

2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SPOTLIGHT REPORT SYNTHESIS IV BRAZIL



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TOWARDS THE FUTURE WE WANT

The launch of the **fourth** civil society **Spotlight Report** on the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development in Brazil occurs at an extremely challenging moment in recent global history. At a national level, the existing political, economic and environmental crises were heightened due to COVID-19, a pandemic which harshly exposes the challenges in any country marked with multiple inequalities. Inevitably, our 2020 Case Study analyses the impact of the novel coronavirus in Brazil in relation to each of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.

The collaborative effort of the organizations participating in this edition are an example of Brazilian civil society's commitment to information based on evidence and transparency. These are fundamental requirements guiding public policy that nurture the democratic and participative culture we value so greatly. The 145 targets and indicators investigated in this report expose our common concern with the actions taken by the country in direct opposition to the 2030 Agenda.

Unlike many other countries, the health and economic crises triggered by COVID-19 in Brazil are complicated significantly by an unprecedented political crisis, the worst since the promulgation of the Federal Constitution, in 1988. When it is most needed, the Federal Government attacks public institutions, disrespects the Legislative and Judiciary branches, delegitimizes multilateralism and science, and ignores lived realities. The Presidency is neglecting its responsibilities and demonstrating a lack of ability to respond appropriately to COVID-19.

At the time this report was finalized, the pandemic had taken more than 556,000 lives around the world, 70,000 of those Brazilian. It demonstrates the fragility of certain institutions and the strategic defunding of specific priorities in Brazil. Also, it represents a collective call

to reconstruct and rebuild our communities, including the creation of new alliances which invigorate essential public policy and resume the path towards sustainable development. Its effects will be felt most harshly in the months and years to come, that will force new habits and ways of existing in the world. An adequate response will require more than the old formulas for politics, economics, social relations and the environment.

It is our duty to create new means of production and consumption, education and communication, and of caring for **people** and the **planet**. We must build truly sustainable **partnerships** that lead to **prosperity** and **peace**. The recommendations at the conclusion of this document point in such direction.

In the face of everything we are living through, acts of solidarity reaffirm our belief that the 2030 Agenda represents a path where many of these challenges and solutions meet. Integrated and coordinated responses are indispensable in overcoming these obstacles. The resilience we demand in the present is also our best bet for the future. A common future built on solidarity, where public policy is built on a bottom-up approach, ensuring everyone is welcome and institutions are strong, transparent and democratic, leaving no one behind.

Lastly, we want to thank all of the individuals and organizations who created and supported the 2020 Spotlight Report and also to give our deepest condolences to all of those who have lost loved ones during these challenging times. It is with them in our hearts and minds that we will work to build a better and more just world for the future.

Better days will come. Thank you.

*Alessandra Nilo, Carolina Mattar,
Laura Cury and Mônica Andreis.*



Facilitators of the GTSC A2030

ABOUT THE CIVIL SOCIETY WORKING GROUP FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

The Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (GTSC A2030, in Portuguese) is a coalition of fifty-one non-governmental organizations, social movements, forums, networks, universities and foundations. The group advocates at local and international levels to promote sustainable development, to fight inequalities and injustices and to strengthen universal, indivisible and interdependent rights while defending the participation of civil society in all decision-making spaces.

GTSC A2030 was formally established in September 2014, as the result of ongoing meetings between organised civil society following the post-2015 development agenda negotiations. These negotiations led to the “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” resolution, agreed by the 193 Member States of the United Nations, including Brazil, during the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly, in 2015. GTSC A2030, with its multidisciplinary nature, acts to promote, disseminate, and monitor the implementation of the SDGs and the Ad-

dis Ababa Action Agenda at a local, national and international level.

MAIN ACTIONS:

- Build partnerships with the public sector, civil society and UN System to promote, disseminate and monitor the 2030 Agenda;
- Advocate to governments, parliaments, judiciaries and local and national supervisory bodies with the goal of aligning public policy and budgetary commitments with the SDGs;
- Propose critical analysis and content production, including the Spotlight Report.

GTSC A2030 is co-facilitated by Gestos – Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero, Instituto Democracia e Sustentabilidade (IDS) and ACT Promoção da Saúde.

GTSC A2030 members: www.gtagenda2030.org.br/quem-faz.

METHODOLOGY

The development of the IV Spotlight Report on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Brazil by GTSC A2030 was divided into four phases, following methodological criteria developed since the first edition in 2017.

The first phase consisted of data collection and analysis. It sought to answer whether target indicators based on official data could be applied to the Brazilian reality. When official information was unavailable or non-existent, we used studies conducted by civil society or academic research listed on the SciELO library or on *Portal Capes*. There was no current data to evaluate forty of the 248 indicators that comprise the SDGs. Also, seven indicators are not applicable or appropriate to Brazil.

Focus groups of at least two specialists performed data collection for each SDG chapter. They reviewed SDG analyses from previous years, relying on the same sources wherever possible.

The second phase was the systematization and consolidation of all of the content into a text, written by a 2030 Agenda specialist, with the aim of standardizing the language and jargon, ensuring a text consistent with GTSC A2030's other work.

The third phase involved validating the text, which occurred in two parts. Initially, the draft was sent to the focus group responsible for each SDG for review and to suggest improvements. After incorporating these suggestions, a second review and validation was conducted by all organizations in the working group.

The fourth and final phase is proofreading, orthographic review and the production of the graphics and visual elements illustrating the chapters. Finally, the Civil Society Spotlight Report on the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda in Brazil was published. With that, the report becomes available for other organizations not part of the GTSC A2030 to become signatories.

In this edition, we include a new feature to make it easier to follow progress on targets: they are now classified according to their progress. These targets may have:

- ↙ **SUFFERED SETBACKS:**
policies or corresponding actions have been interrupted, changed or defunded;
- **BE AT RISK:**
actions, or the lack of action, have impacts that compromise target fulfillment;
- **STAGNATED:**
no statistically significant indication of progress or setbacks;
- **SHOW INSUFFICIENT PROGRESS:**
target not being realized at a pace sufficient to achieve full implementation;
- ↗ **SHOW SUFFICIENT PROGRESS:**
target is being implemented and should be fulfilled by the completion of 2030 Agenda.

THE 'MISGOVERNANCE' OF SDGS IN BRAZIL

The coronavirus pandemic has forced governments around the world to prove the quality of their governmental mechanisms, especially in regards to their ability to respond to new demands in an articulate and integrated way. In Brazil, this implies the need to consider the pre-existing conditions which were exacerbated by COVID-19.

Brazil took a leading role amongst the Member States of the United Nations in the negotiations for the 2030 Agenda. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Itamaraty) played a prominent role in those high-level debates that led to the 2015 commitments, plus the Paris Accord and Addis Ababa Action Agenda. It was followed by an internal consultancy process that developed into a governance mechanism that would lead to the implementation of the Agenda. As we have seen, Itamaraty played an encouraging role, dialoguing with all ministries and civil society to make it happen.

The request for creation of an SDG governance mechanism was officially presented to the Federal Government by a representative of GTSC A2030 in August 2015 – shortly after approval of the UN Resolution 70/1/2015 creating the 2030 Agenda. However, the National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNODS) was only created in October 2016 (Decree 8.892/2016) and tied to the Secretariat of Government of the Presidency.

This Commission¹, of consultative nature, was responsible for working with government bodies and civil society to implement the SDGs in Brazil. Almost three years later, and considered a role model to other Commissions around the world, it was dissolved by President Jair Bolsonaro on April 11th, 2019 under Decree 9.759. It has yet to be reinstated. Members of this working group were part of that Commission until its final day. Estimates suggest around 500 Commissions and Councils implemented through decrees or Ministerial Orders, were affected by the Decree 9.759, exempting only those established under Law.

The 2030 Agenda is a plan for government, business and society, everyone; it is aligned with the Brazilian Constitution. The dissolution of CNODS indicates the current Federal Government does not consider the document signed in 2015 to be a State commitment beyond party affiliation, ideology or mandate. Further evidence is the presidential veto² to the mention

of the 2030 Agenda and excluding the pursuit of SDG targets in the Pluriannual Plan 2020-23 (Law 13.971). The Pluriannual Plan is one of the main tools for planning federal public policy in the medium term.

GTSC A2030, besides its efforts in fostering state and municipal SDG commissions, has publicly questioned this veto. For this working group, denial of the relevance of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of Brazilian public policy in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals is contrary to an international agreement previously supported by the Brazilian State. It is also contrary to the democratic process which set the conditions for the 2030 Agenda. In this case, it means neglecting the responsibilities held by the Branches of Power of the Republic to seek the results Brazilian society was expecting over the next decade. With the challenges of COVID-19, these results could not be more urgent.

CIVIL SOCIETY - A ROLE TO PLAY

The 2030 Agenda asserts synergy and partnerships amongst governments, academia, the private sector and civil society are needed to meet its goals. Despite holding differential responsibilities, these actors share a common role in the implementation of the Agenda. GTSC A2030 is an example of this effort, gathering organizations from different fields committed to the advancement of social and economic agendas and the sustainable management of the environment, a massive challenge in an increasingly undemocratic state.

Bearing that in mind, we, with the support of many partners, have expanded our advocacy and communication capacity. Beside the annual production of the Spotlight Report on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, already in its fourth edition, we have developed concrete actions for the dissemination, promotion, monitoring and defense of the sustainable development agenda. We do so in dialogue with the State on local, regional and national levels. Furthermore, we are implementing a proactive approach to the main forums of the 2030 Agenda, such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Forum on Financing for Development (FFD) and the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

Our activities can be followed on our social media.

1 National Commission for Sustainable Development Action Plan: 2017-2019. Available at: <www4.planalto.gov.br/ods/publicacoes/plano-de-acao-da-cnods-2017-2019>.

2 GTSC A2030. Concerning Note [Nota de Preocupação]. 04/03/2020. Available at: <brasilnaagenda2030.files.wordpress.com/2020/03/nota-de-preocupac387c3830-04.03.2020-1.pdf>.



SDG 1 NO POVERTY

Eradicate poverty in all its forms, everywhere

Brazil was already failing to meet targets for poverty eradication – in the last five years, the country has experienced setbacks or a lack of information in virtually all targets of this SDG, however this crisis has worsened with the COVID-19 pandemic, which disproportionately impacts more vulnerable groups. And, as impacts from the pandemic will likely endure, the outlook for the country is not optimistic.

For Brazil to fulfil its targets under SDG 1, it urgently needs to review policies approved in recent years which increased inequality and weakened the country's ability to eradicate poverty in all forms.

TARGET 1.1¹

Inequality has increased in Brazil in 2020 as a direct result of austerity reforms approved in recent years, particularly Constitutional Amendment 95/2016 (CA 95), Labour Reform (Law 13.467/2017) and Pension Reform (CA 103). Unsurprisingly, women, the black population and the youth are particularly affected by these measures. Black men and women constitute 72.7% of the Brazilian poor.

Overall, the unemployment rate has reached 11.9%,

and 41.1% of Brazilian workers participate in the informal market. In addition, cash transfer programs such as Bolsa Família have suffered setbacks by failing to include 1.5 million families in it. Other poverty reduction policies have been cut or had its budget reduced. Poverty rates were marginally lower from 2017 to 2019 (from 26% to 24.8%²) as more people participated in the informal labour market, however, extreme poverty has increased (from 6.4% to 6.6%).

¹ **Target 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

² National Household Sample Survey - Income from all sources. [Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua (PNAD Contínua) - Rendimento de todas as fontes], IBGE.

TARGETS 1.2³, 1.3⁴ AND 1.4⁵

Around 4.5 million children (0-13 years old) were living in extreme poverty in 2019⁶. In 2018, 37% of the population still lacked access to sanitation; 28% to education; and 13% to adequate housing⁷. As unemployment increases and the economic crisis worsens, targets 1.2 and 1.4 won't be fulfilled by 2030 without substantial changes.

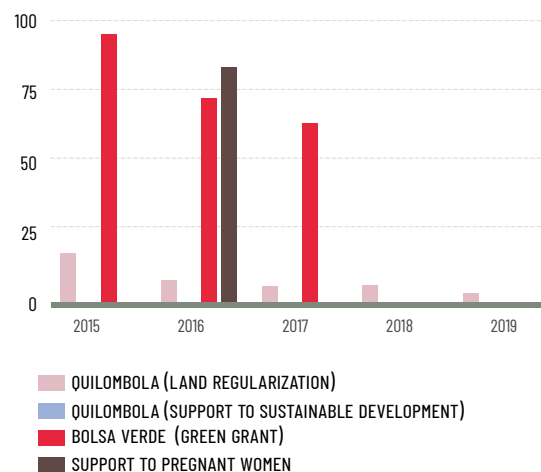
Brazil lacks indicators to measure target 1.3 and other commitments in target 1.4. Census 2020 was shortened and then postponed to 2021. This worrying lack of data obstructs the formulation of new and effective public policy aiming to fulfil the SDGs.

TARGETS 1.5⁸ AND 1.A⁹

There is no reliable data to measure target 1.a.

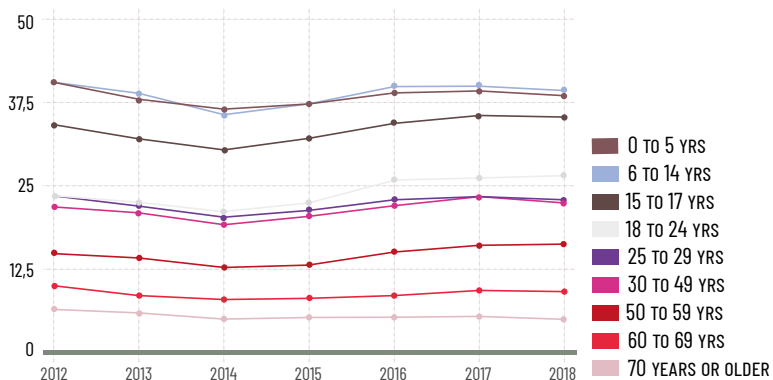
One of the major setbacks regarding SDG 1 is the reduction of public spending on essential services such as health, education and social protection: an 8.5% reduction between 2018 and 2019, and 29% from 2014 through 2019¹⁰. The budget directly used for poverty reduction programs remained stable as shown in the table below.

SPECIAL POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMMES (MILLIONS BRL)



SOURCE: Portal da Transparência

PERCENTAGE OF BRAZILIAN POPULATION LIVING IN POVERTY (BY AGE)



SOURCE: IBGE, Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua (PNAD Contínua)

Target 1.1	↙
Target 1.2	↙
Target 1.3	NO DATA
Target 1.4	↙
Target 1.5	NO DATA
Target 1.a	□
Target 1.b	NO DATA

3 **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

4 **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.

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

6 Estimation by Getúlio Vargas Foundation from PNAD Contínua data.

7 National Household Sample Survey. [Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua (PNAD Contínua)], IBGE.

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

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

10 Portal Siga Brasil, based on Sistema Integrado de Administração Financeira (SIAFI) data and other databases on public expenditures. Available at: <www12.senado.leg.br/orcamento/sigabrasil>.



SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER

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

The days when Brazil was on its way to ending hunger are gone; that goal is some way off, as both food insecurity and hunger have increased. The deepening of social, economic crises and now the health crisis of COVID-19, all play a major role in this setback; the country may return to the UN Hunger Map after a five year absence. At the same time, childhood obesity/overweight continues to be a challenge. The unprecedented number of agrochemicals approved last year (474) should also be mentioned as a worrying trend.

TARGET 2.1¹

The last edition of this report² mentioned that a document³ tracking indicators on the prevalence of malnutrition and moderate or severe food insecurity would be released soon; it has not. Based on data from 2018, the report is now expected to be released in the second half of 2020. Such delay leads to a disconnect between data

and the current reality.

However, it can be noted that the deepening of the social and economic crises and the decrease in social participation has contributed to an increase in hunger and food insecurity in the country. These crises are worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic, and will only be recovered if successful policies of recent years are restored.

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

2 Spotlight Report on the 2030 Agenda. Synthesis III. Available at: <brasilnaagenda2030.files.wordpress.com/2019/09/relatorio_luz_ingles_final_v2_download.pdf>.

3 Food Security Supplement, published by IBGE every five years.

TARGET 2.2⁴

Since 2015, Brazil has not reduced child malnutrition at the speed it had been before. Also, chronic malnutrition has increased slightly in children from birth to the age of five⁵, a worrying trend and likely a result of worsening living conditions for the poor. If this trend continues over the following years, target 2.2 is at risk.

