

2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SPOTLIGHT REPORT 2021 BRAZIL SYNTHESIS



CIVIL SOCIETY
WORKING GROUP FOR
THE 2030 AGENDA

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FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
SPOTLIGHT REPORT
2021 BRAZIL
SYNTHESIS**



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WORKING GROUP FOR
THE 2030 AGENDA**

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INTRODUCTION

Brazil in 2021: A country in rapid regression

The Covid-19 public health crisis has put the promise of governments and institutions at the United Nations in 2015 “not to leave anyone behind” to the test, and, as this fifth Spotlight Report demonstrates, Brazil is one of the countries furthest away from a path to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This worrying analysis, for which we thank the 106 specialists who assessed the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals and their 169¹ targets, attests to the corrosion of the social, environmental, economic, and even political and civil rights, laboriously achieved in the country over the course of the last three decades. There were setbacks to 92 targets (54%), a further 27 are stagnant (16%), 21 are at risk (12.4%), 13 show insufficient progress (7.7%), and no data² is available for the assessment of 15 targets (8.9%). There were no targets showing satisfactory progress.

Instead of increasing social investment, as other countries did in response to the pandemic, Brazil deregulated, defunding its institutions of accountability, while promoting a counterproductive fiscal austerity, leaving little money for health, education, social protection, science and technology, gender and racial equality, or the environment. Evidence demonstrates the fast weakening of legal frameworks for inclusion and fairness in Brazil; this report was produced despite significant challenges in accessing up-to-date information and statistics from official government sources.

With increasing pollution and deforestation, the persecution and even murder of human rights defend-

ers, increased threats against journalists, increased incidents of fatal violence against women, LGBTQIP+, indigenous, quilombolas³ and black peoples, all in the midst of decreased civic spaces, a spike in military officials occupying civilian positions, the criminalisation of unions, fewer rights, increased hunger and child labor, and with christian fundamentalists pressuring the various decision-making spheres, Brazil is in rapid regression, as is illustrated in the case study about Covid-19 in Northern Brazil.

A picture of a country gone from being a seeker of global solutions to a problem for the world is revealed and exposed through analysis of the 82.8% of SDG Targets now setback, at risk or stagnant. The results are devastating, we dedicate this report to the over half million Brazilian lives lost to Covid-19. Nevertheless, solutions to these challenges are possible, as shown in the recommendations and in the section Civil society fulfilling its role.

Lastly, we thank the tireless labour of networks, social movements, universities, the private sector, multilateral organisations, and international cooperative bodies in directing the country to a path of sustainable development. We also call all powers of the Republic to this responsibility. The image of a devolving State can no longer be altered, but we can still change course and act against this tragic future for Brazil, a country as rich in possibility as it is in challenges.

Alessandra Nilo (Gestos)
Guilherme Checco (IDS)
Laura Cury (ACT Promoção da Saúde)

1 Target 8.a is not applicable to Brazil and was not evaluated

2 The remaining 0,6% refers to Target 8.a, not applicable in Brazil

3 Quilombola (Portuguese pronunciation: [kilõ'bɔlɐ]) is a resident of quilombo settlements, first established by escaped enslaved black people in Brazil, and now inhabited by their descendants.



THE CIVIL SOCIETY WORKING GROUP FOR THE 2030 AGENDA (CSWG 2030A)

The Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (CSWG 2030A) is a coalition of 57 non-governmental Brazilian organisations, social movements, forums, networks, universities, foundations and federations monitoring the Brazilian State and multilateral institutions, promoting sustainable development and combating injustice to strengthen universal, indivisible, and interdependent rights.

The group, established in the lead up to the 70th General Assembly of the United Nations in 2015, has conducted multidisciplinary work to promote and monitor implementation of the SDGs and the Addis

Ababa Action Agenda on local, national, and international levels since 2014.

Some of the primary actions of the CSWG 2030A include building partnerships, advocacy to governments, parliaments and the judiciary, and the production of content promoting and monitoring the Agenda, such as this report. The group is facilitated by Gestos - Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero, Instituto Democracia e Sustentabilidade (IDS), and ACT Promoção da Saúde.

Member list of the CSWG 2030A:
www.gtagenda2030.org.br/

METHODOLOGY



This fifth edition of the Spotlight Report for the 2030 Agenda is an assessment of Brazil's progress in implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals amidst the many challenges of the Covid-19 pandemic.

This methodology is updated annually and relies on expert analysis; target rankings are based upon those of the Sustainable Development Report of the Bertelsmann Foundation, in partnership with the Sustainable Development Solutions Network.¹

The first phase consisted of data collection and analysis based on target indicators appropriate to the Brazilian context, considering official data available, studies run by civil society bodies, and academic research. The selection of metrics for charts and comparative tables were conducted by expert focus groups.

The second phase consolidated analyses and target rankings, and included technical reviews of content, language, and terminology to align these with 2030 Agenda forecasts.

Targets were classified as:

-  **SETBACK** policies or actions were disrupted, altered or defunded;
-  **AT RISK** actions, or lack of action, has compromised this target;
-  **STAGNANT** no statistically significant indication of improvement or regression;
-  **INSUFFICIENT PROGRESS** to achieve full implementation; and
-  **SATISFACTORY PROGRESS** under implementation and could be fulfilled by completion of the 2030 Agenda.

In the third phase an initial draft of the report was shared with the expert focus groups responsible for each SDG, for review and editing, and final validation was sought from all of the organisations comprising the CSWG 2030A.

The fourth and final phase was for final editing, the design of comparative graphics and infographics, and launch of the publication.

The Report remains open for member organisations to align with, and sign in support of, at gtagenda2030.org.br/relatorio-luz/

¹ Sachs, J., Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Lafortune, G., Fuller, G. (2019): Sustainable Development Report 2019. New York: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). Available on: https://amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2019/2019_sustainable_development_report.pdf

SDG 1 NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

When this report closed, data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics' (IBGE) 2020 Census was not available, a result of dramatic cuts to the agency, leading the Supreme Court to decree a demographic census must be conducted by 2022¹, despite the budget being cut from R\$3.4 billion to little over R\$72 million. This negatively impacts the policy needed to pursue the Sustainable Development Goals in the country, as do impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, especially considering the Federal Government's mishandling of it, leaving Brazil's poorest and most vulnerable to fend for themselves.

A government quarantine stimulus pro-

gramme (Auxílio Emergencial) still operates, albeit poorly managed; initially, monthly stipends ranged from R\$600 to R\$1,200, assisting more than 4.2 million people avoid descending into extreme poverty² between April and August 2020; however, from September, effects of a 50% reduction were felt,³ and, in 2021, Congress, driven by the Executive branch, cut the Auxílio further, to between R\$150 and R\$375 per month.

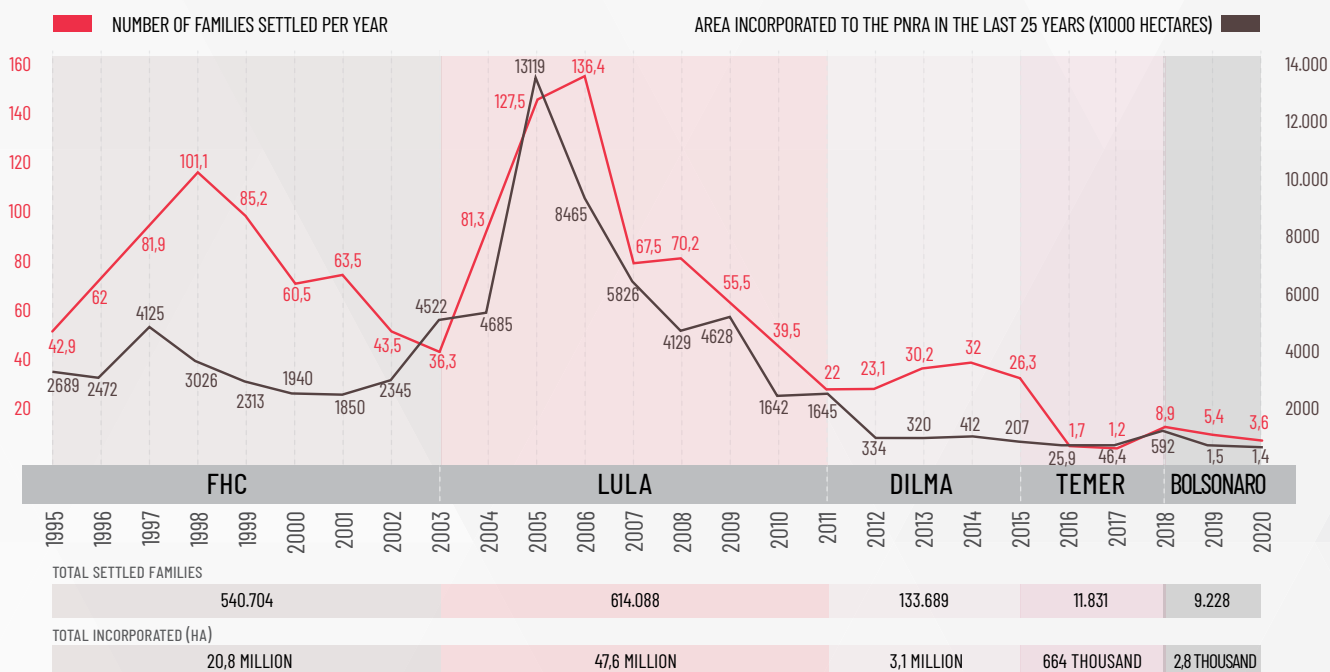
In 2020 Brazil's extreme poverty worsened whilst a spending cap fiscal regime limits public investment in social concerns from 2017 until 2036, while maintaining integrity of all debt service payments. The year ended with more than half of the country's population

¹ Supremo Tribunal Federal. STF determina que governo realize censo demográfico em 2022. 17/05/2021. Available on: portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=466012&ori=1#:~:text=STF%20determina%20que%20governo%20realize,no%20recrutamento%20de%20agentes%20censit%C3%A1Rios.

² TREVISAN, Maria Carolina. Mais de 4,2 mi de mulheres negras saíram da pobreza extrema com auxílio. *Universa/UOL*, 07/08/2020. Available on: mariacarolinatrevisan.blogosfera.uol.com.br/2020/08/07/mais-de-42-mi-de-mulheres-negras-sairam-da-pobreza-extrema-com-auxilio/

³ Survey carried out by the Datafolha Institute in December 2020 revealed that 36% of those getting the Auxílio declared having no other income.

CHART 1 AREA INCORPORATED INTO THE NATIONAL AGRARIAN REFORM PROGRAMME (X1000 HECTARES) AND NUMBER OF FAMILIES SETTLED PER YEAR (X1000)



Source: Diretoria de Desenvolvimento e Consolidação de Projetos de Assentamento/INCRA.

(113 million people) further from food security, however there are 21 new billionaires⁴.

Target 1.1⁵ suffered a deep setback related to the year before, with an increase in poverty and expanding misery in Brazil. Unemployment was the highest since 2012, climbing nearly 17% compared with the previous year, to 14.4 million people, according to PNAD Contínua (IBGE's continuous household census) and the number of those too discouraged to even look for work, peaked at a historic 6 million⁶,

also evidence **Target 1.2**⁷ is setback. **Target 1.3**⁸, already impacted by the social security and pension "reform" of 2019, cuts that felt drastic at the time, remains at risk, also suffering from the stagnation of social welfare programs such as Bolsa Família, Benefício de Prestação Continuada (BPC), Contrato de Trabalho Verde e Amarelo, and Programa Emergencial de Manutenção do Emprego e da Renda

Target 1.4⁹ is also setback, the Bolsonaro government being true to its promise of "not demarcating

4 Forbes Brasil. Quem são os brasileiros no ranking dos bilionários do mundo em 2021. Redação, 06/04/2021. Available on: forbes.com.br/forbes-money/2021/04/quem-sao-os-brasileiros-no-ranking-dos-bilionarios-do-mundo-2021/

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

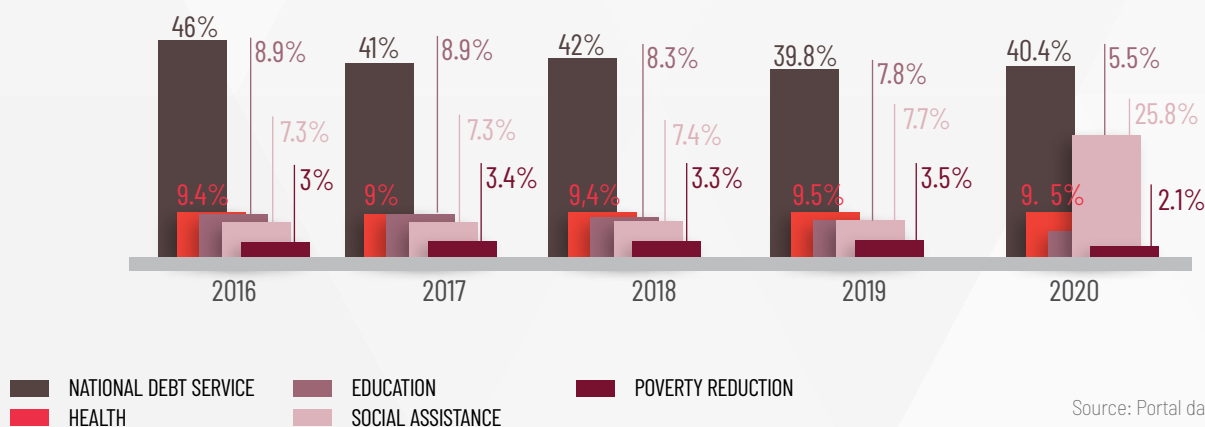
6 IBGE. PNAD Contínua: taxa de desocupação é de 14,4% e taxa de subutilização é de 29,2% no trimestre encerrado em fevereiro. Estatísticas Sociais, 30/04/2021. Available on: agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-sala-de-imprensa/2013-agencia-de-noticias/releases/30599-pnad-continua-taxa-de-desocupacao-e-de-14-4-e-taxa-de-subutilizacao-e-de-29-2-no-trimestre-encerrado-em-fevereiro

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

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

9 **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.

CHART 2 BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR POVERTY REDUCTION, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE COMPARED WITH THE COST OF SERVICING THE NATIONAL DEBT IN THE FEDERAL BUDGET (2016-2020)



ing an inch of land”¹⁰, with total acreage incorporated into the National Agrarian Reform Programme falling year over year¹¹. In 2020, only 1.4 million hectares were incorporated, the lowest since 1995 (Chart 1); there have been no new expropriation decrees issued since 2019, and the number of settled families also decreased since 2018.

Lack of recognition of quilombos also affects access to the National Immunization Programme for Covid-19. Since 2019, only three demarcation titles for quilombola recognition have been granted¹², whilst there were 124 issued between 2005 and 2018. These populations continue to be threatened with eviction, even amidst the pandemic, leading to Supreme Court case (ADPF 742/2020), obliging the government to design a specific plan to respond to Covid-19 in quilombola communities.

Target 1.5¹³, further analysed under SDG 15, was setback, driven by the pandemic. Natural disasters do not stop on account of health crises, however aid for them did decrease, whilst support for monoculture and agribusiness increased. **Target 1.a**¹⁴, at risk in 2020, is now setback due to draconian budget and social welfare cuts. Although the ratio of resources invested in social programs rose threefold due to the pandemic emergency program, this income transfer to those of greater vulnerability was short-lived and extraordinary (a result of spending cap policy to ensure payment of the national debt).

The historic and structural maintenance of racism and misogyny is noteworthy: prior to the pandemic, extreme poverty affected 33% of black women, compared with 15% of white women; the Research Center for the Study of the Macroeconom-

¹⁰ RESENDE, Sarah Mota. ‘No que depender de mim, não tem mais demarcação de terra indígena’, diz Bolsonaro a TV. Folha de S. Paulo. São Paulo, 05/11/2018. Available on: www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2018/11/no-que-depender-de-mim-nao-tem-mais-demarcacao-de-terra-indigena-diz-bolsonaro-a-tv.shtml

¹¹ Incra. Nota Técnica Nº 360/2021/GABT-1/GABT/GAB/P/SEDE/INCRA. Available on: static.poder360.com.br/2021/02/incra-documento-STF-.pdf publicado por HAHAN, Victor. Bolsonaro não assinou nenhum decreto de desapropriação desde início do governo. Poder 360. Brasília, 16/02/2021. Available on: www.poder360.com.br/justica/bolsonaro-nao-assinou-nenhum-decreto-de-desapropriacao-desde-inicio-do-governo/

¹² CRUZ, Márcia Maria. Paralisação de titulações por Bolsonaro dificulta combate à Covid-19 nos quilombos. De Olho nos Ruralistas, 16/07/2020. Available on: deolhonosruralistas.com.br/2020/07/16/paralisacao-de-titulacoes-por-bolsonaro-dificulta-combate-a-Covid-19-nos-quilombos/

¹³ **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.

¹⁴ **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.

ics of Inequalities (Made-USP) now estimates those numbers are 38% and 19% respectively¹⁵. **Target 1.b**¹⁶ was also setback, and will be explored further in subsequent sections.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Repeal Constitutional Amendment 95 guaranteeing a budget for basic social rights and dignified living conditions for all people;
2. Readjust the Emergency Payment Program to a minimum of R\$600 (R\$1,200 for single mothers) and launch a Permanent Basic Income;
3. Revisit recently revised labour and social security legislation to recover social protection provisions stripped away from consolidated labour laws and the 1988 Federal Constitution;
4. Strengthen the national public health service, the System for Unified Health System (SUS).

¹⁵ NASSIF-PIRES, Luiza, CARDOSO, Luisa e OLIVEIRA, Ana Luíza Matos. Gênero e raça em evidência durante a pandemia no Brasil: o impacto do Auxílio Emergencial na pobreza e extrema pobreza. Available on: madeusp.com.br/publicacoes/artigos/genero-e-raca-em-evidencia-durante-a-pandemia-no-brasil-o-impacto-do-auxilio-emergencial-na-pobreza-e-extrema-pobreza/

¹⁶ **Target 1.b:** Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

Target classification

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



SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER

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

Indicators for this Sustainable Development Goal are amongst those most impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic and the Federal Government's social austerity policies. Hunger and the overall impoverishment of the population have gone up considerably since 2017, and were worsened by the abrupt cancellation of the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA) in 2019. During 2021 60% of the Brazilian population lived without food security and nineteen million experienced fam-

ine (Chart 1). Hunger, like poverty, is also marked by race, affecting 10.7% of black families compared to 7.5% of white families.¹

Between 2018 and 2020, food security decreased by 28%, resulting in a serious setback to **Target 2.1**², while **Target 2.2**³ remains at risk, with chronic malnutrition of 0-5 year-olds remaining stable between 2015 and 2019, whilst the latest data available for anemia in women aged 15 to 49, according to pregnancy status, is from 2006. **Target 2.4**⁴ remains

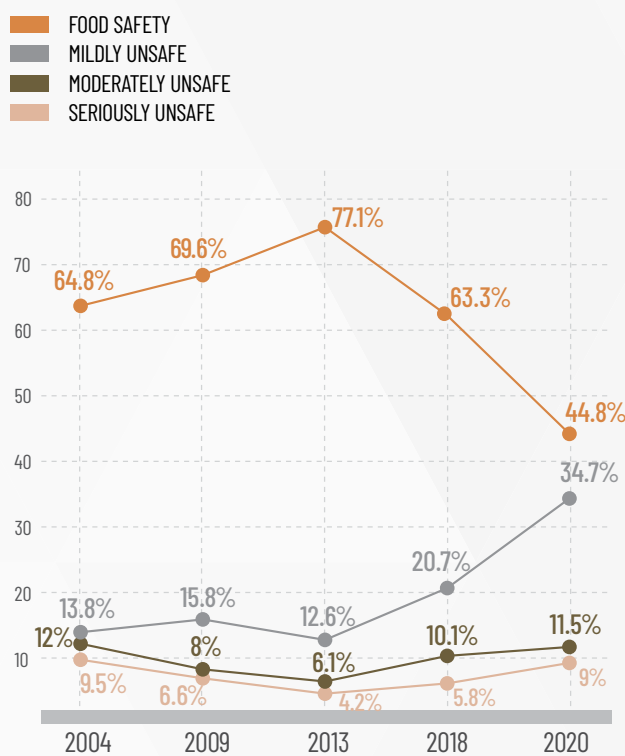
1 PENSSAN. Inquérito Nacional sobre Insegurança Alimentar no Contexto da Pandemia da Covid-19 no Brasil. Available on: olheparaafome.com.br/

2 **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.

3 **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.

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

CHART 1 FOOD SAFETY AND HUNGER IN BRAZIL



Source: PNAD 2004, PNAD 2009, PNAD 2013, POF 2018, PENSSAN 2020.

setback, a record 474 pesticides were approved for sale in 2019, and a further 493 in 2020⁵, while scientists who were denouncing this were being threatened and intimidated⁶. It was the fifth consecutive year of growth in approvals for the use of pesticides and other chemical compounds harmful to biodiversity and life, and the highest increase documented by the Ministry of Agriculture since 2000.

There were some advances in unique access to the genetic resources of protected plants in medium to long-term conservation facilities in 2019, according to the IBGE-based Observatory of the SDG, but the Federal Government has not provided data for 2020, nor for the proportion of local breeds classified as at risk of extinction, maintaining **Target 2.5**⁷ as stagnant. The first national target for this SDG⁸, **Target 2.a**⁹, considered at risk in last years' Spotlight Report, is now setback due to annual budget reductions impacting investment in agriculture; the industry fell drastically in terms of GDP share, from 0.23, in 2013, to 0.19 in 2019¹⁰. **Target 2.b**¹¹ remains stagnant; according to information sent by Brazil to the World Trade Organization (WTO), from 1995 to 2017, the indicator for government subsidies for agricultural exports was zero. **Target 2.c**¹² was setback due to a spike in basic food prices between 2019 to 2020; according the Inter-Union Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies (DIEESE), food inflation was 14.09% in 2020, three times the general price index, consuming up to 53.2% of a current minimum wage to buy the basic foods basket (Chart 2).

