implementation of instruments to combat illegal, unregistered/unreported and unregulated fishing, in addition to strengthening efforts to improve the country's results in the FAO classification;
3. Encourage research monitoring coastal and marine ecosystems, to identify acidification trends on Brazilian coastlines, and monitor biodiversity and coral bleaching;
4. Approve Bill 6969/2013 (the Law of the Sea), establishing a National Policy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Brazilian Marine Biome (PNCMar), and ensure there are instruments to strengthen the protection of marine ecosystems and face threats arising from Constitutional Amendment Bill 39/2011, and other anti-sustainability initiatives;

55 **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".

56 UN Brazil. In: <https://www.un.org/pt/conferences/ocean2022>

57 Marinha do Brasil. In: https://www.marinha.mil.br/cgcfm/amazonia_azul

58 Agência Câmara. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/885659-VISOES-ECONOMICA-E-SOCIAL-DOMINAM-DEBATE-SOBRE-GESTAO-DA-ZONA-COSTEIRA>

59 Presidency of the Republic. Decree No. 10,946, 25 January 2022. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2022/decreto/d10946.htm

60 MPA. In: <https://www.gov.br/mpa/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/novo-bolsa-familia-permite-pagamento-do-seguro-defeso>

Target classification

Target 14.1	🔴	SETBACK
Target 14.2	🔴	SETBACK
Target 14.3	🔴	SETBACK
Target 14.4	🔴	SETBACK
Target 14.5	🟡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 14.6	🟡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 14.7	🟡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 14.a	🟡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 14.b	🔴	SETBACK
Target 14.c	🟡	INSUFFICIENT



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

While it is difficult to say which SDG was most affected by the setbacks which made Brazil such a cause for concern of several international organisations in 2022, SDG 15 was certainly one of them, given the Brazilian State acted against the conservation of forests, mountains, the *Cerrado* and other biomes. The advance of deforestation and fires broke a succession of records between 2019 and 2022, and there was coordinated action between the Executive Branch and predatory agribusiness in the creation of a legislative framework ensuring mea-

asures to protect life on Earth were relaxed, imposing responsibility on economic agents. The Federal Court has accepted a complaint from the Federal Public Ministry, and made former Minister of the Environment Ricardo Salles a defendant for his participation in an illegal timber export scheme. Eduardo Bim, former IBAMA (Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources) president, and other public servants and representatives of the timber sector have also been indicted¹. The SDG Brazil Panel still has no information on any of the goals for this chapter.

1 (o)eco. In: <https://oeco.org.br/noticias/ricardo-salles-vira-reu-em-processo-que-investiga-suposto-contrabando-de-madeira/>

Target 15.1² showed **insufficient progress**, after three years setback. From the second semester onwards, there was a reduction in the progress of deforestation, due to international politico-economic pressures. The remaining area of natural vegetation is currently 59.02% of the national territory, between 2016 and 2021 approximately 37% of territorial extensions of native forest in the country (3,052,247km²) suffered deforestation³. Stratification of analysis by biome for the same period is also surprising: in the *Pantanal*, deforestation reached 19% of the territory; in the *Pampa*, 58.14%; in the *Atlantic Forest* 71.25%; and in the *Caatinga*, 42.32%. Between 2021 and 2022 deforestation in the Legal Amazon slowed by 1,470km² (11%), but the pattern of suppression of more than 10,000km², which had occurred since 2019, continued⁴. The Cerrado is extremely critical, between 2019 and 2021 deforestation increased every year, with 8,513.44km² deforested in 2021, and 10,688.73km² in 2022, an increase 26% over the period⁵ (chart 1).

As mentioned in SDG 13, between 1985 and 2022 Brazil lost 96 million hectares of native vegetation, an area 2.5 times the size of Germany. During that same period, the Amazon alone lost 13% of its vegetal cover, almost twice the area of France. Agriculture has advanced in all biomes, with the exception being the Atlantic Forest, increasing from around a fifth (22%) to a third (33%) of Brazil's area, with forest areas being primarily used for pastures. Pastures expanded to 61.4 million hectares, and agriculture to 41.9 million. Two new arcs of deforestation stood out in this strong agricultural expansion: the west of the Amazon, on the border between Amazonas, Rondônia and Acre, and in the northeast of the Cerrado, on the border between Maranhão,

Tocantins, Piauí and Bahia, where the environmental exploration zone known as Matopiba was established in 2015⁶.

Indigenous lands, however, lost only 1% of their natural vegetation, highlighting the importance of indigenous peoples in the preservation of life on the planet; despite occupying only 13% of the national territory, they still protect 19% of all native vegetation in the country⁷. In this sense, we highlight the success of the new federal government in the creation of, for the first time, a Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, which, in addition to historical reparations which are due, moves forward in guaranteeing these peoples adequate public policy and action, as defined by them. We highlight the allegations that the Bolsonaro government did not transfer the nearly BRL 1 million secured for Yanomami Health⁸ during the COVID-19 pandemic, or 90% of the oxygen that should have been sent to these people. During his administration, 120 deaths of indigenous people were recorded due to a lack of health care, compared to 25 in the equivalent prior period⁹.

Target 15.2¹⁰ has been **setback** for three years. The status of target 15.2 is uncertain due to a lack of organised or accessible official data. Few measurable actions support the sustainable management of natural resources and reforestation, due to dismantled or abandoned public policy. The approval of timber management plans by the Chico Mendes Institute is an example; what little data exists is disorganised and incomplete. Plans for 304 conservation units (CUs) have been approved, whilst the majority of 2,446 conservation units already in Brazil are reserved for sustainable use, information about them is limited and not measurable. Data on non-timber resource management and community forestry production is

2 **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

3 OBT. In: <https://tinyurl.com/5dacvfje>

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

5 OBT. In: <http://terrabrazilis.dpi.inpe.br/app/dashboard/deforestation/biomes/cerrado/increments>

6 Embrapa. In: <https://www.embrapa.br/tema-matopiba/perguntas-e-respostas>

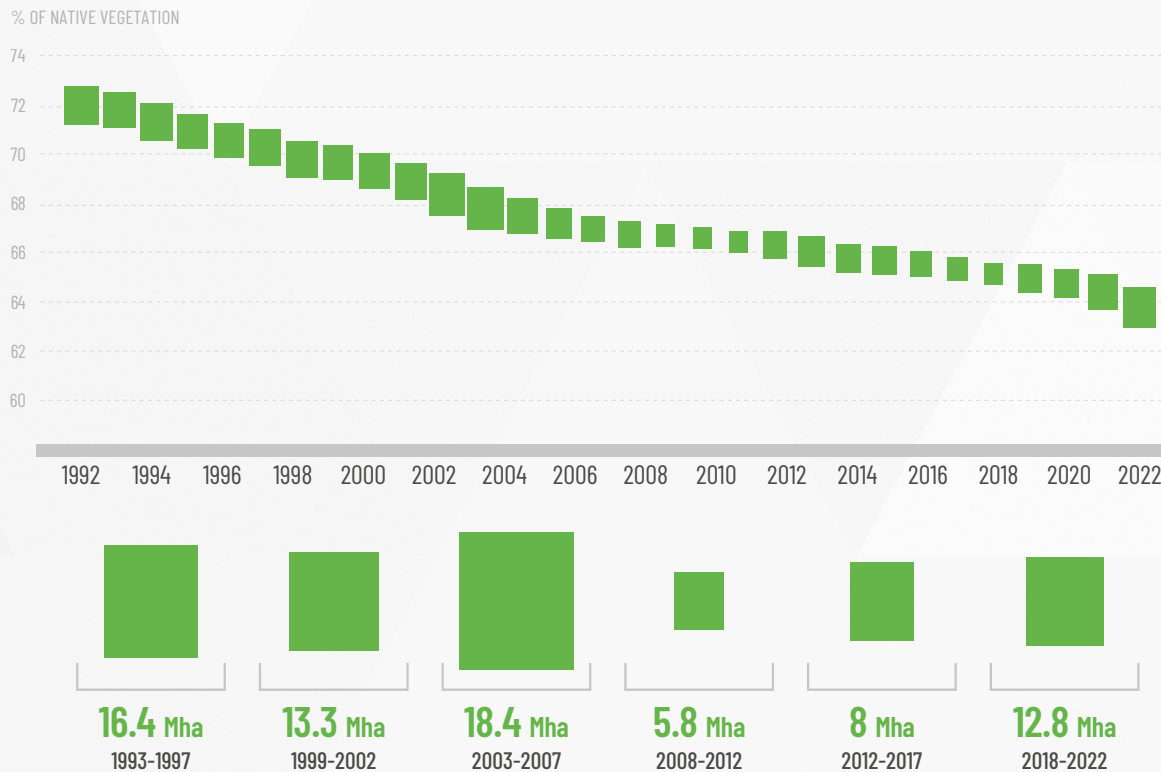
7 MapBiomas. In: <https://brasil.mapbiomas.org/2023/08/31/perda-de-vegetacao-nativa-no-brasil-acelerou-na-ultima-decada/>

8 CGU. In: <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/09/cgu-e-policia-federal-deflagram-operacao-hipoxia-em-roraima>

9 Folha de S.Paulo. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3rctx2zf>

10 **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.

CHART 1 – LOSS OF NATIVE VEGETATION IN BRAZIL (1993-2022)



Source: MapBiomias.

also scarce¹¹. Lack of effective reforestation actions puts the Amazon at risk, and very close to the much feared “Point of No Return” in terms of deforestation (20% to 25%, from the current 17%), which would result in desertification of the biome. Scientists even warn this irreversible process has already begun¹², threatening all of South America (figure 1).

Target 15.3¹³ has also been setback for three years. The robust resumption of the National Action Program to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought (PAN-Brazil), created in 2015, remains urgent. Continuous fires in the Cerrado and other biomes increase the threat of desertification.

According to the MapBiomias’ Annual Deforestation Report (RAD), 2 of every 3 municipalities experienced fires and deforestation last year, with 90% of the deforested areas in the country being in the Amazon or Cerrado¹⁴, whilst 76,193 alerts were registered and 2,057,251 hectares deforested (a 22.3% increase in comparison with 2021).

After two years stagnant, **Target 15.4**¹⁵ is now **setback**. The United Nations declared 2022 the International Year of Sustainable Development of Mountains¹⁶, however no public conservation policies have been implemented in Brazil. The National Program for Research and Conservation in Mountain Ecosystems,

11 ICMBio. In: https://www.icmbio.gov.br/educacaoambiental/images/stories/biblioteca/Produ%C3%A7%C3%A3o_e_Uso_Sustent%C3%A1vel/Manejo___de_Produtos_Florestais_n%C3%A3o_Madeireiros.pdf

12 Nature. In: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-022-01287-8>

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 MapBiomias Alerta. In: <http://alerta.mapbiomas.org/desmatamento-nos-biomias-do-brasil-cresceu-223-em-2022-1>

15 **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.

16 UN Brazil. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3cp476wc>

established by the National Biodiversity Commission, Conabio, in 2011, was also not implemented, and mountain regions continue in a fragile situation of deforestation, poor soil management and landslides. Preservation, in practice, depends on private land owners, who should follow the Forest Code. Only a few fines were imposed during the last period, and nearly BRL 300 million were due to expire in 2022¹⁷.