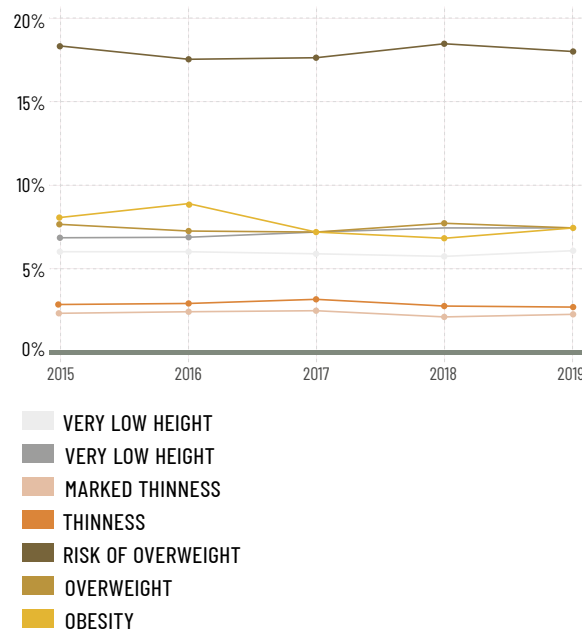
In the last five years, adequate weight rates in children from birth to the age of five remained stable, though both acute malnutrition (4.97%) and overweight and obesity rates (14.81%) were high in 2019⁶. Overweight and obesity rates are increasing for both adolescents and adults. The apparent contradiction of a country experiencing challenges in both hunger and acute malnutrition, and also with overweight and obesity, demonstrates a lack of adequate public policy seeking answers to nutrition problems.

TARGETS 2.5⁷, 2.A⁸ AND 2.C⁹

Brazil's Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) in relation to its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been in continuous decline since 2015 due to budgetary cuts. This threatens targets 2.a and 2.5.

A similar phenomenon impacts target 2.c: the price of a Basic Food Basket in five state capitals jumped from 38% to 42% of the minimum wage in 2019¹⁰. This raises a red flag as it provides no prospect for economic growth. Additionally, COVID-19 increases concerns regarding the food supply, as the continuing dismantling of the National Supply Company (CONAB, in Portuguese) has brought rice and bean storage to a reduced level.

WEIGHT AND HEIGHT ISSUES IN CHILDREN UP TO 5 YEARS OLD



SOURCE Ministry of Health, 2020. Department of Basic Healthcare.

Target 2.1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Target 2.2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Target 2.3	NO DATA
Target 2.4	↙
Target 2.5	→
Target 2.a	<input type="checkbox"/>
Target 2.b	NO DATA
Target 2.b	<input type="checkbox"/>

4 **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.

5 Ministry of Health (Department of Basic Healthcare).

6 Ministry of Health (Department of Basic Healthcare).

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

8 **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.

9 **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.

10 Inter-Union Department of Statistics and Socio-Economic Studies (DIEESE).



SDG 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

SDG 3 has been negatively impacted by budgetary cuts. Constitutional Amendment 103 [CA 103] disconnected health and social assistance from the pension system, which compromised funding allocations for health. Before this, CA 95 had already blocked BRL 20 billion in spending on the public health system in 2019. In the midst of the health crisis wrought by COVID-19, the effects of these cuts are crystal clear.

TARGETS 3.1¹ AND 3.2²

In 2019, the proportion of births attended by skilled health professional (98.32%) has declined compared to 2018 (98.79%)³.

Deaths of newborns and children under five fell in terms of absolute numbers: in 2019 there were 17,990 deaths, less than the 18,676 registered in 2018⁴.

One month after birth, child mortality rates for indigenous populations are 2.3 times greater than non-

indigenous populations.

TARGET 3.3⁵

Cases of Malaria dropped by 38% in 2019.

Tuberculosis prevalence has been stagnant since 2010 with 73,864 newly diagnosed cases in 2019; of these 1,646 were in children under 10 years of age. Amongst vulnerable populations, the highest concentration was found in persons deprived of their liberty (8.154 new cases in 2019).

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

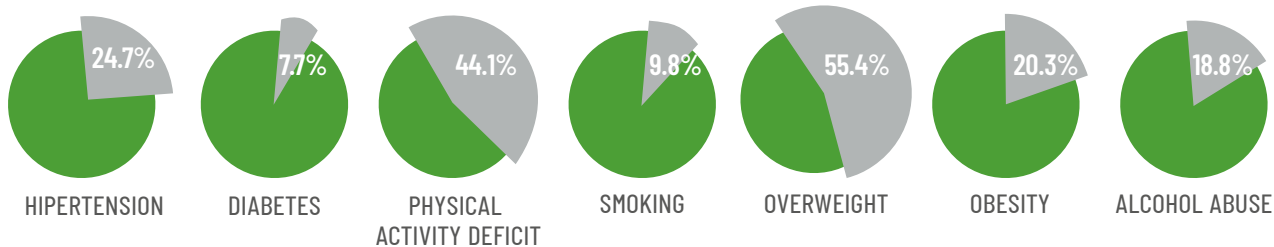
2 **Target 3.2:** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

3 Live Birth Information System (SINASC). Available at: <svs.aids.gov.br/dantps/centrais-de-conteudos/paineis-de-monitoramento/natalidade/nascidos-vivos/>.

4 Live Birth Information System (SINASC). Available at: <svs.aids.gov.br/dantps/centrais-de-conteudos/paineis-de-monitoramento/natalidade/nascidos-vivos/>.

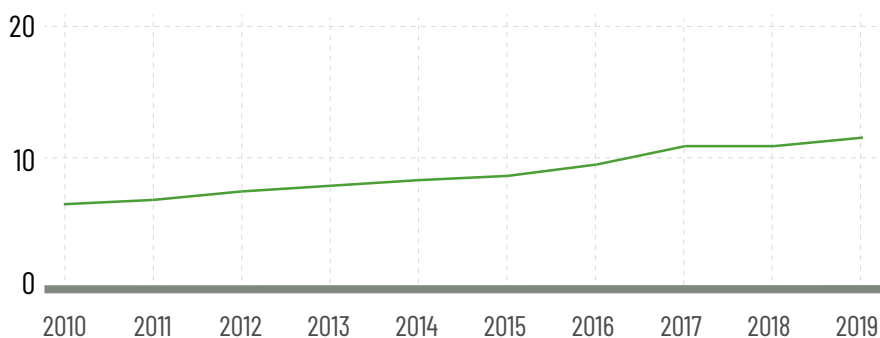
5 **Target 3.3:** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

CHRONIC DISEASES AND RISK-FACTORS IN BRAZIL



SOURCE: Vigitel Research. Ministry of Health. 2018/2019

PROPORTION OF NEW TB CASES AMONG THE POPULATION DEPRIVED OF LIBERTY (2010 - 2019)



SOURCE: Sistema de Informação de Agravos e Notificação/Secretarias Estaduais da Saúde, Ministério da Saúde.

Hepatitis B incidence per 100.000 has stagnated⁶ however there were setbacks in regards to the number of people in need of interventions against neglected tropical diseases.

According to the G-finder project⁷, between 2007 and 2017, funding to combat leprosy dropped by 95%, even though Brazil occupies second place in terms of the number of cases globally. There were more than 28,000

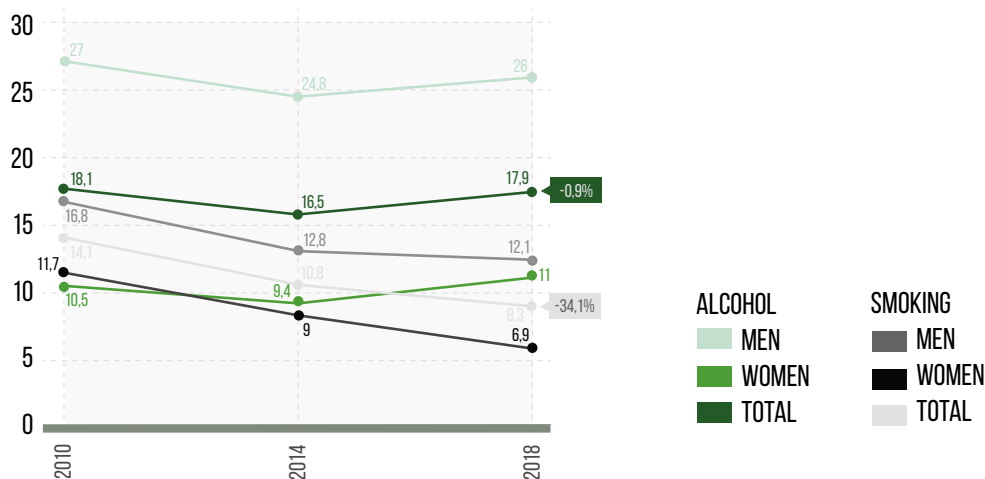
new reports of this disease in 2018.

New registrations of HIV/AIDS have a great regional disparity. The North and Northeast regions show an increasing trend of cases. Additionally black people account for almost 60% of HIV/AIDS-related deaths; black women's rates being slightly worse than men's.

6 Epidemiological Bulletin of Viral Hepatitis 2019. Ministry of Health. Available at: <www.aids.gov.br/pt-br/tags/agravo/hepatites-virais>.

7 DOUBELL, Anna et al. Neglected Disease Research And Development: Reaching New Heights. Policy Cures Research, Australia, jan/2019. Available at: <s3-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/policy-cures-website-assets/app/uploads/2020/01/09162040/2018-G-FINDER-report.pdf>.

CHRONIC NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES RISK FACTORS IN BRAZIL



SOURCE: Pesquisa Vigitel. Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde (SVS) do Ministério da Saúde – 2018/2019

TARGET 3.4⁸

Non-communicable diseases account for 72% of deaths in Brazil, and projections are not optimistic with an ageing population and an increase in unhealthy habits, as shown by the graph above. We note all of these factors increase mortality rates associated with COVID-19.

TARGETS 3.9⁹, 3.B¹⁰, 3.C¹¹ AND 3.D¹²

Deaths related to a lack of clean water and sanitation also saw setbacks, a consequence of the increase in poverty described in SDG 1.

Public investments in research and medical investigation are diminishing. Most of the reduction in the Ministry of Science and Technology budget was reallocated to the military.

Vaccination coverage fell from 95% in 2015 to 71% in 2018¹³.

Both health worker density/distribution and International Health Regulation (IHR) capacity are at precarious levels, as is evident from the COVID-19 pandemic; the virus has spread rapidly across the country.

Target 3.1	↙
Target 3.2	↗
Target 3.3	↗
Target 3.4	○
Target 3.5	○
Target 3.6	→
Target 3.7	□
Target 3.8	↙
Target 3.9	↙
Target 3.a	↗
Target 3.b	□
Target 3.c	□
Target 3.d	□

⁸ **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.

⁹ **Target 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

¹⁰ **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.

¹¹ **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.

¹² **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.

¹³ National Immunization Program (PNI), DataSUS.



SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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

Public, free, quality education for all, including historically marginalised groups, seems an increasingly distant reality. Although Brazilians protested against these setbacks, SDG 4 has been afflicted by systematic budget cuts. For instance, recently approved Supplementary Law Bill 39/2020 allows the hiring of new teachers in 2022, but only if they do not represent an increase in expenses.

The setbacks to this SDG are primarily related to implementation problems with the National Education Plan (NEP). The NEP is the main public policy designed to achieve the targets of SDG 4. The Ministry of Education holds a significant role in this process and has not fully met any of its goals.

TARGETS 4.1¹ AND 4.2²

Progress on target 4.1 was insufficient. A 98.1% school enrollment rate for children aged 6-14 still means around 90,000 children are not in school. An additional 490,000 are enrolled, however not at an adequate level according to their age.

We highlight the lack of measurement, at all levels of government, into early childhood development (children under five); considering health, pre-primary education and wellbeing. According to IPEA3, there are no plans to start collecting this data, which directly impacts target 4.2.

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

2 **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

3 IPEA (2019). SDG Journals. SDG 4: What does the portrait of Brazil show? [Cadernos ODS. ODS 4: O que mostra o retrato do Brasil?] Available at: <www.ipea.gov.br/portal/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=34776>.

TARGETS 4.4⁴ AND 4.5⁵

Target 4.4 faced setbacks during the analysis period, mainly due to a reduction in the budget for youth and adult education from BRL 1.17 billion, in 2013, to BRL 2.46 million, in 2019. The enrollment rate for this group also declined in 2019⁶.

Monitoring for target 4.5 is not easy; one must search to find specific research into gender and race inequality. Similarly, for students with disabilities, the best available data is from Census 2010.

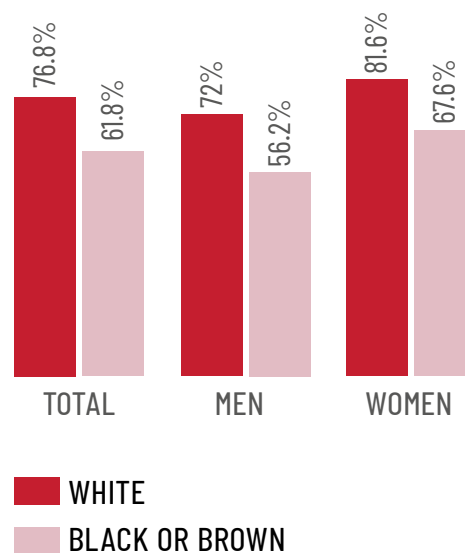
In regards to access to Higher Education, though access has continuously increased at a rate of 0.7% per year, this is not sufficient to achieve the target. Additionally, we must emphasize that this increase should not be concentrated in private institutions; until 2018 only 12.7% of new enrolments were in public institutions (far below the minimum 40% targeted in the NEP).

TARGETS 4.6⁷, 4.7⁸, 4.A⁹, 4.B¹⁰ AND 4.C¹¹

The 2015 literacy target established in the NEP (93,5%¹²) has not been achieved yet. There were 11 million illiterate Brazilians last year.

When it comes to Human Rights education, policies continue to be dismantled, as identified in the Spotlight Report of 2019. Environmental education follows a similar path, now no longer mandatory at all educational levels in the National Common Curricular Base (BNCC, in Portuguese).

HIGH SCHOOL CONCLUSION RATE IN 2018 (%)



SOURCE: IBGE, 2019.

4 **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

5 **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

6 INEP/MEC School Census [Censo Escolar INEP/MEC 2019], available at <http://portal.inep.gov.br/web/guest/censo-escolar>

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

8 **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

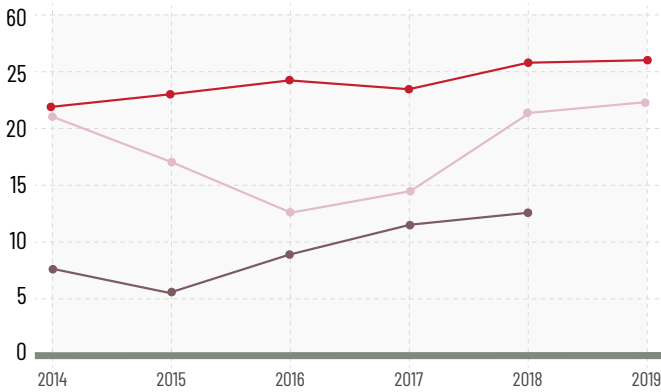
9 **Target 4.a:** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

10 **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

11 **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

12 National Household Sample Survey. [Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Continua (PNAD Continua)], IBGE.

RATE OF ENROLLMENT ON TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN RELATION TO 2013



- RATE OF ENROLLMENT ON TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN RELATION TO 2013
- PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BETWEEN 18 AND 24 YEARS OLD THAT HAVE ATTENDED OR CONCLUDED UNDER GRADUATION
- PARTICIPATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR IN THE GROWTH OF ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

SOURCE: IBGE, 2019.

Achieving SDG 4 also requires overcoming historic inequalities in Brazil. Only half of municipal schools have some form of accessibility resource, such as handrails or lifts. Data shows black students are a majority at almost all levels of education, but particularly in youth and adult education they are 83.8% of the students, meaning they were the majority of those that fall behind. In other words, to actually “leave no one behind” it is imperative to reduce the racial inequalities in terms of the access to and quality of public education, where black students are the majority.

