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RESUMED VERSION

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW - BRAZIL



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CNODS
Comissão Nacional para os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável

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Presidential Introduction

In 2023, Brazil's commitment to the 2030 Agenda was resumed. The country is rebuilding itself in the wake of the pandemic, science denialism and attacks on the Democratic State, which produced death, unemployment, misinformation, inflation and the return of hunger in a Brazil that the world previously admired for its innovative development policies.

Regarding the 2030 Agenda, of which Brazil has been an active participant since its first international negotiations, the previous period was also turbulent. The last Voluntary National Review (VNR) dates from 2017 and the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS) was disbanded in 2019. Nevertheless, Brazilian society adopted the SDGs as strategic guidelines to create alternatives and resistance.

In a course correction, the Federal Government reintroduced social participation as a method of government and recreated the National Commission in 2023, a joint commission with the participation of all ministries, state and municipal governments, and broad representation from civil society. It also reorganized internal priorities for monitoring and accelerating the 2030 Agenda.

In this VNR, Brazil is committed to the principle of **“leaving no one behind”**, which has guided decisions made and actions taken to face deep historical inequalities.

Brazil has resumed its active participation in international forums, promoting an agenda aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as demonstrated by the priority themes of its G20 presidency: combating hunger and poverty; the three dimensions of sustainable development and the energy transition; and global governance reform. The main objective underlying these priorities is the reduction of inequalities within and between nations, which Brazil has chosen as the “summary objective” of the 2030 Agenda.

Internally, the conditions for sustainable development were rebuilt, in its social, economic and environmental pillars.

In the social dimension, the Bolsa Família Program was relaunched and expanded to increase the effects of income transfers. Employment, for its part, was recovered, increasing popular purchasing power through inflation reduction and stimulating economic growth.

The historic commitment to combating hunger, poverty and inequalities is complemented with the pioneering proposal for the voluntary adoption of an 18th goal on ethnic-racial equality. SDG 18 represents Brazil's commitment to tackling ethnic-racial inequalities as a central point for sustainability. In line with SDGs 5 and 10, Brazil recreated the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Racial Equality and, for the first time in history, now has a Min-

istry of Indigenous Peoples, headed by an indigenous woman.

In the environmental dimension, the priorities are combating deforestation and tackling climate emergencies. We have already achieved a substantial reduction in deforestation in the Amazon in 2023, reversing the upward trend of previous years. We acknowledge that the impacts of extreme weather events are felt, above all, by the most socioeconomically vulnerable populations.

The Brazilian government has integrated mitigation and adaptation actions and nationally determined contributions with the SDGs. It is worth highlighting the holding of COP30, in 2025, in the Amazonian city of Belém, in addition to actions related to water governance, sustainable cities, ocean protection and the use of renewable energy.

In the economic dimension, innovation and sustainability underpin the New Industrial Policy, whose mission is to promote the bio-economy, decarbonization and a just energy transition. The Ecological Transformation Plan is also noteworthy, aiming for a fair transition and proposes intersectoral partnerships with state and non-state actors.

The Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024–2027, structured with social participation, presents indicators and targets that will allow evaluating and monitoring budget execution. This plan was passed as Federal Law for the period between 2024 and 2027, and is intertwined with the targets and indicators of the 2030 Agenda. Thus, the PPA strengthens the SDG monitoring instruments in Brazil.

The recent tragedy of intense rains and flooding in the state of Rio Grande do Sul is characterized as an extreme weather event. Situations like this arise from the climate emergency and will escalate in frequency and intensity, signaling the urgency of policies to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

This report stresses that there is no sustainable development without social inclusion, solid institutions and comprehensive democracy. The next few years will be of great challenges for the world and for the 2030 Agenda. Brazil reaffirms its commitment to accelerating the achievement of the SDG targets and indicators, aiming to achieve a more peaceful, just, prosperous and sustainable future for present and future generations.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Lula', with a large, sweeping loop at the end.

BRAZIL IS BACK!



VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW - BRAZIL



Executive Summary

1. Brazil has a history of engagement in environmental, human rights and social issues agendas that accredit it as an important global actor.

Since the first important international environmental meeting in history, the United Nations Conference on the Environment (Stockholm, 1972), Brazil has been arguing that the environmental agenda cannot be discussed without also taking into account economic and social aspects.

In 1992, Brazil hosted the Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. Agenda 21, one of the important results of the conference, alongside the “Rio Conventions” (Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification), covered environmental, economic and social issues, various actors, levels and spheres of government, constituting an important guidance instrument for planning to promote sustainable development.

Brazil successfully implemented the Millennium Development Goals, even exceeding several of its targets, innovating in adapting them to the national reality. Several Brazilian policies were internationally recognized as best practices and replicated in several countries around the world. Based on this experience and the engagement of state and non-state actors in the MDGs, the country played a decisive role in the negotiation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), initiated at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, hosted again in Brazil, twenty years later, in 2012 (Rio+20).

2. Issues such as zero hunger and combating inequalities, in addition to gender, urban and environmental issues, have the DNA of Brazilian participation.

Since Rio+20, Brazil has consolidated itself as one of the diplomatic leaders of developing countries during the negotiations on the post-2015 agenda, with active participation of the government, organized civil society and the private sector. These actors worked together to increase the scope and ambition of the SDGs in relation to the MDGs.