Target 15.5¹⁸ is also **setback**. In mid-2022, the Ministry of the Environment updated the list of animals in danger of extinction, and this list will be updated annually from 2023¹⁹. Of 1,249 species at risk, the results were only updated for 668 of them. It is important to note an additional 7,000 species are of concern, and are still monitored by ICMBio²⁰; 75% of these species are included in National Action Plans for their Conservation (PAN)²¹. When this edition of the Light Report was produced, there were 46 active PANs, one fewer than in 2021. The conservation crisis has worsened due to reduced budgets for environmental surveillance and preservation bodies, the absence of effective penalties, increased fires, and the indiscriminate release of pesticides. 231 agrochemical registrations were approved during the first six months of 2023, a similar rate to the previous administration²².

Target 15.6²³ is **stagnant**. The 8th and 9th ordinary meetings of the Management Committee of the

National Benefit Sharing Fund (FNRB) were held in 2023²⁴, however there is still no information available regarding the Fund. There has been little progress made on its Operations Manual, and the creation of a Working Group is being discussed to debate and re-structure it. In February of this year, the FNRB held BRL 5.7 million in cash reserves, the execution of which has been impossible due to the lack of a Manual or regulations for their allocation.

Target 15.7²⁵ is also **setback**. Despite consistent legislation, Brazil has become a “reference point for international animal trafficking”²⁶, averaging more than 38 million animals trafficked per year²⁷, and a criminal market of at least US\$2 billion annually; this figure is likely an underestimation, given little supervision and the lack of transparency under the Bolsonaro administration. The limited budget allocation for IBAMA in 2022 was not fully executed²⁸. The National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species (Pró-Espécies) and its projects, such as *Todos Contra a Extinção (Everyone Against Extinction)*, did not get off the ground. As a result, of 1,700 infractions related to wildlife registered in 2022, only 128 were classified as trafficking²⁹.

Target 15.8³⁰ is also **setback**. Brazil has had a National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species³¹ since 2018, however it is still in its first stages of

17 BBC Brasil. In: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-62429583>

18 **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

19 ICMBio. In: <https://www.icmbio.gov.br/cepsul/destaques-e-eventos/704-atualizacao-da-lista-oficial-das-especies-ameacadas-de-extincao.html>

20 ICMBio. In: <https://www.icmbio.gov.br/cepsul/destaques-e-eventos/704-atualizacao-da-lista-oficial-das-especies-ameacadas-de-extincao.html>

21 ICMBio. In: <https://www.gov.br/icmbio/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade/pan/saiba-mais/dados-pan>

22 Folha de S.Paulo. Em <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/amp/mercado/2023/08/liberacao-de-agrotoxico-no-governo-lula-segue-ritmo-da-gestao-bolsonaro.shtml>

23 **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.

24 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. In: <https://tinyurl.com/wzfd92p8>

25 **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.

26 Globo Rural. In: <https://globo.com/Noticias/Sustentabilidade/noticia/2020/07/brasil-e-ponto-de-referencia-para-traffic-internacional-de-animais-selvagens-revela-relatorio.html>

27 UFSM. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3yy9eax7>

28 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/meio-ambiente/noticia/2022/09/08/ibama-executa-so-37percent-do-orcamento-para-prevencao-de-queimadas-diz-observatorio.ghtml>

29 IBAMA. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3sd52jbm>

30 **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.

31 Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. In: <https://tinyurl.com/5atz6u65>

implementation. The government proposed a project to “cultivate” exotic algae on the Northeast coast³² in 2022, whilst at the same time the National Alert, Early Detection and Rapid Response Program for Invasive Exotic Species (PNADPRR), prepared under the scope of the Pro-Species Project: All against Extinction and the National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species (ENEI), saw little progress. Only in 2023 did the country begin to review regulations, however there is no forecast for implementation, this will be analysed further in the next Light Report.

Target 15.9³³ saw **insufficient progress**. The Aichi Targets³⁴ were disrespected throughout the Bolsonaro government. The advance of soybean cultivation, and agriculture in Protected Areas (PAs) and border regions, often with the use of high-risk pesticides, broke records in 2022³⁵. The desolate situation of indigenous peoples, especially the Yanomami, worsened the setback³⁶. The only relief was the signing of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, representing a commitment to invest US\$20 billion annually from developed countries through 2025, and US\$30 billion through 2030, to ensure the rights of indigenous peoples and their participation as essential to sustainable development.

Targets 15.a³⁷ and **15.b**³⁸ remained **setback**, with record cuts in investment³⁹. Over the duration of the Bolsonaro government, just 0.16% of

the Union Budget was invested in environmental policies⁴⁰; with the change in government, environmental policies are returning to pre-2019 levels. The *Fundo Amazônia*⁴¹ was resumed, including the reinstallation of its Guidance Committee (COFA). This budget increase is expected to lead to improvements in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, however, the Amazon remains the centre, while other biomes are marginalised, a topic of analysis for the next Light Report. The Bolsa Verde was also resumed, with a budget of BRL 200 million⁴², to pay for the environmental protection of, and conservation services for, the families of traditional communities. Law No. 14,590/2023⁴³ authorises the procurement of resources for the recovery of degraded areas via public-private partnerships.

Target 15.c⁴⁴ is **setback**. Actions to combat illegal hunting and fishing were impacted by budget cuts in 2022, and implementation of Law No. 14,119⁴⁵, which attributes reward policies for environmental services, remained slow. The Ministry of the Environment was impacted by a data blackout⁴⁶ and Brazil experienced the agony of searching for, and eventually confirming the murders of journalist Dom Phillips and his indigenous guide Bruno Pereira, under mockery from then President of the Republic, Jair Bolsonaro. There were positive actions in the updating of the official list⁴⁷ of flora and fauna

32 Estadão. In: <https://www.estadao.com.br/economia/governo-bolsonaro-alga-exotica-litoral-nordeste-fertilizante/>

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

34 The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was approved in the Japanese city of Nagoya, at the end of the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, in 2010. In: <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

35 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/economia/agronegocios/noticia/2023/02/06/aprovacao-de-agrotoxicos-no-brasil-bate-recorde-anual-desde-2016.ghtml>

36 BBC News. In <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/articles/cw011x9rpldo>.

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

38 **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.

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

40 (o)eco. In: <https://oeco.org.br/reportagens/bolsonaro-gastou-apenas-016-do-orcamento-da-uniao-com-meio-ambiente/>

41 Federal Government. In: <https://tinyurl.com/yrfmjc8x>

42 Federal Government. In: <https://tinyurl.com/ysndmxy>

43 Federal Senate. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2023/05/25/lei-preve-estimulo-ao-mercado-de-carbono-na-gestao-de-florestas>

44 **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.

45 Assembleia Legislativa de São Paulo. Decreto nº 66.549, de 07/03/2022. In: <https://www.al.sp.gov.br/repositorio/legislacao/decreto/2022/decreto-66549-07.03.2022.html>

46 UOL. In: <https://tinyurl.com/3bsunazj>

47 Through Ordinance MMA No. 148 on June 7, 2022 published by the Ministry of the Environment.

threatened by extinction⁴⁸, which was previously stagnant, whilst in terms of illegal hunting⁴⁹, Federal Police in the Serra Gaúcha saw an increase of more than 800% in reports (83), and 80% in arrests (65), compared with the previous year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Strengthen public policies for the sustainable management of natural resources, by reactivating discontinued programs, establishing measurable goals, and allocating adequate resources to the monitoring (including via satellite) and continuous environmental inspection of management and reforestation practices, illegal deforestation, trafficking networks and the expansion of mining and agriculture;
2. Expand initiatives such as *Bolsa Verde* and ensure the balanced distribution of resources to the Ministry of the Environment, IBAMA, ICMBio and the Brazilian Forest Service;
3. Ensure transparency in information, independent audits and the involvement of civil society in environmental monitoring and inspection;
4. Invest in efficient and accessible data collection systems, creating online platforms to consolidate information on management actions, reforestation and natural resources, in order to allow comparative analysis and the production of a historical series;
5. Strengthen existing legislation and harmonise it with relevant international agreements; ratify and implement the Escazu Agreement and establish effective protection mechanisms, with supervision and the application of sanctions reviewed periodically, in order to prevent them from losing effectiveness; Implement the 2022 Convention on Biological Diversity; establish and guarantee the urgent maintenance of protected areas, developing management plans with the participation of local and indigenous communities, demarcate indigenous lands, and title *quilombola* communities;
6. Finance and conduct research on practices for the sustainable use of ecosystems, including the study of new areas at risk;
7. Expand reforestation with native species and protect riparian forest areas; establish financial and fiscal incentives for sustainable and reforestation practices, prioritising native

species and vital ecosystems, including international partnerships, such as the Declaration of Belém, and strengthen regional cooperation;

8. Expand sustainable agriculture and reduce the excessive use of agrochemicals;
9. Promote selective collection and improve the management of organic and inorganic waste, to avoid contamination;
10. Intensify international collaboration and coordinated actions to disrupt trafficking networks and curb illegal hunting; reduce the number of CACs (collectors, sport shooters and hunters), and create an environmental education program on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems, and the consequences of wildlife trafficking.
11. Implement the National Alien Species Response Strategy and Program;
12. Fully implement Law No. 14,119/2021, institutionalising the Payment for Environmental Services policy at the federal level.

Target classification

Target 15.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.2	↙	SETBACK
Target 15.3	↙	SETBACK
Target 15.4	↙	SETBACK
Target 15.5	↙	SETBACK
Target 15.6	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 15.7	↙	SETBACK
Target 15.8	↙	SETBACK
Target 15.9	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 15.a	↙	SETBACK
Target 15.b	↙	SETBACK
Target 15.c	↙	SETBACK

48 ICMBIO. In: <https://tinyurl.com/tsm728r8>

49 Gaúcha ZH. In: <https://tinyurl.com/4yw5np4d>



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

At the end of 2022 only one of 12 targets of SDG 16 demonstrated progress, albeit that progress insufficient, while nine are setback, and the remaining two stagnant. This is a result of the dismantling, by the federal Executive, of the instruments, mechanisms and incidents promoting social, environmental and economic rights, between 2019 and 2022. Additionally, attacks on democratic institutions, such as the Supreme Court and the press¹, increased hunger and poverty (analysed under SDGs 1 and 2), and high unemployment (SDG 8), seriously impacted this SDG.

Amongst so many grievances, we highlight the vandalism of *Praça dos Três Poderes*, in Brasília on January 8th of 2023. Massive attacks against the official buildings of the Brazilian State, by supporters of the former president, Jair Bolsonaro, are under the continuing investigations of a Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry (CPI) as this edition of the Light Report is concluded².