Target 4.1	→
Target 4.2	→
Target 4.3	→
Target 4.4	↙
Target 4.5	○
Target 4.6	↙
Target 4.7	↙
Target 4.a	○
Target 4.b	↙
Target 4.c	→



SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Brazil has not advanced in terms of gender equality and most of the targets suffered major setbacks over the last year. Between 2014 and 2019, there was a 75% reduction in resources from the Women's Policy Program¹ while the government's primary agenda has been fighting so-called "gender ideology".

Sexual and reproductive health rights face continuous attacks and existing Brazilian legislation promoting and monitoring gender equality is not enforced. There are no robust policies to prevent violence and inequality towards the LGBTI+ population. Additionally, data disaggregation by gender, race and other variables remains a secondary concern. Given this background,

achieving SDG 5 by 2030 seems increasingly unlikely.

TARGET 5.2²

The scenario is disturbing. Estimates are that between 16 and 20 million Brazilian women suffered from some kind of violence each year³. In 2017 and 2018, a girl was raped every 20 minutes⁴. In 2018, femicide reports increased by 4%⁵ and the Federal Government has not published data for 2019.

The available data indicates a high level of underreporting in cases of violence. However, the policy of systematically and periodically releasing data about reported cases (through the Ligue 180 hotline) has been discarded.

1 II National Women's Policies Plan. Available at: <portal.mec.gov.br/dmdocuments/planonacional_politicamulheres.pdf>

2 **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.

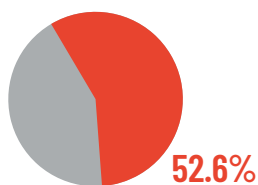
3 Brazilian Public Security Yearbook 2019 [Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública 2019]. Available at <www.forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Anuario-2019-FINAL-v3.pdf>

4 IPEA, 2017. Rape in Brazil: Victims, perpetrators, situational factors and notifications in the health system between 2011 and 2014 [Estupro no Brasil: vítimas, autores, fatores situacionais e evolução das notificações no sistema de saúde entre 2011 e 2014]. Available at: <bit.ly/2Nz2eWk>

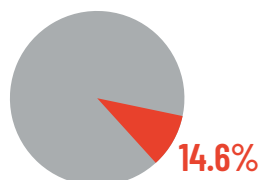
5 Brazilian Public Security Yearbook 2019 [Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública 2019]. Available at <www.forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Anuario-2019-FINAL-v3.pdf>

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN BRAZILIAN POLITICS

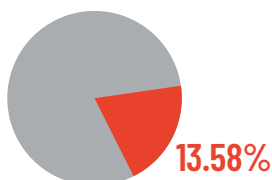
FEMALE VOTERS



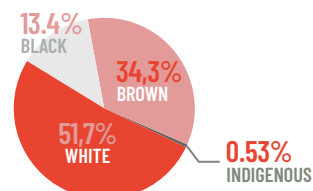
WOMEN IN THE LOWER CHAMBER



WOMEN IN THE SENATE



PERCENTAGE OF CANDIDATES BY RACE



SOURCE: IBGE, SNIS-MDR.

TARGETS 5.3⁶, 5.4⁷ AND 5.5⁸

These targets have all stagnated. In 2019, a new law was approved forbidding marriage of people under 16⁹. Still, more than a third of the female population of Brazil gets married before the age of 18. Finally, the law does not address the root causes of early marriage, such as poverty.

Women remain poorly represented in formal politics, occupying less than 15% of seats in the National Congress¹⁰. Quotas are enforced in name only by political parties.

As shown in the graph, women still bear the majority of the burden for household and care tasks. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates this inequality, which is also worsened by structural racism.

TARGET 5.6¹¹

The government is trying to ban the only legal framework for sexual education in schools. Draft bill 7,180/2014 states religious and/or familiar beliefs about sexuality overlap with science and the best consolidated practices in education.

The Federal Government also launched the “Adolescence first, pregnancy later: everything in its own time” campaign, seeking to reduce early pregnancy by delaying the

start of sexual life. However, the campaign does not offer any information supporting children and adolescents to develop their sexuality in a safe and healthy manner nor in identifying and protecting themselves from abuse or violence.

Of every ten girls aged 15-19 who are pregnant, seven are black and six are neither in school or in the workforce¹². Again, black women have disproportionate disadvantage.

Target 5.1	↙
Target 5.2	↙
Target 5.3	○
Target 5.4	○
Target 5.5	○
Target 5.6	↙
Target 5.a	↙
Target 5.b	○
Target 5.c	↙

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

7 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.

8 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.

9 Law 13.811/2019.

10 Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

11 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.

12 IBGE. Summary of social Indicators (SIS) 2015 [Síntese de Indicadores Sociais 2015] Available at: <biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv95011.pdf>



SDG 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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

At the current pace, SDG 6 will take more than forty years to become reality in Brazil, compromising other SDGs, such as poverty eradication and good health and well being. Access to clean water and sanitation for all continues to be of secondary concern on government agendas at all levels, and progress is slow. In addition, systemic issues underlying problems have not been addressed. On this topic, it must be mentioned that the controversial draft bill 4.162/19, recently approved by the Senate, focuses on expanding private sector participation in the provision of water and sanitation services and should not, by any means, be considered the best answer.

Brazil does not have a national policy or system for

sanitation, despite having guidelines (Law 11.445/2007) and with governance at municipal, state and federal levels, it is a struggle to integrate these policies. Municipalities, which should be in charge of basic sanitation, have not yet taken a leadership role. To summarize, the Brazilian State is failing to provide access to clean water and basic sanitation for its people; it is not treating these concerns as a basic human right.

TARGET 6.1¹ AND 6.2²

Between 2010 and 2018, access to clean water increased from 81.1% to 83.6%³, progress much slower than is needed. The same is true for sewage collection and treatment.

¹ **Target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

² **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

³ National Sanitation Information System (SNIS).



In 2018, 86 million people still lacked adequate access to water⁴. In rural areas, this situation was even worse, only 40.5% could count on this basic service. There is also a significant regional disparity, the Northern region has a rate of only 57.05% versus a high of 91.03% in the Southeast.

In 2018, for every 100 litres of water collected and treated, 38 were lost in the distribution process⁵.

Sewage treatment rates haven't substantially changed in the last three years; in 2018, only 46% of effluent was treated. This means, according to official data, that 23 billion litres of raw sewage were discharged into nature each day.

The consequences are disastrous. Data from the Ministry of Health indicates that there were more than 233,000 hospitalizations related to waterborne diseases (such as diarrhoea, hepatitis and dengue), in children alone. According to Unicef, 24.8% of children and adolescents lack access to sanitation.

According to the Pastoral Land Commission, in 2019 there were 489 water-related conflicts in Brazil, involving more than 69,000 families, an increase of 77% compared to 2018.

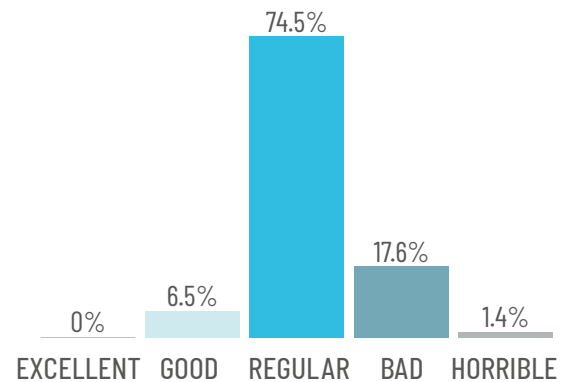
TARGET 6.3⁶ AND 6.B⁷

The quality of our water bodies has fallen since 2014. From samples collected by SOS Mata Atlântica Foundation⁸ across seventeen Brazilian states, 19% were classified as bad or terrible; none were classified as great.

It is urgent to create a national water safety strategy, considering topics including water spring protection, water reuse strategies, how to reduce distribution losses, the impact of agrochemicals and impact and risk management.

Social participation in water management has also faced setbacks in 2019. Federal Decree 10.000/2019 reduced civil society participation in the Water Resources National Council, which is the highest authority in the National Water Resources Management System.

WATER QUALITY IN HYDROGRAPHIC BASINS FROM THE ATLANTIC TROPICAL FOREST AND OF 220 BODIES OF WATER IN 103 COUNTIES IN 17 STATES (278 MONITORED PLACES)



SOURCE: Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica.

Target 6.1	→
Target 6.2	□
Target 6.3	□
Target 6.4	□
Target 6.5	□
Target 6.6	↙
Target 6.a	NO DATA
Target 6.b	↙

4 WHATELY, Marussia; LERER, Rebeca; DE NICOLA, Carlos; KIPNIS, Tomaz Kipnis; JARDIM, Arminda. Sanitation 2020: past, present and possibilities for the future in Brazil [Saneamento 2020: Passado, Presente e Possibilidades de Futuro para o Brasil]. Instituto de Água e Saneamento, 2020. Available at: <www.aguasaneamento.org.br/saneamento-2020/>.

5 National Sanitation Information System (SNIS)

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

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

8 Watching the rivers [Observando os Rios]. SOS Mata Atlântica, 2019. Available at: <www.sosma.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Observando-Os-Rios-2019.pdf>.



SDG 7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

The lack of systematized data makes monitoring of this SDG particularly challenging. Half of the indicators are not available. There is, for instance, no data to assess targets 7.a¹ and 7.b².

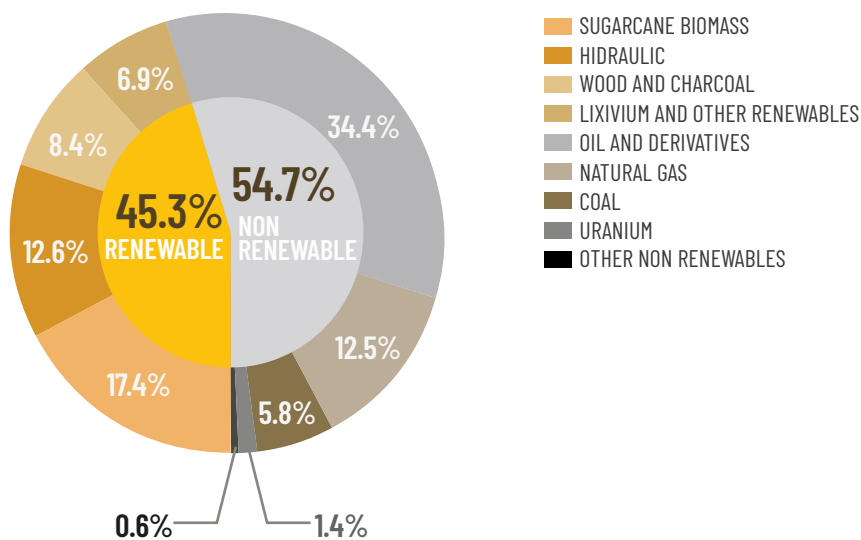
Census 2010 remains the most recent reference regarding the population's access to electricity (99.1% in urban areas and 89.7% in rural areas). The 2020 edition, postponed until 2021 due to the COVID-19 health crisis, will not collect data on this issue. Better coordination of the available mechanisms are necessary to collect adequate data, and thereby to monitor and evaluate.

Institutional efforts by the Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Energy Research Company (EPE, in Portuguese) to collect data and indicators should be noted, particularly in cooperation with the International Energy Agency in 2017. However, in addition to addressing the lack of data, Brazil also needs to consider its budgetary allocations associated with SDG 7. This is also likely to be affected by COVID-19; it is possible money will be allocated to 'save' big companies in the energy sector. The socio-economic recovery agenda should take into account the multiple benefits of energy efficiency.

1 **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.

2 **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.

ENERGY PRODUCTION MATRIX



SOURCE National Energy Balance, 2019³.

TARGETS 7.1⁴, 7.2⁵ AND 7.3⁶

According to data from 2010, 97.8% of the population has access to electricity. However, focusing on those who do not, 89% are concentrated in nine states: Acre, Amazonas, Amapá, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima and Tocantins⁷.

Target 7.2 has stagnated. In 2018, only 45.3% of energy used in the country came from renewable sources. Hydraulic and wind energy increased in share, as did the supply of biofuels. The opposite occurred with natural gas, oil and its derivatives.

Since 2010, Brazil has been less efficient in converting energy into wealth. However, an analysis of the Energy Efficiency Index of Industry (ODEX) since 2005 shows that, while household consumption has become more efficient, Brazilian industrial consumption has not. The industrial sector did not register efficiency gains between 2013 and 2018. So, overall, while there was some progress, it is below the country's potential and not sufficient to achieve target 7.3.

Target 7.1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Target 7.2	<input type="radio"/>
Target 7.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Target 7.a	NO DATA
Target 7.b	NO DATA

³ National Energy Balance. 2019. Available at: <www.epe.gov.br/sites-pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/PublicacoesArquivos/publicacao-377/topico-470/Relat%C3%B3rio%20S%C3%ADntese%20BEN%202019%20Ano%20Base%202018.pdf>

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

⁵ **Target 7.2:** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

⁶ **Target 7.3:** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

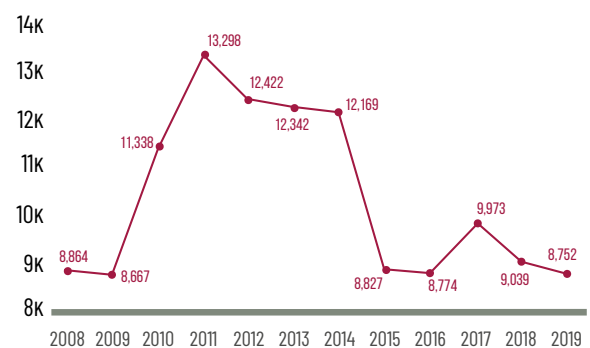
⁷ 2018 Statistical Yearbook of electricity [Anuário Estatístico de Energia Elétrica de 2018]. Pages. 184-186 Available at: <www.epe.gov.br/sites-pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/PublicacoesArquivos/publicacao-160/topico-168/Anuario2018vf.pdf>

SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

The COVID-19 pandemic will have a massive impact on this SDG: Brazil's GDP is expected to drop by up to 9.1% in 2020, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF)¹; both unemployment and informality are expected to increase. However, a descending trajectory was evident even before the virus hit the country; since 2011, Brazilians have lost 34.18% of their purchasing power². Similarly, austerity measures such as Labour Reform only make 'decent work' a more distant reality.

GDP PER CAPITA IN USD (2008-2009)

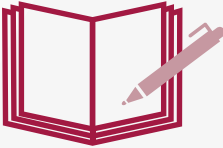


SOURCE: CEIC Data.

1 GERBELLI, Luiz Guilherme. Considering the coronavirus impact, IMF predicts 9.1% decline on Brazil's GDP in 2020 [Com impacto do coronavírus, FMI prevê queda de 9,1% para o PIB do Brasil neste ano]. G1, 24/06/2020. Available at: <g1.globo.com/economia/noticia/2020/06/24/com-impacto-do-coronavirus-fmi-preve-queda-de-9percent-para-o-pib-do-brasil-neste-ano.ghtml>.

2 GDP, extracted from IBGE 2019. <https://www.ibge.gov.br/explica/pib.php>

72%
OF THE HOUSE
MAIDS DO NOT
HAVE EMPLOYMENT
REGISTRY



OUT OF THOSE,
ONLY
10%
CONTRIBUTE TO
SOCIAL SECURITY



DAY LABOUR
OF UP TO
3 DAYS
A WEEK IS CONSIDERED
SELF-EMPLOYMENT, WITH
NO LABOUR RIGHTS



TARGETS 8.2³ AND 8.3⁴

Not even the 2.55% growth rate projected by IPEA is expected to be achieved. GDP per employed person has grown an average of 0.2% in 2017 and 2018; and GDP per hour worked by 1.1%⁵.

The unemployment rate has risen consistently since 2014 due to the decline in economic activity, particularly in industry. Informality has therefore consistently increased,

reaching 40.7% in January, 2020⁶. The economy has been stagnant since 2017, impacted by fiscal adjustment policies, capital flight and lower State investment.

TARGET 8.5⁷

Women accounted for 53.8% of the unemployed during the second half of 2019 and the gender wage gap has remained around 30%.

93% of domestic workers (the lowest paying activity with an average income of BRL 920/month) are women, and 60% of those are black, only 28% are registered⁸. We highlight the case of the second death due to COVID-19 registered in the country, in March: a 62 year old domestic worker, infected by her employer, who kept her working even after her first symptoms.