5 G1. Número de agrotóxicos registrados em 2020 é o mais alto da série histórica; maioria é genérico, diz governo. G1 Agro, 14/01/2021. Available on: g1.globo.com/economia/agronegocios/noticia/2021/01/14/numero-de-agrotoxicos-registrados-em-2020-e-o-mais-alto-da-serie-historica-maioria-e-produto-generico.ghtml

6 VELEDA, Raphael. Cientistas fogem do Brasil após ataques de extremistas sem punições. Metrópoles/ Brasil. 27/03/2021. Available on: www.metrópoles.com/brasil/cientistas-fogem-do-brasil-apos-ataques-de-extremistas-sem-punicoes

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 The adaptation of the SDGs to Brazilian national reality was consolidated in 2018, under the coordination of the Institute for Applied Economic Research (Ipea), by demand of the now extinct National Commission on Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS), as detailed in the report "SDG - National Goals of the Sustainable Development Goals: Adaptation Proposal", available on: www.ipea.gov.br/portal/images/stories/PDFs/livros/livros/180801_ods._metas._nac._dos._obj._de._desenv._susten._propos._de._adequa.pdf

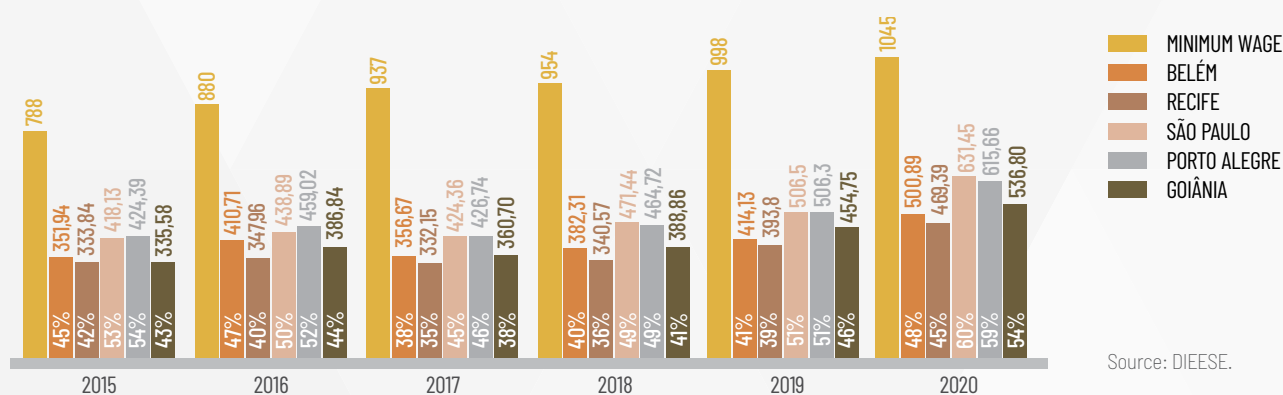
9 **Target 2.a:** Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in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

10 Brazilian Indicators for Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable Development Goals. Available on: odsbrasil.gov.br/

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

12 **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.

CHART 2 COST OF BASIC FOOD SHOPPING RELATED TO MINIMUM WAGE - 2015 TO 2020



There is no data available to assess **Target 2.3**¹³.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Implement financial assistance programmes for families in situations of social vulnerability; resume food and nutrition-based welfare policies and programmes, with sufficient budget to service the population widely;
2. Resume the National Policy for Agroecology and Organic Production, with sufficient resources to develop pesticide and transgenic-free agriculture;
3. Enhance the National Program to Strengthen Family Agriculture (PRONAF), the Food Acquisition Program (PAA), the Program for Technical Assistance and Rural Extension in Family Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (PRONATER) and other programs favouring small, family farms and alternative agricultural models;
4. Reestablish a budget for the Access to Water for Human Consumption and Food Production in Rural Areas Program, sufficient to install 350 thousand consumption and 800 thousand production cisterns in the semi-arid region of the Northeast.

Target classification

Target 2.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 2.2	⚡	AT RISK
Target 2.3	–	NO DATA
Target 2.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 2.5	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 2.a	🔻	SETBACK
Target 2.b	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 2.c	🔻	SETBACK

¹³ **Target 2.3:** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

SDG 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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

The Brazilian Government's mishandling of the Covid-19 pandemic is notable in their repeated promotion of public gatherings while misusing masks, their acquisition and distribution of ineffective drugs such as hydroxychloroquine and ivermectin, their insistence on an anti-scientific "herd immunity" thesis, and their abject failure to acquire vaccines first offered and available to them during 2020. These decisions have significantly worsened the health crisis, leading the WHO to label Brazil a

threat¹ and forces within the National Congress to push for a Senate-run parliamentary investigation² into the mismanagement of the health crisis by the Federal Government.

Target 3.1³ is setback. Maternal mortality rate, aggravated by Covid-19, rose 5.63%. One in five pregnant or postpartum people who died due to Covid-19 were not even admitted to ICUs, and 33.6% of those admitted were not intubated due to collapse of the health system⁴; black pregnant and postpar-

1 TEÓFILO, Sarah e CARDIM, Maria Eduarda. Descontrole do novo coronavírus no Brasil ameaça o mundo, alerta OMS. Correio Brasiliense, Brasília. Available on: www.correiobraziliense.com.br/brasil/2021/03/4910547-descontrole-do-novo-coronavirus-no-brasil-ameaca-o-mundo-alerta-oms.html

2 MATTOSO, Camila. Vice do Amazonas diz que política de imunidade de rebanho apoiada por Bolsonaro levou Manaus ao colapso. Folha de S.Paulo, Painel. São Paulo, 05/05/2021. Available on: www1.folha.uol.com.br/colunas/painel/2021/05/vice-do-amazonas-diz-que-politica-de-imunidade-de-rebanho-apoiada-por-bolsonaro-levou-manaus-ao-colapso.shtml

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

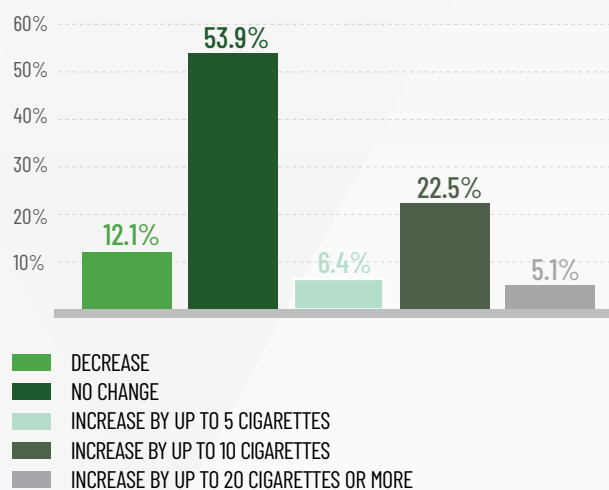
4 BOHEM, Camila. Covid-19: mortes de grávidas e puérperas dobram em 2021. Agência Brasil. São Paulo, 19/04/2021. Available on: agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/saude/noticia/2021-04/Covid-19-mortes-de-gravidas-e-puerperas-dobram-em-2021

tum women were twice as likely to die of Covid-19 than their white counterparts.⁵

Target 3.2⁶, which saw improvement in the 2020 Spotlight Report, is now setback, impacted by increasing child and youth mortality rates⁷, with indigenous people under 20 being 75% more likely to die from Covid-19⁸. **Target 3.3⁹** is at risk due to the combined impacts of the pandemic and significantly reduced resources for health and other basic and/or strategic priorities, due to Constitutional Amendment 95/2016, the austerity measure freezing federal funding for twenty years. **Target 3.4¹⁰** is stagnant, non-communicable, chronic disease was the cause of approximately 72% of deaths in Brazil in 2019, possibly aggravated due to a lack of monitoring and treatment caused by social isolation. Worryingly, 24.5% of the Brazilian population were diagnosed with hypertension and 7.4% with diabetes¹¹.

Adding the pandemic to the existing lack of government policy or programmes to combat substance abuse, lead us to consider **Target 3.5¹²** at risk. The social isolation of the pandemic has increased alcohol consumption associated with sadness or depression¹³ by 17.6%¹⁴. **Target 3.6¹⁵** saw insufficient progress, however monitoring is affected by a lack of official data, and the atypical nature of the year.

CHART 1 DISTRIBUTION (%) OF SMOKERS ACCORDING TO VARIATION IN THE AMOUNT OF CIGARETTES BEFORE AND DURING THE PANDEMIC



Source: ConVid – Pesquisa de Comportamento. June, 2020

Target 3.7¹⁶ is setback, the result of institutional and governmental attacks on education on gender, sexuality and sexual and reproductive rights; this will be further explored in SDG 5. Brazilian families spend nearly twice as much on healthcare as families from wealthier countries (8.8% versus 5.4% of GDP), and the lower their income, the higher their expenditures. Constitutional Amendment 95 worsened this reality, leaving **Target 3.8¹⁷** at risk, under further threat due to

5 Conselho Nacional de Saúde (CNS). "Mortalidade materna por Covid entre negras é duas vezes maior que entre brancas", diz doutora em Saúde durante live do CNS. Agosto/2020. Available on: conselho.saude.gov.br/ultimas-noticias-cns/1317-mortalidade-materna-por-covid-entre-negras-e-duas-vezes-maior-que-entre-brancas-diz-doutora-em-saude-durante-live-do-cns

6 **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.

7 Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalidade (SIM). Paineis de Monitoramento da Mortalidade Infantil e Fetal. Available on: svs.aids.gov.br/dantps/centrais-de-conteudos/paineis-de-monitoramento/mortalidade/infantil-e-fetal/

8 Jornal da USP. Mortalidade de crianças infectadas pela Covid-19 aumenta devido a fatores étnicos e socioeconômicos. São Paulo, 20/04/2021. Available on: jornal.usp.br/ciencias/ciencias-da-saude/mortalidade-de-criancas-infectadas-pela-Covid-19-aumenta-devido-a-fatores-etnicos-e-socioeconomicos/

9 **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.

10 **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.

11 There is no Vigitel data for the year 2020, nor information about the survey being carried out in the year 2021. Publication of such data is important to monitor international goals and to guide the implementation of public policies.

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

13 FIOCRUZ, UFMG, Unicamp. ConVid – Pesquisa de Comportamento. Junho/2020. Available on: convid.fiocruz.br/index.php?pag=principaladolescentes

14 SOARES, Gabriella. Investimento federal em comunidades terapêuticas sobe 95%. Folha de S.Paulo, Cotidiano. São Paulo, 01/11/2020. Available on: www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/2020/11/investimento-federal-em-comunidades-terapeuticas-sobe-95.shtml

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

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

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

delayed availability of vaccinations for Covid-19.

Target 3.9¹⁸ remained setback due to increasing poverty which hinders access to drinking water, sanitation and hygienic conditions¹⁹, and a lack of new data since 2015. Also missing is data on smoking habits in 2020, however studies suggest there were increases due to stress, sadness and depression associated with the pandemic, meaning **Target 3.a**²⁰ shows insufficient progress.

The overwhelming lack of official data, aggravation of existing challenges to vaccination from the Covid-19 pandemic, and the rise of anti-vaxxer groups²¹ ensure **Target 3.b**²² is setback. The ratio of doctors increased to 2.4 per thousand people, still lower than the 3.4 per thousand recommended by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Doctors also tend to concentrate in richer areas, meaning insufficient progress for **Target 3.c**²³.

Target 3.d²⁴ is setback; somehow, during this most tragic of years, one marred by an unprecedented public health crisis, R\$22.8 billion of the budget allocated to SUS, the country's national public health system, went unused.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Upgrade the public health information system, allowing real-time updates of cases of communicable disease; include prophylactic medicines contemplating gender and race; and strengthen health communication strategies;

2. Expand social outreach programmes benefiting those unable to work; incorporate medicine and technologies adopted internationally into the SUS; align actions to combat communicable disease with the aim of comprehensive and humane treatment;
3. Expand testing for infectious and contagious diseases, targeting early diagnosis and treatment, and increase prevention strategies for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), including for young people and adolescents;
4. Fully implement the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC/WHO); commitments made to the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition; the Strategic Action Plan to Combat Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (DCNT); and Ordinance No. 2,446, of November 11, 2014, redefining the National Health Promotion Policy (PNPS);
5. Ensure transparency in government funding to civil society for the observation of health of populations historically left behind;
6. Strengthen autonomous organisations of people living with HIV and AIDS, the LGBTQIP+, sex workers, women, youth, drug users, peasants, black and indigenous people, and quilombolas;
7. Adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach to sexual education as a part of promoting youth well-being, valuing responsible sexual behavior, respect and consent, gender equality, the prevention of untimely or unwanted pregnancies, and defense against all forms of sexual violence, including incest.

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

19 CASAZZA, Ingrid Fonseca. O acesso à água e os excluídos da prevenção à Covid-19. Rio de Janeiro, 11/05/2020. Available on: www.coc.fiocruz.br/index.php/pt/todas-as-noticias/1789-o-acesso-a-agua-e-os-excluidos-da-prevencao-a-Covid-19.html#.YJiGLMCSnIU

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

21 MADEIRO, Carlos. Movimento antivacina avança na web: porque ele é ameaça à saúde pública. UOL Saúde/Bem Estar. Maceió, 29/10/2020. Available on: www.uol.com.br/vivabem/noticias/redacao/2020/10/29/movimento-antivacina-avanca-online-por-que-ele-e-ameaca-a-saude-publica.htm

22 **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.

23 **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.

24 **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.

Target classification

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

SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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

Education is another SDG extremely impacted by the government's mishandling of the health crisis. The appointment of creationists, christian fundamentalists, defenders of privatisation, and military personnel to the National Council of Education (CNE) place all aspects of education at risk.

The country also faces the consequence of resource mismanagement by the Fund for the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education and the Valorization of Education Professionals (FUNDEB)¹ for states and municipalities², demonstrated in regular curtailments of teachers, investment in milita-

rising schools, significant state-endorsed promotion of homeschooling, and, most importantly, in the still unfolding consequences of Constitutional Amendment 95/2016.

In 2019, the School Census registered 27,780,779 enrollments in state and municipal basic public education, with school evasion primarily amongst children in age groups where access to schooling was no longer a challenge. The number of students enrolled in learning environments was reduced, putting **Target 4.1**³ at risk. There is no data to measure the ratio of children under five who are

¹ SALDAÑA, Paulo. Milton Ribeiro assume erro em cálculo do Fundeb e diz que haverá correção. Folha de S.Paulo. Brasília, 22/04/2021. Available on: www1.folha.uol.com.br/educacao/2021/04/milton-ribeiro-assume-erro-em-calculo-do-fundeb-e-diz-que-havera-correcao.shtml

² SALDAÑA, Paulo. Antes de trapalhada com Fundeb, MEC havia errado transferências de R\$ 1bi. Folha de S. Paulo. Brasília, 1º/04/2021. Available on: www1.folha.uol.com.br/educacao/2021/04/antes-de-trapalhada-com-fundeb-mec-havia-errado-transferencias-de-r-1-bi.shtml

³ **Target 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

in the appropriate stages of health development, learning, and psychosocial well-being in the country. We do know school attendance by gender is 93.90% amongst girls and 93.20% amongst boys, meaning **Target 4.2**⁴ is setback. **Target 4.3**⁵ was reclassified from insufficient progress to setback due to budgetary cuts⁶. Resources for technical high school education fell from R\$15 billion, in 2016, to R\$13.3 billion in 2020, and, for higher education, from R\$38 billion to R\$34 billion. Enrollment data for this segment was unavailable, but a consistent rise in cumulative drop-out rates continues, exceeding 50% since 2014.

An estimated 4.4 billion children and youth were required to receive their schooling through distance education for over a year, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, most completely unable to participate in activities due to a lack of resource, such as equipment and access to the Internet, increasing regional, racial and class inequalities. In the North, only 49% of students were in school, compared with 92% in the South and 87% in the Southeast⁷. Based on this data **Target 4.4**⁸ remains setback. In addition to a historic lack of data for **Target 4.5**⁹, the pandemic has aggravated structural gender inequalities in Brazil; the

National Forum for the Prevention and Eradication of Child Labour (FNPETI) notes that 73.5% of domestic child labor is done by black children, of these 94% are girls¹⁰ (data from 2017).

Amongst indigenous populations, school evasion reached 5.3%, and in villages 5.7% (double the national average). Given these factors, Target 4.5 is setback. **Target 4.6**¹¹ remains stagnant, in addition to stable illiteracy rates since 2011, the functional literacy of adults (15 to 64 year-olds) and youth (15 to 24 year-olds) shows a slight drop.¹²

Target 4.7¹³ is setback since 2019, due to the adoption of contrary government policy, projects such as the insidiously named “Escola Sem Partido” (“Non-Partisan Schools”); illegal lobbying in favour of homeschooling; the current Fundação Palmares revisionist approach to historic racial crimes committed by the Brazilian State¹⁴; broken commitments to the UN Human Rights Council on women’s sexual and reproductive health¹⁵; or sometimes successful attempts to criminalise education on gender, race, and diversity¹⁶.

Target 4.a¹⁷ has been intensely setback due to disparities in school services for people with disabili-

4 **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.

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

6 Cap on current expenditures (salaries, pensions, funding of public agencies), which cannot exceed capital expenditures (works, investments and, in particular, public debt).

7 Afro-Cebral. As desigualdades educacionais e a Covid-19. São Paulo, Novembro/2020. Available on: cebral.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Informativo-3-As-desigualdades-educacionais-e-a-covid-19-.pdf

8 **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.

9 **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.

10 FNPETI. Negros são maioria no trabalho infantil. Brasília, 20/11/2017. Available on: fnpeti.org.br/noticias/2017/11/20/negros-sao-maioria-no-trabalho-infantil/

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

12 Ação Educativa e Instituto Paulo Montenegro. INAF Brasil 2018: Indicador de Alfabetismo Funcional - Resultados preliminares. Available on: acaoeducativa.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Inaf2018_Relato%C3%B3rio-Resultados-Preliminares_v08Ago2018.pdf

13 **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.

14 Comitê Brasileiro de Defensoras e Defensores de Direitos Humanos. Vidas em luta: criminalização e violência contra defensoras e defensores de direitos humanos no Brasil: volume III; organização Layza Queiroz Santos et al. 3. ed. Curitiba: Terra de Direitos. 2020. Available on: terrasedireitos.org.br/uploads/arquivos/Dossie-Vidas-em-Luta.pdf

15 CHADE, Jamil. Brasil não adere a ato de 60 democracias na ONU pela defesa das mulheres. UOL Colunas, 08/03/2021. Available on: noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/jamil-chade/2021/03/08/brasil-nao-adere-a-ato-de-60-democracias-na-onu-pela-defesa-das-mulheres.htm

16 Ação Educativa e Instituto Paulo Montenegro. INAF Brasil 2018: Indicador de Alfabetismo Funcional - Resultados preliminares. Available on: acaoeducativa.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Inaf2018_Relato%C3%B3rio-Resultados-Preliminares_v08Ago2018.pdf

17 **Target 4.a:** 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.

CHART 1 FUNCTIONAL LITERACY RATE OF THE POPULATION, AGED 15 TO 64 (INAF), BY GENDER

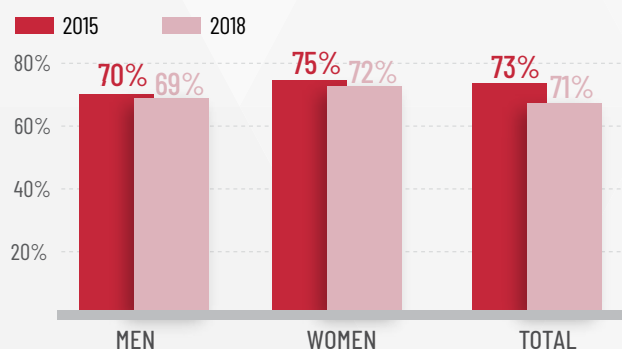
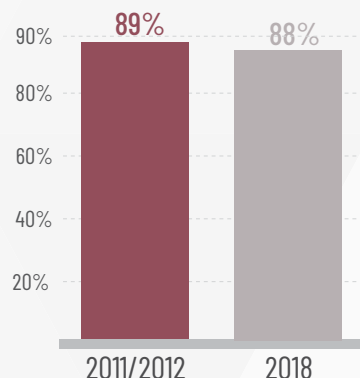


CHART 2 FUNCTIONAL LITERACY RATE OF THE POPULATION, AGED 15 TO 24 (INAF)



Source: Functional Literacy Index 2011/2012, 2015 and 2018. Ação Educativa/Instituto Paulo Montenegro.

ities and structural inequalities between public and private education networks. 39% of Brazilians do not have basic sanitation, such as access to drinking water¹⁸ (more in SDG 6). Infrastructure problems for municipal schools in the country are the second biggest challenge to resuming classroom-based activities¹⁹. Annual Budget Law 2021 was approved by the National Congress with 27% in cuts to education, the largest of all government cuts, totalling R\$2.7 billion. Higher education (**Target 4.b**²⁰) was also impacted by defunding, and remains setback. The percentage of basic educators with adequate training increased marginally, meaning **Target 4.c**²¹ is at risk.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Repeal Constitutional Amendment 95 and resume implementation and analysis of the 2014-2024 National Education Plan;
2. Increase investment in public policy guaranteeing educa-

tional rights from early childhood through youth, adult and higher education, promoting diversity and actively resisting and preventing the privatisation of education;

3. Invest in higher education, science and technology, teacher training, and research funding for agencies, such as University Personnel Coordination (CAPES) and the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), by restoring and increasing research grants;
4. Carefully consider race, religion and housing when devising pedagogical plans to overcome inequality; promote academic development and prepare students for adequate entry and advancement in the job market; expand affirmative action policies, such as racial and social quotas for students in higher education, including full grants²².

Target classification

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

18 Unicef. O papel fundamental do saneamento e da promoção da higiene na resposta à Covid-19 no Brasil. Brasília, agosto/2020. Available on: www.unicef.org/brazil/media/9721/file/nota-tecnica-saneamento-higiene-na-resposta-a-covid-19.pdf

19 UNDIME. Pesquisa Undime sobre Volta às Aulas 2021. Brasil, jan-fev/2021. Available on: undime.org.br/uploads/documentos/phpb9nCNP_6048f0cf083f8.pdf

20 **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.

21 **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.

22 CARNEIRO, Suelaine e PORTELLA, Tânia. Precisamos falar do PNE e dos direitos educativos da população negra. Portal Geledés, 09/06/2019. Available on: geledes.org.br/precisamos-falar-do-pne-e-dos-direitos-educativos-da-populacao-negra/



SDG 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The combination of a global health crisis and a Federal Government actively against gender equality has accelerated dismantling of policies promoting equity, fighting violence, and ensuring comprehensive health and reproductive rights for women and girls in Brazil. Emblematic examples are attempts to obstruct the right, guaranteed by law, of a 10-year-old victim of rape¹ to terminate the resulting pregnancy².

This scenario, worsened by the pandemic, results

in the country being setback meeting **Targets 5.1³** and **5.c⁴**, worsened by the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights failing to spend 38.7% of its already insufficient⁵ R\$394 million budget in 2020.

Despite government policy limiting access to official data, and the pandemic making recordkeeping difficult, **Target 5.2⁶** can be verified as setback. The survey “Visible and Invisible: The Victimization of Women in Brazil”⁷ shows one in four Brazilian women over the age of sixteen (24.4%, or 17 million) have suf-

1 TJES. Clipping do TJES. Poder Judiciário do Estado do Espírito Santo, 17 a 15 de agosto de 2020. Available on: www.tjes.jus.br/wp-content/uploads/clipping_15a17_08_2020_compressed.pdf

2 CHADE, Jamil. Brasil não adere a ato de 60 democracias na ONU pela defesa das mulheres. UOL, 08/03/2021. Available on: noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/jamil-chade/2021/03/08/brasil-nao-adere-a-ato-de-60-democracias-na-onu-pela-defesa-das-mulheres.htm?cmpid=copiaecola

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

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

5 INESC. Um País Sufocado: Balanço do Orçamento Geral da União 2020. Brasília: 2021, p.87. Available on: www.inesc.org.br/umpaisufocado/. Última consulta em 17/05/2021.

6 **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.