Target 16.1³ remains **setback** for the third year in a row. There is no data available on the latter two indicators, and no statistically relevant changes in the first two, in comparison with 2021. There were 47,508

1 Estadão. In: <https://www.estadao.com.br/estadao-verifica/bolsonaro-falseia-informacoes-sobre-processo-eleitoral-em-reuniao-com-embaxadoresestrangeiros/>

2 Agência Brasil. In <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/politica/noticia/2023-08/presidente-da-cpi-do-8-de-janeiro-impoe-restricoes-imprensa>

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

INTENTIONAL VIOLENT DEATHS IN BRAZIL (2022)



IN 2022, THE NUMBER OF VIOLENT INTENTIONAL DEATHS IN BRASIL WAS

47,398



THE RATE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS IS

23.4



CHANGE FROM 2021 TO 2023 WAS

-2.4%

intentional violent deaths recorded in 2022, including intentional homicides, feminicides the murder of police officers, robbery and/or bodily harm followed by death, and deaths resulting from police intervention. Victims of violent deaths in general are 8.6% women and 91.4% men, whilst 50.3% are between the ages of 12 and 29 (illustration). Of deaths occurring during police interventions, 99.2% of victims executed by security agents are men, 75% between the ages of 12 and 19⁴. For victims of robberies, 25% were over 60 years old, whilst 46.9% were between the ages of 35 and 59. Given the inefficiency and ineffectiveness of the repressive and reactionary “war on drugs”, drug trafficking continues to be a profitable business, leading to the inevitable deaths of young people and police officers, primarily black. There were 172 murders of civil or military police officers recorded in 2022, 21 more than the previous year, 7 of 10 were off duty when killed, whilst there were 82 suicides.

Target 16.2⁵ completed four years **setback**, with records of violence against children and adolescents, in all its forms, increasing. Through June 2022, the

*Disque 100*⁶ had received 197,401 reports of violence against children up to the age of 9, in comparison to 186,862 the previous year⁷, a majority of those cases occurring in the domestic environment, and against black or brown victims. Even given this scenario, the budget for public policy and programs to promote, protect and defend the rights of children and adolescents, continued to be reduced. In the Annual Budget Law Project (PLOA) for 2023 sent to Congress by the Executive, only BRL 15 million was budgeted to the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), less than 1.5% of the budget of 2012⁸.

There is no official data on the victims of human trafficking in Brazil in 2022; there were 301 cases reported between January 2020 and June 2021, with 50.1% of those children or adolescents⁹. The absence of information constitutes a setback for the target, as the legislation obliges the Brazilian State to regularly register, systematise, monitor and evaluate this indicator.

There was a record 74,930 cases of rape reported to police stations in 2022, of which 56,820

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

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

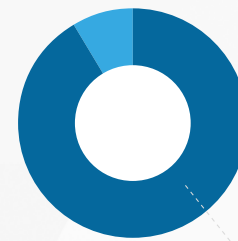
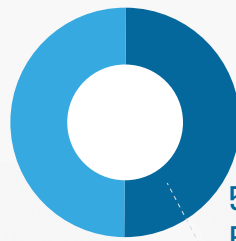
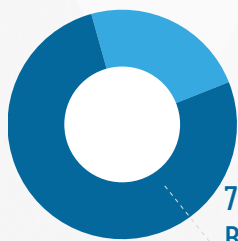
6 Note from the translators: Disque 100, or Dial 100, is the Federal Government helpline for human rights violations related to children, teenagers, the elderly, and the disabled.

7 Childfund Brasil. In: <https://www.childfundbrasil.org.br/cfb/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/pesquisa-nacional-da-situacao-de-violencia-contra-ascriancas-no-ambiente-domestico.pdf>

8 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/google/amp/podcast/o-assunto/noticia/2022/10/19/governo-reduz-orcamento-para-criancas-e-adolescentes-e-transformainfancia-em-pauta-de-ordem-moral.ghtml>

9 MDH. 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>

THE VICTIMS



Source: Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública (Brazilian Public Security Forum)

(75.8%) were children under the age of 14, or people unable to express consent, whilst 61.4% of victims were between the ages of 0 and 13, 68.3% of those cases occurring within the child or adolescent's own home¹⁰. Sexual violence, including child pornography, against children and adolescents¹¹ exploded in the country, but a lack of stratified data continues to hamper in-depth analysis of the situation. During the first four months of 2023, the sharing of images of child sexual abuse and exploitation increased by 70% (to 23,777, from 14,005 in 2021), with a majority of victims being female, and attacked within their own domestic environment, by acquaintances.

Target 16.3¹² remained **setback**. There is no equal access to justice for all people in Brazil, and data regarding the proportion of victimisations in reports since 2010¹³, is concerning. Incarceration rates increased by 0.9% in 2022 compared to the previous year, with 832,295 people having their freedom restricted, or under guardianship of the State, 43.1%

were youth up to the age of 29, whilst 68.2% were black¹⁴.

Target 16.4¹⁵ is also **setback** for a third consecutive year, due to the previous federal government's permissive attitude towards the carrying of weapons without appropriate regulation or registration. There is no public data compiled on the entry and exit of illegal financial flows; however, approximate data can be found in the Corruption Perception Index (IPC)¹⁶, on which Brazil fell 25 places in 2022, now 94th of 180 countries. Coaf also recorded 591 reports of arms trafficking in 2022, including a 25% increase in cases where the illegal trafficking of weapons was identified through financial transactions (there were 471 in 2021). It is clear these records do not imply the seizure or return of such weapons, the Brazilian Army admits it does not even know the total number of weapons circulating legally in Brazil¹⁷.

Target 16.5¹⁸ is **stagnant**, after last years' setback. In addition to the absence of official data noted in the 2022 Light Report, there was no change in

10 FBSP. In: <https://fontesegura.forumseguranca.org.br/anuario-brasileiro-de-seguranca-publica-aponta-explosao-de-estelionatos-no-pais-e-maior-numero-de-estupros-da-serie-historica/>

11 Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship. In: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/junho/criancas-e-adolescentes-sao-79-das-vitimas-em-denuncias-de-estupro-registradas-no-disque-100>. Access 30 March 2023.

12 **Target 16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

13 SÁ E SILVA, F.; ALMEIDA, A. Percepção social da justiça. In: Sistema de Indicadores de Percepção Social. Brasília: Ipea: 2010. In: https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/index.php?option=com_content&id=12314:sistema-de-indicadores-de-percepcao-social-sips-edicao-1

14 Infopen. In: <https://www.gov.br/senappen/pt-br/servicos/sisdepen/relatorios/relatorios-analiticos/br/brasil-dez-2022.pdf>

15 **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.

16 Transparência Internacional. In: <https://transparenciainternacional.org.br/ipc/>

17 Folha de São Paulo. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/2022/07/exercito-admite-nao-conseguir-detalhar-armas-nas-maos-de-atiradores-e-cacadores.shtml>

18 **Target 16.5:** 5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

IN 2022, THERE WERE A RECORD
NUMBER OF RAPE CASES REGISTERED:

74,930
WERE REPORTED



OF THESE CASES,
75.8%

OF THE VICTIMS WERE UNDER
14 YEARS OLD, OR PEOPLE
UNABLE TO EXPRESS
CONSENT

61.4%

OF THE VICTIMS WERE
BETWEEN 0 AND
13 YEARS OLD

68.3%

OF CASES OCCURRED
INSIDE THE CHILD OR
ADOLESCENT'S HOME

Brazil's score in the Corruption Perception Index of Transparency International¹⁹, Brazil has regressed by a decade in its fight against corruption. The country was reported to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for its continual dismantling of structures to combat corruption and promote human rights²⁰. Throughout Bolsonaro's government, and especially in 2022, investigations, operations and inquiries into corruption declined²¹

and there was a lack of transparency regarding presidential spending on corporate cards and international travel²². The "secret budget" perverted the allocation of resources for public policies, which further increased corruption, whilst the legislature distributed resources to small municipalities without proper control or transparency, for political and/or electoral influence²³.

Brazil was reported to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) in 2022, for the murder of indigenous man Bruno Pereira and white journalist Dom Phillips²⁴ and remains one of the most lethal countries in the world for environmental and human rights defenders²⁵. Civil society continues to press for ratification of the Escazú Agreement, guaranteeing their protection, and for wider access to information, participation and justice regarding environmental issues²⁶.

Target 16.6²⁷ also completes three years **set-back**. Primary expenditures reached just 3.7% of the approved budget in 2022, lower even than the meagre 6% achieved in 2020. Meanwhile, the so-called "Secret Budget"²⁸ consumed BRL 16.5 billion. Budget execution for the Ministry of Health fell from BRL 195 billion in 2021, to BRL 158 billion in 2022, while execution for Higher Education fell from BRL 37.3 billion to BRL 35.5 billion over the same the period²⁹. According to the services panel, the average satisfaction of people using federal public services was 4.37 on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1,011 of the 4,784 services surveyed, a slightly higher average than in 2021, when it was 4.26 (data collected 04/03/2023).

19 Índice De Percepção Da Corrupção 2022. In: <https://transparenciainternacional.org.br/ipc/>

20 G1. In: <https://g1.globo.com/politica/noticia/2022/03/10/transparencia-internacional-denuncia-brasil-na-ocde-por-retrocesso-no-combate-a-corrupcao.ghtml>

21 UOL. In: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/juliana-dal-piva/2023/05/11/sob-bolsonaro-pf-teve-reducao-de-90-de-prisoas-em-acoas-contracorrupcao.htm>

22 UOL. In: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/politica/ultimas-noticias/2022/06/24/sigilos-impostos-por-bolsonaro.html>

23 Piauí. In: <https://piaui.folha.uol.com.br/eleicoes-2022/centrao-colhe-os-votos-do-orcamento-secreto/>

24 Abraji. In: <https://www.abraji.org.br/noticias/governo-descumpre-medidas-cautelares-da-cidh-no-caso-bruno-e-dom>

25 Folha S. Paulo. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/2022/09/brasil-e-pais-mais-letal-da-decada-para-defensores-da-terra-e-do-ambiente-diz-ong.shtml>

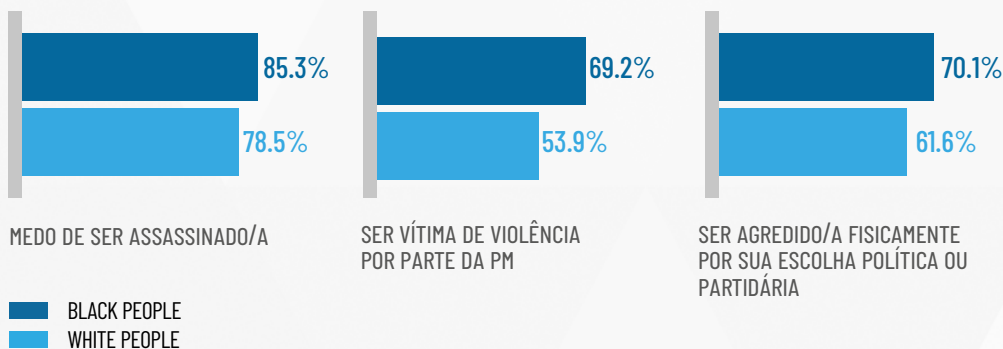
26 Transparência Internacional. In: <https://transparenciainternacional.org.br/acordo-de-escazu/>

27 **Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

28 Amendments dubbed the "secret budget" were created in 2019. They allow parliamentary representatives to allocate Union resources without due transparency, without identifying destination, limits and beneficiaries. This obviously favours corruption.

29 Inesc. In: https://www.inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/Depois_do_desmonte-BOGU_2022.pdf

FEAR OF SUFFERING VIOLENCE



Source: Fórum de Segurança Pública

After two years setback, **target 16.7**³⁰ showed **insufficient progress**. Whilst there was an increase in the number of women elected to the Chamber of Deputies, they still account for only 17.7%³¹ of the seats, very disproportionate in relation to the general population (chart).