TARGETS 8.4⁹, 8.6¹⁰ AND 8.7¹¹

Brazil does not officially publish specific data on material footprints. However, from recent events, it can be inferred they are likely to increase. The economy continues to rely on the primary sector, with the Federal Government dismantling reference institutions such as the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMBio¹²) and the loosening of environmental and labour protections are examples.

Neither targets 8.6 or 8.7 can be measured through recent and relevant data. The lack of official data is in contravention of the Brazilian Access to Information Law (LAI, In Portuguese).

TARGET 8.8¹³

The 2017 Labour Reform, in association with Laws

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

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

5 SDG Journals. SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. IPEA, 2019. Available at: <www.ipea.gov.br/portal/images/stories/PDFs/livros/livros/190920_cadernos_ODS_objetivo_8.pdf>.

6 Unemployment rate is 11.2% and underemployment is 23.2% in the trimester finished on January 2020 [Taxa de desocupação é de 11,2% e taxa de subutilização é 23,2% no trimestre encerrado em janeiro de 2020]. IBGE News Agency [Agência IBGE notícias], 28/02/2020. Available at: <agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-sala-de-imprensa/2013-agencia-de-noticias/releases/26978-taxa-de-desocupacao-e-de-11-2-e-taxa-de-subutilizacao-e-23-2-no-trimestre-encerrado-em-janeiro-de-2020>.

7 **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.

8 Summary of Social Indicators (SIS) from National Household Sample Survey. [Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua (PNAD Contínua)], 2019.

9 **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.

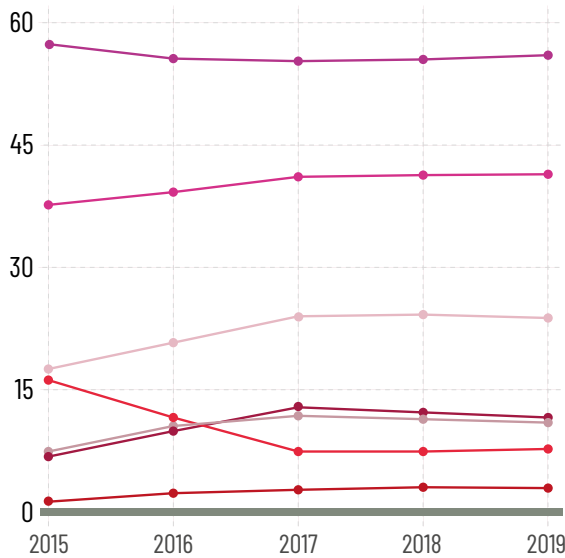
10 **Target 8.6:** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

11 **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.

12 ICMBio is an autarchy under a special scheme, linked to the Ministry of Environment. It can propose, implement, manage, protect, enforce and monitor the conservation of established protected areas.

13 **Target 8.8:** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women

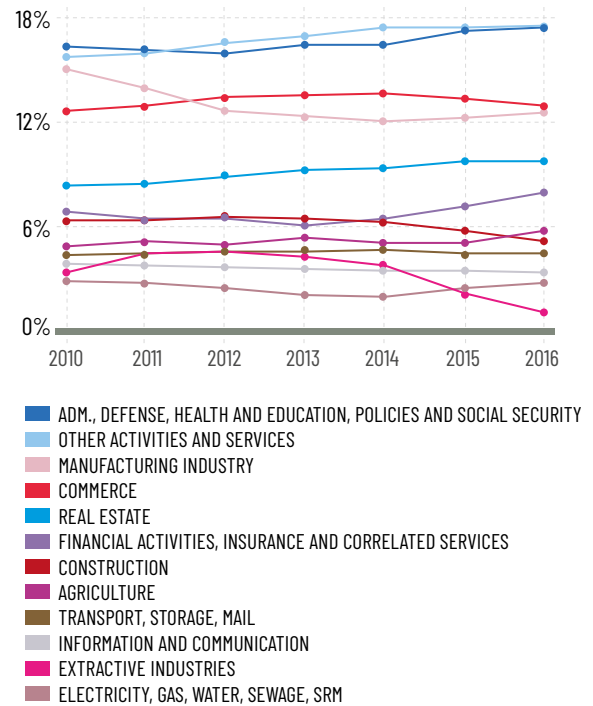
EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND INFORMAL WORK IN BRAZIL



- EMPLOYED
- INFORMAL LABOUR OUT OF THE EMPLOYEE
- UNDERUSED
- NOT EMPLOYED
- IN DESPAIR (GAVE UP)
- OFF THE LABOUR FORCE
- UNEMPLOYMENT AVERAGE IN BRAZIL

SOURCE: IBGE.

ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT BY ECONOMIC SECTOR



SOURCE: IBGE, Diretoria de Pesquisa, Coordenação de Contas Nacionais.

13.467/2017, 13.429/2017 and Pension Reform [CA 103], deepened already precarious working conditions and gender inequalities in the labour market. Some of the changes included an increase to the minimum age and contribution time, while cutting by half pensions due upon death. Labour Reform also legalised extended daily hours and limited access to unemployment insurance.

TARGET 8.B¹⁴

This was the only target where some progress could be noted, however we must be careful, according to government criteria, it is not possible to determine if this progress was satisfactory. The new “Green and Yellow” contract¹⁵ was approved in November but revoked the following April; there is no replacement at this time.

migrants, and those in precarious employment.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ Provisional Measure 905 authorised hiring people aged 18-29, who were never formally registered before, with a base salary up to 1.5 minimum wages.

Target 8.1	✓
Target 8.2	✓
Target 8.3	✓
Target 8.4	✓
Target 8.5	✓
Target 8.6	NO DATA
Target 8.7	□
Target 8.8	✓
Target 8.9	NO DATA
Target 8.10	✓
Target 8.a	NO DATA
Target 8.b	→



SDG 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

As it was last year, this SDG remains difficult to monitor. There is no sufficient or recent data for many targets (9.1¹, 9.a², 9.b³ and 9.c⁴) on the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) website. IPEA is responsible for evaluating the implementation of these targets and acknowledges this is an issue.

Although both the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) and the Federal Government have taken emergency measures to support businesses affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, many owners have had trouble accessing funds.



32%

OF BLACK ENTREPRENEURS WAS DENIED CREDIT WITHOUT REASON

Women-led businesses were also more impacted by the existing crises and further worsened by COVID-19⁵, reflecting historical inequalities in Brazilian society.

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

2 **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.

3 **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.

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

5 Research shows coronavirus crisis has been worse to women-led business [Pesquisa mostra que a crise do coronavirus foi mais prejudicial para empresas lideradas por mulheres]. Agência Sebrae de Notícias 05/26/2020 Available at: <www.agenciasebrae.com.br/sites/asn/uf/NA/pesquisa-mostra-que-a-crise-do-coronavirus-foi-mais-prejudicial-para-empresas-lideradas-por-mulheres,d6dc8d63b1152710VgnVCM1000004c00210aRCRD>.

TARGET 9.2⁶

The industrial sector is facing a long standing crisis and suffered a huge downturn in 2019. While Brazil's GDP increased by just 1.1% this was led primarily by agrobusiness and the service sector; industry's growth rate was just 0.5%.

TARGET 9.3⁷

BNDES' cash disbursements increased just 4% in 2019 compared to 2018 (BRL 77.4 billion vs BRL 63.8 billion). Further, there is no data on the turnover for most of the companies funded.

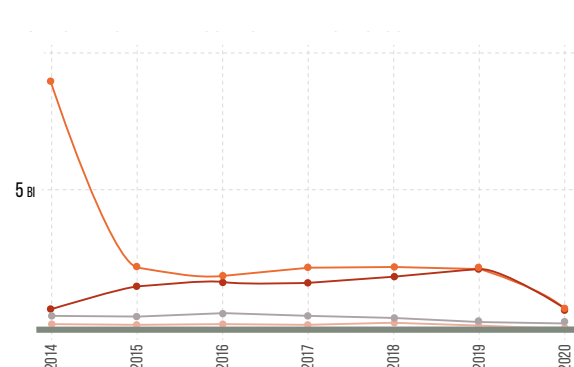
In March 2020, BNDES' plan to support business during COVID-19⁸ involved a temporary withdrawal of installment payments for direct and indirect financing and credit grants to small and medium businesses through partner banks. In the same vein, Congress approved BRL 190 billion in credit grants to small and mid-sized companies⁹, however 86% of small business owners could not access these funds¹⁰.

TARGETS 9.4¹¹ AND 9.5¹²

The most recent official data to assess this target is from 2018, however governmental austerity policies enacted since then suggest there have likely been setbacks. Some traits of the current administration are fiscal austerity, a backlash towards science and the relaxing of environmental legislation. These are all traits that negatively impact the fulfillment of SDG 9.

Science and technology investments suffered a massive decline between 2014 and 2015 and remain almost totally stagnant through 2019. Even before the pandemic, trends indicated a further decline in 2020.

PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



■ SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT
■ ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGICAL
■ INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
■ INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SOURCE: Portal da Transparência.

Target 9.1	NO DATA
Target 9.2	○
Target 9.3	○
Target 9.4	✓
Target 9.5	○
Target 9.a	NO DATA
Target 9.b	NO DATA
Target 9.c	NO DATA

6 **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.

7 **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.

8 BNDES launches first measures to strengthen companies' cash flow and support workers facing the effects of coronavirus [BNDES lança primeiras medidas para reforçar caixa de empresas e apoiar trabalhadores que enfrentam efeitos do coronavírus]. Economic and Social Development National Bank BNDES 22/03/2020. Available at: <www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/impressa/noticias/conteudo/bndes-lanca-primeiras-medidas-para-reforcar-caixa-de-empresas-e-apoiar-trabalhadores-que-enfrentam-efeitos-do-coronavirus>.

9 Senate approves accessible credit grant to small businesses. [Senado aprova linha de crédito acessível para pequenos negócios]. Senado Notícias 24/04/2020 Available at: <www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2020/04/24/senado-aprova-linha-de-credito-acessivel-para-pequenos-negocios>.

10 86% of small businesses who sought credit didn't get it or are still awaiting. [86% dos pequenos negócios que buscaram crédito não conseguiram ou aguardam empréstimo]. Agência Sebrae de Notícias. 19/05/2020. Available at: <www.agenciasebrae.com.br/sites/asn/uf/NA/86-dos-pequenos-negocios-que-buscaram-credito-nao-conseguiram-ou-aguardam-emprestimo,f-8442c5183d22710VgnVCM1000004c00210aRCRD>.

11 **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.

12 **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.



SDG 10

REDUCE INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and between countries

COVID-19 worsened structural inequalities within Brazil, but even before the pandemic, the country was far from fulfilling its obligations under SDG 10. Between 2014 and 2019, income for the poorest half of the population fell by 17.1%, whilst increasing 10.11% for the richest 1%¹. The National Health Council (CNS, in Portuguese) has warned of the need to protect the most vulnerable groups, however the Federal Government pays no attention to these particularly affected communities. It is no surprise Brazil is struggling so much with the impacts of the pandemic.

TARGETS 10.2², 10.3³ AND 10.4⁴

In 2018, men earned an average of 27.1% more than women, while in terms of racial disparity, whites earned an average of 73.9% more than blacks⁵. At every educational level, the hourly wage of black men and women is inferior to white men and women. Also, black people represent the majority of workers in areas with lower incomes such as household chores and civil construction.

As explained in SDG 1, CA 9⁵ worsened inequalities throughout the country. This austerity measure led to the defunding of racial equality programmes, such

1 FGV Social. Escalating inequality [A Escalada da Desigualdade], 2019. Available at: <www.cps.fgv.br/cps/bd/docs/A-Escalada-da-Desigualdade-Marcelo-Neri-FGV-Social.pdf>.

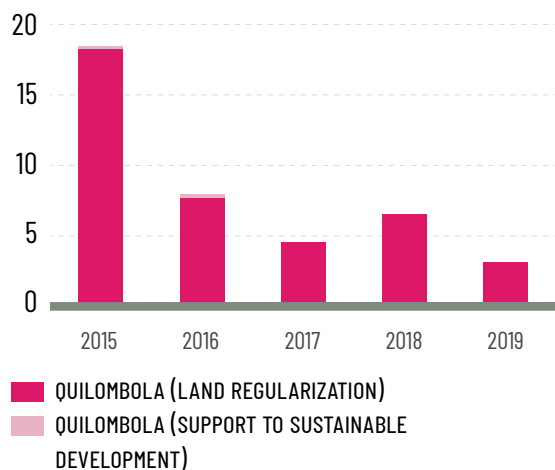
2 **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

3 **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.

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

5 IBGE. Summary of Social Indicators (SIS) 2019 [Síntese de Indicadores Sociais 2019].

BUDGET FOR QUILOMBOLA POPULATION (MILLION BRL)



SOURCE: Portal da Transparência.

as *Programa 2034*, defunded by 80% between 2014 and 2019⁶. Land regularization for *quilombolas*⁷ territories is amongst the worst affected, running without a budget since 2016. Pluriannual Plan (PPA, in Portuguese) 2020-2023 simply excluded any mention of *quilombolas*.

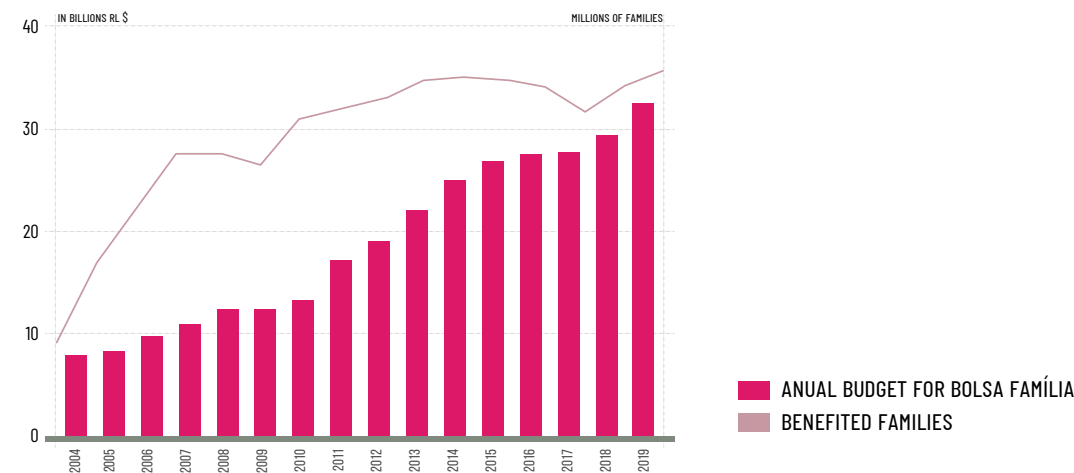
42.3% of children aged 0 to 14 fell below the poverty line, along with 7.5% of the elderly (60+). For black people, that rate was 32.9%, compared with 15.4% for the white population.

22.6% of young people aged 14 to 29 were unemployed in 2018, a massive increase over 2014, when it was 13%.

In the first half of 2019, the majority of the 76,529 reports received on the *Disque 100*⁸ hotline were in reference to violence against children and adolescents. The only group receiving fewer reports when compared to 2018, were disabled people (48.89%).

Finally, Brazil's biggest programs designed to fight inequality – *Seguridade Social* and *Bolsa Família* – have also been reduced⁹. *Bolsa Família* lost around 1 million beneficiaries between 2018 to 2019, and not by escaping poverty. Also, it's value was not adjusted for inflation in 2015 or 2017.

AMOUNT OF DISBURSEMENT FOR BOLSA FAMÍLIA AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES THAT BENEFIT FROM IT (2004-2019)



SOURCE: Portal da Transparência.