7 Relatório Visível e invisível, 3ª edição 2021. Available on: forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/relatorio-visivel-e-invisivel-3ed-2021-v3.pdf

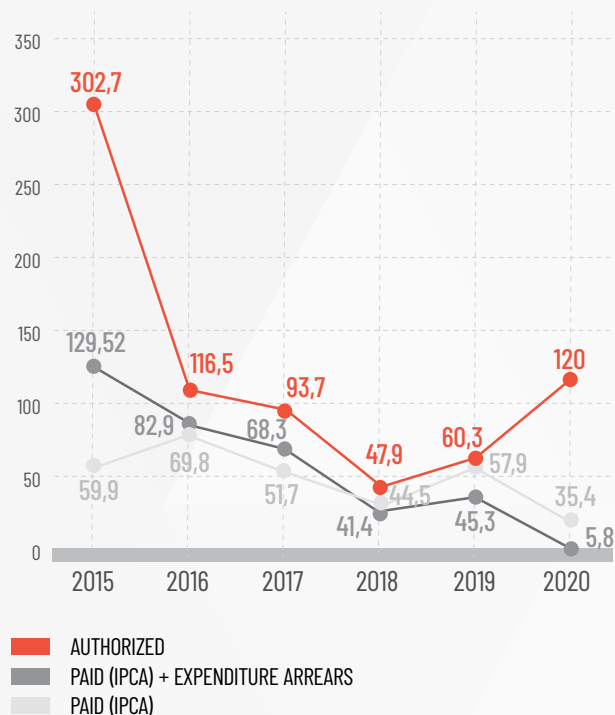
ferred some form of violence or aggression in the last twelve months, that is, during the Covid-19 pandemic. Records of violence against black women (28.3% of the population) are higher than against non-black women (48.1% of the population), and data shows the Covid-19 pandemic has made responding to domestic violence in Brazil even more complex. Data from the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN) of the Ministry of Health shows that, of the 25,469 rapes reported during the first half of 2020, 14,746 were of vulnerable women, and the perpetrator was known to 84.1% of the victims.⁸

Target 5.3⁹ is at risk. According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), one in four Brazilian girls are married before the age of 18 (26%)¹⁰, and most of these unions are not formal.

Target 5.4¹¹ is setback. Substantial lack of public policy promoting gender equity in unpaid domestic work and care, and the pandemic, disproportionately affect women¹² and girls¹³. Women are the majority of workers in the sectors most affected by Covid-19, holding the most precarious positions for the lowest pay. Women are 93% of domestic workers¹⁴ and had their right to preserve their health and life ignored during the pandemic; from the start they were considered “essential workers”. Many, the majority black women, lived for months in conditions akin to incarceration within the homes of those who employed them. It is noteworthy the first fatal victim of Covid-19 in Brazil was a black female domestic worker.¹⁵

Target 5.5¹⁶ shows insufficient progress. The

CHART 1 EVOLUTION OF THE BENEFIT, 2016 PROGRAMME, POLICIES FOR WOMEN: PROMOTING EQUALITY AND COMBATTING VIOLENCE (VALUES IN BRL MILLION)



Source: Inesc. Relatório Um país sufocado - Balanço do Orçamento Geral da União (2021)/Siga Brasil, fevereiro de 2021

percentage of women elected to national parliament and local governments increased from 13.43% in 2016 to 15.8% in 2020, but, at this rate, electoral gender equality will take decades or even centuries to achieve¹⁷, particularly for black, indigenous and

8 Ibid.

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

10 UNFPA. Situação da População Mundial 2020. Contra minha vontade: desafiando as práticas que prejudicam mulheres e meninas, e impedem a igualdade. Junho/2020. Available on: brasil.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/situacao_da_populacao_mundial_2020-unfpa.pdf

11 **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.

12 BETIM, Felipe. “Não estudo nada há um ano. Fico em casa limpando e cozinhando”. El País Brasil. São Paulo, 13/04/2021. Available on: brasil.elpais.com/ciencia/2021-04-13/nao-estudo-nada-ha-um-ano-fico-em-casa-limpando-e-cozinhando.html?fbclid=IwAR3z9JTs-3qpTPxcqb7b2YKXoTnNeOfC7NbIVrhBsJg-vV2ImBhH1_HdEv0

13 CARNEIRO, Suelaine; SANTOS, Jaqueline. A Educação de Meninas Negras em Tempos de Pandemia: O aprofundamento das desigualdades - O livro. Portal Geledes. 28/04/2021. Available on: www.geledes.org.br/a-educacao-de-meninas-negras-em-tempos-de-pandemia-o-aprofundamento-das-desigualdades-o-livro/

14 MEIRELES, Gabriela. Trabalhadoras domésticas estão entre os grupos mais vulneráveis durante a pandemia. Belo Horizonte, 01/09/2020. Available on: www.medicina.ufmg.br/trabalhadoras-domesticas-estao-entre-os-grupos-mais-vulneraveis-durante-a-pandemia/

15 OXFAM BRASIL. Primeiro caso de morte por Covid-19 no Rio é o retrato da vulnerabilidade das mulheres na pandemia. São Paulo, 28/05/2020. Available on: www.oxfam.org.br/noticias/primeiro-caso-de-morte-por-Covid-19-no-rio-e-o-retrato-da-vulnerabilidade-das-mulheres-na-pandemia/

16 **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.

17 BERTOLDO, Sammy. Se continuarmos nesse ritmo, só em 56 anos teremos paridade entre homens e mulheres nas câmaras municipais. Gênero e Número. Rio de Janeiro, 18/11/2020. Available on: www.generonumero.media/56-anos-paridade-genero/

quilombola women, in all their diversity.

Also setback is **Target 5.6**¹⁸. The Federal Government is seeking to exclude the sole normative, generalist, non-mandatory framework for the discussion of sexual education in schools¹⁹, replacing it with religious beliefs and standards on sexuality. Ineffective strategies, lacking scientific support, such as sexual abstinence for pregnancy and STI prevention, have also been promoted²⁰. Regarding access to legal abortion, a survey shows a 45% reduction in the number of clinics offering abortion services during the pandemic²¹.

Target 5.a²² is also setback and there is a consistent increase in violence against women in rural Brazil. The Federal Government is in favour of deforestation, and evictions of quilombola communities during the health crisis, already analysed in SDG 1.

Target 5.b²³ is setback. There have been no indicators provided by the country since 2018. In the context of the pandemic, as in SDG 4, the government made no attempt to create mechanisms mitigating inequalities imposed by distance education, violating the educational rights of thousands of children and adolescents.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Make official and disaggregated data to monitor the situation of women in Brazil available and accessible;
2. Adequately fund public policy for the reduction and prevention of gender violence, execute it effectively, and prioritise peoples and territories according to the 2nd National Plan of Policies for Women (PNPM), with transparency and monitoring by civil society;
3. Approve and promote laws to end gender-based violence and inequality, such as bills 877/2019²⁴, 8.042/2014²⁵, 6.895/2017²⁶, and 6.355/2016²⁷, and make abortion safe, legal and accessible in all situations, for all women and girls, without stigma or discrimination;
4. Reject laws that violate sexual and reproductive rights and stand in the way of gender equality, such as bill 5.435/2020 for the Pregnant Women Statute, and bill 2.633/2019, which, amongst other things, prohibits abortions in cases of illness due to *Aedes aegypti*;
5. Improve compliance mechanisms for use against political parties who do not comply with racial and gender-based quotas established under law;
6. Enact a law mandating sexual education as part of all basic education, public or private, respecting and promoting the sexual and reproductive rights of all people, especially women and girls, in all their diversity.

18 **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.

19 Parâmetros Curriculares Nacionais e a Base Nacional Curricular Comum. Ministério da Educação. Available on: basenacionalcomum.mec.gov.br/

20 MARCHEZINI, Joara; ROCHA, Julia. Quem tem medo de evidências? São Paulo, 16/03/2020. Available on: azmina.com.br/colunas/quem-tem-medo-de-evidencias/

21 ARTIGO 19. Atualização no Mapa Aborto Legal indica queda em hospitais que seguem realizando o serviço durante pandemia. São Paulo, 02/06/2020. Available on: artigo19.org/2020/06/02/atualizacao-no-mapa-aborto-legal-indica-queda-em-hospitais-que-seguem-realizando-o-servico-durante-pandemia/

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

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

24 Ampliar divulgação do Ligue 180 - "por empresas prestadoras de serviços de radiodifusão sonora, rádio, e de sons e imagens, televisão, por programadoras do serviço de acesso condicionado, TV por assinatura, por veículos impressos de comunicação e por portais de internet hospedados no País". Situação em 02/04/2021: parado. Available on: www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2192343

25 CPI sobre "Turismo Sexual". Situação em 02/04/2021: parado. Available on: www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=623800

26 Tipificação da exploração do trabalho infantil como crime. Available on: www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2123638

27 Alteração da Lei de Diretrizes Básicas da Educação para inserir conteúdos no currículo escolar (por exemplo, incluir a Lei Maria da Penha como conteúdo nas escolas). Situação em 02/04/2021: apensado várias vezes e parado. Available on: www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2024319&ord=1

Target classification

Target 5.1  SETBACK

Target 5.2  SETBACK

Target 5.3  AT RISK

Target 5.4  SETBACK

Target 5.5  INSUFFICIENT

Target 5.6  SETBACK

Target 5.a  SETBACK

Target 5.b  SETBACK

Target 5.c  SETBACK

SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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

The Brazilian economic model, based on concentrating investment in the production of primary mineral and agricultural goods for export, combined with historic inequalities, and views framing sanitation as a mere service, act against human rights¹. Although the country contains approximately 12% of the surface freshwater on the planet and is rich in underground aquifers, water distribution is asymmetric. The Covid-19 pandemic health crisis exposed the urgency of guaranteeing

basic sanitation rights to everyone, particularly access to drinking water.

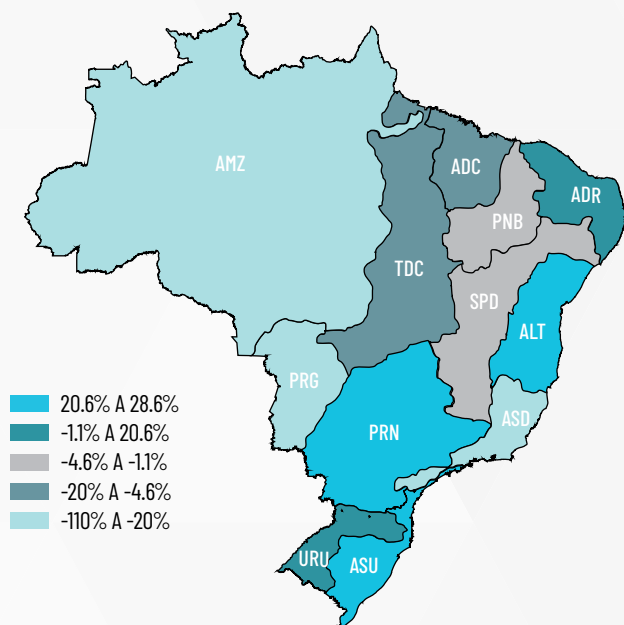
Law 14.026/2020² is stale and does not recognise access to water and sanitation as a fundamental human right. This helps explain the difficulty in achieving **Target 6.1**³ and this SDG as a whole. Although 92.8% of urban populations are supplied with drinking water, just 29.3% of rural populations have access to a public water network, a level essentially stagnant between 2010 and 2019, growing only

1 United Nations. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Available on: www.unwater.org/water-facts/water-sanitation-and-hygiene/

2 Presidência da República. Lei Nº 14.026, de 15 de julho de 2020. Available on: www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/lei/l14026.htm

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

FIGURE 1 EVOLUTION OF THE PERCENTAGE DIFFERENCE IN AVERAGE FLOWS BY HYDROGRAPHIC BASIN BETWEEN 2018 AND 2019



Source: Compiled internally, data from Relatório de Conjuntura ANA (2019, 2020).

2.9%⁴. **Target 6.2**⁵ remains at risk.; access to sewage collection increased only 8.7% from 2010 to 2019, and decreased since 2016. Only 7.4% of rural populations in municipalities with public water supplies also have access to public sewage services. In urban areas, service reaches 61.9%⁶ of the population.

Small gains in the data for **Target 6.3**⁷ are due more to changes in methodologies than actual progress, keeping this target at risk. A river-monitoring study⁸ found only 6.5% of water bodies were of good quality across 103 municipalities in seventeen states.

As the 2020 Spotlight Report warned, 60.9 million people live at water risk and, in terms of water efficiency, it was the worst year in the decade (for every 100 liters collected and treated, 39 were lost)⁹. River flow capacity also decreased in seven of 12 units (58.3%) of water planning between 2018 and 2019 (figure 1), and conflicts over water resources have risen sharply. All this mean **Target 6.4**¹⁰ is set-back, also impacting SDG 11 and biodiversity.

Target 6.5¹¹ remains stagnant. The proportion of transboundary basin areas managed under cooperation agreements fell from 72.7%, in 2018, to 61.8% in 2019. The participation of women in management bodies is still very low: 28% of the National Water Resources Council, 31% of interstate basin committees, and 27% of state committees. Increased deforestation in water supplying biomes, hotspots indicative of fires, the dismantling of environmental policy and prioritisation of so-called “grey infrastructure”, based in works rather than natural solutions to water supply, are evidence of setback in protecting and restoring water-based ecosystems, as advocated in **Target 6.6**¹².

Brazil’s economic crises and loss of international credibility likely jeopardizes international investments and may even jeopardise international cooperative initiatives meaning **Target 6.a**¹³ remains stagnant.

4 SNIS. Diagnóstico Anual de Água e Esgotos. Brasília, dezembro/2020. Available on: www.snis.gov.br/downloads/diagnosticos/ae/2019/Diagn%C3%B3stico-SNIS-AE-2019-Republicacao_31032021.pdf

5 **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.

6 SNIS. Diagnóstico Anual de Água e Esgotos. Brasília, dezembro/2020. Available on: www.snis.gov.br/downloads/diagnosticos/ae/2019/Diagn%C3%B3stico-SNIS-AE-2019-Republicacao_31032021.pdf

7 **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.

8 S.O.S Mata Atlântica. Observando os Rios 2019, o retrato da qualidade da água nas bacias da Mata Atlântica. Março, 2019. Available on: www.sosma.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Observando-Os-Rios-2019.pdf

9 Agência Nacional de Águas e Saneamento Básico. Conjuntura dos recursos hídricos no Brasil 2020: informe anual. Brasília, 2020. Available on: www.snirh.gov.br/portal/centrais-de-conteudos/conjuntura-dos-recursos-hidricos/conjuntura-2020

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

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

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

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

There have been positive local initiatives related to **Target 6.b**¹⁴, however municipal sanitation plans have not advanced. The last official survey, conducted in 2017, shows only 41.5% of municipalities had approved sanitation plans¹⁵. The participation of civil society on this topic was reduced¹⁶, keeping this target setback.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Guarantee access to quality basic sanitation, adapted to social, environmental and cultural diversity and make sanitation a priority in public and State policy, guaranteeing continuous action;
2. Overcome delays in publishing sanitation data and inconsistencies in data collection methodologies, to monitor urban, rural, and isolated territories;
3. Implement a national strategy for water safety between federal, state and municipal governments, invest in infrastructure for water reuse and recycling, reduce the use of pesticides and improve management of extinction risks and environmental disasters;
4. Make universal basic sanitation and sustainable water management central strategies in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in the context of international negotiations on climate change.

¹⁴ **Target 6.b:** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

¹⁵ IBGE, Pesquisa de Informações Básicas Municipais - MUNIC. Suplemento Saneamento Básico: Aspectos gerais da gestão da Política de Saneamento Básico, 2017. Available on: www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/educacao/10586-pesquisa-de-informacoes-basicas-municipais.html?edicao=21632

¹⁶ Presidência da República. Decreto 9.806/2019. Altera o Decreto nº 99.274, de 6 de junho de 1990, para dispor sobre a composição e o funcionamento do Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente - Conama. Available on: www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9806.htm

Target classification

Target 6.1  STAGNANT

Target 6.2  AT RISK

Target 6.3  AT RISK

Target 6.4  SETBACK

Target 6.5  STAGNANT

Target 6.6  SETBACK

Target 6.a  STAGNANT

Target 6.b  SETBACK



SDG 7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

The economic slowdown caused by the health crisis also impacted demand for fuel and the consumption of electricity, leading the Federal Government to create the Conta-Covid, emergency subsidy. This measure suspended power cuts due to non-payment, but low-income people still had difficulty buying cooking gas.

Although there were news reports of increased use of firewood and charcoal for cooking, the increased risks of domestic accidents and health impacts (Chart 1) are only beginning to reverberate in the press. 2020 was a year characterised by a lack of data, compromising analysis of SDG 7. It is possible however to determine there was insufficient progress

on **Target 7.1**¹. The percentage of the population in households with electricity remained stable between 2018 (99.7%) and 2019 (99.8%)².

Target 7.2³ remains stagnant, seeing very small increases in renewable energy sources in the country's energy matrix, from 46.2%, in 2019, to 48.4% in 2020⁴. Although the most up-to-date data available is from 2019, the reduction in energy intensity verified, according to the Research Energy Enterprise (EPE, Portuguese acronym), may be associated with the growth of intense use of energy to produce goods without much added value or manufacturing complexity when compared to other assembled high value products. The analysis from ODEX Brazil, of 2019,

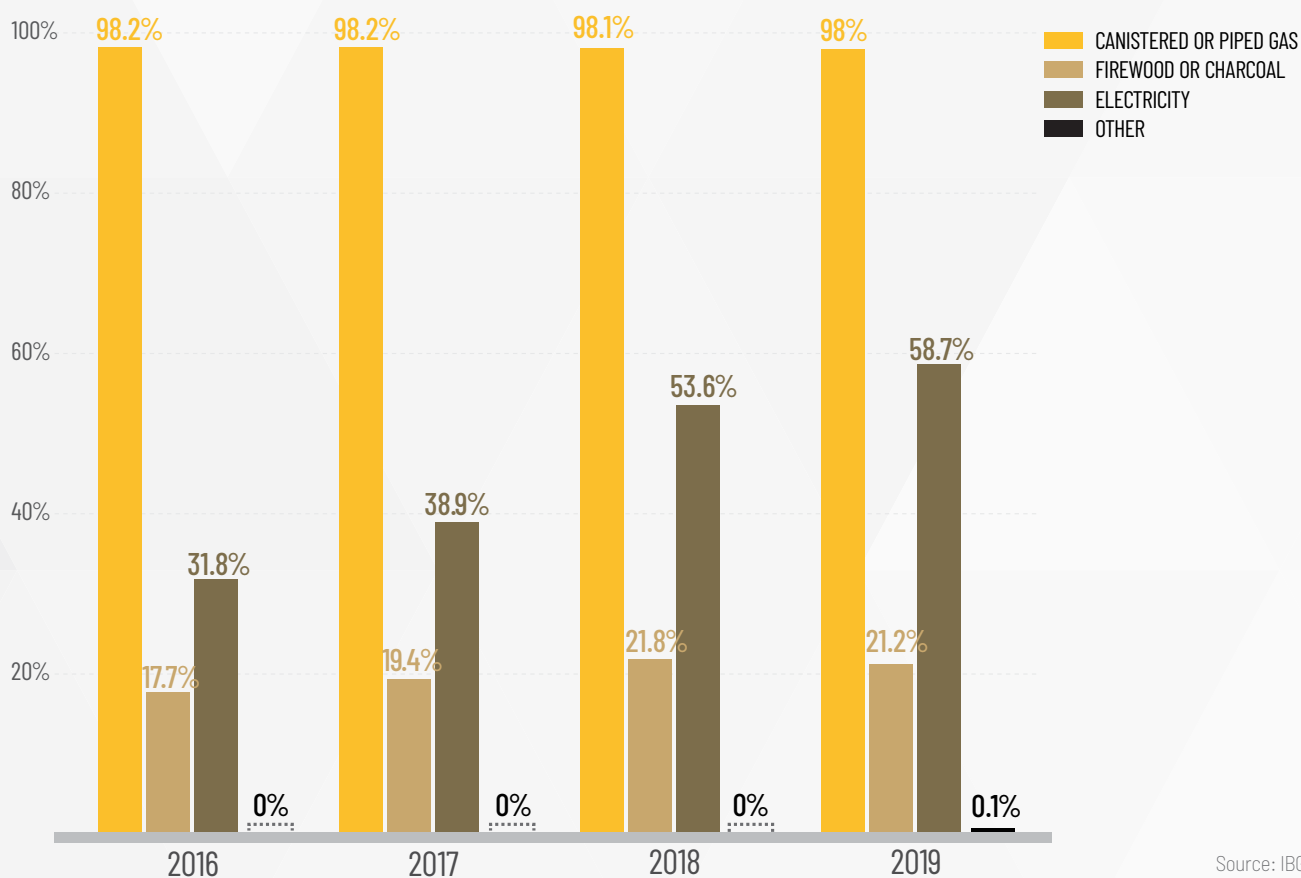
¹ **Target 7.1:** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

² Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE). Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD): Contínua Anual - 1ª visita. Available on: sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/6737#resultado

³ **Target 7.2:** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

⁴ Empresa de Pesquisa Energética (EPE). Balanço Energético Nacional 2021. 2021. Available on: www.epe.gov.br/sites-pt/publicacoes-dados-abertos/publicacoes/PublicacoesArquivos/publicacao-601/topico-588/Relat%C3%B3rio%20S%C3%ADntese%20BEN%202021-ab%202020_v2.pdf

CHART 1 TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR FOOD PREPARATION BY PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION (%)



shows, in relation to 2018, progress in the residential segment, continuing stagnation in the industrial sector, and loss of efficiency in the transportation sector, and loss of efficiency in the transportation sector. Despite some advancement, it is highly unlikely the country will be able to double its global rate of energy efficiency by 2030, what make **Target 7.3**⁵ remains setback; there is no data to assess **Target 7.a**⁶, the most recent being from 2017.

Despite a lack of data for 2020 and although installed capacity of renewable energy generation per capita did increase between 2013 to 2019, there was insufficient progress on **Target 7.b**⁷.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Incentivise measures encouraging the use of renewable sources to reduce inequalities in access and redirect existing subsidies in less regressive ways;
2. Eliminate incentives for fossil fuels and redirect these resources to renewable energy;
3. Establish clear guidelines for long-term investment in policies for energy efficiency, implement a plan consistent with those guidelines, and monitor and evaluate its impact.

⁵ **Target 7.3:** By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

⁶ **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

⁷ **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.