The number of black people elected did not reach the objectives established by Constitutional Amendment 111, which created incentives for black and female candidacies³². In 2023, several instances of social participation are being rebuilt, but there is still no means of verifying the trust of the population in the process. Confidence in parliament, however, has improved, in September 2022, the percentage of those who indicated they did not trust Congress had dropped to 58.5%, whilst trust had improved to 36.5%³³. This is in contrast to 2018, when 75.6% of those surveyed indicated they did not trust Congress, while only 21.6% said they did.

Target 16.8³⁴ remains **setback**. The previous government's leniency on deforestation³⁵, climate denialism, environmental racism against indigenous people, black people and *quilombolas*, and their attacks on the institutions of Democracy and the electoral system, have all worsened the image of Brazil amongst the international community. The newly elected government has guided the participation of other developing countries in global governance institutions, while also acting to strengthen its own participation as a developing nation. The results of this will be analysed in the next Light Report³⁶.

Target 16.9³⁷ demonstrated insufficient progress in 2019, was stagnant in 2020, at risk in 2021, and is now **setback** in 2022³⁸. Though there were 59,695,708 birth certificates issued between January and November 2022, Government investment in the right to civil registration was greatly reduced.

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

31 Agência Câmara. In: <https://www2.camara.leg.br/a-camara/estruturaadm/secretarias/secretaria-da-mulher/observatorio-nacional-da-mulher-napolitica/noticias-1/bancada-feminina-alcanca-91-deputadas-federais>

32 Agência Câmara. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/911743-numero-de-deputados-pretos-e-pardos-aumenta-894-mas-e-menor-que-o-esperado/>

33 Jota. In: <https://www.jota.info/opiniao-e-analise/artigos/cresce-confianca-no-congresso-aponta-pesquisa-26092022>

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

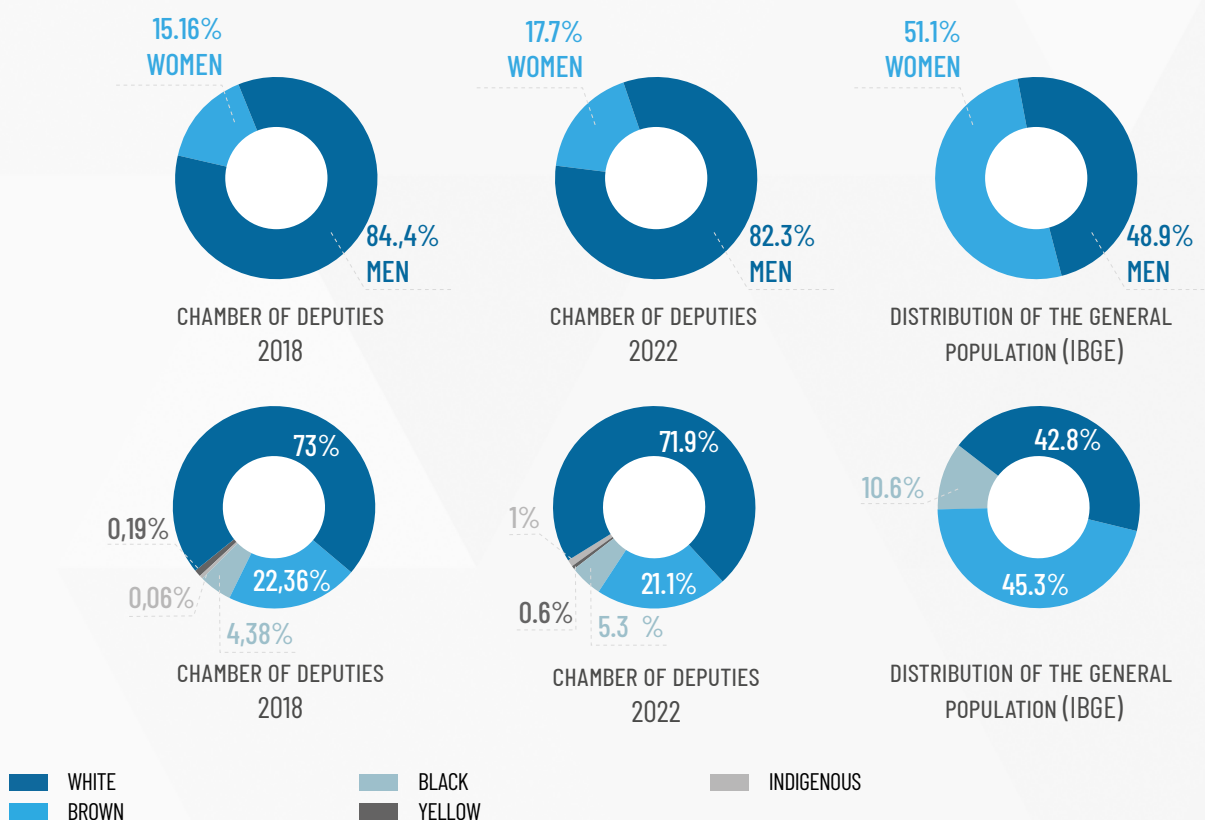
35 UOL. In <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/jamil-chade/2023/03/23/ue-exige-compromisso-do-brasil-por-fim-de-desmatamento-para-fechar-acordo.htm>

36 UOL. In: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/jamil-chade/2023/03/23/brasil-e-china-fecharao-acordo-para-criar-alianca-internacional-contra-fome.htm> and <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/jamil-chade/2023/03/01/governo-lula-quer-brasileiro-na-comissao-interamericana-de-direitos-humanos.htm> and <https://noticias.uol.com.br/internacional/ultimas-noticias/2023/02/10/lula-biden-reuniao.htm>

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

38 Association of Holders of Extrajudicial Services in Brazil. In: <https://www.anoreg.org.br/site/mais-de-814-mil-casamentos-foram-registrados-no-brasil-somente-em-2022-veja-numeros>

PROPORTION OF CANDIDATES ELECTED TO THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, BY GENDER AND RACE



Source: Light Report 2022 and Federal Chamber of Deputies

Target 16.10³⁹ has been setback for four years, due to a significant increase in reports of violence against journalists. Within the context of significant electoral polarisation during the 2022 elections, there were 557 incidents reported, 23% more than in the same period of the previous year. Of these, 31.2% were physical attacks, intimidation, threats and/or the destruction of equipment, increasing by 102.3% in comparison to 2021. Additionally, there were 7 cases of threatened sexual violence against female professionals (this being unprecedented data collected by the Brazilian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters (Abert), 1.3%), while two journalists were murdered⁴⁰, twice as many as in 2021. The digital environment remains hostile, especially for women, and misuse of

the General Data Protection Law (LGPD), and article 31 of the Access to Information Law (establishing express consent for the disclosure of personal data), reduce the transparency ratings of the country’s public institutions, as is the case for the aforementioned CPI on Anti-Democratic Acts⁴¹. The situation of human rights defenders in Brazil is alarming, a study by the organisations Terra de Direitos and Justiça Global⁴² shows there were, on average, three murders of human rights defenders per month in the country. Between 2019 and 2022, 1171 cases of violence, and 169 murders were registered. The most common violence is threats, followed by attacks, then murders. Of those murdered, 140 (78.5%) were fighting for rights to land, territory or the environment.

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

40 Agência Brasil. In: <https://agenciabrasil.etc.com.br/geral/noticia/2023-05/brasil-volta-registrar-assassinato-de-jornalistas-em-2022>

41 Transparência Brasil. In: <https://www.transparencia.org.br/downloads/publicacoes/relatorioaniversariodesanodalai.pdf>

42 Terra de Direitos e Justiça Global. Na Linha de Frente: violência contra defensoras e defensores de direitos humanos no Brasil. In: <https://terradedireitos.org.br/nalinhadefrente/>

Target 16.a⁴³ is stagnant. The Brazilian State received 16 recommendations about human rights issues⁴⁴ in the fourth cycle of the United Nations Universal Periodic Review (UPR)⁴⁵. Despite the National Human Rights Council currently fulfilling a role similar to that of a National Human Rights Institution⁴⁶, the country lacks a de facto one⁴⁷.

Target 16.b⁴⁸ remains setback. Despite legislative and legal frameworks against racism, misogyny and homotransphobia, cases of violence have soared⁴⁹. Up from 1,464 cases in 2021, there were 2,458 in 2022, and an additional 10,990 reports of racial slurs last year, compared to 10,814 in 2021. There were 488 cases reported of homotransphobia in 2022, compared to 326 in 2021. Black women continue to suffer the most harassment, and various types of violence, as seen in SDG 5; whilst the fear of suffering from rights violations is also greater amongst black populations (infographic). There were 273 violent deaths of LGBTQIAP+ people recorded in 2022, 14% less than 2021⁵⁰, Brazil is still however, the leader in absolute terms, in the number of murders for LGBT-phobic reasons. On a positive note, the Interministerial Social Participation System, consisting of a Social Participation and Diversity Advisory in each ministry, was established in 2023. These boards are responsible for articulating relations and partnerships with civil society, and coordinating democratic dialogue instances, such as conferences, with a view towards protecting human rights and confronting social and regional inequality. Social Participation, Diversity and Inclusion Governance Committees were also created. The

experience is coordinated by the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic⁵¹.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Develop and implement an Intersectoral and Transverse Agenda to Prevent and Combat Violence against Children and Adolescents, including: evaluation and review of the Ten-Year Plan for the Human Rights of Children and Adolescents, ensuring adequate resources, and the promotion of synergy between Sectoral Plans, with financial allocation for primary and specific prevention interventions, based on the UN INSPIRE Package⁵²;
2. Produce and systematise reliable and detailed information and data to support the formulation, implementation and evaluation of public policies to combat and prevent violence against children and adolescents;
3. Strengthen the Child and Adolescent Rights Guarantee System, through the expansion of public policies to combat violence and the implementation of Collegiate Management Committees, intersectoral service flows and protocols referring to Law 13,431/2017 (*Lei da Escuta Protegida*, which establishes a system to guarantee the rights of children and adolescents who are the victims of, or witnesses to, violence);
4. Establish guidelines and standards for the procedures of public security agents, in any type of interaction with children and adolescents, ensuring only the exceptional use of weapons, and formulate operational and procedural protocols for police operations in areas when this group is present.
5. Strengthen school units within the Child and Adolescent

43 **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.