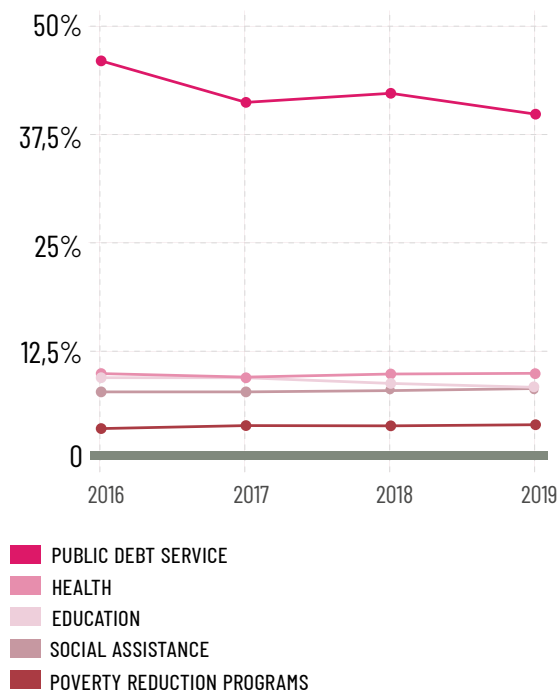
6 Federal Budget. SIGA Brazil. Available at: <www12.senado.leg.br/orcamento/sigabrasil>.

7 *Quilombos* were originally the communities of fugitives slaves who resisted slavery in Brazil. *Quilombolas* communities are the current inhabitants of these traditional territories.

8 Disque 100 registers 19.12% increase in reports. [Disque 100 registra aumento de 19.12% no número de denúncias]. Available at: <www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/todas-as-noticias/2019/novembro/disque-100-registra-aumento-de-19-12-no-numero-de-denuncias>.

9 Families benefiting from Bolsa Família. Ministry of Citizenship. 2020. Available at: <[aplicacoes.mds.gov.br/sagi/vis/data3/v.php?q\[\]=51tjcmGJnfSh1aL-B1MiFcoeVhX5hhoNzglulhJh2dHukfYXnybKys9%2B%2BsqilzPqK4yca6q7DvYbrMibllqHyigKm%2FudC0iLe6osWKpucSF63jsN11k66z2d3NurM2Asm3ycZTpqB-5verfwKSm1K1zhMbNy69Qn7SvCABEu8nFtlQ%3D](http://aplicacoes.mds.gov.br/sagi/vis/data3/v.php?q[]=51tjcmGJnfSh1aL-B1MiFcoeVhX5hhoNzglulhJh2dHukfYXnybKys9%2B%2BsqilzPqK4yca6q7DvYbrMibllqHyigKm%2FudC0iLe6osWKpucSF63jsN11k66z2d3NurM2Asm3ycZTpqB-5verfwKSm1K1zhMbNy69Qn7SvCABEu8nFtlQ%3D)>.

INEQUALITY IN THE FEDERAL BUDGET



SOURCE: Portal da Transparência.

TARGETS 10.5¹⁰, 10.6¹¹ AND 10.7¹²

Brazil's public debt increased 9.59% compared with 2018, now totalling BRL 4.214 trillion¹³.

The risk to the country, as measured by CDS (Credit Default Swap) increased 44.7% in a single day in March.

Brazil holds the same status with the UN, IMF, WTO, World Bank and the OECD. However, setbacks in the country's foreign policy threaten Target 10.6. The 2019 Spotlight Report already noted setbacks on this target.

Support for migrants and refugees has fallen; according to IBGE, just 5% of cities offer some kind of specific service¹⁴ to this group, despite almost 70% of municipalities¹⁵ having them.

Target 10.1	↙
Target 10.2	↙
Target 10.3	↙
Target 10.4	↙
Target 10.5	↙
Target 10.6	↙
Target 10.7	↙
Target 10.a	○
Target 10.b	NO DATA
Target 10.c	NO DATA

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

11 **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.

12 **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.

13 With 1.28% drop in April, Federal Public Debt stock stands at BRL 4.160 trillion [Com 1,28% de queda em abril, estoque da Dívida Pública Federal fica em R\$ 4,160 trilhões]. National Treasury Secretariat, Ministry of Economy 27/05/2020. Available at: <www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2020/maio/com-1-28-de-queda-em-abril-estoque-da-divida-publica-federal-fica-em-r-4-160-trilhoes>.

14 Basic Municipal Information Survey - MUNIC. IBGE, 2018. Available at: <www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/economicas/financas-publicas/10586-pesquisa-de-informacoes-basicas-municipais.html?edicao=25506&t=resultados>.

15 Just 5% of the municipalities with immigrants and refugees offer some support. [Apenas 5% dos municípios com presença de imigrantes e refugiados no Brasil oferecem serviços de apoio, aponta IBGE] Portal de Notícias G1. 25/09/2019. Available at: <g1.globo.com/politica/noticia/2019/09/25/apenas-5percent-dos-municipios-com-presenca-de-imigrantes-e-refugiados-no-brasil-oferecem-servicos-de-apoio-aponta-ibge.ghtml>.



SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

A series of government policies adopted over the last few years, and worsened due to the impacts of COVID-19, are responsible for setbacks to this SDG. Only one target saw progress and even this progress is at risk given the context of current austerity measures.

TARGET 11.1¹

In 2018 IPEA adapted this target to suit Brazilian realities, however there has still been no progress. In 2019 the “My House, My Life” program excluded one group from potential benefactors: the lowest-income families (those earning less than BRL 1,800/month) In addition, Pluriannual Plan 2020-2023 advocates an active search for private investment in housing, mobility and transport policy.

Brazil had a housing deficit of 6.3 million homes² in 2015, with no prospect of improvement; subnational governments lack the resources to build adequate low



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

² Housing Deficit in Brazil 2015. João Pinheiro Foundation (FJP). Available at <www.bibliotecadigital.mg.gov.br/consulta/consultaDetalheDocumento.php?iCodDocumento=76871>.



ONLY
1.7%
OF RECYCLABLES PASS
THROUGH SCREENING



ONLY
0.19%
REACHES COMPLETE
RECYCLING



SELECTIVE COLLECTIONS ONLY
38.1%
OF HOUSEHOLDS



ABOUT
75%
END UP IN
SANITARY LANDFILLS

income housing. These challenges are worsened by the re-allocation of resources due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

It will also be more difficult to track the housing deficit in the country moving forward as related data will not be collected in the next national Census.

TARGETS 11.3³ AND 11.4⁴

Decree 9.759/2019⁵ excluded all institutional councils and commissions created by previous decrees, including City Councils, thereby limiting civic participation.

The budget for the National Historic and Artistic Heritage Institute (IPHAN, in Portuguese) has fallen 29.13% from 2019, to BRL 366.31 million⁶. The Institute as a whole is also at risk, with underqualified and politically motivated candidates appointed to important positions, such as the presidency.

TARGET 11.6⁷

CONAMA 491 Resolution (2018)⁸ loosened air quality evaluation criteria.

92.1% of the population (98.8% in urban areas) has regular access to solid waste collection, however selective waste collection was available in only 38.1% of municipalities in 2019⁹.

From 2017 to 2018 there was an increase of just 0.2% in the residues adequate disposal index (sanitary

landfills). In 2018, only 0.19% of 62.78 million tons of residue was recovered through 70 composting sites¹⁰.

TARGETS 11.B¹¹ AND 11.C¹²

There are 958 municipalities monitored for natural disasters containments throughout Brazil¹³; this number has not changed since 2017.

Target 11.1	✓
Target 11.2	○
Target 11.3	✓
Target 11.4	✓
Target 11.5	NO DATA
Target 11.6	□
Target 11.7	✓
Target 11.a	✓
Target 11.b	○
Target 11.c	○

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

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

5 Decree No. 9.759, of April 11, 2019. Available at: <www.in.gov.br/materia/-/asset_publisher/Kujrw0TZC2Mb/content/id/71137350>.

6 National Historical and Artistic Patrimony Institute [Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional - IPHAN]. Transparency Portal, 2020. Available at: <www.portaldatransparencia.gov.br/orgaos/2041?ano=2020>.

7 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.

8 Air Quality Standards [Padrões de Qualidade do Ar]. Environmental Ministry MMA. Available at: <www.mma.gov.br/cidades-sustentaveis/qualidade-do-ar/padroes-de-qualidade-do-ar.html>.

9 National Sanitation Information System (SNIS). Diagnosis of MSW Management [Diagnóstico do Manejo de Resíduos Sólidos Urbanos].

10 National Sanitation Information System (SNIS). Diagnosis of MSW Management [Diagnóstico do Manejo de Resíduos Sólidos Urbanos].

11 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

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

13 Director Plan 2019-2022 from Brazilian Centre for Monitoring and Early Warnings of Natural Disasters [Centro Nacional de Monitoramento e Alertas de Desastres Naturais (Cemaden/MCTIC)]. Available at: <www.cemaden.gov.br/plano-diretor-2019-2022>.



SDG 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable standards of production and consumption

It is a struggle to find reliable and recent data in Brazil to assess almost all of the targets of this goal. For this reason, three targets could not be monitored (12.5¹, 12.a.2 e 12.c3). In addition, public policy over the last five years demonstrates meeting SDG 12 is not a priority for the current government.

Brazil does not have a structured and transparent public policy regarding subsidies for fossil fuels. According to the Institute for Socioeconomic Studies (INESC), the Federal Government conceded BRL 85.1 billion in such subsidies during 2018⁴. The 'Exporter of agricultural commodities' model the country has adopted suggests Brazil is moving away from a model based on sustainable production.



BRAZIL WASTES
41,000
TONS OF FOOD ANNUALLY.
IT IS AMONG THE TEN WORST
COUNTRIES THAT WASTE
FOOD IN THE WORLD

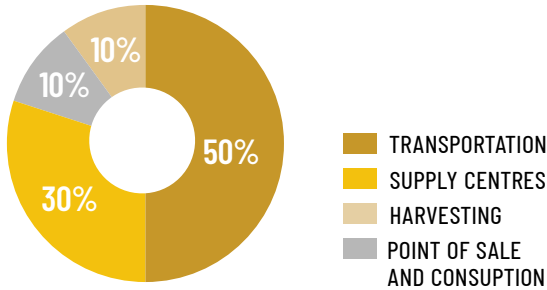
1 **Target 12.5:** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

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

3 **Target 12.c:** Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

4 Subsidies to Fossil Fuels in 2018: knowing, evaluating, reforming. [Subsídios aos Combustíveis Fósseis no Brasil em 2018: Conhecer, Avaliar, Reformar]. Available at: <www.inesc.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/estudo_inesc_f%25C3%25B3sseis.pdf%3Fx31288>.

FOOD WASTE CAUSES



SOURCE: Banco de Alimentos.

Furthermore, there are no national parameters to assess Domestic Material Consumption (DMC), nor access to systemized data on the number of hazardous residues generated in the country or how they are disposed of.

TARGETS 12.6⁵ AND 12.7⁶

In the corporate sector, there were some advances in terms of integrating sustainability information. However, with no legislative mechanisms regulating or encouraging sustainable production, this is still seen as 'social marketing' for many companies. Here again we find a lack of transparency in the publishing of data.

TARGETS 12.3⁷, 12.8⁸ AND 12.B⁹

Targets 12.3 and 12.8 suffered significant setbacks due to low awareness of food waste in the country. The lack of strategic policies supporting food security were also a factor in these setbacks.

For a considerable portion of the Brazilian population, nutritional diversity is a challenge. There is often over-consumption of fats and carbohydrates, whilst consumption of vitamins, protein and mineral salts are insufficient.

Food waste happens primarily during transport (50%), followed by supply centres (30%), harvesting (10%) and at point of sale and consumption (10%).

The National Food and Nutritional Security Council (CONSEA) was dissolved in 2019. It should be reinstated with the active participation of civil society to develop a new

National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (PLANSAN).

As seen in other SDGs, there was an increase in the production of solid waste. It is estimated only 3% of MSW returns to the production chain¹⁰ despite a recycling potential of around 30%.

The sustainable Tourism Plan was combined with Production and Consumption, which are also at a standstill, threatening target 12.b.



Target 12.1	○
Target 12.2	○
Target 12.3	↙
Target 12.4	○
Target 12.5	NO DATA
Target 12.6	→
Target 12.7	→
Target 12.8	↙
Target 12.a	NO DATA
Target 12.b	□
Target 12.c	NO DATA

⁵ **Target 12.6:** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

⁶ **Target 12.7:** Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

⁷ **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.

⁸ **Target 12.8:** By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

⁹ **Target 12.b:** Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

¹⁰ Association of Public Cleaning and Special Residues Companies (ABRELPE) - Overview of Solid Waste in Brazil 2017/2018.



SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

**Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.*

In Brazil, efforts to combat climate change come primarily from civil society and the academic community. The Federal Government, particularly the current administration, is championing the dismantling of existing policy and ignores scientific evidence. It is no surprise all of the targets applicable to this country have suffered major setbacks. Worse, if nothing changes, Brazil will not achieve SDG 13, inevitably compromising the national climate and negatively impacting the biosphere.

TARGET 13.1¹

Greenhouse emissions haven't substantially changed since 2010, remaining close to targets established in the Nation-

al Policy on Climate Change (PNMC, in Portuguese) for 2020². However, this does not mean PNMC's goals will be met; quite the opposite, numbers suggest no serious efforts have been made to progressively reduce emissions.

According to PNMC, a maximum of 3,925 km² of the Amazon Rainforest should be deforested in 2020. However, between 2018 and 2019 9,762 Km² were lost, the greatest amount since 2008³. SDG 13 is not the only goal compromised by this, SDG 8 and SDG 15 are as well; farming is one of the leading causes of deforestation.

86,000 people were forcibly displaced by natural disasters in 2018⁴, the greatest number in Latin America. One million people were affected by floods and inundations and

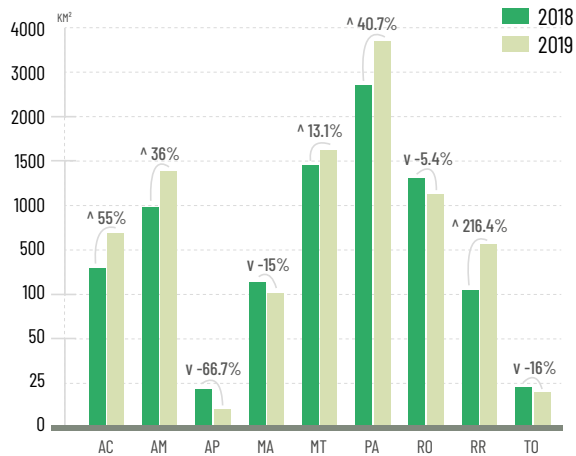
1 **Target 13.1:** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

2 Decrees 7390/2010 and 9578/2018 and Law 12.187/2009.

3 Monitoring Deforestation of the Brazilian Amazon Forest by Satellite [Monitoramento do Desmatamento da Floresta Amazônica Brasileira por Satélite]. PRODES Amazon. National Institute for Space Research INPE, 2020. Available at: <www.obt.inpe.br/OBT/assuntos/programas/amazonia/prodes>.

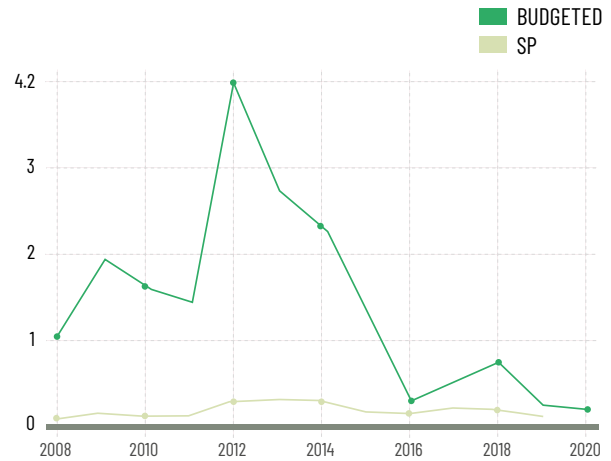
4 International Organization for Migration (IOM). Available at: <publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2020_es.pdf>.

DEFORESTATION 2018-2019 AND RATE OF VARIATION



SOURCE CMA

BUDGET FOR DISASTER PREVENTION (BILLIONS BRL)



SOURCE: Ministério da Economia e Ministério do Desenvolvimento Regional.

almost 43 million by droughts, especially in the Northeast. An estimated 60.9 million people live in water risk areas⁵.

Federal Government spending on disaster prevention was lower than it has been in eleven years, dropping from BRL 4.2 billion, in 2012, to BRL 306.2 million in 2019. Only BRL 99 million of that budget was actually spent⁶.

TARGETS 13.2⁷, 13.3⁸ AND 13.a⁹

For the first time, Brazil received the *Colossal Fossil Award* (13/12/2019) at COP-25. This is an 'acknowledgment' of countries with the worst performance on environmental issues.