Target classification

Target 7.1	⚡	AT RISK
Target 7.2	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 7.3	⬇	SETBACK
Target 7.a	—	NO DATA
Target 7.b	➡	INSUFFICIENT

SDG 8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

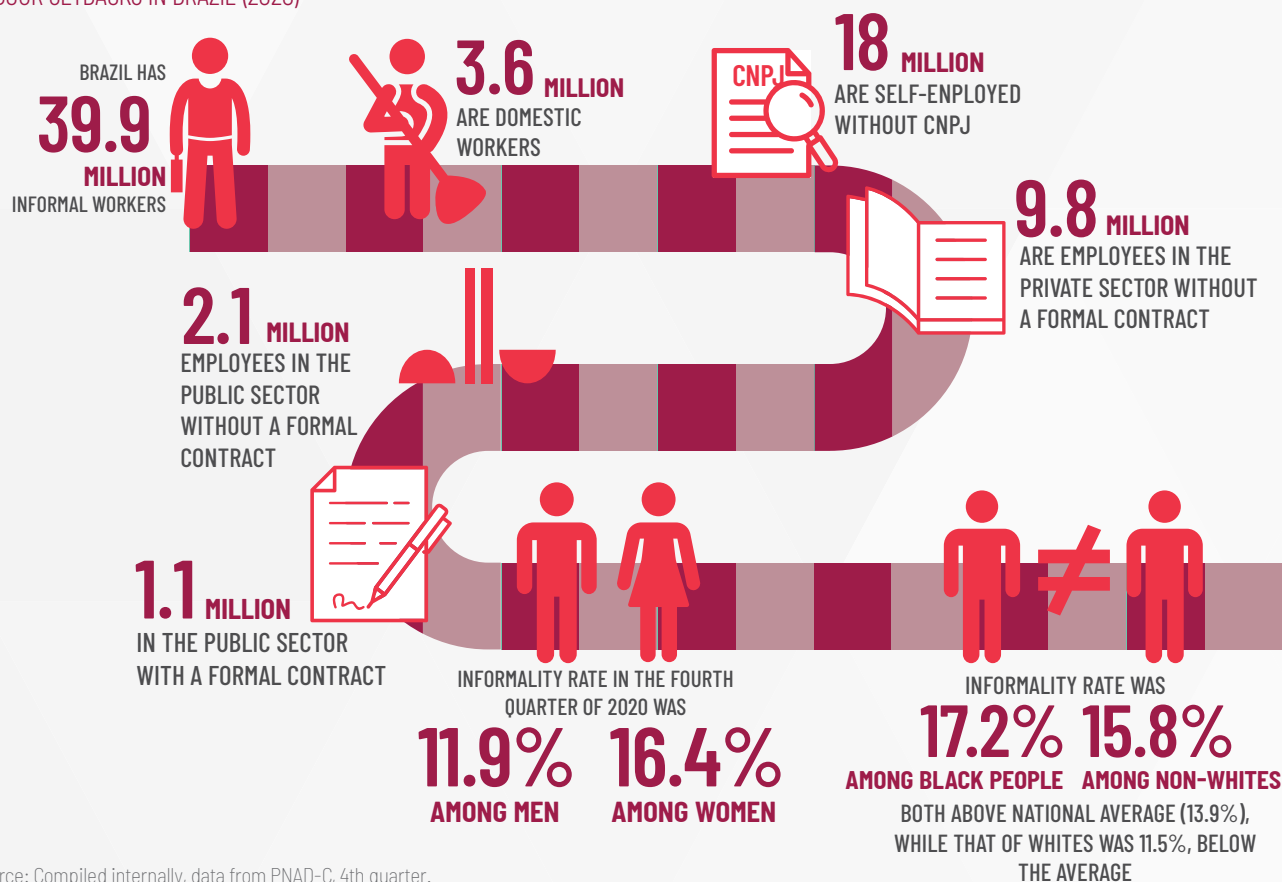
Implementation of SDG 8 was affected as a whole by the Covid-19 crisis. The pandemic itself did not cause setbacks, but it did exacerbate issues consistently highlighted since the first Spotlight Report in 2017: inadequate federal policy; an economic model removing State responsibility from social concerns; growth rooted in environmentally detrimental activity; and overall measures contrary to recommendations of the International Labor Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations (UN). The necessary suspension of economic activity to contain the spread of SARS-

CoV-2 contagion, without the necessary social protection measures to support workers, directly increased unemployment and poverty.

Still suffering from the effects of the 2007/2008 financial crisis, Brazilian economy has grown only 2.2% over the last decade, compared to the roughly 30.5% average global growth over the same period¹. GDP per capita fell to R\$35,172 in 2020, a record decrease of 4.1% compared with 2019. In real dollar terms, annual wealth produced per capita was \$6,116.00 in 2020, dropping 28% compared to the previous year (\$8,752), primarily due to significant devaluation of

¹ PATU, Gustavo. Enquanto Brasil cresce apenas 2,2% na década, mundo avança 30,5%. Folha de S.Paulo. São Paulo, 19/12/2020. Available on: www1.folha.uol.com.br/mercado/2020/12/enquanto-brasil-cresce-apenas-22-na-decada-mundo-avanca-305.shtml.

LABOUR SETBACKS IN BRAZIL (2020)



Source: Compiled internally, data from PNAD-C, 4th quarter.

the real against the dollar². These represent the worst results for forty years, and intensified setbacks in implementing **Target 8.1**³. **Target 8.2**⁴ remained setback; according to IBGE, GDP variation rate was -4.1% in 2020, compared to 2019, and unemployment grew 2.3%, reaching 14.2%, up from 11.9% in 2019. This translates to 14.3 million unemployed people (looking for work but not finding it), but excludes those discouraged (who no longer look for work). Increases in

unemployment and the informal economy also keep **Target 8.3**⁵ setback (see illustration above). Nineteen states saw unemployment rates above the national average⁶. Younger, less educated women (16.4%) and black populations (17.2% of blacks, 15.8% of non-whites) were most affected.

The Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS), the Brazilian State's main instrument to adapt to the logic of sustainability,

² Calculation made with the dollar at R\$ 5.75.

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

⁴ **Target 8.2:** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

⁵ **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.

⁶ IBGE. Com pandemia, 20 estados têm taxa média de desemprego recorde em 2020. Estatísticas Sociais, 10/03/2021. Available on: agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/30235-com-pandemia-20-estados-tem-taxa-media-de-desemprego-recorde-em-2020

continues to be ignored by the Federal Government, keeping **Target 8.4**⁷ setback. There is no data on the material footprint (set of natural resources used in production) per capita, or as a percentage of GDP. **Target 8.5**⁸ is also setback as gender inequality intensifies. Women were 52.9% of the unemployed in the fourth quarter of 2020, while men were 47.1%⁹. Women continue to earn less doing the same work as men, and saw lower average incomes¹⁰ (R\$2,219.00 versus R\$2,274.00). The unemployment rate for women was 16.4%, 37.8% higher than for men. Without a government committed to gender equality, greater responsibility for care work during the pandemic fell on Brazilian women, half of whom took care of someone during the health crisis¹¹.

Participation of people aged 18 to 24 in the labour market dropped from 15.334 million in 2019 to 13.705 million in 2020, while the number of young people out of the workforce increased from 6.734 million (31%) to 7.521 million (35%), according to the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD-C). This, and data presented under SDG

4, result in **Target 8.6**¹² being a staggering setback. Progress is slow in reducing child labour; systemic problems of poverty, unemployment, income inequality, racism and social and educational exclusion were exacerbated by the pandemic, ensuring **Target 8.7**¹³ remained setback.

Target 8.8¹⁴ is also setback, negatively impacted by current economic policy and the pandemic. From 2018 to 2020 work accidents increased, from 576,951 to 700,000¹⁵; every 3 hours and 40 minutes a worker dies in an accident¹⁶. The Covid-19 crisis exposed the precarious nature of labour conditions in Brazil; deaths were highest in the essential services. People with disabilities also had their rights to Emergency Aid restricted during the pandemic and suffered unusually high layoffs¹⁷. **Targets 8.9**¹⁸ and **8.b**¹⁹ were not assessed due no data being available. **Target 8.a**²⁰ is not applicable to Brazil. **Target 8.10**²¹ is stagnant. In 2019, there were 12.3 bank branches per 100,000 people, compared with 12.9 in 2018; the number of ATMs per 100,000 adults also shrank, from 107.3 in 2018 to 103.3 in 2019.

7 **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.

8 **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.

9 IBGE/PNAD Continua. Distribuição percentual de pessoas desocupadas por sexo, 4º trimestre 2020. Available on: www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/populacao/9173-pesquisa-nacional-por-amostra-de-domicilios-continua-trimestral.html?t=destaques

10 Conceito do IBGE relativo ao rendimento médio de uma pessoa/família dentro de um mês.

11 SOF. Sem parar: o trabalho e a vida das mulheres na pandemia. Agosto/2020. Available on: mulheresnapandemia.sof.org.br/

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

13 **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.

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

15 TRT-4. Número de acidentes de trabalho no Brasil e no RS segue alto. Porto Alegre, 12/08/2020. Available on: www.trt4.jus.br/portais/trt4/modulos/noticias/305976

16 VALENTE, Jonas. Levantamento realizado pelo Observatório Digital de Segurança e Saúde do Trabalho com base nos dados de 2012 a 2018. Brasília, 28/04/2019. Available on: agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/saude/noticia/2019-04/cada-3-horas-e-40-minutos-uma-pessoa-morre-por-acidente-de-trabalho

17 Vida Brasil. Violações de direitos humanos das pessoas com deficiência na bahia no contexto da pandemia. salvador: abril 2021.

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

19 **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.

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

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

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Institute progressive Tax Reform, taxing large fortunes and capital, the disbursement of profits and dividends, and financial operations in capital markets;
2. Grant informal workers access to protection through the social security system and create an unemployment support fund for informal workers, the self-employed and those taxed as Individual Micro-entrepreneurs (MEI);
3. Ban unfair dismissals and establish a national guaranteed basic income for the duration of the pandemic, especially for those with disabilities;
4. Create a national employment program encouraging sustainable development, cancel the freeze on civil service recruitment, and train youth and the unemployed strategically in areas of sustainable development (the green economy, technology, health);
5. Repeal the 2017 Labour Reform and adopt Complementary Law 150/2015 and ILO Convention 189 regarding fair domestic work.

Target classification

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

SDG 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

As cautioned in previous Spotlight Reports, federal public investment has decreased continuously, reaching the lowest level since 1947, despite a slight recovery in 2019, driven by state-owned companies¹.

It is not possible to assess **Targets 9.1², 9.a³, 9.b⁴ and 9.c⁵** because no data has been available from the government since 2017 and the IPEA SDG Observatory were unable to assist.

Targets 9.2⁶ and 9.3⁷ have remained stagnant

¹ FGV. Investimentos públicos: 1947-2020. Observatório de Política Fiscal. Rio de Janeiro, 03/05/2021. Available on: observatorio-politica-fiscal.ibre.fgv.br/posts/investimentos-publicos-1947-2020

² **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.

³ **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.

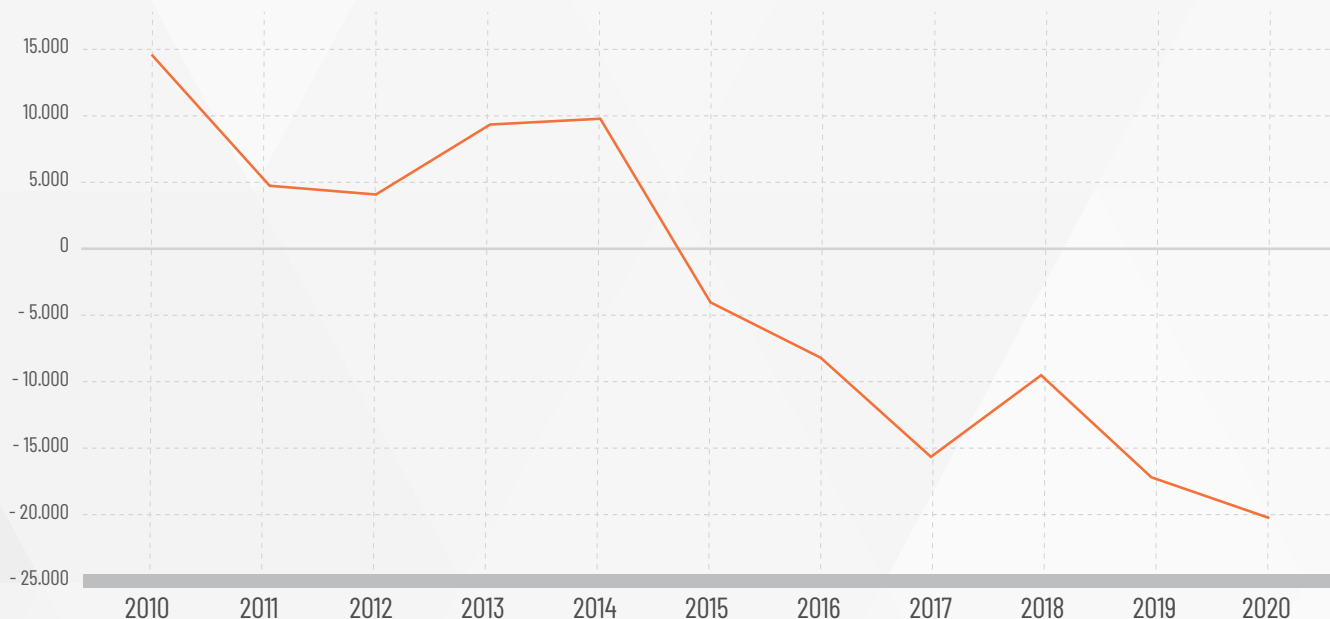
⁴ **Target 9.b:** Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.

⁵ **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.

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.

CHART 1 NET INVESTMENT: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (IN BRL MILLION)



Source: STN/FGV

since 2015, as the country was not able to foster conditions enabling industry to invest in technology and innovation⁸. The current stagnation in the sector also partially explains the slow recovery of the job market, with unemployment reaching 14.1% in 2020. The industry employed 465,000 people last year, 4.4% of all jobs. The budget for the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation was cut 29%, from R\$11.8 billion in 2020, to R\$8.3 billion in 2021.

Brazil's economy continues to shrink, with 2020 witnessing the single largest decline in the current historic series of the GDP of 4.1% per capita; GDP also saw a record decline of 4.8%. Amongst primary sectors, only Agriculture saw an increase of 2%. Industry and Services fell by 3.5% and 4.5% respectively, and household consumption and demand

plummeted 5.5%. The pace of recovery slowed in the fourth quarter and the economy ended the year at the same level as early 2019. According to Observatório do Clima⁹, Brazil released 2.18 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) into the atmosphere in 2019, up from 1.98 billion in 2018 (the most recently available data)¹⁰. No progress has been made in regards to public policy for effective emissions reductions, or to fostering industrial transition, keeping **Target 9.4**¹¹ setback.

Target 9.5¹², stagnant in 2020, is setback in 2021 due to substantial budget cuts to scientific, technological and engineering development. Recent disputes with governments of the European Union, the United States and China, violation of international agreements, and a freeze on donations, demonstrate

⁸ IBGE. Pesquisa industrial (PIA-Empresa - PIA-Produto). Rio de Janeiro, 2018. Available on: biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/index.php/biblioteca-catalogo?view=detalhes&id=71719

⁹ Observatório do Clima. No primeiro ano de Bolsonaro, emissões de gases estufa no Brasil sobem 10%. EcoDebate, 06/11/2020. Available on: www.ecodebate.com.br/2020/11/06/no-primeiro-ano-de-bolsonaro-emissoes-de-gases-estufa-no-brasil-sobem-10/

¹⁰ Observatório do Clima. Emissões do Brasil sobem 10% no 1º ano de Bolsonaro. 06/11/2020. Available on: www.oc.eco.br/emissoes-brasil-sobem-10-no-1o-ano-de-bolsonaro/

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.

a significant reversal in international technical and scientific cooperation. This results in the country's poor performance on the global innovation index (GII)¹³, 62nd of 131.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. Increase transparency in the production, promotion and dissemination of data on industry, technology and infrastructure, including government agencies, the Public Ministry, the National Congress and the Judiciary, especially in relation to the SDGs during the period of the pandemic (2020-2021);
- 2. Increase investment in regionally integrated green transport and communication infrastructures, aiming to overcome national competitiveness bottlenecks;
- 3. Align the investment policies of development banks with the SDGs to support innovation and small business, and consolidate a production and consumption model supporting an economy founded in social justice, environmental integrity, and low greenhouse gas emissions.

Target classification

Target 9.1	—	NO DATA
Target 9.2	II	STAGNANT
Target 9.3	II	STAGNANT
Target 9.4	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 9.5	⬇️	SETBACK
Target 9.a	—	NO DATA
Target 9.b	—	NO DATA
Target 9.c	—	NO DATA

13 Global Innovation Index 2020. Brazil ranks 62nd among the 131 economies featured in the GI 2020. Available on: www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_gii_2020/br.pdf

SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequity within and amongst countries

Historic structural inequalities have worsened during more than a year's mismanagement of the Covid-19 pandemic. Inequalities also exist in SARS-Cov-2 lethality: coronavirus impacts the poor twice as much as the rich; North and Northeast regions have higher infection rates; and black populations have a higher mortality rate (41.5% compared to 33.7% for whites)¹. 27 million people now live in extreme poverty (on less than

R\$246/\$49 per month)², in addition to a 4.52% increase in the general consumption inflation index (IPCA), while food prices rose 14.09%³. The IBGE synthesis for 2020⁴ shows employed white people enjoy higher hourly wages than their black and non-white counterparts, regardless what level of education they share, with the greatest difference being between those with Higher Education (R\$ 33.90/hr vs. R\$ 23.50/hr, whites receive an additional 44.3%).

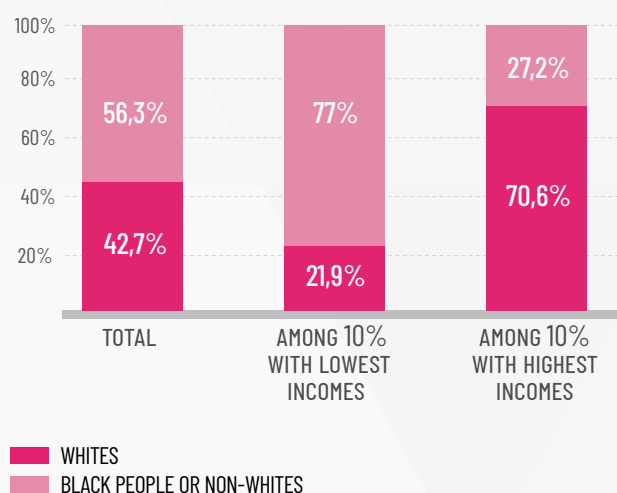
1 OLIVEIRA, Roberta Gondim et alli. Desigualdades raciais e a morte como horizonte: considerações sobre a Covid-19 e o racismo estrutural. Cadernos de Saúde Pública - Volume 36 - Nº.9, Rio de Janeiro, Setembro/2020. Available on: cadernos.ensp.fiocruz.br/csp/artigo/1177/desigualdades-raciais-e-a-morte-como-horizonte-consideracoes-sobre-a-Covid-19-e-o-racismo-estrutural

2 Anistia Internacional. Informe 2020/21: O estado dos Direitos Humanos no Mundo. Abril, 2021. Available on: anistia.org.br/informe/em-2020-aumentaram-as-violacoes-de-direitos-humanos-no-brasil-aponta-relatorio-da-anistia-internacional/

3 BARROS, Alerrandre. Inflação acelera em dezembro e chega a 4,52% em 2020, a maior alta desde 2016. Rio de Janeiro, 12/01/2021. Available on: agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/29871-inflacao-acelera-em-dezembro-e-chega-a-4-52-em-2020-a-maior-alta-desde-2016

4 IBGE. Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios Contínua 2012/2019. Available on: agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/29433-trabalho-renda-e-moradia-desigualdades-entre-brancos-e-pretos-ou-pardos-persistem-no-pais

CHART 1 FAMILY INCOME PER CAPITA DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/COLOR



Source: IBGE, PNAD Contínua 2019.
 Data from primary interviews.
 Asian and indigenous people not included.

The current national situation, the prospect of a data “blackout”, successive delays, cuts to funding and issues with the census mean **Targets 10.1⁵ and 10.2⁶** are setback. There were more than 105,000 complaints of violence against women and girls (twelve per hour)⁷, more than 95,000 complaints of violations against children and adolescents; and nearly 88,000⁸ against elderly people. Also in 2020, 175 transexual women were murdered, an increase of 29% compared with 2019 and the highest since this data began being compiled, in 2017⁹. The total number of violent deaths of LGBTQIP+ people recorded in 2020 was 237 (224 homicides and 13 suicides)¹⁰.

There were 500 complaints (1,056 violations) of religious intolerance in the first half of 2020¹¹, an increase of 41.2% compared with the same period last year¹² and 136% compared to January to June 2018 (354 complaints). There were 4,866 complaints (26,510 violations) of violence against persons with disabilities during the first half of 2020, compared with 12,900 during the same period of 2019, an increase of 105.5%¹³. Data on violence against the LGBTQIP+ population disappeared from MMFDH records. All this means **Target 10.3¹⁴** remains setback.

Amid the socioeconomic impacts of the pandemic, Brazil has been setback even further in achieving **Target 10.4¹⁵**. The Federal Government failed to spend R\$80.7 billion of the budget allocated to contain the SARS-Cov-2 crisis (15% of the

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

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

7 VILELA, Pedro Rafael. Denúncias de violência contra a mulher somam 105,6 mil em 2020. Agência Brasil. Brasília, 07/03/2021. Available on: agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/direitos-humanos/noticia/2021-03/governo-registra-105-mil-denuncias-de-violencia-contra-mulher

8 GARCIA, Maria Fernanda. Em 1 ano, Brasil tem 95 mil casos de violência contra crianças e adolescentes. Observatório do Terceiro Setor. São Paulo, 09/04/2021. Available on: observatorio3setor.org.br/noticias/brasil-95-mil-casos-violencia-contra-criancas-e-adolescentes/

9 ANTRA. Dossiê Assassinatos e Violência contra Travestis e Transexuais Brasileiras em 2020. São Paulo: Expressão Popular, 2021. Available on: antrabrasil.files.wordpress.com/2021/01/dossie-trans-2021-29jan2021.pdf

10 Agência Aids. 237 LGBTQ+ morreram vítimas da homotransfobia no Brasil em 2020, revela relatório. São Paulo, 14/05/2021. Available on: agenciaaids.com.br/noticia/relatorio-de-violencia-contra-lgbts-mostra-queda-nas-mortes-por-homofobia-em-2020/

11 Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos. Painel de dados da Ouvidoria Nacional de Direitos Humanos. Brasília, 03/03/2021. Available on: www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/ondh/paineldedadosdaondh/2020sm01

12 Comissão de Direitos Humanos e Minorias da Câmara dos Deputados. Ofício nº 386/2020-P. Brasília, 31/07/2020. Available on: www2.camara.leg.br/atividade-legislativa/comissoes/comissoes-permanentes/cdhm/noticias/onu-matriz-africana

13 Ministério da Mulher, da Família e dos Direitos Humanos. Disque 100: 12,9 mil denúncias de violações contra pessoas com deficiência em 2019. Brasília, 04/06/2020. Available on www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2020-2/junho/disque-100-12-9-mil-denuncias-de-violacoes-contra-pessoas-com-deficiencia-em-2019

14 **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.

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

total allocated resources). More than half of the approved budget (53.2%) for the Covid-19 pandemic went to Emergency Aid for 66.2 million Brazilians; this aid was soon cut in half, then suspended, despite R\$28.9 billion surplus in public coffers. A study by the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV) shows that from August 2020, when aid was suspended, to January 2021, eighteen million people descended into extreme poverty¹⁶. **Target 10.5**¹⁷ remains setback, with black and non-white populations earning an average of R\$981 per month in 2019, while white people earned an average of R\$1,948. This inequality is historic; in Brazil black people earn roughly half the per capita household income of whites.¹⁸ In 2019 black people were a majority of the Brazilian population (56,3%)¹⁹ but represent 77% of the lowest 10% of incomes; on the other end of the scale, amongst the highest 10% of incomes, white people are the majority (70.6%).