44 Chamber of Deputies. In: <https://tinyurl.com/2zu6tbp4>

45 RPU. In: <https://plataformarpu.org.br/recomendacoes>

46 CNDH. In: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/participacao-social/conselho-nacional-de-direitos-humanos-cndh/conselho-nacional-de-direitos-humanos-cndh>

47 Chamber of Deputies. In: <https://www2.camara.leg.br/atividade-legislativa/comissoes/comissoes-permanentes/cdhm/observatorio-parlamentar-darevisao-periodica-universal-da-onu/noticias/observatorio-parlamentar-examina-recomendacoes-voltadas-para-instituicao-nacional-de-direitos-humanos>

48 **Target 16.b:** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

49 Fórum de Segurança Pública. In: https://forumseguranca.org.br/publicacoes_posts/a-violencia-contra-pessoas-negras-no-brasil-2022/

50 Observatory of LGBTI+ Deaths and Violence in Brazil. In: <https://observatoriomorteseviolenciaslgbtbrasil.org/dossie/mortes-lgbt-2022/>

51 General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic. In: <https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/noticias/2023/marco/sistema-de-participacao-social-fazprimeira-reuniao-de-trabalho>

52 WHO. In https://www.coalizoabrasileira.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/INSPIRE_Seteestrate%CC%81gias-para-por-fim-a%CC%80-viole%CC%82ncia-c.pdf

Rights Guarantee System, including awareness actions to prevent and combat violence and promote rights; create and implement protocols for school communities to act upon reports and spontaneous revelations of violence by students; and train teachers, managers and other employees to identify signs of violence and apply protective education;

6. Expand and strengthen channels for reporting violence, especially against children and adolescents, women and the LB-TQIAP+ population, reduce criminal violence, and guarantee alternatives to the deprivation of liberty, especially amongst young populations;
7. Decriminalise the possession and consumption of small quantities of drugs;
8. Carry out legal literacy actions and campaigns, and expand access to public judicial services.
9. Ratify and implement the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), with attention to the protection of the right to environmental information, protection mechanisms for human rights defenders (including journalists); and strengthening the mechanisms for access to justice and political participation;
10. Develop guidance regarding the correct use of the principle of the protection of personal data, applying human rights parameters such as legality, purpose and proportionality, so there is no violation of the right of access to public information;
11. Develop public policies and legislative reforms to promote greater transparency, participation and governance, and respect public consultations whose purpose is to define databases as being of the public interest, ensuring the effective publication of priority databases;
12. Publicise and increase opportunities for evaluation, control and co-creation of public service mechanisms;
13. Eliminate the secret budget and prioritise government social spending, exceeding the constitutional minimums provided for in education and health;
14. Institute a process to regulate whistleblower protection, and protect and encourage the population to collaborate with the State in the fight against corruption, including financial

incentives for whistleblowers;

15. Regulate lobbying to foster transparency in the relationship between interest representatives and public agents;
16. Establish a robust and coordinated governance system between federative entities and the powers of the Republic to implement the 2030 Agenda; and approve Bill 1308/2021⁵³, which establishes the alignment of public policies and national budgets to the Sustainable Development Goals.

Target classification

Target 16.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.5	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 16.6	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.7	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 16.8	🔻	SETBACK*
Target 16.9	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.10	🔻	SETBACK
Target 16.a	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 16.b	🔻	SETBACK

⁵³ Chamber of Deputies. Bill No. 1308, 8 April 2021. In: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2277431>



SDG 17

PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

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

The past decade has been one of economic stagnation, social setbacks and environmental devastation. After reading the chapters of this Light Report, there is clear evidence Brazil has done little to achieve the SDGs. In this sense, it is worth recognizing the efforts of organised civil society, who have dedicated much of their time and limited financial resources to convincing the public authorities, companies, universities and the press, of the importance of the 2030 Agenda.

Target 17.1¹ remains **insufficient progress**. Tax revenue share of the gross domestic product (GDP)

increased by 2 percentage points (chart 1), and is the highest since 1995. This BRL 2.218 trillion² represented 45.6% of the Union Budget in 2022³ (chart 2).

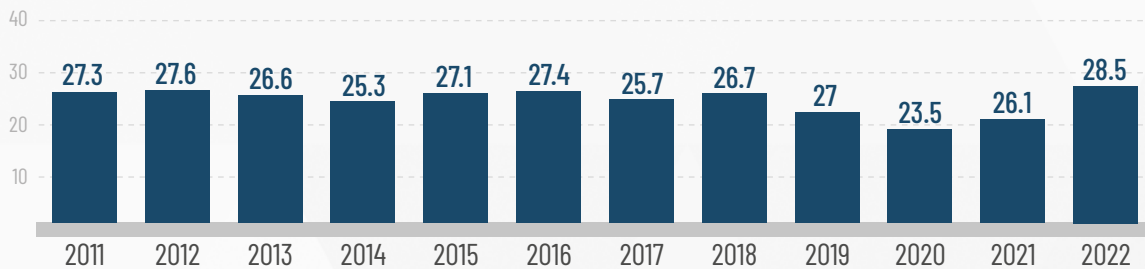
In the analysis of these charts, and as per previous editions of this Light Report, it can be noted that Constitutional Amendment 95/2016 did not produce the effects of fiscal control it was intended to, while it brutally compressed social investment. This Amendment was finally revoked in 2023, following the processing of the New Fiscal Framework, while a complementary law (PLP 93/2023), will allow primary public spending to increase between 0.6%

¹ **Target 17.1:** Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

² Federal Revenue of Brazil, 2023.

³ Portal da Transparência, 2023.

CHART 1 TAX REVENUE SHARE OF THE GDP (PUBLIC REVENUE/GDP)



Source: RFB and IBGE.

and 2.5% above inflation, based on performance of the previous year's primary outcome, amongst other aspects. However, this is still a limitation, given the financial requirements for full implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil. Analysis of the results of these changes will certainly be a focus for the next issue of this Light Report.

The SDG Brazil Panel has considered **target 17.2**⁴ not applicable to Brazil since 2022. Previous editions of this report show that since 2018, Brazil has distanced itself from the international community, and has made few efforts towards South-South or triangular cooperation projects. The percentage of the gross national income dedicated to international cooperation is roughly 0.0025%⁵, and though this is a slight improvement in comparison with 2021, progress towards the target is insufficient.

Target a 17.3⁶ remains **setback** for the third year. Under the Bolsonaro government, Brazil's international credibility was seriously degraded. Despite favourable conditions for foreign investment in the concrete economy, the monetary policy, an environment of insecurity, the direct infringement of international treaties, and a lack of adherence to the

2030 Agenda, scared foreign investment away. There was US\$90.6 billion invested in 2022, the lowest of any year during the previous decade (chart 3), except 2020, when foreign direct investment (FDI) was US\$85.2 billion⁷.

Brazil does not have a mechanism to remit financial resources for international cooperation, and resources dedicated to the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, whose share of GDP is negligible, have been decreasing, totaling BRL 31,850,863.18⁸ in 2022. Data on the indicators of this target on the SDG Brazil Panel have not been updated since 2021.

Target 17.4⁹ made **satisfactory progress**. Brazil's public debt returned to 2014 levels, despite increasing in comparison to 2021, and remains very concentrated in financial institutions (29.12%), investment funds (23.98%), and pension funds (22.83%)¹⁰. On the other hand, there has been a consistent drop in debt service in proportion to the general budget of the Union and the GDP (chart 3).

Over the last few years, Brazil has increasingly distanced itself from any policies of support for less developed countries, keeping **target 17.5**¹¹ **setback**, and there is no analysis of this target on the official

4 **Target 17.2:** Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

5 Portal da Transparência. In: <https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br>

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

7 Compiled from the Ministry of Economy database. <https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/acao-a-informacao/dados-abertos>. Accessed in April and May 2023.

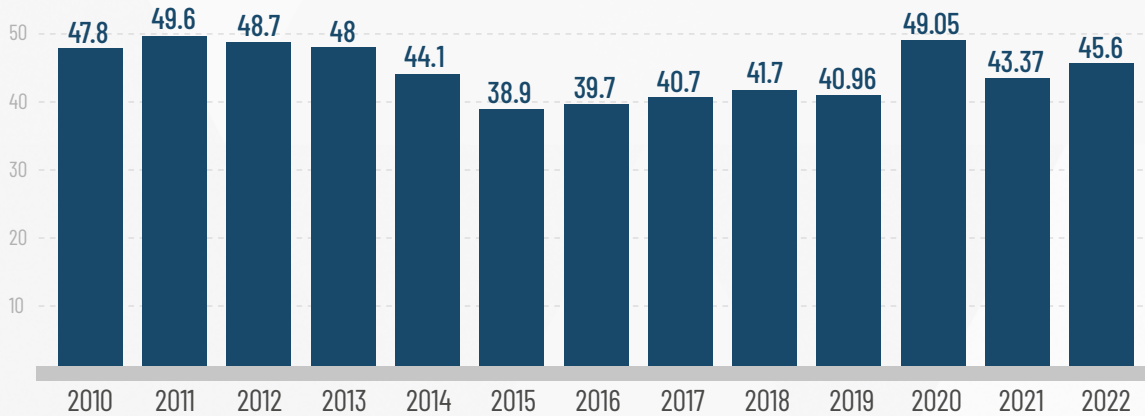
8 Compiled with data from Portal da Transparência. <https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/>. Access in April 2023.

9 **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.

10 EBC. In: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/economia/noticia/2023-01/divida-publica-fecha-2022-perto-de-r-6-trilhoes>

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

CHART 2 PERCENTAGE OF THE UNION BUDGET COVERED BY TAXES



Source: RFB and IBGE.

SDG Brazil Panel. Brazil promotes some partnerships in technical areas, and maintains special export and investment promotion regimes with the Southern Cone Common Market (Mercosur) and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP), but budgets for cooperation remain insignificant, as seen in target 17.3. Furthermore, there is still no legal mechanism to authorise direct financial remittances for international cooperation.

Target 17.6¹² is **stagnant**. There were 36 million people who did not have access to the internet in 2022, the highest concentration of digital exclusion being amongst self-declared black people (58%), and residents of the Southeast (42%) and Northeast (28%)¹³. The biggest impediment to universal access remains cost. In 2021 the federal government announced the ratio of Brazilian homes with internet access (chart 4) had reached a milestone 90%, with

45.1 million (19.37% of the population) having a broadband connection, however the highest access quality is restricted to A and B classes of the population¹⁴. Network neutrality, as established under the *Marco Civil*¹⁵, is far from a reality; permanence in the logic of priced mobile data packages, and the rollout of 5G, have challenged achievement of the target¹⁶.

Brazil has 24 ongoing environmental technology transfer projects with countries in Latin America and Africa, mostly related to water and river basin management; meaning **target 17.7¹⁷** saw **insufficient progress**.

Target 17.8¹⁸ is **stagnant**, for the same reasons as target 17.6. Brazil has 24 current environmental technology transfer projects with countries in Latin America¹⁹ and Africa²⁰, most related to water and river basin management.

There is no up-to-date information on Brazil's

12 **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.

13 Cetic.br. In: <https://cetic.br/pt/noticia/92-milhoes-de-brasileiros-acessam-a-internet-apeenas-pelo-telefone-celular-aponta-tic-domicilios-2022/>

14 Casa Civil. In: <https://www.gov.br/casacivil/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/setembro/90-dos-lares-brasileiros-ja-tem-acesso-a-internet-no-brasilaponta-pesquisa>

15 Presidency of the Republic. Law No. 12,965, 23 April 2014. In: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2014/lei/l12965.htm

16 Idec. In: <https://idec.org.br/pesquisas-acesso-internet>

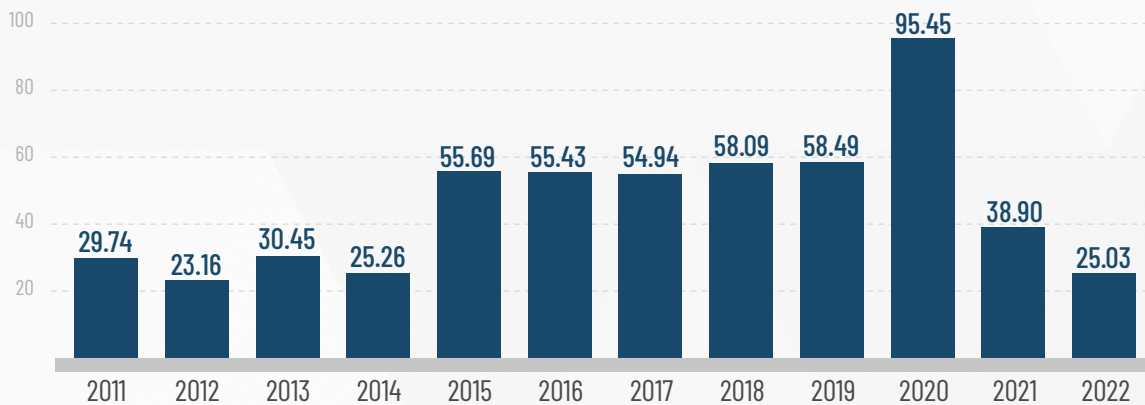
17 **Target 17.7:** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

18 **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.