The Secretary of Forests and Sustainable Development is considered largely ineffective, it suffers from the type of progressive defunding emblematic of broader efforts to dismantle environmental policy in Brazil.

Municipalities and States are demonstrating initiative and leadership, in opposition to the Federal Government; Recife, the capital of Pernambuco state, was the first to declare a climate emergency, committing to become Carbon-Free by 2050¹⁰.



AWARD FOSSIL OF THE YEAR FOR BRAZIL AT COP-25

Target 13.1	↙
Target 13.2	↙
Target 13.3	↙
Target 13.a	↙
Target 13.b	NO DATA

5 ANA Conjuncture Report [Relatório de conjuntura ANA], 2019. Available at: <conjuntura.ana.gov.br/>.

6 Resources for natural disasters prevention are distributed with no technical criteria [Recursos para prevenção de desastres naturais são distribuídos sem critérios técnicos]. TCU 28/02/2020. Available at: <portal.tcu.gov.br/imprensa/noticias/recursos-para-prevencao-de-desastres-naturais-sao-distribuidos-sem-criterios-tecnicos.htm>.

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

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

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

10 Retaking control of deforestation and fighting illegality are premises for a Brazil that wants to be an agri-environmental leader [Retomar o controle do desmatamento e combater a ilegalidade são premissas para um Brasil que deseja ser líder agroambiental]. Brazil Climate, Forestry and Agriculture Coalition, 28/09/2020. Available at: <www.coalizaobr.com.br/home/index.php/posicionamentos/item/955-retomar-o-controle->.



SDG 14 LIFE BELOW WATER

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

SDG 14 is one of the few where Brazil has shown some progress, though only satisfactory for one target (14.c¹). However the federal government shows no commitment to these targets. CA 95 and the defunding of science are serious threats to the fulfillment of this goal. COVID-19 has negatively impacted fisheries in important communities throughout Brazil.

TARGET 14.C

The UN Sustainable Development platform² includes 9 different initiatives in which Brazil actively participates,

including the proposal of actions. Based on this, we consider there to have been satisfactory progress on target 14.c.

TARGET 14.1³ AND 14.B⁴

There is no legislation nor enough information regarding solid waste on water. The Brazilian State has not officially released total amounts disposed of in national waters and there is no accurate data regarding it.

National Plan to Fight Marine Litter⁵ (PNCLM, in Portuguese) has been reduced to beach cleaning actions, abandoning its structural short-term goals.

1 **Target 14.c:** Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, 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

2 Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. UN. Available at: <sustainabledevelopment.un.org/>

3 **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

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

5 National Plan to Fight Marine Litter. Brazilian Marine. Available at: <www.marinha.mil.br/dellaguna/node/104>

Fishing register emissions have been unavailable since 2013. Fisheries from the Northeast region and the São Francisco river basin were already suffering from the impacts of the inshore oil leak and the dam rupture in Brumadinho, in 2019. COVID-19 has worsened those impacts. Similarly, small-scale artisanal fisheries continue to be denied access to social protections (special pension and access to credit, for example).

TARGETS 14.3⁶, 14.5⁷ AND 14.a⁸

These targets show insufficient progress. As highlighted in the 2019 edition of this Report, there is no continuity in the long-term data, making it difficult to identify trends and therefore also to propose mitigation and adaptation strategies. The most affected areas are the Atol das Rocas (Rocas Atoll) and the Royal-Charlotte Bank platform.

Expanding the number of research vessels, in 2018, was an important step in increasing scientific knowledge, developing research capacities and the transference of marine technology. Similarly, the creation of the National Institute of Oceanic Research (INPO, in Portuguese) also has potential to expand our knowledge of the oceans.

However, research remains threatened by budget cuts worsened by CA 95. In 2020, only 0.13% of the Federal Budget was assigned to the Ministry of Technology, Innovation and Science.

TARGETS 14.2⁹ AND 14.6¹⁰

The government has shown its inability to reduce impacts and guarantee the health and resilience of the oceans. Investigation of environmental crimes is almost nonexistent, thousands of fishing vessels are allowed without proper accreditation, and social participation in decision-making has been significantly reduced. The political scenario is chaotic, Brazil has withdrawn participation from important events and not taken international guidelines and recommendations into account. In sum, the current leadership shows no commitment to the environmental sovereignty of the coastal and marine areas of Brazil. However, we must mention that organised civil society, the Public Ministry at different levels and other collaborative networks are combining their efforts to strengthen dialogue with the goal of meeting SDG 14.

Target 14.6 has stagnated because existing subsidy policies encourage fishing above maximum sustainable yields for each species. In 2019, we did not observe any changes to diesel subsidies nor an increase to fishing capacity through incentives for acquiring fishing equipment.

Target 14.1	☐
Target 14.2	↙
Target 14.3	→
Target 14.4	↙
Target 14.5	→
Target 14.6	○
Target 14.7	NO DATA
Target 14.a	→
Target 14.b	☐
Target 14.c	↗

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

7 **Target 14.5:** By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

8 **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.

9 **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.

10 **Target 14.6:** By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.



SDG 15 LIFE ON LAND

Protect, restore and promote sustainable terrestrial ecosystem use through sustainable forest management, combating desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and stopping biodiversity loss

The Ministry of Environment saw major organizational changes last year, making environmental monitoring harder in every way. Public officials from important institutions such as IBAMA and ICM-Bio are also publicly constrained in the performance of their duties by the head of the Ministry. Similarly, environmental NGOs and activists have been criminalised without evidence. Both the Amazon Fund and the Na-

tional Fund on Climate Change are at a virtual standstill and scientific evidence is denied. The Brazilian Environment Minister said in a cabinet meeting last April, that the government should take advantage of COVID-19, as it occupied the public eye, to accelerate the loosening of environmental policies¹. This episode perfectly summarizes the Federal Government strategy for the environment; meeting SDG 15 is not at all on the agenda.

¹ Brazil: Bolsonaro government uses COVID-19 pandemic as smokescreen to destroy the Amazon. Transparency International. 29/05/2020. Available at: <www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZJmsiVUyFs&feature=youtu.be>.

BIOMES: TWENTY YEARS OF DEFORESTATION



SOURCE: Mapa Bioma 4.1.

TARGETS 15.1² AND 15.3³

Deforestation in the region known as Legal Amazon increased 30% from 2018 to 2019, and keeps increasing in 2020. The Atlantic Tropical Forest also saw a reduction of 9% to its protected areas. The successive attacks on the institutions responsible for these areas threaten their protection, crucial to meeting international agreements.

Caatinga, a Brazilian dry forest, is suffering from desertification, worsened by vegetation degradation and climate change effects such as the flooding throughout the country.

The recognition of traditional territories has weakened as traditional communities continuously see their rights violated.

TARGET 15.5⁴

Despite advancements in the Conservation Status Assessment of endangered species over the last decade⁵, recent actions or acts of omission by the Ministry of Environment, have increased threat levels. Similarly, the National Congress has threatened to cancel or review the country's "red list" of endangered species.

In 2018, there were 5,607,037 km² of remnant natural areas (65.84%). This includes ecosystems at all levels of degradation. However, these losses are concentrated in the Amazon. We add that the Atlantic Tropical Forest, which had seemed relatively stable, saw a 30% increase in deforestation in 2019⁶.

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

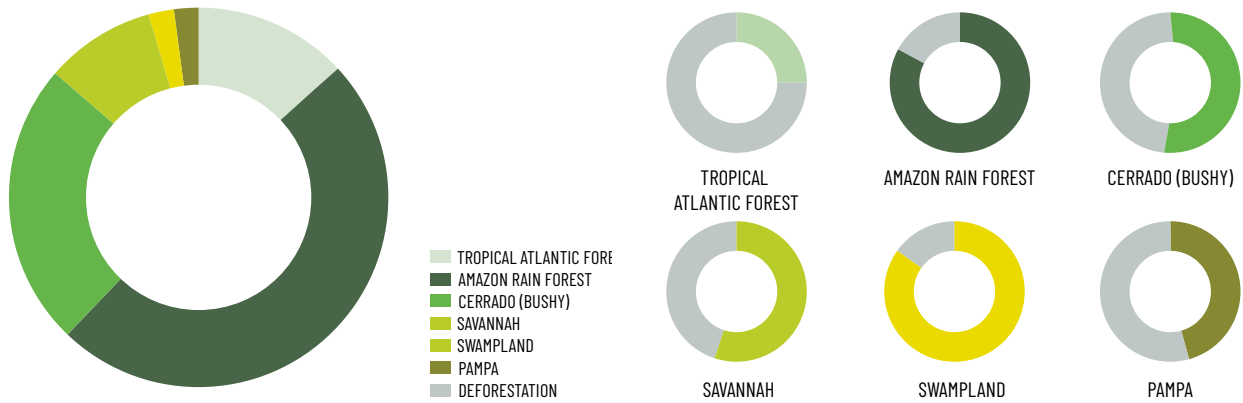
3 **Target 15.3:** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

4 **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

5 Summary Statistics. Available at: <www.iucnredlist.org/resources/summary-statistics#Summary%20Tables>.

6 Deforestation in the Atlantic Tropical Forest grows almost 30% [Desmatamento na Mata Atlântica cresce quase 30%] SOS Mata Atlântica, 22/06/2020. Available at: <www.sosma.org.br/noticias/desmatamento-na-mata-atlantica-cresce-quase-30/>.

DEFORESTATION BY BIOME



SOURCE: Mapa Bioma 4.1.

TARGETS 15.7⁷ AND 15.8⁸

Prevention and Management of Invasive Alien Species⁹, an important threat to biodiversity, has not advanced since 2019 and current control plans are ineffective.

The government has boosted draft bills and taken other measures to legalize hunting in the country, such as loosening gun possession restrictions. Led by the relative lack of control and monitoring. Worsened by the international context, wildlife trafficking has increased, particularly of Brazilian Jaguar body parts.

Target 15.1	↙
Target 15.2	□
Target 15.3	○
Target 15.4	→
Target 15.5	□
Target 15.6	□
Target 15.7	↙
Target 15.8	○
Target 15.9	○
Target 15.a	↙
Target 15.b	↙
Target 15.c	□

⁷ **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

⁸ **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

⁹ Dechoum, Michele de Sá, Sampaio, Alexandre Bonesso, Ziller, Sílvia Renate, & Zenni, Rafael Dudeque. (2018). Invasive species and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation: how close has Brazil come to achieving Target 10?. *Rodriguésia*, 69 (4), 1567-1576. Available at: <http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S2175-78602018000401567&lng=en&nrm=iso>.



SDG 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies that promote sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The Federal Government is taking a series of measures that deeply compromise fulfillment of SDG 16. Access to justice is deteriorating as prosecutions of activists and human rights defenders increases¹. Some government's decisions are in contravention of the Brazilian Constitution principles and previously signed international agreements. Brazil also lost positions in the ranking of democratic performance of governments, coming to occupy the 52nd position of 167 countries and the 10th place in Latin America.

TARGET 16.1²

Between 2018 and 2019 the overall homicide rate declined 10.8%³, however, experts warn this does not mean public security policies are effective, quite the opposite, many are being dismantled. It happened due to a process of “transformation of the criminal scene” in which large groups of organized crime are dominating large areas of the country, inside and outside the prison system, reducing territorial dispute and therefore, violence. Also, this number hides gender, race and class inequalities.

1 Bolsonaro government narrative against human rights begins to be put into practice in measures taken in the first months in power [Discurso da administração de Bolsonaro contra direitos humanos começa a se concretizar em medidas nos primeiros meses de governo]. Amnesty International Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, 21/05/2019. Available at: <amnistia.org.br/noticias/discurso-da-administracao-de-bolsonaro-contra-direitos-humanos-comeca-se-concretizar-em-medidas-nos-primeiros-meses-de-governo/>.

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

3 Brazilian Public Safety Yearbook 2019 [Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública 2019]. FBSP. Available at: <www.cartacapital.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Anuario-201-FINAL-v3.pdf>.

Crimes against women, racial crimes and hate crimes toward the LGBTI+ population have not diminished, the latter saw a 10.1% increase in intentional homicides. During the COVID-19 pandemic, violence against women and/or children and adolescents has increased.

As a category, deaths due to police intervention increased the most, at 20.1%, between 2018 and 2019. The police forces of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo are particularly lethal, while incidents in rural and indigenous areas have also increased.

TARGETS 16.2⁴, 16.3⁵ AND 16.4⁶

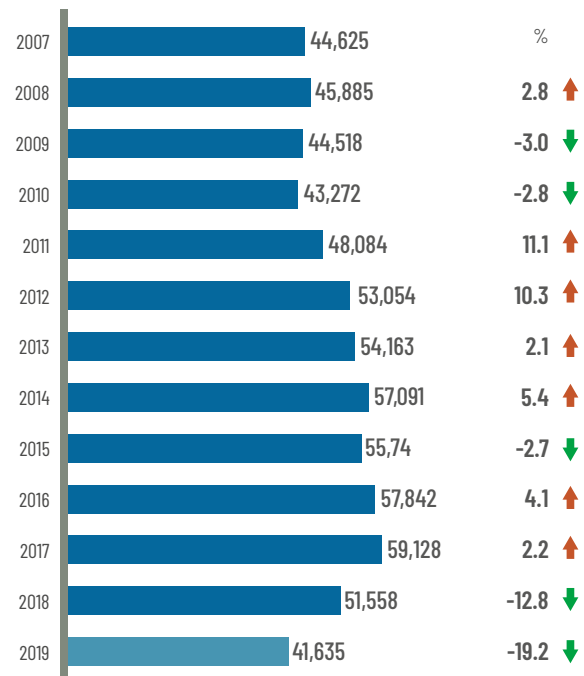
Data from 2016 reports to the Ministry of Health documented the highest incidence of sexual abuse against children and adolescents since 2011⁷. There were 32,000 cases, roughly three children per hour. Most of these crimes happened in households.

The latest data on human trafficking, also from 2016, reports 173 people were trafficked for sexual exploitation. According to UNODC⁸, Brazil is an important destination for Bolivian and Peruvian workers trafficked under modern slavery conditions.

According to Infopen, 30.43% of the imprisoned population is provisionally incarcerated⁹, the lowest percentage since 2015. However, punitive and repressive measures are still the norm when it comes to strategies for combating violence.

The “Anti Crime Package” approved in 2019 is a concern; it focuses almost exclusively on a punitive approach, overlooking necessary reforms, including transparency, social participation and the fight against corruption.

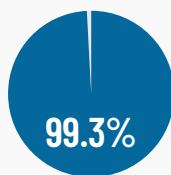
HOMICIDE RATE HISTORICAL SERIES



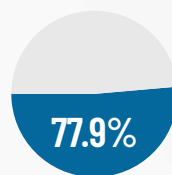
SOURCE: G1 e FBSP.



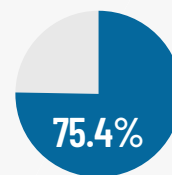
BRAZIL HAS
7TH
HIGHEST MURDER RATE
IN THE WORLD



ARE MEN



ARE BETWEEN
15 TO 29 YEARS OLD



ARE BLACK

SOURCE: G1 e FBSP.

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

5 Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

6 Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

7 Paraná Public Ministry. STATISTICS - Three children or adolescents are sexually abused in Brazil every hour [Três crianças ou adolescentes são abusadas sexualmente no Brasil a cada hora]. 05/03/2020. Available at: <www.crianca.mppr.mp.br/2020/03/231/ESTATISTICAS-Tres-criancas-ou-adolescentes-sao-abusadas-sexualmente-no-Brasil-a-cada-hora.html>.

8 UNODC. Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2018. Available at: <www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2018/GLOTIP_2018_BOOK_web_small.pdf>

9 National Department of Penitentiary Information. Infopen - p.11-12. Brasília, December 2019. Available at: <app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiTikZGJ-JODQtNmJiMjI0OTJhLWFiMDktNzRlNmFkNTM0MmwiIiwidCI6ImViMDkwdiIiwiaWQiOiJ0bGQ0NGMtNDNmNy05M0YyLTRiOGRhNmJmZThlMSJ9>.

TARGETS 16.5¹⁰ AND 16.7¹¹

2019's Corruption Perception Index¹² indicated a worsening in Brazil for the third year in a row; Brazil is now 106th amongst 180 countries.