Although its statuses with the UN, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) are maintained, Brazil's misalignment with the SDGs in the context of its foreign policy threat-

ens the continuity and fulfillment of **Target 10.6**²⁰, keeping it setback. Brazil has been classified a "global threat" by the World Health Organization (WHO)²¹, due to spread of Covid-19 in the national territories, and the health and financial impact of policies of the Bolsonaro government, resulting in Brazilians having their access to 59 countries restricted.

Target 10.7²² shows the greatest setback, an 18% drop in the hiring of immigrants in the first half of 2020 compared with the same period in 2019²³, and the country has not advanced in legal terms since the 2017 Migration Law. In 2020, the regular entry of immigrant populations into the country decreased, with land borders remaining closed. The Federal Public Defender's Office accused the Federal Government of opening opportunity for abuses against migrant and refugee populations, especially those of Venezuelan origin, including mass deportations, denial of access to health services and police violence²⁴.

Target 10.a²⁵ remains stagnant. Although the country has import agreements with several less developed nations, more than 65% of imports come from developed countries (China, United States and European Union). **Targets 10.b**²⁶ and **10.c**²⁷ were not

16 INESC. Um país sufocado – Balanço do Orçamento Geral da União 2020. São Paulo, 07/04/2021. Available on: www.inesc.org.br/baixa-execucao-financeira-e-lentidao-do-governo-asfixiaram-politicas-sociais-em-2020-diz-estudo/

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

18 IBGE. Síntese de indicadores sociais 2020: uma análise das condições de vida da população brasileira. Coordenação de População e Indicadores Sociais. Rio de Janeiro, 2021. Available on: www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/saude/9221-sintese-de-indicadores-sociais.html?=&t=downloads#:~:text=Analisa%20a%20qualidade%20de%20vida,brasileira%20sob%20a%20perspectiva%20das

19 SARAIVA, Adriana. Trabalho, renda e moradia: desigualdades entre brancos e pretos ou pardos persistem no país. IBGE, 12/11/2020. Available on: agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/29433-trabalho-renda-e-moradia-desigualdades-entre-brancos-e-pretos-ou-pardos-persistem-no-pais

20 **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.

21 UOL. Avanço da Covid-19 no Brasil se tornou ameaça global, dizem cientistas. São Paulo, 03/03/2021. Available on: noticias.uol.com.br/saude/ultimas-noticias/redacao/2021/03/03/avanco-Covid-19-brasil-nyt-guardian.htm

22 **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.

23 Ministério da Justiça. Relatório Anual 2020 Dimensões da Migração Internacional: Desigualdades, Formalização no Mercado de trabalho e Status Migratório. Available on: portaldeimigracao.mj.gov.br/images/dados/relatorio-anual/2020/OBMigra_RELAT%C3%93RIO_ANUAL_2020.pdf

24 DPU. Justiça fixa multas para atos de ilegalidade cometidos contra venezuelanos. Boa Vista, 22/03/2021. Available on: www.dpu.def.br/noticias-roraima/61504-justica-fixa-multas-para-atos-de-ilegalidade-cometidos-contra-venezuelanos

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

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

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

assessed in any of the Spotlight Reports, as there was no data to assess the indicators, such as financial remittances from immigrants, which are generally not made available by the Brazilian State.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Expand affirmative policies in Cash Transfer Programmes based on race, gender and disability;
2. Foster development of financial solidity indicators, considering human rights-based fiscal and economic policies.

Target classification

Target 10.1  SETBACK

Target 10.2  SETBACK

Target 10.3  SETBACK

Target 10.4  SETBACK

Target 10.5  SETBACK

Target 10.6  SETBACK

Target 10.7  SETBACK

Target 10.a  STAGNANT

Target 10.b — NO DATA

Target 10.c — NO DATA

SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

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

Reductions in Brazil's investment in basic sanitation, public transportation, and housing programmes to practically non-existent levels, and the elimination of incentives such as free public transport for the elderly, characterise 2020 for SDG 11.

Despite adapting **Target 11.1**¹ to the national reality, cancellation of the first round of the Minha Casa, Minha Vida programme at the end of 2018 (which facilitated families with monthly incomes under R\$1,800 to acquire property), and the desire to find solutions for housing policy using private

investment, established in Pluriannual Plan 2020-2023, mean this target is setback. In addition to the corrosion of the basic rights provided for in the Constitution, evictions and forced removals continued during the pandemic, in direct contravention of a ruling of the Federal Supreme Court (STF), declaring a moratorium on both². Resistance from civil society, since the beginning of the pandemic³ has resulted in presentation of bills prohibiting removals and evictions; however they are being processed without due priority or urgency, despite increases in homelessness.⁴

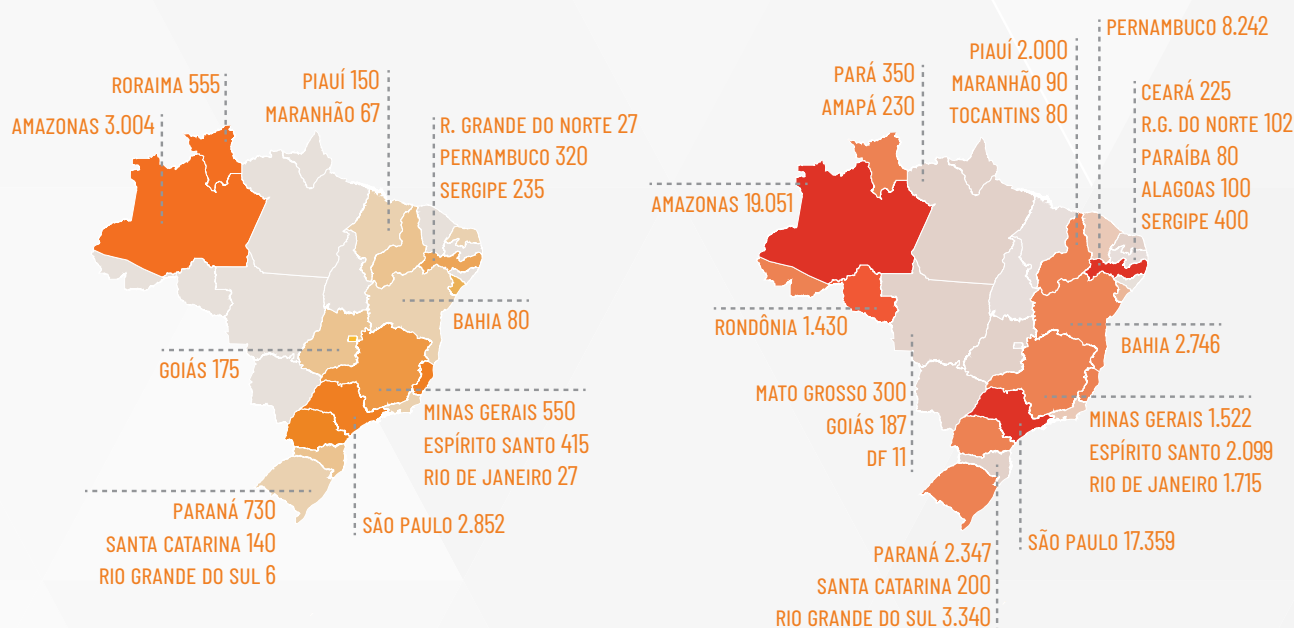
¹ **Target 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

² FAU-USP. Remoções forçadas persistem na pandemia enquanto resistências se articulam #DESPEJOZERO. LabCidade, 07/10/2020. Available on: www.labcidade.fau.usp.br/remocoes-forçadas-persistem-na-pandemia-enquanto-resistencias-se-articulam-despejozero/

³ Fórum Nacional de Reforma Urbana. Lançamento: Campanha DESPEJO ZERO. São Paulo, 22 de julho de 2020. Available on: forumreformaurbana.org.br/2020/07/22/lançamento-campanha-despejo-zero/

⁴ GARCIA, Cecilia. Para ficar em casa, é preciso ter casa: despejos e reintegrações de posse se intensificam durante a pandemia. Portal Aprendiz, 11/12/2020. Available on: portal.aprendiz.uol.com.br/2020/12/11/para-ficar-em-casa-e-preciso-ter-casa-despejos-e-reintegracoes-de-posse-se-intensificam-durante-a-pandemia/

THE PANDEMIC AND THE HOUSING CRISIS IN BRAZIL



BY FEBRUARY 2021,
AT LEAST
9,156
FAMILIES WERE EVICTED IN BRAZIL
DURING
THE PANDEMIC



BY FEBRUARY 2021,
AT LEAST
64,546
FAMILIES WERE AT RISK OF
EVICTION IN BRAZIL DURING
THE PANDEMIC

Source: Campanha Despejo Zero

Target 11.2⁵, which was stagnant, is now setback. Since 2018, transportation expenses have been the second greatest monthly expense for Brazilian families, second only to rent and surpassing food⁶. **Target 11.3⁷** remains at risk due to reduced civil society participation in councils and the dissolution of the management collegiate accompanying the National

Social Interest Housing Fund (FNHIS). It was not possible to assess **Target 11.4⁸**, setback in 2020, as no data was available.

Disaster and catastrophe management policies in Brazil have regressed due to predatory practices of large companies and the deregulation of restrictions on the preservation of biomes, leading to

⁵ **Target 11.2** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

⁶ IBGE. Pesquisa de orçamentos familiares (2017-2018): perfil das despesas no Brasil - indicadores selecionados. Coordenação de Trabalho e Rendimento. Brasília, outubro/2019. Available on: biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/index.php/biblioteca-catalogo?view=detalhes&id=2101761

⁷ **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.

⁸ **Target 11.4:** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

a setback of **Target 11.5**⁹. **Target 11.6**¹⁰ remains at risk, with no gains and successive postponements in implementation of the National Waste Policy (Law No. 12.305/2010) and for landfill reduction (Law 14.026/2020), in addition to opening the system to privatisation, established under the new Legal Framework for Sanitation, and questioned in the Supreme Court¹¹.

An increasing lack of safety in public spaces and transportation, despite decreased circulation in cities, means **Target 11.7**¹² remains setback. There was no data available to assess progress of **Targets 11.a**¹³, **11.b**¹⁴ and **11.c**¹⁵, as Indicators measuring inequalities in gender, race and disability in the use of public spaces were not produced.

medium-size Brazilian municipalities, especially in metropolitan areas, and disseminate those results with transparency;

5. Protect, designate and expand green areas in urban environments and environmentally sensitive areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Urgently resume investment in housing for low-income families and the urbanization of slums, institute programs and policies guaranteeing access to housing, expand urban regularization, and respect moratoriums on evictions and removals during the pandemic;
2. Rethink the logic of public transport systems with an aim of reducing fares and overcrowding, which increase the risk of contagion in the midst of a pandemic;
3. Reestablish and encourage participatory processes for planning and monitoring public policy in urban development through local councils, aligned with National Policies for Housing, Urban Mobility, Environmental Sanitation and Solid Waste;
4. Expand monitoring and analysis of air quality in large and

9 **Target 11.5:** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

10 **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.

11 Jota. Marco legal do saneamento básico é inconstitucional e coage municípios. Opinião e Análise. Brasília, 05/11/2020. Available on: www.jota.info/opiniao-e-analise/artigos/marco-legal-do-saneamento-basico-e-inconstitucional-e-coage-municipios-05112020

12 **Target 11.7:** By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

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

14 **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.

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

Target classification

Target 11.1	🔴	SETBACK
Target 11.2	🔴	SETBACK
Target 11.3	🟡	AT RISK
Target 11.4	—	NO DATA
Target 11.5	🔴	SETBACK
Target 11.6	🟡	AT RISK
Target 11.7	🔴	SETBACK
Target 11.a	—	NO DATA
Target 11.b	—	NO DATA
Target 11.c	—	NO DATA

SDG 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns

Policy advanced by the Federal Government, such as attempts to revise the Environmental Code, manipulations of the legal system, the weakening of regulatory bodies, reduced inspections, and a lack of updated data on production and consumption negatively impacted this SDG. Deindustrialization of the national economy, especially in terms of the growth and accelerated strengthening of agribusiness in the trade balance, puts pressure on environmental reserves in all regions. Despite these challenges, it is important to recognize that both society and business appear more interested in sustainable production and consumption.

Target 12.1¹ remains stagnant because, though it established guidelines for the second Cycle of the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS), for implementation between 2016 and 2020, the final version was not even published after public consultation was held in 2017². Although no national parameters for measuring the consumption of materials exist, **Target 12.2³** was verified as stagnant based on data for natural resource management, mainly water and solid waste. As reported in SDG 6, the country is rife with water waste and poor waste management.

The most current data on food waste is from

¹ **Target 12.1:** Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

² Ministério do Meio Ambiente. Plano de ação para produção e consumo sustentáveis – PPCS: Relatório do primeiro ciclo de implementação. Brasília, 2014. Available on: antigo.mma.gov.br/responsabilidade-socioambiental/producao-e-consumo-sustentavel/plano-nacional.html

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

2018, when Brazilian families wasted an average of 128.8kg of food per year. In June 2020, Law No. 14.016 was enacted, addressing the fight against food waste and the donation of food surpluses for human consumption. Thus, **Target 12.3**⁴ moved from setback to stagnant. **Target 12.4**⁵ was reclassified from stagnant to setback due to approval of hundreds of pesticides and other chemical substances already recognized as harmful by the Ministry of the Environment⁶, as mentioned in SDG 2.

Based on 2019 data, an estimated 65.11 million tons of urban solid waste were collected in Brazilian municipalities and of this amount, only 1.04 million tons of dry recyclable waste were recovered in sorting units, indicating the practice of selective collection, essential for recycling, is still poor in the country, meaning **Target 12.5**⁷ is stagnant. There was also no policy encouraging sustainable business performance, leaving **Target 12.6**⁸ also stagnant.

In December 2020, the 11th Environmental Agenda in Public Administration (A3P) Forum and 8th A3P Awards for Sustainability Best Practices were held. In addition, a new website was launched, collecting information on how to join and implement the A3P, courses, and access to a monitoring system for 214 current members, tough with very

low participation considering the number of public institutions in the country, meaning **Target 12.7**⁹ still sees insufficient progress. In 2020, with reduced civil society, state, and municipal representation on the National Education Council (CNE), socio-environmental and diversity issues were excluded from the Ministry of Education's agenda, meaning **Target 12.8**¹⁰ remains setback.

From 2013 to 2019, installed renewable energy generation capacity per capita grew, albeit at a slow rate (5.5%). Installed renewable energy generation capacity in Brazil is 0.60MW/per person. Considering data and analysis from the section on SDG 9, **Target 12.a**¹¹ is at risk.

Target 12.b¹² remains at risk. When this report closed, no concrete measures existed for adoption of the National Tourism Plan (2018 to 2022)¹³ or the Production and Consumption Plan; designed to ensure the promotion of sustainability and improve monitoring of tourist activities in the country.

Target 12.c¹⁴ is setback; data from 2019 indicates incentives and subsidies for the production and consumption of fossil fuels were R\$99.39/\$19.72 billion (1.36% of GDP), 16% more than 2018¹⁵, going against incentives for sources with lower environmental impact and scientific guidelines for a

4 **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.

5 **Target 12.4:** By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

6 MMA. Gestão de Substâncias Químicas e Objetivos do Desenvolvimento Sustentável. Available on: antigo.mma.gov.br/images/arquivo/80503/tabela_quimicos_e_ODS.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

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

13 Presidência da República. Decreto nº 9.791, de 14 de maio de 2019. Aprova o Plano Nacional de Turismo 2018-2022. Brasília, DF: Presidência da República [2019]. Available on: www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9791.htm

14 **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.

15 Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos (INESC). Incentivos e Subsídios aos Combustíveis Fósseis no Brasil em 2019: Conhecer, Avaliar, Reformar. 2020. Available on: www.inesc.org.br/incentivos-e-subsidios-aos-combustiveis-fosseis-no-brasil-em-2019/

transition towards a renewable energy matrix, one that could position Brazil as a global production leader.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Develop methodologies to measure the direct and indirect consumption of natural resources in the production and consumption of goods and services, and build a national database;
2. Improve national industrial infrastructure and adopt public policy enabling transition to a circular economy;
3. Identify where food losses occur in the value chain and find solutions.

Classificação das Targets

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

SDG 13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Analysing the implementation of this SDG reveals critical mismanagement on climate change, sustainability, and democracy. As early as 2019, the government engaged in a series of actions, the intent of which was to dismantle national environmental policy and, in particular, climate policy. In 2020, this situation worsened dramatically, the federal budget has seen extensive cuts and reductions¹, witnessing not just the dismantling of policy, such as those of IBAMA², but also entire

bodies, such as ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute)³.

Target 13.1⁴ remains stagnant. Implementation of the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNA) remains stalled, as highlighted in the 2020 Spotlight Report. Covid-19 exposed further deficiencies in risk management, and preliminary data shows considerable increases in alerts and occurrences during the first half of 2020⁵. Fires in Pantanal highlighted the government's diminished capacity to prevent and manage disasters. Fires consumed approximately 30%

1 In 2019, the total budget for the environment dropped 9% compared to PLOA 2020 and 15% compared to the authorized budget for 2020. Source: INESC. Nota Técnica "PLOA 2021 e o Meio ambiente". São Paulo, 07/10/2020. Available on : www.inesc.org.br/nota-tecnica-meio-ambiente-e-o-ploa-2021/

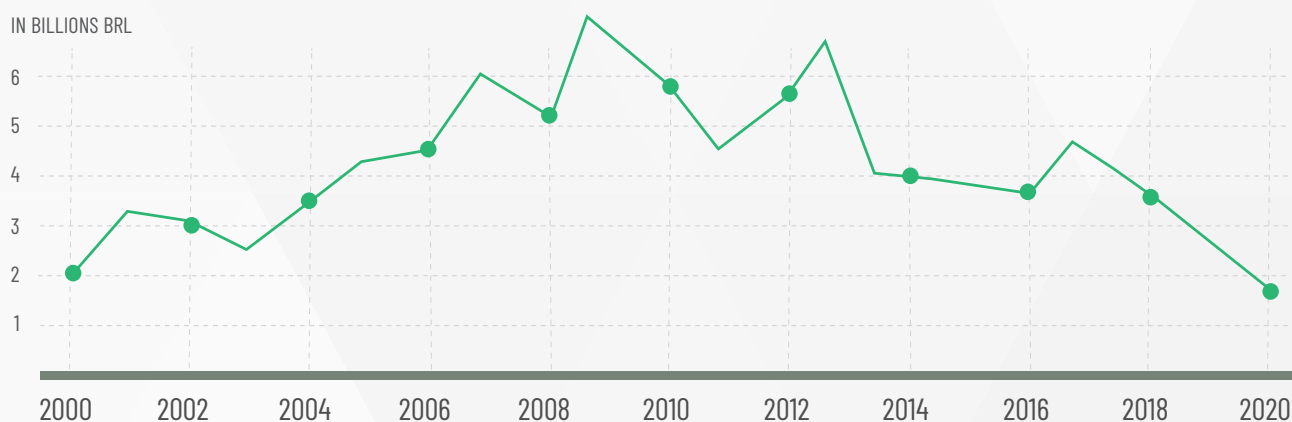
2 In 2020, while deforestation and burning increased, the application of environmental fines by Ibama dropped to the lowest level in the last 20 years, 25% less compared to the total applied in 2019 and 52.1% less compared to 2018. Source: Senado Notícias. Comissão pede detalhes sobre multas ambientais aplicadas pelo Ibama. Agência Senado, 02/10/2020. Available on: www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2020/10/02/comissao-pede-detalhes-sobre-multas-ambientais-aplicadas-pelo-ibama

3 Between PLOA 2020 and PLOA 2021, the estimated loss for ICMBio is R\$ 89.5 million. The main budget action of ICMBio (20WM – Support for the Creation, Management and Implementation of Federal Protected Areas) foresees only R\$ 75 million of authorized budget in PLOA 2021. Source: INESC. Nota Técnica "PLOA 2021 e o Meio ambiente". São Paulo, 07/10/2020. Available on: www.inesc.org.br/nota-tecnica-meio-ambiente-e-o-ploa-2021/

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

5 Centro Nacional de Monitoramento e Alertas de Desastres Naturais - Cemaden. Boletim trimestral. Available on: www.cemaden.gov.br/boletim-trimestral/

CHART 1 BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT SINCE 2000



Source: PLOA.

of the biome⁶, the highest loss recorded since current monitoring began in 2005⁷. Damage from the fires was exacerbated by droughts resulting from rising temperatures in the Atlantic Ocean, the criminal actions of farmers, and associated government inaction and mismanagement of the fire response.

Target 13.2⁸ remains setback. Without even consulting the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change (FBMC), the government reduced Brazil's climate targets under the Paris Agreement and revised the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)⁹, hiding a projected 400 million ton increase in the emission of greenhouse gases by 2030 by changing the 2005 emissions baseline. As a result, Climate Action Tracker

downgraded the country's rating from "insufficient" to "highly insufficient"¹⁰ and Brazil was cut from the Climate Ambition Summit in December 2020.

As a result of the actions of the Federal Government, the country did not receive any international resources for the advancement of its environmental or climate policies in 2020, reinforcing the setback of **Target 13.a**¹¹. **Target 13.3**¹² also remains setback due to lack of progress promoting Environmental Education, which lost its status as a core component of the National Curriculum Parameters (PCN)¹³. Lastly, increasing climate disasters will have a long lasting effect on the children and adolescents¹⁴ of today, meaning **Target 13.b**¹⁵ is at risk.

6 CRBio. Sem medidas preventivas, Pantanal pode enfrentar nova tragédia de incêndios nesse ano. Petrópolis/RS, 03/03/2021. Available on: www.crbio03.gov.br/index.php/institucional/noticias/1707-sem-medidas-preventivas-pantanal-pode-enfrentar-nova-tragedia-de-incendios-nesse-ano

7 BALBINO, Amanda. 2020 foi o quinto ano mais caro da história por desastres climáticos. O Tempo. Múrcia, Espanha, 14/02/2021. Available on: www.tempo.com/noticias/actualidade/2020-quinto-ano-mais-caro-da-historia-desastres-climaticos-climate-change-mudanca-climatica.html#:~:text=Tempestades%20severas%2C%20furac%C3%B5es%2C%20inc%C3%AAndios%20florestais,d%C3%B3lares%2C%20al%C3%A9m%20de%20vidas%20perdidas.&text=As%20perdas%20econ%C3%B4micas%20de%20todos,2020%20foram%20de%2024%20268%20bilh%C3%B5es

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

9 Unterstell, N. O Governo Bolsonaro está mesmo comprometido com a redução de carbono? In: Revista Época, 9 de dezembro de 2020. Available on: oglobo.com/epoca/natalie-unterstell/governo-bolsonaro-esta-mesmo-comprometido-com-reducao-de-carbono-24788947

10 Climate Action Tracker - Brazil. Available on: climateactiontracker.org/countries/brazil/

11 **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.