19 ABC. In: <https://www.gov.br/abc/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/brasil-e-colombia-compartilham-conhecimento-em-projeto-na-area-ambiental>

20 ABC. In: <https://www.gov.br/abc/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/seminario-reune-brasil-e-15-paises-africanos-em-torno-da-cooperacao-em-algodao>

CHART 3 PROPORTION OF PUBLIC DEBT SERVICE IN RELATION TO TOTAL EXPORTS



SOURCE: Based on data from the Ministry of Finance.

cooperation efforts for global sustainability, or data on the official SDG Brazil Panel, meaning **Target 17.9**²¹ was **stagnant**. As already noted for targets 17.2, 17.5 and 17.7, there have been no efforts by the Brazilian State to support lesser developed countries in their investment in sustainable development. The majority of international cooperation projects are still anchored in agricultural monoculture, and conducted under the auspices of Embrapa, and budget allocations for this type of cooperation are very low. There was BRL 37.5 million allocated to 38 development cooperation projects in 2020, and a further BRL 72.9 million for humanitarian aid, to 39 developing countries²².

Target 17.10²³ is also **stagnant**. The SDG Panel has not considered this target applicable to Brazil since 2021, however the Covid-10 pandemic, and emergent needs to reduce customs tariffs on inputs and health related products, including raw materials

for the production of vaccines, highlighted a need for the country to develop policies weighing its import and export taxes.

Target 17.11²⁴ has been considered not applicable to the country since 2021, and remains **setback**. As already noted in this and previous editions of the Light Report, Brazil continues to have no policies encouraging trade relations with less developed countries. Despite increased activity with the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa), and diversification of commercial partnerships, Brazil's imports and exports remain concentrated amongst middle and high income countries (chart 5), even the special tariff agreements of the Mercosur do not translate into increased commercial partnerships with these countries.

Target 17.12²⁵, stagnant in 2020, and setback in 2021 when it became considered to be not applicable to Brazil, has become **stagnant**.

21 **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.

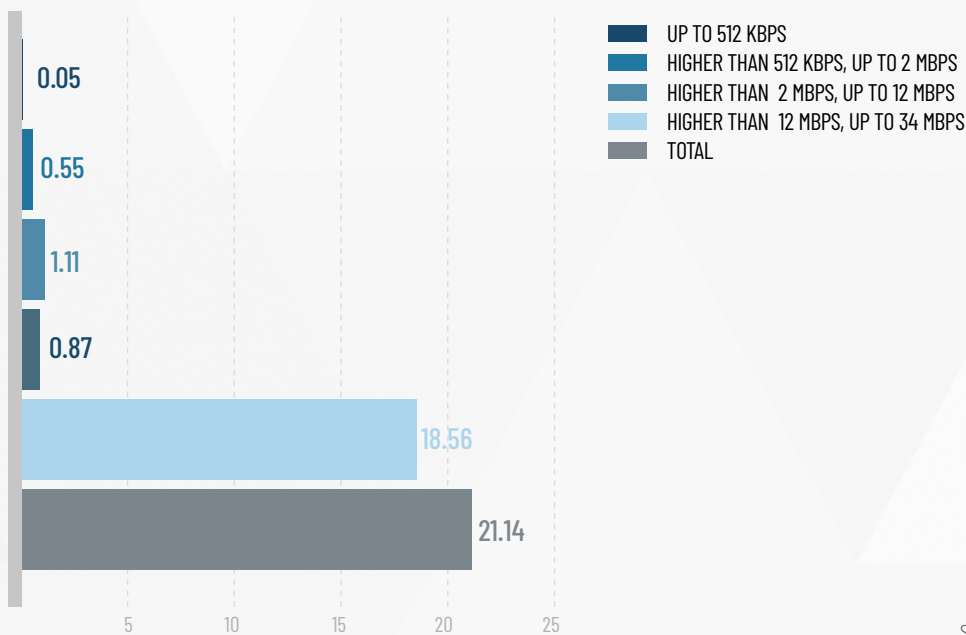
22 Brazilian Cooperation Agency. Database accessed in May 2023.

23 **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.

24 **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.

25 **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.

GRAPH 4 FIXED NETWORK BROADBAND INTERNET SUBSCRIPTIONS PER 100 INHABITANTS (MARCH/2023)



Source: IBGE - Sustainable Development Goals

Target 17.13²⁶ continues to see **insufficient progress**. Whilst the severe monetary policy, imposed by the Central Bank as a mechanism to contain inflation, achieved its objective, it came at a very high social cost²⁷.

The IPCA closed at 5.8% in 2022, compared to 10.1% in 2021²⁸. Despite substantial increases in the cost of credit, economic activity increased. In comparison to the recessive period of the two most acute years of the Covid-19 pandemic, there was a reduction in the still very high unemployment rate, from 11.1% in 2021, to 7.9% in 2022²⁹. The inefficiency of the austerity policy was highlighted by a loss of

US\$65.8 billion in International Reserves over four years³⁰, continued increases in public debt (chart 6), and a focus on personal or partisan interests in the use of the aforementioned “secret budget³¹”, which has been continued under the Lula government³².

An unprecedented study conducted by the non-governmental organisations *Gestos: Seropositivity, Communication and Gender* and *Article 19*, on the proposals approved in the National Congress between 2019 and 2022, explains why **target 17.14³³** is **stagnant**, after being setback for three years. It demonstrates that although most of the bills presented and approved were related to the 2030 Agenda,

26 **Target 17.13:** Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

27 Agência Senado. In: <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/infomaterias/2022/10/retorno-do-brasil-ao-mapa-da-fome-da-onu-preocupa-senadores-e-estudiosos>

28 IPEA. In: <https://www.ipea.gov.br/cartadeconjuntura/index.php/2023/03/analise-e-projecoes-de-inflacao-8/#:~:text=Ap%C3%B3s%20encerrar%202022%20com%20alta,era%20de%205%2C6%25>

29 IBGE. In <https://static.poder360.com.br/2023/02/pnad-continua-ibge-28fev2023.pdf>

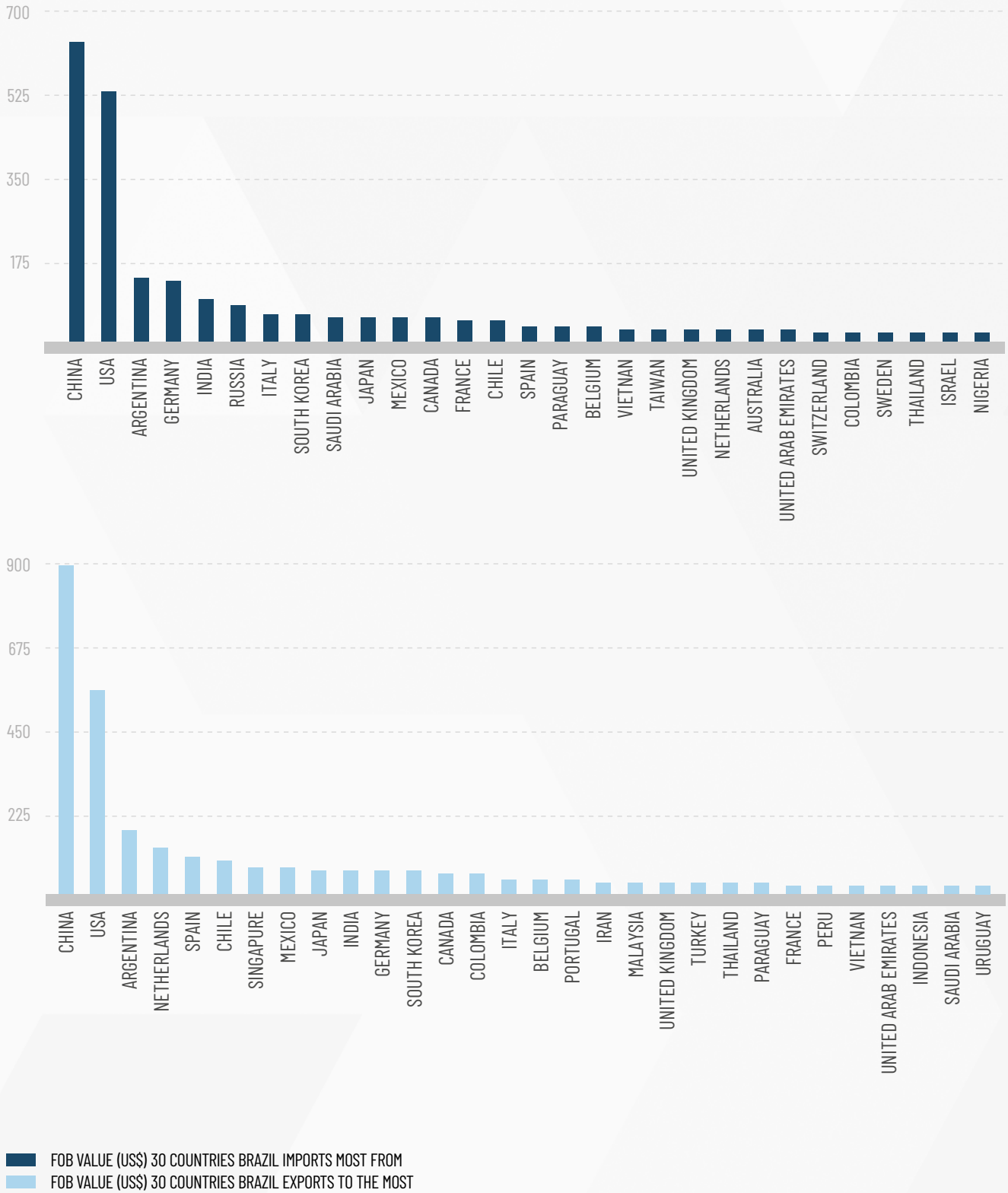
30 Banco Central. In: https://www.bcb.gov.br/content/estabilidadefinanceira/relgestaoreservas/GESTAORESERVAS202303-relatorio_anual_reservas_internacionais_2023.pdf

31 Amendments, which were dubbed the “secret budget”, were created in 2019 to allow parliamentary representatives to allocate Union resources without due transparency, obviously favouring corruption.