The decline of social participation in decision-making spaces puts this target at risk. Historically marginalised groups, such as black men, indigenous populations, LGBTI+ and particularly women, are largely underrepresented both in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

TARGETS 16.9¹³ AND 16.10¹⁴

In 2018, 2.89 million of 2.98 million birth certificates in Brazil were recorded with the mother's State of Residency known during the year of birth; this represents an increase of 1% compared to 2017, according to IBGE.

In 2019, attacks against journalists or media vehicles increased significantly. A total of 208 incidents were reported, 54% more than the previous year¹⁵. These attacks were partially motivated and encouraged by the President's crusade against the media. During the COVID-19 crisis, these attacks have intensified, with media professionals physically attacked by the president's supporters. As part of the same phenomenon, attacks against human rights defenders have also increased.

Eight indigenous leaders were killed in 2019, the highest number for over a decade¹⁶.



THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED PEOPLE AWAITING TRIAL HAS REDUCED, BUT IT IS STILL LARGE:

30.43%
(229,823 PEOPLE)

Target 16.1	→
Target 16.2	↙
Target 16.3	□
Target 16.4	→
Target 16.5	□
Target 16.6	○
Target 16.7	□
Target 16.8	NO DATA
Target 16.9	→
Target 16.10	↙
Target 16.a	○
Target 16.b	□

¹⁰ **Target 16.5:** Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

¹¹ **Target 16.7:** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

¹² <https://comunidade.transparenciainternacional.org.br/asset/67:indice-de-percepcao-da-corrupcao-2019?stream=1>

¹³ **Target 16.9:** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

¹⁴ **Target 16.10:** Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

¹⁵ National Federation of Journalists. Report Violence against journalists and press freedom in Brazil - 2019 [Relatório Violência contra jornalistas e liberdade de imprensa no Brasil]. Brasília, 2019. Available at: <fenaj.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/relatorio_fenaj_2019.pdf>.

¹⁶ Violence Monitor, a partnership between G1, the Centre for the Study of Violence from the University of São Paulo (NEV-USP) and the Brazilian Forum of Public Security (FBSP). [Monitor da Violência, uma parceria do G1 com o Núcleo de Estudos da Violência da Universidade de São Paulo (NEV-USP) e o Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública]. Available at: <g1.globo.com/natureza/noticia/2019/12/10/mortes-de-liderancas-indigenas-batem-recorde-em-2019-diz-pastoral-da-terra.ghtml>.



SDG 17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

At the international level, Brazil's federal government has adopted an isolationist, highly ideological position, subservient to the United States' posture. This choice has negatively impacted the country's global partnerships, both politically and economically.

TARGETS 17.1¹ AND 17.2²

The Total Government Revenue/GDP Ratio has remained relatively stable between 2010 and 2018, maintaining an average of 27%, only 2014 (25.3%) and 2017 (25.8%) saw declines.

Foreign investment in Brazil has peaked, increasing 26% from 2018 to 2019. However, due to the multiple cri-

ses, the government's loss of credibility in the international arena and the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020 also saw a record flight of foreign capital.

Brazil has regularly and increasingly contributed to different UN organizations. For instance, BRL 443.5 million was contributed to UNDP between 2014 and 2019. However this is not enough to make sufficient progress towards target 17.2.

TARGET 17.8³

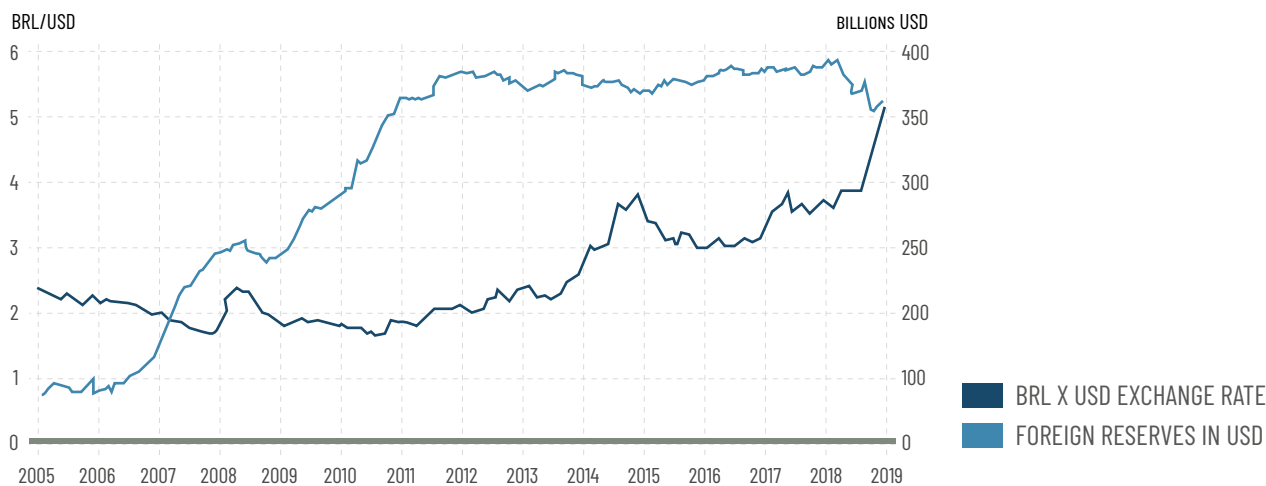
17% of the population (5.7 million people) still lack access to mobile communication devices. Fixed broadband network subscriptions per 100 people jumped from 8.85 to 15.57.

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

2 **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.

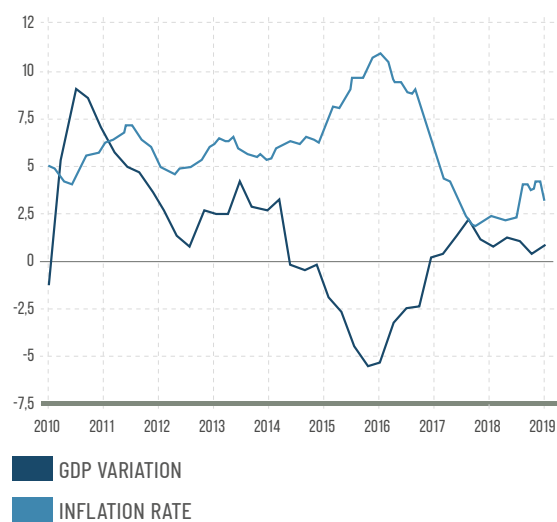
3 **Target 17.8:** Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATE AND FOREIGN RESERVES IN USD



SOURCE: Banco Central do Brasil

GDP VARIATION AND INFLATION RATE



SOURCE: Banco Central do Brasil

TARGETS 17.17⁴ AND 17.18⁵

Tension created by the government prevented significant progress on these targets. For instance, increasing support for municipalities was achieved through additional finance for Public-Private Partnerships (PPP), all during a time when dialogue with organised civil society was non-existent; despite this, PPP agreements increased by 33% in 2019.

Democratic governance has plummeted; almost all commissions and federal committees created to include civil society were dissolved under Decree 9.759/2019, including the SDG National Commission, directly affecting the ability to fulfill the 2030 Agenda.

TARGET 17.9⁶

This target has suffered setbacks, Brazil is no longer seen as the friendly supporter of sustainable development and promoter of rights it once was. Over the last five years, its budget for international cooperation, insignificant in terms of Brazil's economy, has diminished⁷.

4 Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

5 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.

6 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.

7 Transparency Portal.

TARGETS 17.13⁸, 17.14⁹, 17.15¹⁰ AND 17.16¹¹

Brazil's GDP shows low aggregate growth over the last three years. Despite keeping its foreign exchange reserves, the country's monetary situation worsened significantly in 2019; the currency has suffered a historical devaluation of over 45%. There was also a decrease in exports, consequence of geopolitical disagreements, partially caused by the deterioration in Brazil's foreign affairs.

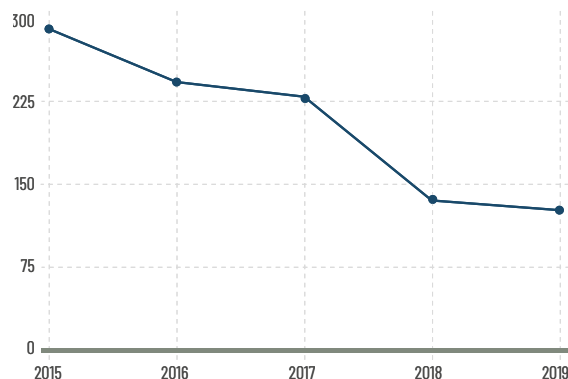
Internally, unemployment has risen and low levels of inflation are more the result of reduced aggregate demand. People do not have money to spend and businesses have no confidence to invest, perpetuating economic stagnation.

There is no concerted effort towards adequate legislation or public policy to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Quite the contrary, over the last few years, indigenous and *quilombolas* rights were more threatened, deforestation increased and several social policies were defunded or extinguished.

After jointly analysing the data throughout this report, it is clear Brazil is unlikely to reach several of the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. In some areas, such as poverty eradication, the reduction of inequalities and access to universal public services, setbacks are likely to return to pre-2015 levels. There is progress in isolated sectors and most successful initiatives are coming from organised civil society.

Finally, we note Brazil already has the institutions to ease sustainable development financing and boost the economy, following a path of investments in innovative solutions and gradually reducing the financing of initiatives with negative externalities. Brazil can and should use its development banks – like BNDES – to help solve problems that have long haunted us.

BRAZIL'S INVESTMENT ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (MILLIONS BRL)



SOURCE: COBRADI.

Target 17.1	→
Target 17.2	○
Target 17.3	→
Target 17.4	↙
Target 17.5	○
Target 17.6	→
Target 17.7	○
Target 17.8	→
Target 17.9	↙
Target 17.10	○
Target 17.11	○
Target 17.12	○
Target 17.13	↙
Target 17.14	↙
Target 17.15	↙
Target 17.16	↙
Target 17.17	→
Target 17.18	→
Target 17.19	○

⁸ **Target 17.13:** Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

⁹ **Target 17.14:** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

¹⁰ **Target 17.15:** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

¹¹ **Target 17.16:** Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.



RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Revoke Constitutional Amendment 95/2016 and increase spending on human rights;
- Review measures taken over the last five years (2015-2020) which weakened the country's ability to fight poverty;
- Revoke Labour Reform (Law 13.467/2017) and Pension Reform (CA 103/2019);
- Approve a progressive tax reform aimed at reducing inequalities and social injustices, by establishing Wealth and Financial Transactions Taxes;
- Increase investment in science, technology and innovation, aiming for sustainable development. Make science the main reference for public policy;
- Implement partnerships with organised civil society;
- Increase investment in data production, collection and dissemination;
- Ensure transparency, social participation and control; urgently revoke Decree 9.916/2019;
- Strengthen organizations responsible for social monitoring and transparency and increase their funding;
- Implement social protection commitments previously assumed by the Brazilian State. Involve all relevant government organizations in the development of public policy, and reclaim leadership built throughout decades by Brazilian diplomacy;
- Guarantee access to justice for all;
- Promote national anti-corruption legislation reform.

POVERTY, HUNGER AND ECONOMY

- Implement a universal basic income to reduce inequalities and strengthen the social protection system, by expanding redistribution programs;
- Develop a national plan for job creation through public investment to overcome the impacts of the economic crisis wrought by COVID-19;
- Increase budgets for programs encouraging family farming, such as PRONAF; reestablish the National Council on Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA);
- Review rules for registering new agrochemicals and of all agrochemicals authorised over the last five years;
- Promote a healthier food environment through taxation and tax incentives; regulate advertising directed at children;
- Incorporate basic sanitation in article 6° of the Federal Constitution;
- Develop a national strategy to ensure all municipalities have basic sanitation plans by 2021, with the aim of making this a universal service;
- Expand renewable energy sources with the aim of reducing access inequalities;
- Encourage small and medium farms and businesses to access microcredit;
- Revoke the "Green and Yellow" contract;
- Align autonomous and informal workers' rights with those of other workers, ensuring access to social protections such as pension and FGTS;
- Strengthen policy on Immigration Law and increase programs welcoming and integrating immigrants;
- Establish new South to South cooperation, especially with less developed nations.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, GENDER AND RACE

- Implement the National Education Plan which ensures adequate funding for education;
- Approve the new National Fund for the Maintenance and the Development of Basic Education (Fundeb) through December 2020;
- Ensure adequate funding for Tertiary Education, including teaching, research and extension, and restore scholarships;
- Re-establish the Youth and Adult Education policy;
- Revoke all laws prohibiting the discussion of gender and sexuality in schools and ensure these discussions are based in human rights;

- Consider race, region, religion, and residency in all pedagogical decisions to address multiple inequalities;
- Urgently reassert black people's rights, expand racial and social quotas and address institutional racism in health;
- Ensure quality prenatal care to reduce child mortality in vulnerable populations, including the indigenous and quilombolas;
- Increase investments to fight tuberculosis, HIV/Aids and Hepatitis C;
- Increase vaccination campaigns;
- Adopt innovative mechanisms for financing Health, such as taxes on unhealthy products;
- Fund public policy to combat gender violence, taking into consideration regional differences; implement laws aimed at ending gender violence;
- Legalise safe abortion for all with no stigma or discrimination;
- Prohibit marriage under the age of 18;
- Disaggregate official data (especially within the Justice system) to include age, race and ethnicity, income, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability and more;
- Increase research into violence against the LGBTI+ population;
- Approve draft bill 4.471/2012, improving investigative mechanisms into deaths due to police intervention;
- Improve mechanisms for all agencies to report the abuse, trafficking, violence or torture of children and adolescents;
- Ensure access to information and monitoring of child labour.

BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND URBAN MOBILITY

- Restructure the Climate Change department of the Ministry of Environment and resume governance structures for climate change; allocate resources to the implementation the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (PNA, in Portuguese);
- Empower IBAMA to generate annual reports on deforestation in Brazilian ecosystems;
- Develop and implement a national strategy to ensure all municipalities have adaptation plans for climate change impacts;
- Develop a water strategy at all levels of government, ensuring access to clean water for all while protecting water reserves;
- Eliminate incentives for fossil fuels and use those investments to develop and increase renewable energy sources;
- Promote mechanisms to reduce GHG emissions;
- Consider regional issues and encourage social participation when developing city ordination plans;
- Continue investment in basic sanitation, mobility, slum urbanization and social interest housing investments, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- Establish effective mechanisms to expand waste collection, with the aim of recycling 30% of generated MSW and ensuring adequate waste disposal;
- Implement law 13.493/2017, establishing the Green Domestic Product (PIV, in Portuguese);
- Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification through scientific cooperation at all levels;
- Improve the protection of coastal ecosystems, considering the connections between them;
- Ratify the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources;
- Establish universal basic sanitation and sustainable water management as a central strategy for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC);
- Improve monitoring, sustainability and conservancy data related on wildlife trafficking;
- Ensure funding to protect our historical and cultural heritage.



CASE STUDY

COVID-19 AND THE 2030 AGENDA ON BRAZIL: IS IT POSSIBLE TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND?

In the face of COVID-19, Brazil was exposed for its lack of leadership and ability to respond. The pandemic uncovered inequalities, the defunding of essential policies and the lack of an integrated approach to policy, in addition to problems in governance and international cooperation.

Impacts to health and well being (SDG 3) are enormous. A projection in April from IEPS¹ estimated a future shortage of 40,000 intensive-care beds. Several cities have indeed seen their health system collapse. After declaring a state of public emergency, the Federal Government issued provisional measure 924/2020², allocating extraordinary funding to the Ministry of Health of approximately BRL 11 billion³; an amount the National

Health Council (CNS) considers insufficient. The Council made a series of recommendations⁴ in response to the pandemic, including revocation of CA 95, the most significant challenge to a Unified Health System (SUS) already underfunded before the pandemic.

COVID-19 has highlighted the important role played by organised civil society. High occupancy rates in hospitals and health units have reduced access to treatment for other diseases, including tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS and the promotion of sexual and reproductive health, a problem reduced by the actions of civil society⁵. It is important to note the persistent underfunding of research and development in the health field. Brazil is not running enough tests for COVID-19, contributing to a significant underreporting of

1 RACHE, Beatriz et. al. Beyond Costing: Investment Needs in ICU Beds in SUS under Different COVID-19 Scenarios [Para Além do Custeio: Necessidades de Investimento em Leitos de UTI no SUS sob Diferentes Cenários da COVID-19]. April 2020. Available at: <ieps.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/IEPS-NT7.pdf>

2 Check out the measures taken by the Ministry of Economy in function of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) [Confira as medidas tomadas pelo Ministério da Economia em função da COVID-19]. Federal Government Portal. 31/03/2020. Available at: <www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2020/marco/confira-as-medidas-tomadas-pelo-ministerio-da-economia-em-funcao-do-covid-19-coronavirus>.