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

13 MEC. Base Nacional Comum Curricular (BNCC). Available on: basenacionalcomum.mec.gov.br/images/BNCC_EI_EF_110518-versaofinal_site.pdf

14 UNICEF Brasil. Com ciclones mortais em ascensão, o UNICEF chama a atenção sobre o impacto das mudanças climáticas nas crianças. Brasília, 03/05/2019. Available on: www.unicef.org/brazil/comunicados-de-imprensa/com-ciclones-mortais-em-ascensao-o-unicef-chama-atencao-sobre-o-impacto-das

15 **Target 13.b:** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Finance and implement the National Plan for Adapting to Climate Change (PNA) and create a national cooperation strategy providing technical support so local plans can be implemented with urgency, particularly in vulnerable regions like Pantanal;
2. Restructure the approach to climate change at the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, restore the Climate Network (MCTI) and governance structures at the Civil House Ministry and BNDES, especially in regards to managing resumption of the Amazon Fund;
3. Propose a new NDC compatible with the Paris Agreement, and effectively reduce emissions to meet the maximum warming target of 1.5°C, based on the 2005 emissions indicated in the first NDC, presented by Brazil in 2015;
4. Ensure representation of quilombola, indigenous and riverine communities in governance bodies for climate and environment policy, and complete the demarcation process for indigenous lands and quilombola territories provided for in the 1988 Constitution, demanding urgent recognition of these rights;
5. Implement the National Environmental Education Policy (PNEA) and the National Environmental Education Program (PRONEA) in their updated versions, with the participation of civil society and in accordance with the Treaty on Environmental Education for Sustainable Societies and Global Responsibility.

Target classification

Target 13.1  SETBACK

Target 13.2  SETBACK

Target 13.3  SETBACK

Target 13.a  SETBACK

Target 13.b  AT RISK

SDG 14

LIFE BELOW WATER

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

Brazil enters the Decade of the Oceans with major challenges in the implementation of public policy for coastal and marine management of its more than 8,500 kilometers of coastline (including coastal bays) and the 3.6 million square kilometer area of its Exclusive Economic Zone.

As already discussed in SDGs 9 and 13, the Federal Government's lack of investment in scientific development means **Target 14.a**¹ is setback. Despite having higher total expenditures within the budget than the previous year, the ratio between this value and total government expenditures decreased. The

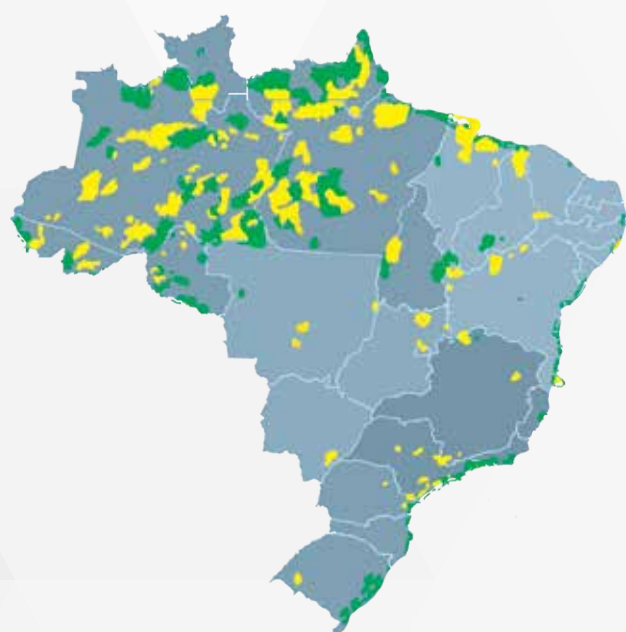
only positive was that the National Fund for Scientific and Technological Development (FNDCT) survived, despite concerns in the 2020 Spotlight Report, and can no longer be restricted. It was not yet clear when this report closed if the fund would enter Budget Law in 2021, or be delayed until 2022.

Target 14.1² is setback, impacted by low rates of sewage treatment (49.1%), as noted in SDG 6, and the dumping of solid waste into the sea, as noted in SDG 11. During the pandemic, structural implementation of the National Plan to Combat Garbage at Sea was suspended, and R\$40 million allocated to the program was

¹ **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.

² **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,

CHART 1 NATURAL RESERVES UNDER ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



■ INTEGRAL PROTECTION
■ SUSTAINABLE USE

Source: WWF/2018

not used³. In addition, dismantling of inspection and control bodies, attempts to change resolutions related to the protection of mangroves, restingas, and prohibited fishing gear, excessive approval of pesticides, and lack of data on fishing keep **Target 14.2**⁴ setback.

Target 14.3⁵ saw insufficient progress, anchored in publication of the 4th National Contribution for the Assessment of Climate Change, organized by MCTI and Rede Clima, where the theme of acidification was a significant focus of vulnerability in marine and coastal ecosystems. **Target 14.4**⁶ remains setback due to lack of national policy combating overfishing; the country does not effectively quantify fish stocks. Failure of the Eight Species Recovery Plan, approved in 2018, also compromises this target. **Target 14.5**⁷ is stagnant, with no progress in the indicator (an increase in coverage); Protected Maritime Areas remain only 25% of the total marine area.

Targets 14.6⁸ and **14.7**⁹ remained stagnant, as subsidy policies encouraged fishing in excess of the maximum sustainable yield for each species and there is a lack of official data. During 2020, there was no change in diesel subsidies or the programs designed to increase fishing capacity by providing credit lines for the acquisition of gear. Furthermore, the lack of statistics on fishing makes the sector all but invisible in most respects.

The issuance of new fishing licences has been paralysed in Brazil since 2013, making **Target 14.b**¹⁰ stagnant. Artisanal fisherpersons continue to be denied rights, such as special retirement, closed-end insurance¹¹, access to credit, regularization of fishing territories, compensation for environmental impacts, or the creation of Extractive Reserves (RESEX) and Sustainable Development Reserves (RDS)¹²

3 CARRANÇA, Thaís. Consumo de plásticos explode na pandemia e Brasil recicla menos de 2% do material. BBC Brasil, 30/11/2020. Available on: <https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-55131470>

4 **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.

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

6 **Target 14.4:** By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

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

8 **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.

9 **Target 14.7:** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

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

11 Service that allows artisanal fisherpersons to apply for social security - the Artisanal Fisherman's Unemployment Insurance benefit - during the closed season, that is, when it is prevented from fishing due to the need to preserve the species..

12 Presidência da República. Lei Nº 9.995, de 25 de julho de 2000. Available on: www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/L9995.htm

indices. Several of these processes were halted in 2020. **Target 14.c**¹³ is now stagnant. Although Brazil ratified the relevant international instruments, no progress reports on implementation were available in 2020.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Invest in research with integrated methodologies and databases to monitor essential oceanographic variables as defined by the Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) and in the treatment of effluent discharge in coastal areas;
2. Establish the National Institute of the Sea (INMAR), to replace the National Institute of Oceanographic Research, authorised through Inter Ministerial Ordinance ME/MCTI No. 2828/2021, which also guarantees civil society participation in its design, implementation and management;
3. Implement a consolidated system for the issuance of licenses to fisherpersons and vessels, and analyse the impact of those changes in the context of bill 3.729/2004;
4. Foster and implement systems and centres for monitoring fishing, with community participation and training of local labor, and build norms and actions for the protection of ecosystems from this knowledge;
5. Develop plans based on technical and scientific data to reduce illegal fishing, in broad local and regional discussions, with the people and companies involved.

Target classification

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

¹³ **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.

SDG 15 LIFE ON LAND

Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss

In regards to terrestrial life, the Federal Government adopts the same strategy of weakening the relevant environmental protection agencies discussed in previous sections. In 2021, Annual Budget Law allocates R\$2.9 billion (\$570 million) to the Ministry of the Environment, R\$188.4 million less than 2020. In addition, there is less transparency in environmental policy. The above factors suggest this SDG is unlikely to be achieved.

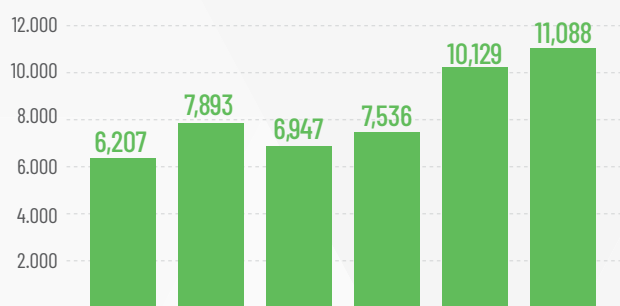
Target 15.1¹ remains setback, with the loss of 10% of native vegetation between 1985 and 2019², the equivalent of about 870,000 km². Legal deforestation in the Amazon grew 9.5% between 2019 and 2020 (11.088 km², as shown in Chart 1) and continues to advance in 2021³, including in the Atlantic Forest. The Cerrado, after a slight drop in deforestation in 2019, saw an increase of 13% in 2020 (7,340 km²), especially in the region of agricultural frontier

¹ **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.

² MapBiomias. Coleção 5, de 1985 a 2019 (publicada em ago/2020). Available on: mapbiomas.org/o-brasil-perdeu-area-de-vegetacao-nativa-equivalente-a-10-do-territorio-nacional-entre-1985-e-2019-1. Visited on: 08 abr. 2021.

³ INPE (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais). Nota Técnica: Estimativa do PRODES 2020. São José dos Campos: INPA, 26/11/2020. Available on: www.obt.inpe.br/OBT/noticias-obt-inpe/estimativa-de-desmatamento-por-corte-raso-na-amazonia-legal-para-2020-e-de-11-088-km2/NotaTecnica_Estimativa_PRODES_2020.pdf.

CHART 1 DEFORESTATION IN THE AMAZON BETWEEN 2015 AND 2020 (KM²)



Source: INPE/PRODES (updated 30/11/2020)

expansion, known as Matopiba.⁴ The most important international target in this context is Aichi Target 11, requiring a minimum 17% of terrestrial and inland water environments be protected, with representation, connectivity, and effective and equitable management; this has not been fully respected.

Target 15.2⁵ remains setback, due to both a lack of systematised, qualified and/or accessible data, and also a lack government action encouraging the sus-

tainable management of natural resources, or effective reforestation⁶. **Target 15.3**⁷, previously stagnant, is now setback due to increased desertification and plant degradation in the Caatinga, and the effects of climate change on the different biomes of the country, such as floods and severe droughts. Add to this setbacks in environmental legislation, a lack of adequate and up-to-date information on soil conditions, the lack of a nationally integrated strategy to combat the degradation of native vegetation involving Federal, state and municipal governments, and the lack of consistent historic data collection in the country. There is no known, systematic, consolidated and specific monitoring on the conservation or degradation of mountain ecosystems in Brazil, meaning **Target 15.4**⁸ is stagnant⁹.

Target 15.5¹⁰ is at risk due to increased degradation of ecosystems by deforestation and arson, the dissolution of public monitoring and management agencies, and the encouragement of high environmental impact activities, such as illegal mining and logging in the Amazon, as mentioned in SDGs 13 and 14. **Target 15.6**¹¹ shows insufficient progress; in March 2021, Brazil submitted ratification of the Nagoya Protocol¹² to the UN, regulating access to and benefit-sharing of, the genetic resources of biodiversity, ending a long process of debate within the Federal Government and the legislative powers. **Target**

4 EcoDebate. Desmatamento no Bioma Cerrado no ano de 2020 foi de 7.340 km². São Paulo, 11/01/2021. Available on: www.ecodebate.com.br/2021/01/11/desmatamento-no-bioma-cerrado-no-ano-de-2020-foi-de-7-340-km2/

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

6 ICMBio. Informações sobre Planos de Manejo em UCs Federais. Available on: www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/planosmanejo

7 **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.

8 **Target 15.4:** By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

9 CNCFlora. Workshop para a elaboração da proposta de um Programa Nacional para a Pesquisa e Conservação em Ecossistemas de Montanhas. Available on: www.inot.org.br/artigo/Proposta_PlanosNacional_Montanhas_conabio_1.pdf

10 **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.

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

12 The Nagoya Protocol is one of three international instruments from the Biological Diversity Convention. It was approved at the COP-10, in 2010, in Nagoya, Japan. Brazil signed it in 2011. The ratification of international protocols depends on approval from the National Congress, and this happened in August 2020. The Nagoya Protocol might start taking effect from June 2021. See: Decreto Legislativo para a ratificação do Protocolo de Nagoya sobre Acesso a Recursos Genéticos e Repartição Justa e Equitativa dos Benefícios Derivados de sua Utilização à Convenção sobre Biodiversidade Biológica. Available on: www2.camara.leg.br/legin/fed/decleg/2020/decretolegislativo-136-11-agosto-2020-790527-protocolo-pl.pdf

15.7¹³ remains setback due to a lack of compliance with existing policy or a prevention and response strategy for crimes against wildlife and the environment. Despite some progress being made in implementation of the Indicator Framework for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime (ICCWC)¹⁴, the Brazilian State itself has promoted increased hunting and illegal activities against fauna and ecosystems, especially since 2019.

In alignment with **Target 15.8**¹⁵, the National Strategy for Invasive Alien Species has begun establishing a technical network for the early detection, warning and rapid response to invasions of new exotic species of flora and fauna that impact ecosystems¹⁶. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Invasive Alien Species Program will develop a system to analyze the risk these species pose and identify introduction and dispersal pathways and vectors. Proposals for a national program for alerts, early detection and rapid response to invasive alien species are also under development. Given these factors, there is insufficient progress on this target. Target 15.9¹⁷ is stagnant; development plans and programmes included climate change mitigation components. Interruptions, changes in policy, and the depletion of budgets for **Targets 15.a**¹⁸ and **15.b**¹⁹ led to both being setback. As previously mentioned, this year's budget for the Ministry of the

Environment is the lowest in 21 years, threatening the functioning of its agencies and the integrity of the various biomes in Brazil.

Lastly, **Target 15.c**²⁰ remains at risk; the *Pró-Espécies: Todos contra a Extinção* project of the Department for the Conservation and Management of Species (DESP-MMA) to combat extinctions, has been compromised by a lack of will to conduct a national mobilisation campaign against the trafficking of wild animals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Resume and increase inspections based on information from IBAMA, ICMBio and FUNAI, providing accountability for environmental offenses and punishment for offenders, ensuring full compliance with the current legislation with a special focus on invasions of indigenous land;
2. Suspend all land regularisation processes for properties suffering deforestation since July 2008, and in irregularly deforested areas until they are fully recovered, as provided for in the Forest Code; implement the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) and compile records of public forests, promoting accountability against illegal deforestation;
3. Guarantee transparency and efficiency in the authorisation of vegetation suppressions, ensuring state environmental agencies share data with and through Sinaflor/IBAMA, establish transparent monitoring for agricultural, mining and industrial

13 **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.

14 The ICCWC is a voluntary collaborative effort between the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), INTERPOL, UNODC, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization. Brazil has been a CITES signatory since 1975.

15 **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.

16 The network formation was discussed with strategic collaborators. The meeting was organized by the Department of Conservation and Species Management (DESP/MMA) and by WWF-Brazil. The technical network of collaborators is a fundamental conservation tool that should make it possible to work in different parts of Brazil, with the ability to detect the invasion at the right time and deal with the consequences in the best way possible to actually have a quick response. The Ministry of the Environment, in conjunction with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Invasive Alien Species Program, conducted training on the Horizon Scanning approach, risk analysis and the EICAT (Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa), having as target audience technicians from the MMA, IBAMA, ICMBio, JBRJ and state environmental agencies who will participate in the preparation and updating of the list of priority invasive alien species for prevention, early detection and rapid response. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the training content was reformulated by the IUCN to be conducted in distance learning mode and the training took place in September 2020.

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

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

19 **Target 15.b:** Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

20 **Target 15.c:** Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

processes and services, and improve legislation to hold those in violation accountable;

4. Expand the National Soil Survey Program (PRONASOLOS) and allocate ten million hectares for protection and sustainable use;
5. Monitor targets of this SDG in a manner compatible with those of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the next global strategic plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the adaptation and mitigation objectives of the Convention on Climate Change;
6. Regulate and implement laws guaranteeing the participation of civil society and traditional communities in environmental monitoring and decision-making, such as Law 13.493/2017.

Classificação das Targets

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

SDG 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

There is an escalation in "new kinds of authoritarianism"¹ in Brazil, visible in constant attacks against democratic institutions such as the judiciary, the free press, and civil society organisations. This is not an isolated crisis but rather a concerted attack on the democratic Rule of Law, by reducing and weakening spaces of civic participation and through the indiscriminate use of presidential

decrees. In 2019 there were 536 decrees issued², with an additional 397 issued in 2020³; at least 14 unconstitutional acts were reported to the Supreme Court⁴.

Furthermore, as highlighted in previous sections, transparency and the circulation of public information has slowed or ceased entirely, with state resources being deployed against people critical of the government. Constant and increasing police vi-

1 Abramovay apud IDS et al. Relatório-síntese Seminário 5: Participação cidadã e transparência nos governos locais: descentralização do poder e fortalecimento da democracia. Pacto Federativo: Municípios para a Agenda 2030. pág.21-22. São Paulo. 2021. Available on: ids-ecostage.s3.amazonaws.com/media/uploads/2021/03/02/1022-ids-pacto-federativo-v5-simples.pdf

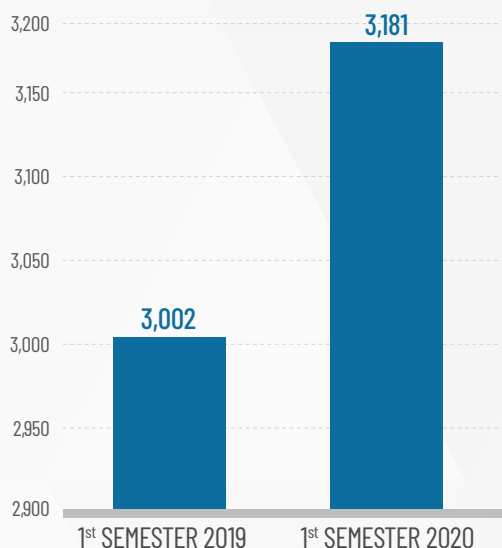
2 Presidência da República. Portal da Legislação. Decretos 2019. Available on: www4.planalto.gov.br/legislacao/portal-legis/legislacao-1/decretos/2019-decretos

3 Presidência da República. Portal da Legislação. Decretos 2019. Available on: www4.planalto.gov.br/legislacao/portal-legis/legislacao-1/decretos/2020-decretos

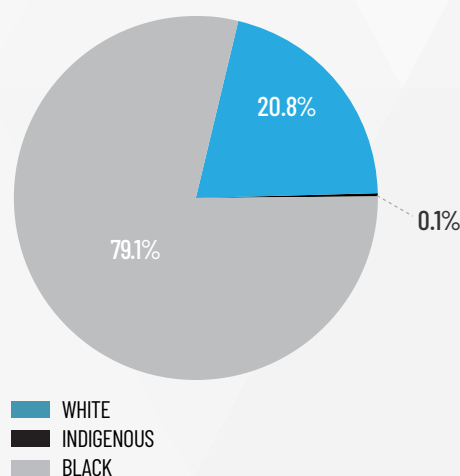
4 OLIVEIRA, Mariana, VIVAS, Fernanda e D'AGOSTINO, Rosanne. Bolsonaro é presidente com mais decretos e MPs questionados no STF no primeiro ano de mandato. G1/Política. Brasília, 01/03/2020. Available on: g1.globo.com/politica/noticia/2020/03/01/bolsonaro-e-presidente-com-mais-decretos-e-mps-questionados-no-stf-no-primeiro-ano-de-mandato.ghtml

CHART 1 NUMBER OF DEATHS DUE TO POLICE INTERVENTION, BY RACE (2019)

Deaths resulting from police interventions in Brazil in the 1st half of 2019 and 2020



Race/ethnicity of victims of police interventions that resulted in death, Brazil 2019



Source: Secretarias de Segurança Pública e/ou Defesa Social; Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública.

olence, mainly against young black people, often results in deaths during police operations⁵, also negatively impacting this SDG. (Chart 1).

Violence increased in 2020 during pandemic-driven social distancing, meaning **Target 16.1**⁶ is now setback. Homicide increased by 8.3% and femicide by 16% during the first half of 2020. Deaths due to conflict, or resulting from police action (6% in the first half), or of police officers (19.6%)⁷ also rose.

Violence in rural areas also increased. Amongst partial data collected by the Pastoral Lands Commission is the massacre of Abacaxis River, which saw indigenous and riverside dwellers⁸ murdered. Violence against human rights defenders also increased⁹, in

2019 the Brazilian Committee of Human Rights Defenders registered the deaths of 24 defenders, including ten indigenous people.¹⁰

At the same time, there was an increase in violence against children and adolescents between 2018 and 2019, according to data presented in SDG 10, meaning **Target 16.2** was setback. It also highlights a gender vulnerability in this specific category of victim, 82% were girls.

Target 16.3¹¹ remains at risk, especially considering the systemic attacks on the democratic Rule of Law by the current government. The general context of the pandemic has made equal access to justice in Brazil more difficult, due to partial suspensions of

5 FBSP. Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública 2020. São Paulo, fevereiro/2021. Available on: forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/anuario-2020-final-100221.pdf

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

7 Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública. Anuário de Segurança Pública, 2020. Available on: forumseguranca.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/anuario-14-2020-v1-interativo.pdf

8 Comissão Pastoral da Terra (CPT). 2020: o ano do fim do mundo... Como o conhecemos. Available on: www.cptnacional.org.br/publicacoes-2/destaque/5467-2020-o-ano-do-fim-do-mundo-como-o-conhecemos

9 FIÚZA, Camila. ONU repudia violência contra defensoras e defensores de direitos humanos no Brasil. Justiça Global, 15/09/2020. Available on: www.global.org.br/blog/onu-repudia-violencia-contra-defensoras-e-defensores-de-direitos-humanos-no-brasil/

10 Comitê Brasileiro de Defensoras e Defensores de Direitos Humanos. Vidas em luta: criminalização e violência contra defensoras e defensores de direitos humanos no Brasil: volume III. Organização: Layza Queiroz Santos et al. 3. ed. Curitiba: Terra de Direitos. 2020. Available on: terrasedireitos.org.br/uploads/arquivos/Dossie-Vidas-em-Luta.pdf

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

justice services and the aggravation of existing access barriers for vulnerable groups.¹²

The proportion of those incarcerated without sentence, compared with the general prison population has shown an upward trend over time, and remains high (29.81% in the first half of 2020¹³), evidencing an ineffective and racist policy of mass incarceration (66.31% of the prison population is non-white).

Information on illicit financial flows is not available and information on weapon seizures is poorly consolidated and inconsistent, reducing data reliability and transparency. As a result, **Target 16.4**¹⁴ is also setback. After Decree 9,785/2019¹⁵ was enacted, making the Disarmament Statute more flexible, 179,771 new weapons sales were recorded in 2020¹⁶, an increase of 91% compared with 2019.

Corruption and bribery remain chronic problems in the political and business dynamics of the country, and Brazil remained a source of concern to the international community in 2020, especially the Financial Action Group against Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism (GAFI/FATF); as a

result the OECD established an unprecedented permanent monitoring group in the country¹⁷, meaning **Target 16.5**¹⁸ is setback.