32 Folha de S.Paulo. In: <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2023/07/lula-libera-lote-recorde-de-emendas-com-r-21-bilhoes-em-um-unico-dia.shtml>

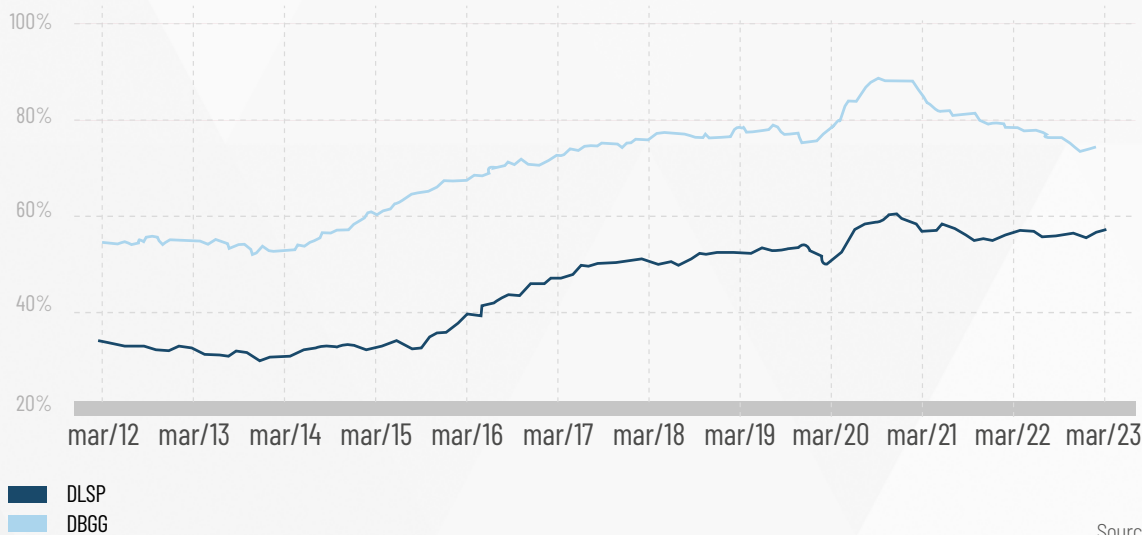
33 **Target 17.14:** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

CHART 5 COUNTRIES FROM WHICH BRAZIL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE MOST (2022)



Source: ComexStat, MDIC

CHART 6 PROPORTION OF PUBLIC DEBT IN THE GDP (2012-2023)



Source: elaborated internally

the release of weapons, the underground exploration of protected areas, and the lack of rigidity in the treatment of environmental crimes, were hallmarks of the period³⁴.

Target 17.15³⁵ remains **setback**. Despite its existence since 2011, the Global Partnership for the Effectiveness of International Cooperation (GPEDC) has not yet been incorporated into governmental programs in Brazil. The Brazilian Cooperation Agency, who are responsible for the implementation of this policy, are responsible for formulating guidelines and monitoring multi-institutional agreements, mostly in regards to technical cooperation, as previously noted. There is no information on the amount

of resources Brazil receives from abroad, whether they are directed to government, or civil society.

Target 17.16³⁶ achieved **satisfactory progress**, after three years setback, with the Census finally being conducted during the second half of 2022. This required an expansion of IBGE resources³⁷, impacting the entire national demographic survey³⁸. The IBGE has a high statistical capacity, with a reach secondary only to Social Security in the vast national territory, but suffered from dismantling under the Bolsonaro government.

Targets 17.17³⁹ and **17.18**⁴⁰ went from setback to **insufficient progress**. There was a 150% increase in public-private partnership (PPPs)⁴¹ initiatives and

34 FERNANDES, C., e ZULLO, G. O Processo Legislativo no Brasil (2019-2022): Análise de Projetos de Lei e Medidas Provisórias à Luz dos Objetivos do Desenvolvimento Sustentável. Mimeo. Recife: 2023. Gestos e Artigo 19.

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 Portal da Transparência. In: <https://portaldatransparencia.gov.br/orgaos/25205-fundacao-instituto-brasileiro-de-geografia-e-estatistica>

38 EBC. In: <https://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/economia/noticia/2023-06/atraso-causou-diferenca-entre-previsao-e-resultado-final-do-censo>

39 **Target 17.17:** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

40 **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.

41 Valor Econômico. In: <https://valor.globo.com/brasil/noticia/2022/12/27/ppps-crescem-150-no-governo-atual-mas-perdem-folego-em-2022.ghtml>

federal concessions during the four years of the Bolsonaro government. However, no concrete progress has been made on formulating policies to encourage the formalisation of contracts between the Brazilian State and organised civil society.

Target 17.19⁴² went from setback to **satisfactory progress**, due to completion of the Census in 2022. It had been delayed for two years due to the pandemic and funding cuts, as assessed in previous editions of this Light Report. The results of this Census were starting to become available during the production of this issue.

The delay in the execution of the 2020 Census, and in monitoring the dynamics of the goals through the SDG Brasil Panel, have resulted in this scenario. Upon the conclusion of this edition of the Civil Society Light Report, it continues to be the only source on the progress of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, and has been updated and published annually since 2017.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Amplify and diversify Brazil's international cooperation policy, adapting to the perspective of a donor country in relation to less developed countries;
2. Approve legislation enabling the organised remittance of resources as a donor country, and guarantee effectiveness in the use of resources intended for international cooperation, whether for the benefit of the country, or to collaborate with achievement of the 2030 Agenda internationally;
3. Increase the efficiency of public capital via new financing mechanisms for sustainable development, including investment in innovation and social technologies produced by civil society organisations and universities, with a substantial increase in resources for science and technology;
4. Create a public Internet access network, and transform it into a fundamental right for all people;
5. Negotiate changes in trade tariffs amongst BRICS countries, and formulate a trade integration policy with less developed countries, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS);
6. Change the monetary policy and promote administrative,

political and tax reforms to rationalise the national economic policy over the long term;

7. Strengthen the Mixed Parliamentary Front in support of the SDGs to formulate a legislative architecture for implementation of the 2030 Agenda as a country project;
8. Implement the Regulatory Framework for Social Organizations (MROSC), and regulate sustainable financing mechanisms for civil society organisations, including via public-private partnerships;
9. Create an Information Management System, produce reports on cooperative activities (donation and reception), and develop a Cooperation Mechanism for Sustainable Development.

Target classification

Target 17.1		INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.2		INSUFFICIENT*
Target 17.3		SETBACK
Target 17.4		SATISFACTORY
Target 17.5		SETBACK
Target 17.6		STAGNANT
Target 17.7		INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.8		STAGNANT
Target 17.9		STAGNANT
Target 17.10		STAGNANT*
Target 17.11		SETBACK*
Target 17.12		STAGNANT*
Target 17.13		INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.14		STAGNANT
Target 17.15		SETBACK
Target 17.16		SATISFATÓRIO
Target 17.17		INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.18		INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.19		SATISFACTORY

⁴² **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.

*The SDG Brasil Panel considers it 'not applicable to Brazil'

CASE STUDY

Federative Pact, Climate Emergency and the 2030 Agenda

Ana Wernke, Eduardo Couto and Sylvia Bomtempo

After three consecutive years of major setbacks in climate governance¹ the change in federal government suggests an improved alignment with guidelines of the 2030 Agenda. The resumption of plans to combat deforestation have already shown positive results, five relevant decrees were signed by the President of the Republic on June 5th (Environment Day)², and some climate governance instruments were reestablished, paving the way for a progressive reinstatement of sustainable development and alignment with commitments made under the Paris Agreement.

The Inter Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM) has been reconfigured, and will

monitor implementation of public actions and policies within the scope of the federal Executive, as they relate to the National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC), involving several ministries in transverse action on climate policy. This is fundamental, as it directly impacts **target 13.2**, and addresses the notion of the integrality and indivisibility of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), recognising the need for a common effort to combat a crisis that is not only environmental, but also social and economic.

Even if the Brazilian State revises its emissions targets (NDC) and resumes mitigation plans, the advances of the CIM are not reflected, to the same extent, in “national” governance. Institutional

¹ As analysed under SDG 13 of the 6th Light Report. In https://brasiliaagenda2030.files.wordpress.com/2022/07/pt_rl_2022_final_web-1.pdf

² Statement by the President of the Republic on Environment Day. In: <https://oeco.org.br/noticias/lula-anuncia-que-vai-revisar-pedalada-climatica-de-bolsonaro/>

instruments, amended by decrees within the scope of the PNMC, saw little progress in terms of a federative coordination capable of inducing intergovernmental cooperation and building a public climate change policy focused on the particularities and needs of the territories, which would advance **targets 11.b, 16.7 and 17.14**. The lack of coordination with states and municipalities to link the global and national to regional and local action, makes it impossible to advance goals **13.1 and 13.b**. The 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda³ all recognize the importance of local governments, whether in mitigating or adapting to climate change. In Brazil, the institutional arrangement gives primary responsibility to municipalities for the majority of the implementation of public urban development policy, which is fundamental to adaptation (**SDGs 11 and 13**).

This maladjustment in federative processes, combined with the concentration of authority in the Union, is characteristic not only of climate policy. Brazilian federalism, as established in the 1988 Constitution, promotes decentralisation, by granting autonomy to municipalities, and endorsing sustainable development. However, this administrative decentralisation coexists with a centralisation of authority, limiting the capacity of states and municipalities to collect taxes, allocate expenses or formulate public policy, which remains regulated by the federal government.

The resources from direct collection are concentrated to the Union, as well as revenue available to each entity, after constitutional and legally mandatory transfers. In 2021, direct collection of Municipalities accounted for 7.9% of the Brazilian Tax Burden and, after mandatory transfers from other entities, they realised only 21.8% of the total available revenues of the Brazilian State⁴; more than half of the Brazilian Tax Revenue is allocated to the Union. The result is a disproportionate relationship between the

funds available to municipalities, and their responsibility to deliver on public policy in the areas of health, education, social assistance, transportation, security, public lighting and the environment, all of which are essential in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

The result of this “truncated federalism” is directly reflected in the failure to implement climate adaptation policies. The National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA), launched in 2016, advanced diagnosis and research on the territories most vulnerable to climate change, and resulted in creation of the AdaptaBrasil MCTI Platform⁵. However after seven years, the adaptation policies of states and municipalities are still not satisfactory. Of 5,570 municipalities, 66.09% have low or very low adaptive capacity⁶, whilst only 47.49% have some type of risk or disaster management planning⁷. When looking at municipal master plans with measures that include risk and disaster management, it becomes clear this number is even lower, and unequal regionally, as shown in the graphs below⁸:

4B Municipal Master Plans with measures including risk and disaster management Master Plan including the prevention of floods and gradual or sudden inundations Master Plan including the prevention of landslides Source: IBGE Basic Information Survey on Municipalities

This compromises implementation of **SDGs 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14 and 15**, and, given the lack of financial capacity of municipalities to invest in large-scale urban policy, works such as drainage, underground galleries, detention and retention basins, and slope containment and embankments, are interventions which require resources most municipalities do not have. The lack of investment in housing and urban planning also creates insecurity in settlements, cities and communities, causing material and human losses, especially in vulnerable contexts. Combating the housing deficit, currently around 6 million

3 To see the New Urban Agenda visit the link: Conferência das Nações Unidas sobre Habitação e Desenvolvimento Urbano Sustentável (Habitat III)