3 Ministry of Health disburses R\$ 11 billion to fight COVID-19 [Ministério da Saúde desembolsa R\$ 11 bilhões contra COVID-19]. Ministry of Health Portal. 29/05/2020. Available at: <www.saude.gov.br/noticias/agencia-saude/46864-ministerio-da-saude-desembolsa-r-11-bilhoes-contra-covid-19>.

4 Open letter from the National Health Council in defense of life, democracy and SUS [Carta aberta do Conselho Nacional de Saúde em defesa da vida, da democracia e do SUS]. CNS Portal. 29/04/2020. Available at: <conselho.saude.gov.br/ultimas-noticias-cns/1140-carta-aberta-do-conselho-nacional-de-saude-em-defesa-da-vida-da-democracia-e-do-sus>.

5 UNAIDS calls on governments to ensure the delivery of community-led HIV services as essential services in the context of COVID-19 [UNAIDS pede aos governos que garantam a prestação de serviços de HIV liderados pela comunidade como serviços essenciais no contexto da COVID-19]. UNAIDS Brasil Portal. 20/02/2020. Available at: <unaids.org.br/2020/05/unaids-pede-aos-governos-que-garantam-a-prestacao-de-servicos-de-hiv-liderados-pela-comunidade-como-servicos-essenciais-no-contexto-da-covid-19/>.

cases and making it harder to understand the pandemic's behaviour and impact in the country⁶.

Lack of access to clean water and sanitation (**SDG 6**), crucial for protective measures against COVID-19, such as washing hands, has left millions vulnerable. Draft bills⁷ proposed social fees or a cost free water supply and a moratorium on the disconnection of basic services such as electric energy (**SDG 7**) during the pandemic. Over the long-term, however, there are no solutions without creating a safe and reliable water infrastructure and transitioning to a clean energy matrix

Social isolation has brought an increase in mental health issues (**SDG 3**). Research by the Brazilian Association of Psychiatry (ABP) found 89.2% of interviewed doctors noted a worsening of patient symptoms⁸. Alcohol and tobacco consumption has also increased significantly.

Due to the suspension of non-essential economic activity, unemployment (**SDG 8**) has risen significantly and may reach 14.2% by the end of the year⁹. This is a direct consequence of governmental action; there were no employee rights protections or social security measures. To the contrary, job insecurity continues to be the overwhelming trend. One example, PM 927/20¹⁰, states infection by the novel coronavirus will only be considered an occupational accident if it can be proven infection occurred at the workplace, specialists tell us this is particularly difficult to prove for viral diseases. Emergency funding, such as early access to FGTS funds, is extremely limited, it is not available to people in the informal sector economy or those who fall outside the labour protection system. Helping small and medium sized companies survive the pandemic was considered a 'waste of money' by the Minister of Economy, further evidence of the lack

of commitment to businesses responsible for more than half of the jobs in the formal economy¹¹.

According to the Brazilian National Confederation of Industry (CNI), impacts to income and fear of unemployment led to a decrease in consumption during social isolation¹² (**SDG 12**). On the other, work from home has increased, as did telemedicine and digital entertainment, highlighting the lack of access to information and communication technologies¹³ (**SDG 9**). A significant portion of the population cannot migrate their activities to the online environment.

Other challenges exposed during social isolation demonstrate the flaws in urban planning and the housing deficit (**SDG 11**). These make it impossible for people living in the peripheries and slums to isolate and leave homeless populations even more vulnerable. Additionally, those without the privilege of working from home are faced with additional challenges in public transportation. Revenue for transportation companies comes primarily from fares, with reduced traffic, fleet sizes are reduced to avoid lower occupancies, encouraging overcrowding and turning public transportation into a significant vector for infection. Whilst this is not a Federal Government responsibility, its contribution is essential to create the appropriate infrastructure to increase the use of collective and active transportation modes, which also reduce air pollution.

Related to this, satellite images have shown improvement in air quality in urban centres such as Curitiba and São Paulo¹⁴. However, there is significant concern greenhouse gas emissions will return to increase after the pandemic. For this reason, UN Secretary-General António Guterres has reinforced the

6 Even counting inflating data, Brazil is one of the least tested countries for COVID-19 [Mesmo inflando dados, Brasil é um dos países que menos testa para covid]. UOL news portal. 07/03/2020. Available at: <noticias.uol.com.br/saude/ultimas-noticias/redacao/2020/07/03/mesmo-com-testes-rapidos-brasil-testa-menos-que-paises-menos-afetados.htm?cmpid=copiaecola>.

7 Draft Bill 783/20. Available at: <www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/141135>. Draft Bill 695/20. Available at: <www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2239461>. Draft Bill 1853/20. Available at: <www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/141537>.

8 Psychiatric care in Brazil is impacted by COVID-19 pandemic [Atendimentos psiquiátricos no Brasil sofrem impacto da pandemia de COVID-19]. ABP Portal. 11/05/2020. Available at: <www.abp.org.br/post/atecbrasil-sofrem-impacto-da-pandemia-de-covid-19>.

9 Fiscal Monitoring Report. Independent Tax Institute [Relatório de Acompanhamento Fiscal]. 15/06/2020. Available at: <www2.senado.leg.br/bdsf/bitstream/handle/id/573177/RAF41_JUN2020.pdf?sequence=4>.

10 Provisional Measure No. 927, of 22/03/2020. Available at: <www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/Mpv/mpv927.htm>.

11 SEBRAE points out that small companies generate more jobs in Brazil. Local Development Portal [Sebrae aponta que pequenas empresas geram mais empregos no Brasil]. 27/02/2020. Available at: <portaldodesenvolvimento.sebrae.com.br/sebrae-aponta-que-pequenas-empresas-geram-mais-empregos-no-brasil/>.

12 Three out of four consumers will continue to reduce consumption in a post-pandemic context. CNI News Agency [Três em cada quatro consumidores vão manter redução no consumo no pós-pandemia]. 07/05/2020. Available at: <noticias.portaldaindustria.com.br/noticias/economia/tres-em-cada-quatro-consumidores-va-manter-reducao-no-consumo-no-pos-pandemia/>.

13 According to TIC Households 2019, 20 million households don't have access to the internet. [De acordo à TIC Domicílios 2019, 20 milhões de domicílios no não possuem acesso à internet] Available at: <www.cetic.br/media/analises/tic-domicilios_2019_coletiva_imprensa.pdf>.

14 Confinement reduces pollution in São Paulo, Rio and other urban centres [Confinamento diminui poluição em SP, Rio e outros centros urbanos]. G1 news portal. 10/04/2020. Available at: <g1.globo.com/bemestar/coronavirus/noticia/2020/04/10/confinamento-diminui-poluicao-em-sp-rio-e-outros-centros-urbanos-veja-imagens-feitas-com-dados-de-satelite.ghtml>.

need to de-carbon the economy and encourage 'green' initiatives such as the Green New Deal currently being discussed¹⁵ in several countries. In Brazil, there is no indication the Federal Government shares this concern, to the contrary, science denial and environmental neglect are on the rise. The Brazilian Climate Observatory estimates an increase between 10% and 20% in greenhouse gas emissions compared with 2018¹⁶ (SDG 13) as deforestation continues even amidst the pandemic (SDG 15).

Considering ecosystem degradation is the leading cause of zoonosis (the transmission of diseases from animal to human), we can appreciate the severity of our situation. Deforestation is linked to 31% of outbreaks recorded around the world between 1980 and 2013, including Ebola and Zika. Likewise, melting glaciers due to global warming and industrial oil and gas exploitation can cause the release of pathogenic viruses of unknown nature. On the other hand, biodiversity, including the oceans provide an enormous resource for research in combating disease (SDG 14). Despite this, the use of plastic materials and their incorrect disposal increased during the pandemic, a problem that will need to be addressed to avoid further contamination of the soil and the ocean.

There was no other outcome possible from the COVID-19 pandemic than a massive increase in poverty and hunger (SDGs 1 and 2). The Brazilian Congress approved, after intense social pressure, emergency aid for COVID-19 (*Auxílio Emergencial*), which lists nineteen categories as more vulnerable, including female-led households¹⁷. However, its implementation suffers the same lack of ability shown in every other aspect of the Brazilian government's response. The Basic Income We Want campaign (*Renda Básica que Queremos*) identified at least twenty ob-

stacles to its implementation¹⁸, including unjustified denials to potential beneficiaries, mandatory requests for telephone numbers and the need for access to the internet and an email account. Fraud was also a significant challenge, it has become evident thousands of upper-class citizens had fraudulently withdrawn money from the program. By the end of May, no less than one third of the 49.2 million families who had requested aid had not received it¹⁹.

Increases in hunger are also a consequence of the effects of COVID-19 on education (SDG 4). Many children and adolescents rely on free school meals; with schools closed, they have lost this nutritional source. For this reason, distribution of food bought with resources from the National Schools Meal Programme (PNAE) was authorized²⁰. Lack of regular access to the internet has also disrupted the right of access to education for many, with learning continuing online for some. Finally, the Ministry of Education plans to conduct the National Secondary Education Examination (ENEM) as scheduled were only deferred after significant pressure from civil society²¹.

Gender inequalities have worsened under COVID-19 (SDG 5). Women are the majority of the informal workforce and therefore suffered greater income loss. Also, according to the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights, the Ligue 180 hotline saw a 37.58% increase in reports of domestic violence in April 2020 compared to the same period last year²². Again, governmental response has been extremely limited.

Analysing all SDGs, inequality (SDG 10) is the common factor. Aside from the aforementioned data, women also represent a majority of health workers and are therefore more exposed to the virus²³. In regards to the black and indigenous populations, killings continue with almost

15 UN chief regrets loss of 200,000 lives and details UN response [Chefe da ONU lamenta perda de 200 mil vidas e detalha resposta da ONU]. UN News. 30/04/2020. Available at: <news.un.org/pt/story/2020/04/1712152>.

16 Technical Note: Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on greenhouse gas emissions in Brazil. System for Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Removals (SEEG) and Climate Observatory (OC). May 2020. Available at: <www.observatoriodoclima.eco.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/SEEG-OC_Nota_Tecnica_Covid19_Final.pdf>.

17 Law 13.982/2020. Available at: <www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/lei-n-13.982-de-2-de-abril-de-2020-250915958>.

18 Technical Note of "The basic income we want" campaign: main obstacles and proposals to solve Emergency aid implementation. [Nota Técnica da campanha Renda Básica que Queremos: Principais obstáculos e propostas de solução para a devida implementação da Renda Básica Emergencial] Available at: <drive.google.com/file/d/1Y3R1VJKPW9P-5joEFmTtS_w-16y4Fy5H/view>.

19 Emergency Aid: 9.7 million waiting for analysis. [Auxílio Emergencial: 9,7 milhões aguardam análise]. Portal de notícias G1. 24/05/2020. Available at: <g1.globo.com/economia/noticia/2020/05/24/auxilio-emergencial-97-milhoes-aguardam-analise.ghtml>.

20 Law 13.987/2020. Available at: <www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/lei-n-13.987-de-7-de-abril-de-2020-251562793>.

21 Senate approves postponement of ENEM; matter goes to the Congress [Senado aprova adiamento do ENEM; matéria vai à Câmara]. Senate News. 19/05/2020. Available at: <www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2020/05/19/senado-aprova-adiamento-do-enem-2020-materia-vai-a-camara>.

22 Reports registered by Ligue 180 increased on the first four months of 2020. [Denúncias registradas pelo Ligue 180 aumentam nos quatro primeiros meses de 2020]. Ministério da Mulher, Família e Direitos Humanos. May 2020. Available at: <www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2020-2/maio/denuncias-registradas-pelo-ligue-180-aumentam-nos-quatro-primeiros-meses-de-2020>.

23 War has a woman's face: health workers fighting COVID-19. [A guerra tem rosto de mulher: trabalhadoras da saúde no enfrentamento à COVID-19]. Associação Nacional dos Especialistas em Políticas Públicas e Gestão Governamental. 16/04/2020. Available at: <anesp.org.br/todas-as-noti-

no punishment. Through April 11th, the government did not provide disaggregated data by race for Ministry of Health bulletins. Other research has found COVID-19 mortality rates are higher for black people (55%) than for white people (38%)²⁴. Similarly, there are no specific surveys investigating cases in *quilombola* communities.

Indigenous people living in urban areas are also ignored in official counts²⁵. Once more civil society has become responsible for this task with the official response certainly leaving people behind.

The pandemic has also highlighted the precarious living conditions of the carceral population and systemic police violence (**SDG 16**). The killings of João Pedro, João Vitor and Guilherme in April and May, gained widespread social attention and anti-racist protests have led to a timely victory, police operations have been suspended during the pandemic by Supreme Court decision. However, this suspension has been often ignored, reaffirming the urgency to eradicate institutional racism and review the national public security policy.

The final impacts are seen in solidarity and partnership-building (**SDG 17**). Different levels of government

are in conflict, as they are in regards to the autonomy of states and municipalities to implement social isolation rules²⁶. At a global level, the Government's positions in contravention to Human Rights have worsened Brazil's credibility on the international stage, resulting in significant capital flight²⁷. Progress becomes even harder without strengthening regional multilateralism²⁸.

As highlighted throughout the Spotlight Report, Brazil needs to revoke the expenditure cap imposed by CA 95. GTSC A2030 has launched a campaign in partnership with the Direitos Valem Mais coalition (Rights are worthier) demonstrating how lowered budgets are not the result of a lack of funds but rather of political decisions about where to spend²⁹. We also stress the need to revive CNODS, Brazil's main governmental structure for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the country. As a place where all of the structural policies were debated, this Commission could have been a reference in providing a coordinated response to COVID-19. Brazil lacks the political desire to implement what we already know that works. In the words of the UN General Secretary, we need to "Build Back Better".

cias/2020/4/16/a-guerra-tem-rosto-de-mulher-trabalhadoras-da-sade-no-enfrentamento-covid-19>.

24 Social differences: blacks dying more of COVID-19 than whites, according to NT11. [Diferenças sociais: pretos e pardos morrem mais de COVID-19 do que brancos, segundo NT11 do Nois]. Centro Técnico Científico - PUC-Rio. 27/05/2020. Available at: <www.ctc.puc-rio.br/diferencas-sociais-confirmam-que-pretos-e-pardos-morrem-mais-de-covid-19-do-que-brancos-segundo-nt11-do-nois/>.

25 Why do indigenous charge the government of underreporting COVID-19 [Por que indígenas acusam o governo federal de subnotificar a COVID-19]. Nexo Jornal. 09/06/2020. Available at: <www.nexojornal.com.br/expresso/2020/06/09/Por-que-ind%C3%ADgenas-acusam-o-governo-de-subnotificar-a-covid-19>.

26 Supreme Court's decision on states' and municipalities' isolation echoes in the Senate. [Decisão do STF sobre isolamento de estados e municípios repercute no Senado]. Senado Notícias. 04/16/2020. Available at: <www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2020/04/16/decisao-do-stf-sobre-isolamento-de-estados-e-municipios-repercute-no-senado>.

27 The flight of foreign capital from the Brazilian stock exchange reaches a new record [Fuga de capital estrangeiro da Bolsa brasileira é recorde]. Infomoney. 07/03/2020. Available at: <www.infomoney.com.br/mercados/fuga-de-capital-estrangeiro-da-bolsa-brasileira-e-recorde/>.

28 ECLAC highlights the value of regional dimension as a force to connect global processes and the new national realities generated by COVID-19 in the face of the challenge of fulfilling Agenda 2030. ECLAC Portal. 20/05/2020. Available at: <www.cepal.org/es/comunicados/cepal-destaca-valor-dimension-regional-como-puente-conectar-procesos-globales-nuevas>.

29 Civil Society demands end of expenditure ceiling. [Sociedade civil pede fim do teto de gasto]. GT Agenda 2030. 26/05/2020. Available at: <gtagenda2030.org.br/2020/05/26/sociedade-civil-pede-o-fim-do-teto-de-gastos/>.