Target 16.6¹⁹, stagnant last year, is now setback, particularly across three strategic axis and especially in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. President Jair Bolsonaro's government used just 9% of its budget allocation for Covid-19²⁰ vaccines in 2020, the Ministry of the Environment spent slightly more than 0.4% of its budget²¹ for environmental preservation, and the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights executed just 24.6% of its budget for policy combatting violence against women.²²

Regarding inclusive, participatory, responsive and representative decision-making at all levels, the combination of a lack of data, structural changes and the exclusion of collegiate bodies from Federal Public Administration, aided by the issuance of Decree 9,759/2019, points to threats against participatory processes in Brazil²³. Additionally, 18% of socio-environmental councils were dissolved and 41% were restructured²⁴, and due to the pandemic, parliamen-

12 Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia (ACIJ). Acceso a la Justicia en Latinoamérica durante la pandemia de Covid-19: Reporte sobre la situación de acceso a la justicia en contexto de pandemia, desde la perspectiva de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil y activistas. Available on: acij.org.ar/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/version-11-11-20-Informe-Encuesta-REGIONAL-situacion-de-acceso-a-la-justicia-Covid-19.docx-1.pdf

13 Brasil. Sistema de Informações do Departamento Penitenciário Nacional - SISDEPEN. Levantamento Nacional de Informações Penitenciárias (Jan. a Jun. 2020). Available on: app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrJoiMjU3Y2RjNjctODQzMjI0OTY4LWUwMDAtZDZlNWQ5YmZkIiwidCI6ImVMDkVNDWlTQ0NGMTNDNnM-Ny05MWYyLTRiOGRhNmJmZThIMSJ9

14 **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.

15 Presidência da República. Decreto Nº 9.785, de 07 de maio de 2019. Available on: www.in.gov.br/web/dou/-/decreto-n-9.785-de-7-de-maio-de-2019-87309239

16 SCHREIBER, Mariana. Com acesso facilitado, Brasil fecha 2020 com recorde de 180 mil novas armas de fogo registradas na PF, um aumento de 91%. BBC Brasil. Brasília, 08/01/2021. Available on: www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-55590649

17 SANCHES, Mariana. OCDE adota medida inédita contra o Brasil após sinais de retrocesso no combate à corrupção no país. Folha de S.Paulo. Washington/BBC Brasil, 15/03/2021. Available on: www1.folha.uol.com.br/mercado/2021/03/ocde-adota-medida-inedita-contra-o-brasil-apos-sinais-de-retrocesso-no-combate-a-corrupcao-no-pais.shtml

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

19 **Target 16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

20 SASSINE, Vinicius. Governo Bolsonaro só gastou 9% da verba emergencial liberada para vacinas contra a Covid-19. Folha de S.Paulo. Brasília, 13/02/2021. Available on: www1.folha.uol.com.br/equilibrioesaude/2021/02/governo-bolsonaro-so-gastou-9-da-verba-emergencial-liberada-para-vacinas-contra-a-Covid-19.shtml

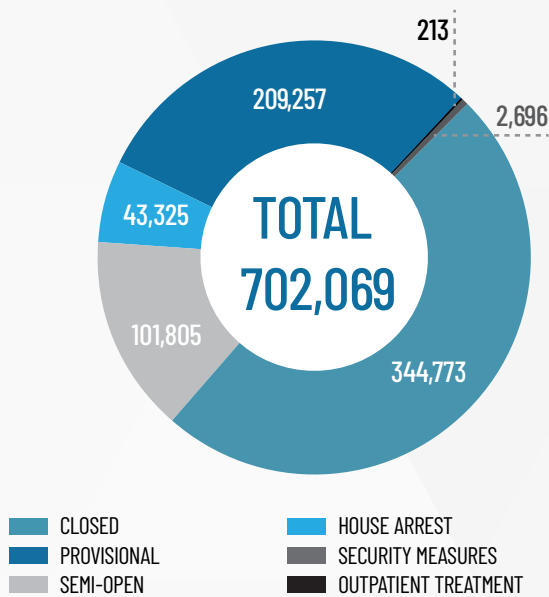
21 PRAZERES, Leandro. Apesar de alegar falta de verbas, Salles gasta apenas 0,4% dos recursos livres do Ministério do Meio Ambiente. O Globo/Sociedade. Brasília, 11/09/2020. Available on: oglobo.globo.com/sociedade/apesar-de-alegar-falta-de-verbas-salles-gasta-04-dos-recursos-livres-do-ministerio-do-meio-ambiente-24634210

22 ANTUNES, Leda e FERNANDES, Marcella. Dia Internacional da Mulher 2021: em ano de aumento da violência contra mulher, Damares usa apenas 1/4 do orçamento, o menor gasto da década. O Globo/Celina. Rio de Janeiro e Brasília, 08/03/2021. Available on: oglobo.globo.com/celina/dia-internacional-da-mulher-2021-em-ano-de-aumento-da-violencia-contra-mulher-damares-usa-14-do-orcamento-menor-gasto-da-decada-24907681

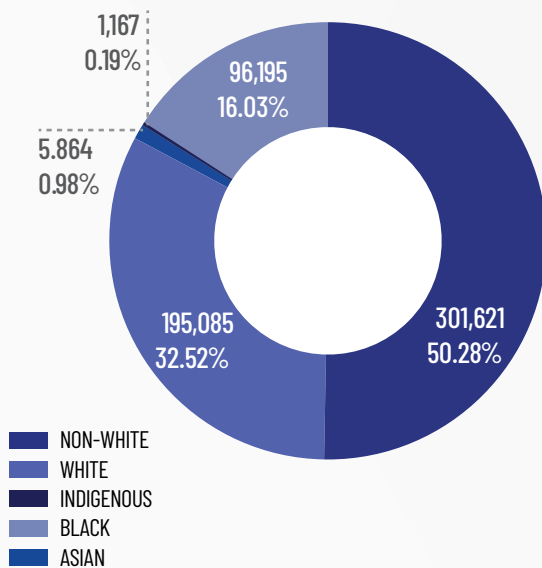
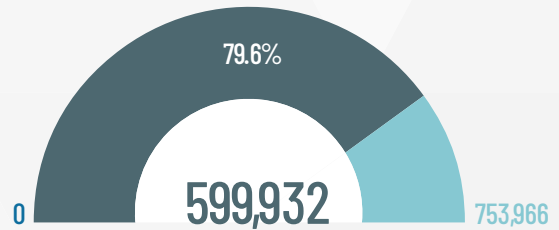
23 Decreto Nº 9.759, de 11 de abril de 2019. Extingue e estabelece diretrizes, regras e limitações para colegiados da administração pública federal. Available on: www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9759.htm

24 ARTIGO 19, IMAFLORA e ISA. Mapeamento dos retrocessos de transparência e participação social na política ambiental brasileira - 2019 e 2020. Available on: www.imaflora.org/index/download/arquivo/bWFWZWFtZW50b19kb3Nfcml0cm9jX2Nzb3NfZGVfdHJhbnNwYXJlbnNpYV9IX3BhcnRpY2lwYWNhbi9zb2NpYWxfbmFfcG9saXRpY2FYWlWiaWudGFsXy5wZGY=

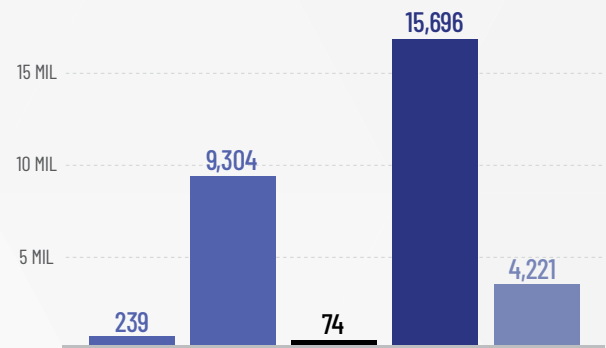
CHART 2 POPULATION BY CUSTODY REGIME, RACE/COLOR AND GENDER, IN RELATION TO THE TOTAL POPULATION (JAN-JUN/2020)



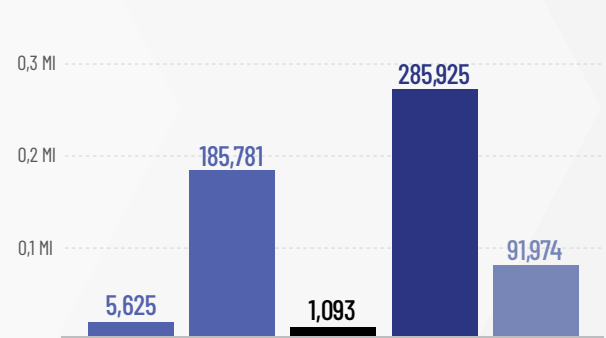
Population total x population with information:



WOMEN



MEN



Source: Sisdepen/MJ. Data includes all prisoners (closed, provisional, semi-open, outpatient treatment, and other security measures), except those in electronic monitoring programs or outside of custody regimes (e.g. house arrest.)

tary sessions were conducted online, limiting the participation of civil society in debate on proposals and bills voted for in plenary.

There has been a slight improvement in representation for marginalised populations²⁵ in Brazil. Although far from ideal, 2020 saw the greatest number of trans people elected in the country's history, just the second election where the use of social names was allowed; 27 seats were won on City Councils, according to the National Association of Transvestites and Transsexuals (ANTRA). There was also a significant increase in black representation in legislative spaces, now 42.83%. However **Target 16.7**²⁶ is still setback, since the proportion of elected women and non-white officials remains lower than their actual representation in the general population.²⁷

Recent government action has been contradictory to **Target 16.8**²⁸ meaning it is at risk. Current foreign policy is reactionary and anti-human rights²⁹, particularly in regards to sexual and reproductive rights³⁰, but also for social and environmental rights³¹. It was not possible to determine if the rate of provision of legal identity documents to all people, including birth registrations, has increased or decreased, however official sources suggest the country has not yet reached 100%, rendering **Target 16.9**³² stagnant.

The worsening of both indicators for **Target 16.10**³³ keeps it setback. There was an increase in reports of violence against journalists (106% between 2019 and 2020). The President of the Republic was responsible for 95% of the occurrences of press disqualification, and official and presidential communications channels were used to disseminate misinformation about the pandemic and the Federal Government's response to the crisis³⁴. As for public access to information, "data blackouts", highlighted throughout this report, are a significant concern, especially the 2020 Census, originally postponed due to the pandemic and now rendered essentially infeasible due to budget cuts in 2021³⁵.

The Federal Government also changed the methodologies for collecting and producing data in regards to certain public policy, reducing data consistency and reliability. In June 2020, without warning, the Federal Government ceased publication of data regarding the evolving Covid-19 pandemic in the country. It was only by the actions of more than a hundred civil society organizations³⁶ and a decision of the Supreme Court that data became publicly available again. To this date, a number of the primary media outlets still rely on their own data collection and consortiums they established when the data

25 RESENDE, Rodrigo. Eleição tem recorde de pessoas trans eleitas para Câmaras de Vereadores. Senado Federal. Brasília, 18/11/2020. Available on: www12.senado.leg.br/radio/1/noticia/2020/11/18/eleicao-tem-recorde-de-pessoas-trans-eleitas-para-camaras-de-vereadores

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

27 Tribunal Superior Eleitoral. Estatísticas Eleitorais 2020. Available on: www.tse.jus.br/eleicoes/estatisticas/estatisticas-eleitorais

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

29 CHADE, Jamil. Brasil não adere a ato de 60 democracias na ONU pela defesa das mulheres. UOL/Colunistas, 08/03/2021. Available on: noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/jamil-chade/2021/03/08/brasil-nao-adere-a-ato-de-60-democracias-na-onu-pela-defesa-das-mulheres.htm

30 CHADE, Jamil. Brasil "choca" com proposta na ONU sobre direitos da mulher. UOL/Colunistas, 14/03/2021. Available on: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/jamil-chade/2021/03/14/brasil-choca-com-proposta-na-onu-sobre-direitos-da-mulher.htm>

31 CHADE, Jamil. Brasil não adere a projeto na ONU para reconhecer direito ao meio ambiente. UOL/Colunistas, 11/03/2021. Available on: <https://noticias.uol.com.br/colunas/jamil-chade/2021/03/11/brasil-nao-adere-a-projeto-na-onu-para-reconhecer-direito-ao-meio-ambiente.htm>

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

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

34 CUNHA, Ana Rita; RIBEIRO, Amanda. Bolsonaro deu 653 declarações falsas ou distorcidas sobre Covid-19 em seis meses de pandemia. Aos Fatos. Rio de Janeiro, 11/09/2020. Available on: www.aosfatos.org/noticias/bolsonaro-deu-656-declaracoes-falsas-ou-distorcidas-sobre-covid-19-em-seis-meses-de-pandemia/

35 Agência de Notícias IBGE. IBGE sai em defesa do orçamento do Censo 2021. Rio de Janeiro, 23/03/2021. Available on: agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/30350-ibge-sai-em-defesa-do-orcamento-do-Censo-2021

36 Associação Brasileira de Jornalismo Investigativo. Abraji e mais de 100 organizações divulgam carta aberta: "A opacidade custa vidas". São Paulo, 09/06/2020. Available on: www.abraji.org.br/noticias/abraji-e-mais-de-100-organizacoes-divulgam-carta-aberta-a-opacidade-custa-vidas

blackouts began³⁷. In 2020, Brazil was still gathering data on **Target 16.a**³⁸, and the country lacks a national human rights institution, putting this target at risk. **Target 16.b**³⁹, at risk last year, is now setback; in general, black women suffer the most from violence, both domestically and politically⁴⁰, and are the least benefited by public policy to combat gender violence⁴¹. While there is no official data on the murder of transgender and transvestite people⁴² in Brazil, data shows the murder of black people increased 11.5% over the last 10 years⁴³.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Strengthen policy to combat violence against children and adolescents and expand the structures and response capacities of agencies who receive complaints, including strengthening protection networks;
2. Invest in approaches focused on primary, secondary and tertiary prevention in reducing criminal violence; seek alternatives to incarceration and imprisonment, especially for youth; decriminalize possession and consumption of small quantities of drugs, in addition to proportional and alternative sentences;
3. Repeal and reverse impacts of the flexible right to own and carry weapons; improve origin tracking; strengthen the fight against arms trafficking, register 100% of seized weapons in a national database; and integrate traceability for guns and ammunition sold in the country into the legal gun ownership registry;
4. Ensure strict compliance with the Access to Information Law, especially in regards to active transparency for critical data, such as during the Covid-19 health crisis;

5. Adopt measures to reduce impunity for violence against journalists and human rights defenders, and to ensure public officials refrain from delivering speeches discrediting or attacking these professionals;
6. Ensure a principle of non-regression on matters of social participation, specifically by reestablishing the collegiate bodies within Federal administrative bodies.

37 G1. Mortes e casos de coronavírus nos estados. São Paulo, 2020-2021. Available on: especiais.g1.globo.com/bemestar/coronavirus/estados-brasil-mortes-casos-media-movel/

38 **Target 16.a:** Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

39 **Target 16.b:** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

40 Instituto Igarapé. Violência Política Contra Mulheres. Available on: <https://eva.igarape.org.br/politicalViolence>

41 IPEA. Atlas da Violência 2020. Available on: www.ipea.gov.br/atlasviolencia/arquivos/artigos/3519-atlasdaviolencia2020completo.pdf

42 Antra. Dossiê Assassinatos e Violência Contra Travestis e Transexuais Brasileiras em 2020. Available on: antrabrasil.files.wordpress.com/2021/01/dossie-trans-2021-29jan2021.pdf

43 BOND, Letycia. Atlas da Violência: assassinatos de negros crescem 11,5% em 10 anos. São Paulo, 27/08/2020. Available on: agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2020-08/atlas-da-violencia-assassinatos-de-negros-crescem-115-em-10-anos

Target classification

Target 16.1	🔴	SETBACK
Target 16.2	🔴	SETBACK
Target 16.3	⚡	AT RISK
Target 16.4	🔴	SETBACK
Target 16.5	🔴	SETBACK
Target 16.6	🔴	SETBACK
Target 16.7	🔴	SETBACK
Target 16.8	⚡	AT RISK
Target 16.9	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 16.10	🔴	SETBACK
Target 16.a	⚡	AT RISK
Target 16.b	🔴	SETBACK



SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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

Financially, Brazil achieved its worst results in four decades¹, the predictable outcome of a model of growth based in re-privatising the economy and limiting scientific and technological innovation². The Covid-19 pandemic laid bare the challenges posed by the scientific denialism and economic ultra-liberalism of the current Federal Government, weakening the State's technical capacities³ and regressing both foreign and domestic trade in 2020⁴.

The Covid-19 pandemic resulted in a 6.5% decrease in tax revenues, to be expected considering there was a 4.1% drop in GDP. This loss of tax revenues increased the proportion of domestic resources in the composite index compared to the previous year, however there was a substantial increase in capital account flows, the result of rising public debts, accelerated by the demands of the pandemic. In April 2021, gross public debt reached

1 HERÉDIA, Thais. Brasil caminha para a segunda década perdida em 40 anos, diz Goldman Sachs Uma década ainda mais perdida do que 1980: PIB per capita desabará em 2020. CNN Brasil/Business. São Paulo, 24/07/2020. Available on: www.cnnbrasil.com.br/business/2020/07/24/uma-decada-ainda-mais-perdida-do-que-1980-pib-per-capita-desabara-em-2020

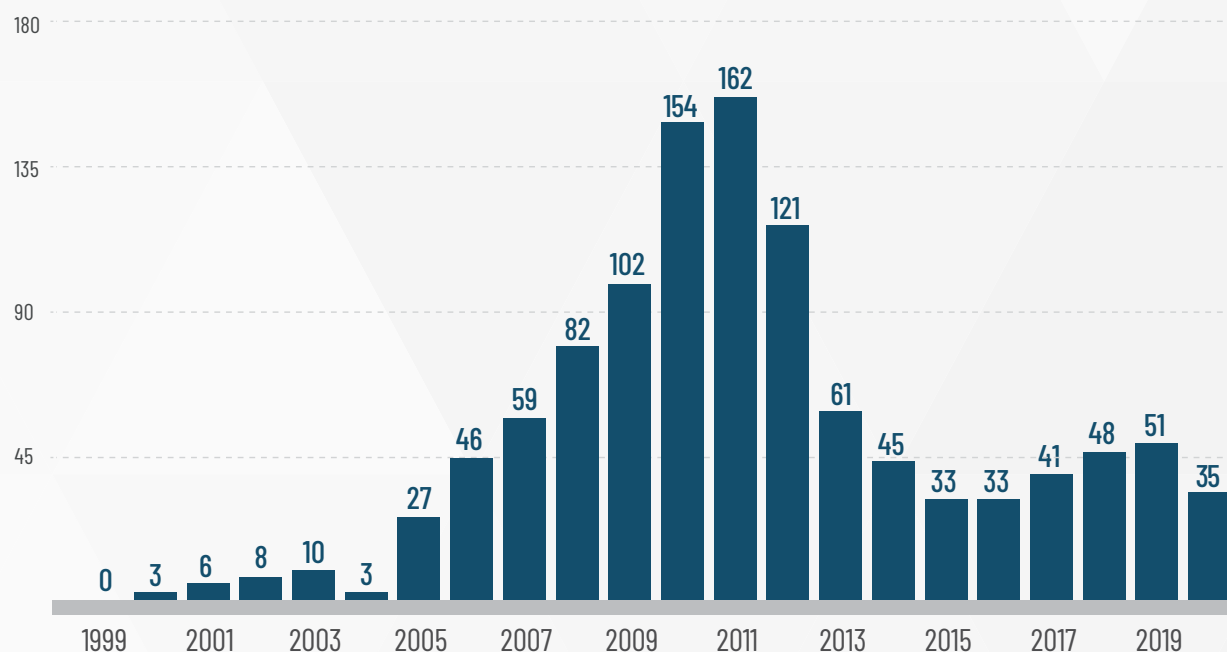
2 Rede Brasil Atual. Pandemia escancara impactos da desindustrialização no Brasil. RBA/Economia, 20/03/2021. Available on: www.redebrasilatual.com.br/economia/2021/03/desindustrializacao-brasil-impactos-pandemia/

3 Carta Campinas. Governo Bolsonaro está destruindo a capacidade técnica do Estado brasileiro, diz historiador. Economia e Política, 22/04/2021. Available on: cartacampinas.com.br/2021/04/governo-bolsonaro-esta-destruindo-a-capacidade-tecnica-do-estado-brasileiro-diz-historiador/

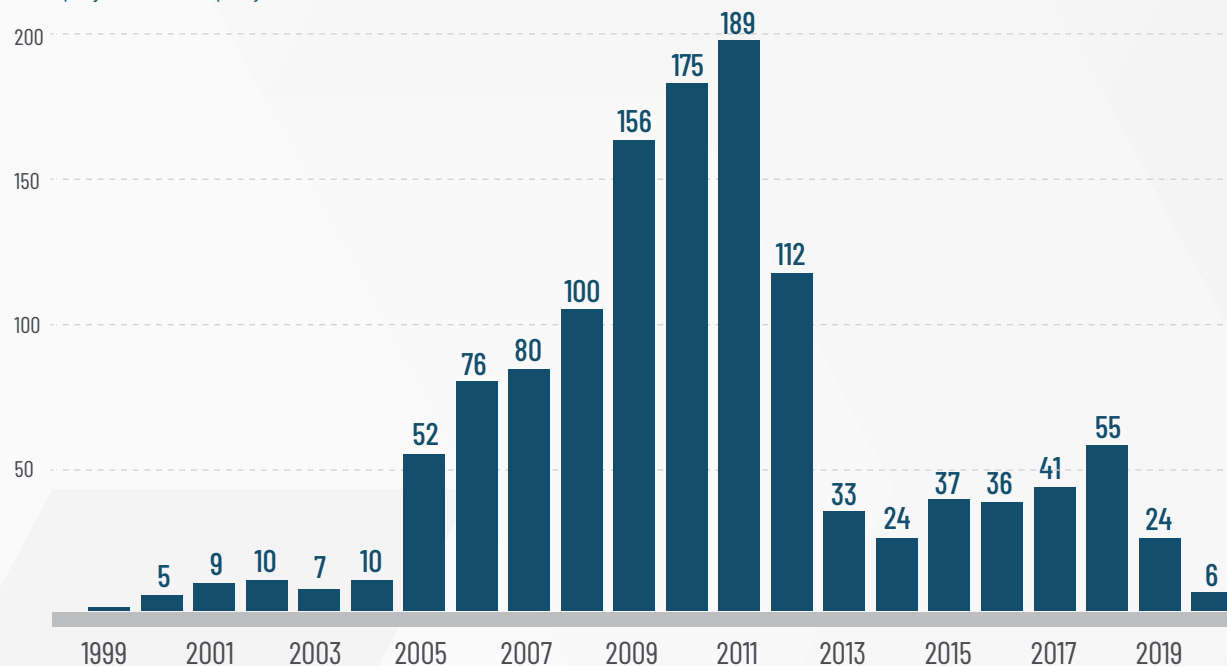
4 ABDALA, Vitor. IBGE: vendas do comércio varejista crescem 1,2% em 2020. Agência Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, 10/02/2021. Available on: agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/economia/noticia/2021-02/ibge-vendas-do-comercio-varejista-crescem-12-em-2020

CHART 1 NEW AND EXISTING TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS PER YEAR (START DATE BEFORE OR EQUAL TO THE REFERENCE YEAR, AND END DATE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO THE REFERENCE YEAR)

Active technical cooperation projects per year



Total projects started per year



Source: Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC).

90% of GDP, meaning there is insufficient progress on **Target 17.1**⁵.

Target 17.2⁶ is setback. Brazil has increasingly distanced itself from international cooperation, despite paradoxically retaining the intention of becoming a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The country has regressed more than sixteen years in terms of the number of technical cooperation projects it participates in with other developing countries, as seen in Chart 1.