4 MultiCidades Report 2023, National Front of Mayors. In http://aequus.com.br/anuarios/multicidades_2023.pdf

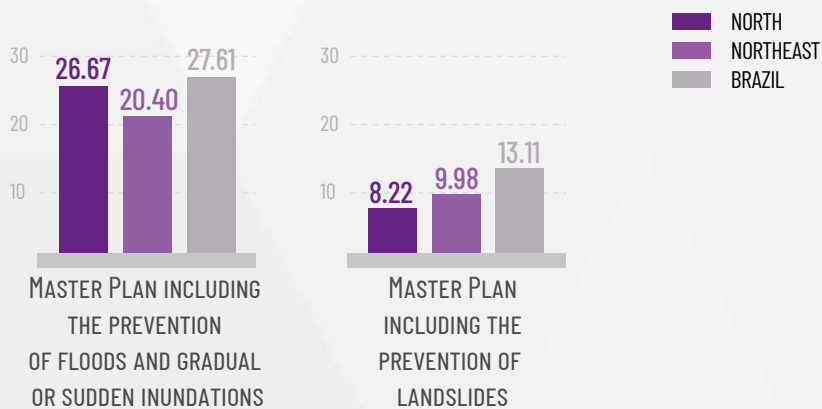
5 Access the platform through the link: <https://adaptabrasil.mcti.gov.br/>

6 Plataforma AdaptaBrasil: <https://adaptabrasil.mcti.gov.br/>

7 IBGE – Pesquisas de Informações Básicas Municipais (2020). In: <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/educacao/10586-pesquisa-de-informacoes-basicas-municipais.html>

8 SANTANA FILHO, Diosmar M., FERREIRA, Andréa J.F., GOES, Emanuelle F., CAMPOS, Ana Clara Paixão. Nota Técnica Iyaleta Nº 01. Editora Iyaleta. Iyaleta – Pesquisa, Ciências e Humanidade: Salvador/BA – Brasil, 2023. 22 p. ISBN: 978-65-980472-0-7

MUNICIPAL MASTER PLANS WITH MEASURES INCLUDING RISK AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT



Source: IBGE – Pesquisa de Informações Básicas Municipais.

homes⁹, requires a program to build new homes, and massive investment in green infrastructure in cities.

The climate crisis reveals the need to improve the Brazilian Federative Pact¹⁰, to ensure efficient and integrated public policy can be implemented for the adaptation of cities and resilience to disasters, as well as in the preservation of biodiversity, the integrated management of water resources, and the fight against territorial inequalities. It is necessary to review the division and distribution of taxes, to give municipalities the ability to truly exercise their autonomy, with greater social participation and transparency, and to strengthen intergovernmental cooperative management instruments, encouraging the joint solution of problems affecting all entities of the federation.

Seeking a federalism aligned with the 2030 Agenda, some municipalities have become pioneers in creating solutions to strengthen adaptation policies. The initiatives below demonstrate that developing adaptation plans linked to the realities of a territory, together with investment in infrastructure, and the establishment of inter-municipal partnerships which strengthen the capacity of technical staff to face extreme climatic events, are valuable paths

which can guide the structuring of public climate policy, adaptation plans, and climate justice.

INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE AND COOPERATION: STRENGTHENING CLIMATE ADAPTATION POLICIES

Recife, together with other municipalities in its metropolitan region, forms the fifth largest urban conglomeration in Brazil. With social and topographic challenges, this city, which is prone to environmental disasters, recognized the climate crisis via municipal decree (33.080/2019), adopting and considering concepts such as mitigation, adaptation and climate justice in all policies, programs and projects at the municipal level. Recife also promoted a Low Carbon Development Plan, aimed at mitigation, from creation through to an Analysis of Climate Risks and Vulnerabilities, and Adaptation Strategy¹¹, their current basis for the preparation of their Sectoral Adaptation Plan (PSAR).

These adaptation initiatives were made possible by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) through a credit facility of US\$260 million (more than BRL 1.3 billion) for investment in infrastructure through the ProMorar¹² program. Recife, by

9 According to data from the João Pinheiro Foundation, starting in 2023.

10 IDS, along with other civil society organisations, has been developing studies on Brazilian federalism in the face of challenges to democracy and sustainability. In: https://www.idsbrasil.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Pacto_Federativo_PublicacaoCompleta2022.pdf

11 In partnership with ICLEI and WayCarbon, through financing from the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), Recife developed the document “Analysis of Climate Risks and Vulnerabilities, and Adaptation Strategy of the Municipality”.

12 Recife City Hall. In: <https://www2.recife.pe.gov.br/noticias/13/01/2023/bid-aprova-credito-de-r-13-bilhao-para-prefeitura-do-recife-investir-em-areas>

creating partnerships with civil society, and by building transverse programs to combat the climate crisis, seeks to overcome the distortions of federalism and finance structural adaptation investments which consider **SDGs 11, 13 and 17**.

Another example advancing **targets 17.16 and 17.17**, was the intermunicipal cooperation between Niterói and Petrópolis following an extreme weather event that hit the latter during February of 2022. Niterói made available their civil defence technical staff and equipment to help rescue landslide victims, while also deploying urban janitorial personnel and equipment to help restore the city's cleanliness and mobility. From this initial voluntary cooperation, the Permanent Commission of Cities Affected or Subject to Disasters was born in March 2022, with support from the National Front of Mayors (FNP), which developed a booklet of strategies to strengthen the Federative Pact between municipalities, and mapped new sources of resources for civil defence¹³. The Commission also delivered a letter to the Federal Government in July 2023, with guidelines for disaster prevention and climate change policy.

ADVANCING FEDERALISM TO COMBAT THE CLIMATE CRISIS

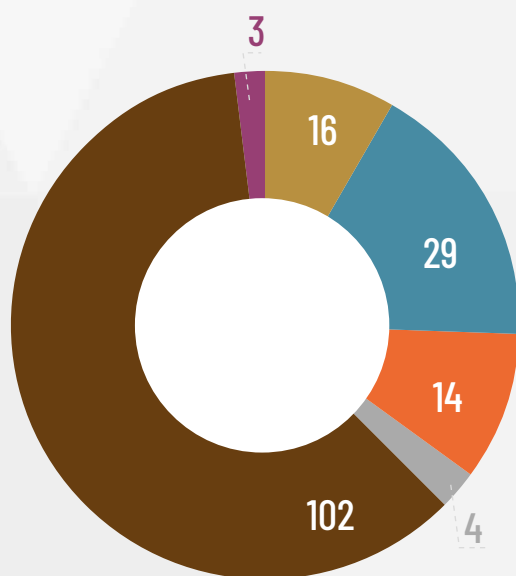
Multilevel cooperation actions between federative entities addressing **SDG 17**, such as those in this

case study, are of great value to the set of measures necessary for the adaptation of territories. Brazilian federalism depends upon a more equitable and fair distribution of resources, in combination with solid federal coordination and cooperation, to face the municipal and state challenges of the climate crisis. This arrangement contributes to the formulation of specific and targeted adaptation plans, based on technical concepts and territorial data analysed via participatory collection, adapting the needs imposed by climate change to the conditions of each location.

For Brazil to advance in implementation of **SDG 13**, it is necessary to allocate funds based on proportionality between skills and resources, fiscal equity and the particularities of the social, economic, demographic, institutional and geographic needs of different municipalities. Also, inter-federative cooperation mechanisms must be strengthened, through consortia, committees and councils, to ensure states and municipalities sharing common challenges seek joint solutions, replacing the logic of private interest with one of the common good. Improving the Federative Pact will not just solve these fiscal distortions, more than anything else, it will create the conditions for Brazil to move towards a sustainable, inclusive, participatory and supportive development, capable of facing the climate crisis and many other challenges.

¹³ To see the booklet, go to <https://fnp.org.br/noticias/item/3089-comissao-permanente-da-fnp-de-cidades-atingidas-ou-sujeitas-a-desastres-lanca-cartilha>

TARGET CLASSIFICATION



■ SETBACK 60,35%
■ AT RISK 8,28%
■ STAGNANT 9,46%
■ INSUFFICIENT 17,1%
■ SATISFACTORY 1,77%
■ NO DATA 2,36%*

*Of these, 1 (0.59%) does not apply to Brazil



SDG 1

Target 1.1	📉	SETBACK
Target 1.2	📉	SETBACK
Target 1.3	📉	SETBACK
Target 1.4	📉	SETBACK
Target 1.5	📉	SETBACK
Target 1.a	⚡	AT RISK
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	—	NO DATA
Target 2.c	📉	SETBACK

SDG 3

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

*Painel SDG tornou 'não aplicável ao Brasil'

TARGET CLASSIFICATION

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	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 4.a	⚡	AT RISK
Target 4.b	🔻	SETBACK*
Target 4.c	⚡	AT RISK

SDG 5

Target 5.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 5.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 5.3	🔻	SETBACK*
Target 5.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 5.5	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.6	🔻	SETBACK
Target 5.a	🔻	SETBACK
Target 5.b	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 5.c	🔻	SETBACK

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	🔻	SETBACK
Target 7.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 7.a	⚡	AT RISK
Target 7.b	🔻	SETBACK

SDG 8

Target 8.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.2	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 8.3	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.5	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.6	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.7	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.8	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.9	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.10	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Target 8.a	—	NÃO SE APLICA
Target 8.b	➡	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 9

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

SDG 10

Target 10.1	➡	INSUFFICIENT
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	🔻	SETBACK
Target 11.b	🔻	SETBACK
Target 11.c	—	NO DATA

SDG 12

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

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 SETBACK
- Target 14.4 SETBACK
- Target 14.5 INSUFFICIENT
- Target 14.6 INSUFFICIENT
- Target 14.7 INSUFFICIENT
- Target 14.a INSUFFICIENT
- Target 14.b SETBACK
- Target 14.c INSUFFICIENT

SDG 15

- Target 15.1 INSUFFICIENT
- Target 15.2 SETBACK
- Target 15.3 SETBACK
- Target 15.4 SETBACK
- Target 15.5 SETBACK
- Target 15.6 STAGNANT
- Target 15.7 SETBACK
- Target 15.8 SETBACK
- Target 15.9 INSUFFICIENT
- Target 15.a SETBACK
- Target 15.b SETBACK
- Target 15.c SETBACK

SDG 16

- Target 16.1 SETBACK
- Target 16.2 SETBACK
- Target 16.3 SETBACK
- Target 16.4 SETBACK
- Target 16.5 STAGNANT
- Target 16.6 SETBACK
- Target 16.7 INSUFFICIENT
- Target 16.8 SETBACK*
- Target 16.9 SETBACK
- Target 16.10 SETBACK
- Target 16.a STAGNANT
- Target 16.b SETBACK

SDG 17

- Target 17.1 INSUFFICIENT
- Target 17.2 INSUFFICIENT*
- Target 17.3 SETBACK
- Target 17.4 SATISFATÓRIO
- Target 17.5 SETBACK
- Target 17.6 STAGNANT
- Target 17.7 INSUFFICIENT
- Target 17.8 STAGNANT
- Target 17.9 STAGNANT
- Target 17.10 STAGNANT*
- Target 17.11 SETBACK*
- Target 17.12 STAGNANT*
- Target 17.13 INSUFFICIENT
- Target 17.14 STAGNANT
- Target 17.15 SETBACK
- Target 17.16 SATISFATÓRIO
- Target 17.17 INSUFFICIENT
- Target 17.18 INSUFFICIENT
- Target 17.19 SATISFATÓRIO





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