The loss of international credibility represents a setback for **Target 17.3**⁷; Brazil is no longer considered safe for foreign investment due to increased political polarisation and disarray in the economic fundamentals.

Since Bolsonaro took office at least thirteen multinational corporations have left Brazil, including Ford Motor Company, Mercedes-Benz, Walmart, Sony, and Audi⁸. Although there was a strong inflow of capital from Brazilians living abroad helping family members during the critical first few months of the pandemic (SDG 8), net outflow of dollars totalled US\$27.922 billion in 2020, representing a reduction of 37.6% compared with 2019 (US\$44.7 billion).

A neocolonial state with an economy anchored in commodity exports, dependant on capital and consumer goods imports, and with public debts that increasingly consume the resources necessary to guarantee rights and make investments in infrastructure and sustainable development, result in **Target 17.4**⁹ being setback. In 2020, public debt service

and refinancing increased considerably, resulting in the total federal public debt service being US\$199.6 billion, while total exports were just US\$209 billion. With Brazil moving away from international cooperation, the country has substantially reduced its project partnerships in Latin America and Africa. Partnerships with less developed countries have consistently decreased since 2015.

Target 17.5¹⁰ remains setback. There is insufficient progress on **Target 17.6**¹¹, with limited improvement in broadband internet access; service is primarily provided by an oligopoly of five international companies who control 71% of the Brazilian market. This also impacts **Target 17.8**¹² which demonstrates insufficient progress; access, especially broadband, is still relatively limited, 25.3% of the population still had no access in 2018 and this rate increases to 53.5% in rural areas (20.6% in urban areas).

Direct public financial assistance to institutions outside Brazil is not allowed under current legislation, thus, financing for international cooperation must happen under multilateral cooperation projects, which have been greatly reduced by the current government, meaning **Target 17.7**¹³ is setback. Since 2015, resources for cooperation have also been cut significantly, approximately 63% in 2020 compared to 2019, from R\$153 billion (\$30 billion) to R\$59 billion (\$11 billion), meaning **Target 17.9**¹⁴ is also setback. Brazil has reduced import taxes on products which could be classified as capital goods. In 2020, the country responded to Covid-19 by reducing tax rates to zero on

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

6 **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.

7 **Target 17.3:** Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

8 RAMOS, Ana Paula. Além da Ford, confira empresas que deixaram o Brasil desde que Bolsonaro assumiu. Source: Yahoo! Finanças.

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

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

11 **Target 17.6:** Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

12 **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.

13 **Target 17.7:** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

14 **Target 17.9:** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

512 pharmaceutical products, inputs, and raw materials¹⁵ at the initiative of the Ministry of Economy. The measure was extended in 2021, and includes imports of vaccines and supplies for the production of immunizing agents; while these measures are welcome, they are also insufficient. Furthermore, they only respond to the extraordinary demands of the pandemic, meaning there is insufficient progress on **Target 17.10**¹⁶.

Targets 17.11¹⁷ and **17.12**¹⁸ remained stagnant; there was no action to increase the importation of products from less developed countries, as also seen in the 2020 Spotlight Report. The Covid-19 pandemic found Brazil in a precarious macroeconomic balance, with Constitutional Amendment 95/2016 weakening the country's public health, education, and science and technology systems. Inflation is again a problem, and the economic activity index suffered another substantial drop, illustrating that productivity and diversification in the Brazilian economy are clearly regressing, meaning **Target 17.13**¹⁹ is setback.

As mentioned in SDG 16, the Federal Government's introduction of more flexible legislation for owning and carrying weapons, deregulation of en-

vironmental protections, and curtailment of organisations and human rights defenders through the issuance of decrees and other exceptional measures, demonstrates a clear disregard for democratic procedure and civil society dialogue, meaning **Target 17.14**²⁰ is setback.

The Brazilian Government's lack of interest in monitoring implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals is indicative of its lack of commitment to the 2030 Agenda, meaning **Target 17.16**²¹ is also setback. Since the closure of the National SDG Commission in 2019 no new official body has been established to monitor implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The president vetoed even mention of the 2030 Agenda in the Pluriannual Plan 2020-2023. **Target 17.17**²² is also setback, driven by a lack of information and statistical data on the investment of public resources in all areas. **Targets 17.18**²³ and **17.19**²⁴ were negatively impacted by non-completion of the 2020 Census, meaning both are setback. Budget division unequivocally demonstrates the problem is not a lack of resources, but rather a lack of priority for statistical data²⁵.

There was no data available to assess **Target 17.15**²⁶.

15 Diário Oficial da União. Resolução Nº 90, de 16 de setembro de 2020. Available on: www.in.gov.br/en/web/dou/-/resolucao-n-90-de-16-de-setembro-de-2020-277907352

16 **Target 17.10:** Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.

17 **Target 17.11:** Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

18 **Target 17.12:** Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

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

20 **Target 17.14:** Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

21 **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.

22 **Target 17.17:** Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships Data, monitoring and accountability.

23 **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.

24 **Target 17.19:** By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

25 Senado Federal. Orçamento reserva R\$ 16,3 bilhões para emendas parlamentares em 2021. Brasília, 03/09/2020. Available on: www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2020/09/03/orcamento-reserva-r-16-3-bilhoes-para-emendas-parlamentares-em-2021

26 **Target 17.15:** Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development Multi-stakeholder partnerships.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. End tax incentives for consolidated industries, increase investment in education, and develop human capacities aimed at employability in sectors with high added value;
2. Resume international cooperation policies for sustainable development;
3. Expand policy to reduce import duties on capital goods for essential sectors;
4. Reprioritize the Demographic Census in Annual Budget Law, allocating the R\$3.4 billion (\$670 million) required for its full completion;
5. Strengthen IBGE, IPEA and the research and statistical departments of public universities, aiming to ensure quality data and statistical analysis in the country.

Target classification

Target 17.1	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.2	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.3	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.4	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.5	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.6	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.7	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.8	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.9	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.10	→	INSUFFICIENT
Target 17.11		STAGNANT
Target 17.12		STAGNANT
Target 17.13	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.14	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.15	—	NO DATA
Target 17.16	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.17	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.18	↙	SETBACK
Target 17.19	↙	SETBACK

CASE STUDY

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC
IN NORTHERN BRAZIL

There have been more than half a million deaths from, and over eighteen million cases of Covid-19 in Brazil through to the 21st of June, 2021. The global health crisis affected people very differently, according to many variables, including their socio-economic infrastructure, and how their government handled the emergency.

The first national report on Covid-19 indicates eleven of the fifteen cities with the highest contagion rates were in Northern Brazil¹. Institutional recklessness in dismantling SDG 16 is noteworthy for its direct contribution to the region becoming an epicenter of coronavirus in the country; especially considering the region's historically poor sanitary and health infrastructure, higher concentration of resi-

dents per home² and lower ratio of doctors to residents³ (SDG 1, 3, 6).

Inequality and poor infrastructure (SDG 9, 10), meant adherence to social distancing and other sanitary protocols were not viable in the North, where the crisis deepened historical vulnerabilities (SDG 1, 2, 8). There were at least four blackouts during the pandemic in Amapá⁴ (SDG 7), and timber, mining and agribusiness pressures intensified environmental threats, as noted in the section on SDG 15.

The Covid-19 experience in the Amazon is as complex as the region itself. Long distances, social diversity and the highest concentration of indigenous people in Brazil⁵ mean the area is notably vulnerable to disease and other civilised invasions (SDG

1 UFPEL (2020). Covid-19 no Brasil: várias epidemias num só país. EPICOVID 19. Available on: ccs2.ufpel.edu.br/wp/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/EPICOVID19BR-release-fase-1-Portugues.pdf

2 IBGE (2010). Censo 2010, Tabela 1.18, in: www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/multidominio/condicoes-de-vida-desigualdade-e-pobreza/9662-Censo-demografico-2010.html?=&t=resultados

3 AMB (2018). Demografia Médica em 2018. Available on: <https://amb.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/DEMOGRAFIA-M%C3%89DICA.pdf>

4 B. Andrade (2021). Por que o Amapá sofre de constantes apagões?. In Amazônia Real. Available on: amazoniareal.com.br/por-que-o-amapa-sofre-de-constantes-apagoes/

5 Funai (2020). Índios no Brasil. Available on: www.funai.gov.br/index.php/indios-no-brasil/quem-sao?start=1#

16). High rates of infant malnutrition⁶ in the area suggest women and children are at even greater risk.

Data from Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil – APIB (Articulation of Indigenous People of Brazil) shows the Brazilian side of the Amazon registered the highest rate of indigenous deaths from Covid-19, and six of nine of the most affected states in the country are in the North⁷. The absence of official and aggregated data (SDG 16) in regards to indigenous populations⁸ hampers understanding of the effects of the pandemic, and APIB demanded the Brazilian Supreme Court recognise and act on this omission by the Federal Government⁹. In August 2020, the Tribunal determined a plan of actions¹⁰ and four versions were presented to the Supreme Court by the government. However, in March of 2021, the Minister responsible accused the bodies involved of “profound disorganisation” in the preparation of the document¹¹.

Quilombolas also perished due to a lack of public policy and official data about Covid-19 infections (SDG 3); by June 15th, 2021, the Coordenação Nacional de Articulação das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas - CONAQ (National Coordination of Articulation of Black Rural Communities) has independently recorded 5,399 cases and 279 deaths¹² from Covid-19, mostly in Pará. In 2020, CONAQ

filed action with the Supreme Court demanding the government provide specific Covid-19 assistance and data gathering for quilombolas¹³.

Social distancing impacted women’s financial autonomy (SDG 8), which in turn increased domestic violence. Pará and Amazonas are two of four states which most killed women during the pandemic¹⁴ (SDG 5, 16). Violent threats to human rights defenders are also high in the North, with emblematic cases ranging from gold miners attacking the Munduruku Wakoborûn women’s association in Pará, in march 2021, to loggers’ offensive against the Santarém Workers Union in May¹⁵; in January the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights¹⁶ and the Public Ministry¹⁷ asked for federal intervention (SDG 16). The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and UN Women brought attention to the attacks against human and indigenous rights defenders in Brazil¹⁸ (SDG 16), and yet, on May 10th, 2021, the Yanomami people, fighting against mining invasions and Covid spread¹⁹, were held at gunpoint in²⁰ Roraima. Illegal miners travelling in and out of the region increase the risk of Covid-19 transmission and the Supreme Court ordered the State to protect indigenous territories, in May 2021²¹.

Amazonas perfectly illustrates the Federal Gov-

6 Fiocruz (2020). Estudo aponta níveis elevados de mercúrio em crianças e mulheres indígenas. Available on: portal.fiocruz.br/noticia/estudo-aponta-niveis-elevados-de-mercuro-em-criancas-e-mulheres-indigenas

7 APIB (2020). Panorama Geral da Covid-19. Available on: emergenciaindigena.apiboficial.org/dados_covid19/

8 ISA (2021). Available on: covid19.socioambiental.org/

9 APIB (2020). A voz indígena contra o genocídio. Available on: apiboficial.org/2020/07/08/adpf-709-a-voz-indigena-contra-o-genocidio/

10 STF (2020). STF referenda medidas de enfrentamento da Covid-19 em terras indígenas. Available on: portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=448997&ori=1

11 STF (2021). Barroso homologa parcialmente plano do governo federal para conter Covid-19 entre indígenas. Available on: portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=462365&ori=1

12 Quilombos sem Covid, in: quilombossemcovid19.org/

13 Conaq (2020). Quilombolas pedem ao STF que governo os proteja durante pandemia. Available on: conaq.org.br/noticias/adpf-quilombola/

14 Monitoramento “Um vírus e duas guerras” (2021). Available on: amazoniareal.com.br/mortes-a-facadas-marcam-os-feminicidios-no-amazonas/

15 Casa Ninja Amazônia (2021). Madeireiros invadem sindicato em Santarém pela retomada da extração ilegal em reserva. Available on: casaninjaamazonia.org/2021/05/03/madeireiros-invadem-sindicato-em-santarem-pela-retomada-da-extracao-ilegal-em-reserva/

16 CIDH (2021). Medida Cautelar nº 679-20. Available on: www.oas.org/pt/cidh/decisiones/pdf/94-20MC679-20-BR.pdf

17 MPF (2021). MPF quer intervenção federal no Pará. Available on: www.mpf.mp.br/pa/sala-de-imprensa/noticias-pa/mpf-quer-intervencao-federal-no-pa-para-deter-conflito-entre-garimpeiros-e-indigenas-em-jacareacanga-e-entorno

18 ONU (2021). ONU Direitos Humanos e ONU Mulheres pedem investigação rigorosa ao ataque contra Associação das Mulheres Munduruku Wakoborûn. Available on: brasil.un.org/pt-br/124386-onu-direitos-humanos-e-onu-mulheres-pedem-investigacao-rigorosa-ao-ataque-contra-associacao

19 D. V. Kopenawa Yanomami (2021). Contaminação por mercúrio e Covid na Terra Yanomami. Available on: amazoniareal.com.br/jovens-cidadaos/contaminacao-por-mercuro-e-covid-na-terra-yanomami/

20 G1 (2021). Conflito armado entre garimpeiros e indígenas deixa feridos na Terra Yanomami. Available on: g1.globo.com/rr/roraima/noticia/2021/05/10/conflito-armado-entre-garimpeiros-e-indigenas-deixa-feridos-na-terra-yanomami.ghtml

21 STF (2021). Barroso determina que União adote medidas de segurança nas Terras Indígenas Yanomami e Munduruku. Available on: portal.stf.jus.br/noticias/verNoticiaDetalhe.asp?idConteudo=466417&ori=1

ernment's catastrophic handling of Covid-19; it has become the state most affected by the pandemic²², especially in terms of the dramatic shortage of medical supplies and professionals, and the ensuing collapse of the funeral system (SDG 3, 16). In the capital Manaus, there have never been enough hospital beds²³, bodies were stored in industrial refrigerators and collective funerals were held²⁴, all while authorities endorsed resumption of non-essential activities and services, with schools reopening as early as June 2020 (SDG 4). Eleven variants of the virus have been identified in the state²⁵; P.1, the most lethal and now predominant variant of concern of the coronavirus in Brazil, first appeared in December 2020. In other cities and in Pará, during January 2021, dozens of people died due to lack of oxygen²⁶.

Conflicting directives from public authorities (SDG 16, 17) aggravated the crisis. The Minister of Health between May 2020 and March 2021, General Eduardo Pazuello, much like the President himself, Jair Bolsonaro, frequently recommended "early interventions" and the use of non-scientifically endorsed medications, all the while disregarding safety protocols, such as masking and social distancing. While this Report was being written, and mandated by the Brazilian Supreme Court, a parliamentary inquiry commission started conducting a thorough nationwide investigation into the omissions and mis-

takes of the Federal Government in their handling of the pandemic²⁷.

The state of Acre is both a door and passageway for immigration; its borders with Peru and Bolivia (SDG 10) were closed, and National Public Security Forces were called on to act in a "temporary and exceptional manner to prevent foreigners from entering the country"²⁸. Acre residents also suffered multiple floods (SDG 6, 13), tragically displacing eighty thousand people from their homes²⁹, raising concerns around food security (SDG 2). Additionally, dengue is endemic in the state, with 8,600 cases in the capital Rio Branco alone³⁰; in February of 2021 the state declared a public emergency³¹. In the context of all of this and across the North, peripheral communities, indigenous villages, quilombolas and others fought the pandemic through collective and self-managed action. An example are the Kagwahiwa of southern Amazonas³², a collective of nearly 500 people from the Tenharin, Parintintin and Diajui peoples³³. They have protected their own health and territory through alliances with civil society and government³⁴ (SDG 3). Furthermore, these indigenous organisations proved rather entrepreneurial in the provision of internet connections and digital inclusion.

22 F. G. Mendonça et al. Região Norte do Brasil e a pandemia de Covid-19: análise socioeconômica e epidemiológica. *Journal Health NPEPS*. 2020 jan-jun; 5(1):20-37. Available on: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30681/252610104535>

23 J. Orellana (2021). A dupla Catástrofe Sanitária em Manaus, durante a pandemia de Covid-19. Available on: amazoniareal.com.br/a-dupla-catastrofe-sanitaria-em-manaus-durante-a-pandemia-de-covid-19/

24 Ibidem.

25 Fiocruz (2021). Nota Técnica nº 4 Available on: www.arca.fiocruz.br/bitstream/icict/45840/2/nota-tecnica-4-final.pdf

26 J. Orellana (2021). Ibidem.

27 Senado Federal (2021). CPI da Covid-19 é criada com objetivos ampliados. Available on: www12.senado.leg.br/radio/1/noticia/2021/04/13/cpi-da-covid-19-e-criada-com-objetivos-ampliados

28 Agência Brasil (2021). Força Nacional reforça segurança na fronteira no Acre. Available on: agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2021-02/forca-nacional-reforca-fronteira-no-acre

29 CPI-Acre. Com roçados e SAFs alagados, enchentes no Acre põe em risco segurança alimentar dos povos indígenas e agrava crise sanitária. Available on: cpiaacre.org.br/com-rocados-e-safs-alagados-enchentes-no-acre-poe-em-risco-seguranca-alimentar-dos-povos-indigenas-e-agrava-crise-sanitaria/

30 Governo do Acre (2021). Agravamento do surto de dengue. Available on: agencia.ac.gov.br/com-agravamento-da-pandemia-surto-de-dengue-crise-migratoria-e-cheia-dos-rios-governo-do-acre-decretara-situacao-de-emergencia/

31 Governo do Acre (2021). Decreto Estadual nº 8028.

32 M. Menezes et al. O coronavírus no Sul do Amazonas: Diálogos e Reflexões com Agentes Ambientais Indígenas Kagwahiwa sobre a Pandemia em seus Territórios. In: Vukápanavo – Revista Terena. nº 3. 2020. Págs. 67-88. Available on: apiboficial.org/files/2021/02/Revista-Vuka%CC%81panavo-Covid-19-e-povos-indi%CC%81genas-.pdf

33 Terras Indígenas no Brasil (2021). Available on: <https://terrasindigenas.org.br/pt-br/>

34 Ibidem.

CIVIL SOCIETY FULFILLING ITS ROLE, AS PER THE 2030 AGENDA

All parts of society are called on to foster implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as stated in paragraph 45 of the UN Resolution 70/1. Actions by the Federal Government have driven Brazil further from implementation, so civil society has brought reinforcements by expanding partnerships between networks and coalitions.

The Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda (CSWG 2030A) has been working relentlessly to make visible and encourage full adoption of the 2030 Agenda by the Brazilian State, demanding full participation for civil society in all decision-making spheres. This report, the fifth on the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, is an initiative led by the NGO Gestos since 2017, in partnership with ARTICLE 19 Brazil and South America, and is today the most comprehensive document on the subject in the country.

The CSWG 2030A also attended many international and multilateral events between 2019 and 2020, taking part in more than fifty of them and delivering speeches and other interventions. Since 2015 this group worked to establish a National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals, with success under Decree No. 8,892, of October 27th, 2016, however now dissolved by Decree No. 9,759 of April 11, 2019. Visão Mundial, a member organisation of CSWG 2030A held a seat on that Commission; since 2017, the group has worked to promote municipal and state commissions for the SDGs. Other member organizations Agenda Pública, ARTICLE 19 Brazil and South

America, Gestos and Instituto Cidades Sustentáveis have represented civil society since then at commissions in Pernambuco and São Paulo.

In 2019, the group produced innovative workshops for 360 management-level employees, members of civil society, and the public interested in aligning budgets with the SDGs. Between 2019 and 2020, the group delivered ten nationwide talks through the support of the Parliamentary Committee on Sustainable Development and the Environment, and in partnership with the Parliamentary Front in Support of the SDGs in the National Congress, which the CSWG also helped establish. In 2019, the group launched a twenty-hour Advocacy Course, produced by ACT Promoção da Saúde; initially just classroom-based, however, because of the pandemic, now fully available online. A case study from one of the 2020 cohorts, based on indigenous and quilombola Covid-19 best practices, was adopted as public policy in the state of Goiás as Law nº 20.880, from 15 October 2020.

The CSWG 2030A also endeavours to promote the positive impacts of the SDGs, regularly publishing content at www.gtagenda2030.org.br, and @gtagenda2030 on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. Also, through tenders and the aid of member organisations¹, the CSWG has allocated €180,000 to over twenty SDG advocacy groups promoting the rights of low-income black, quilombola, indigenous LGBTQIP+, women and girls across Brazil.

1 More details about projects supported by the CSWG 2030A can be found on: gtagenda2030.org.br/editais-de-selecao-interna-de-projetos/

TARGET CLASSIFICATION

ODS 1

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

ODS 2

Target 2.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 2.2	⚡	AT RISK
Target 2.3	—	NO DATA
Target 2.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 2.5	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 2.a	🔻	SETBACK
Target 2.b	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 2.c	🔻	SETBACK

ODS 3

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

ODS 4

Target 4.1	⚡	AT RISK
Target 4.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 4.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 4.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 4.5	🔻	SETBACK
Target 4.6	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 4.7	🔻	SETBACK
Target 4.a	🔻	SETBACK
Target 4.b	🔻	SETBACK
Target 4.c	⚡	AT RISK

ODS 5

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

ODS 6

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

ODS 7

Target 7.1	⚡	AT RISK
Target 7.2	⏸	STAGNANT
Target 7.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 7.a	—	NO DATA
Target 7.b	➡	INSUFFICIENT

ODS 8

Target 8.1	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.2	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.3	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.4	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.5	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.6	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.7	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.8	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.9	—	NO DATA
Target 8.10	🔻	SETBACK
Target 8.a	—	N/A
Target 8.b	—	NO DATA

ODS 9

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

SDG 10

Meta 10.1	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 10.2	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 10.3	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 10.4	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 10.5	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 10.6	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 10.7	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 10.a	⏸	STAGNANT
Meta 10.b	—	NO DATA
Meta 10.c	—	NO DATA

SDG 11

Meta 11.1	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 11.2	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 11.3	⚡	AT RISK
Meta 11.4	—	NO DATA
Meta 11.5	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 11.6	⚡	AT RISK
Meta 11.7	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 11.a	—	NO DATA
Meta 11.b	—	NO DATA
Meta 11.c	—	NO DATA

SDG 12

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

SDG 13

Meta 13.1	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 13.2	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 13.3	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 13.a	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 13.b	⚡	AT RISK

SDG 14

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

SDG 15

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

SDG 16

Meta 16.1	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 16.2	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 16.3	⚡	AT RISK
Meta 16.4	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 16.5	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 16.6	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 16.7	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 16.8	⚡	AT RISK
Meta 16.9	⏸	STAGNANT
Meta 16.10	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 16.a	⚡	AT RISK
Meta 16.b	🔻	SETBACK

SDG 17

Meta 17.1	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Meta 17.2	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 17.3	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 17.4	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 17.5	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 17.6	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Meta 17.7	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 17.8	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Meta 17.9	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 17.10	➡	INSUFFICIENT
Meta 17.11	⏸	STAGNANT
Meta 17.12	⏸	STAGNANT
Meta 17.13	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 17.14	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 17.15	—	NO DATA
Meta 17.16	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 17.17	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 17.18	🔻	SETBACK
Meta 17.19	🔻	SETBACK





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Soropositividade, Comunicação e Gênero



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