In addition to establishing objectives not only for developing countries, but also for developed ones, the SDGs also innovate by bringing topics that were hitherto discussed separately in specialized forums into international discussions on sustainable development, such as gender equality, inequality within and between countries, effective institutions and sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

In this sense, themes such as zero hunger, combating inequalities, gender equality, sustainable cities and communities and increasing the scope and transversality of environmental issues, have the DNA of Brazilian participation in the negotiations.

3. Brazil resumes an active and assertive stance on the international scene, aligning its international agenda with the SDGs.

Brazil has built its leading role in the environment and development agendas by implementing national actions and engaging in international dialogs. Despite intense involvement in the process of negotiating and defining the SDGs, Brazil was going

through a turbulent period internally. The country's expectation of leadership in the 2030 Agenda did not materialize and the period between 2016 and 2022 was marked by transient advances, such as the creation of CNODS, which ended in 2019, and setbacks in most SDG indicators.

From 2023 onwards, the new Brazilian government is committed to resuming Brazil's leading role on the international stage. The country has promoted agendas aligned with the SDGs, as demonstrated in the choice of priority themes in its presidency of the G20: combating hunger, poverty and inequalities; the three dimensions of sustainable development and the energy transition; and global governance reform. In the same lines, the Brazilian government has integrated mitigation and adaptation actions and nationally determined contributions with the SDGs, and COP 30 will be hosted in the Amazonian city of Belém do Pará in 2025.

The resumption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs represents a commitment to long-term strategic planning in the country to achieve more sustainable development.

4. Dismantling of Brazilian Public Policies: Brazil retreated in its commitment to sustainability and social justice, due to a deliberate choice by governments between 2016 and 2022.

The Democratic Rule of Law has been under threat in recent periods in Brazil. A frustrated coup attempt on January 8, 2023, represented the last act of a political cycle that restricted public institutions in their capacity to act, the discontinuity or defacing of public policies and the closure of social participation channels. This situation affected the country's ability to pro-

mote the 2030 Agenda, with the extinction of the National Commission for the SDGs in 2019 being symptomatic.

In the environmental area, this dismantling was characterized by encouraging the predatory exploitation of Brazilian natural resources and attacks on environmental management. Examples of this process are: the persecution of civil servants and the dilution of public inspection bodies, such as IBAMA and ICMBIO; the dilution of the National Environmental Council (Conama), with a reduction in civil society representation from 23 to 4 seats; the change in environmental standards, aiming at the indiscriminate approval of pesticides, the relaxation of licensing rules, among others; the unfounded dispute of official environmental data; and the interruption of the Amazon Fund.

The results were tragic: increased mining in protected areas; record deforestation in the Amazon, which had reached a minimum of 4,500 km²/year in 2004 and rose to 11.6 in 2022; fires in the Pantanal also reached historic marks, going from 4,400 outbreaks in 2015 to 22,110 in 2021; 93% of fines for environmental crimes in the Amazon were not paid between 2019 and 2022.

In the economic area, the fiscal rule of Constitutional Amendment (PEC) 55/2016, known as the "spending ceiling", instead of bringing confidence and a safe horizon for investments and economic growth, ended up significantly limiting government investments in areas such as health, education and social assistance which, associated with the disruption of the labor market and the loss of the purchasing power of the Minimum Wage, led to a perverse combination of economic recession with an

increase in poverty and the return of food insecurity.

The so-called ultra-liberal reforms did not meet their supposed objectives of fiscal balance, job creation and balancing public accounts. The spending ceiling was repeatedly breached, with the public sector's net public debt rising from 35.6% in 2015 to 57.2% in 2021. GDP was stagnant between 2016 and 2021. Unemployment went from a level of less than 7% at the beginning of 2015 to more than 13% at the height of the Pandemic, the minimum wage had a drop of 1.7% in real terms between January 2019 and December 2022, and informality grew, reaching almost half of the employed population at the end of 2021.

In the social area, public health spending stagnated at 2015 levels, around 125 billion reais, after a period of continuous growth that doubled its real value between 2003 and 2015. The budget allocated to education decreased from 2015 onwards, after having its real value tripled between 2003 and 2015.

The management of the COVID-19 pandemic was marked by misinformation, mainly in relation to vaccines and social isolation, the encouragement of the use of medicines and treatments without proven efficacy, as in the case of chloroquine, and scientific denialism. Brazil became the second country in absolute number of deaths from COVID, more than 710 thousand, most of them preventable.

Brazil returned to the Hunger Map, in 2022, due to the dismantling of policies aimed at food security, such as the extinction of CONSEA, in 2019, the cuts in the PAA budget, going from around 630 mil-

lion, in 2015, to 327.4 million, in 2021, the number of cisterns delivered fell from 149 thousand in 2014 to around 30 thousand between 2018 and 2019, in addition to discontinuities in policies for access to land, credit for production, technical assistance and commercialization support. According to IBGE, the prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity increased from 7.8% of private households in 2013 to 12.7% in 2017-2018 and 9.4% in 2023. The basic food basket became 60% more expensive between 2019 and 2022.

Between 2019 and 2022, there was no demarcation of Indigenous Lands, nor the creation of any new Conservation Units in Brazil and the disregard for the management of indigenous lands encouraged illegal mining, logging and conflicts, as demonstrated by the tragedy of the Yanomami.

Investment in public security went from 5.3 billion reais in 2011 to 2.51 in 2021, a lower level than in the early 2000s. Meanwhile, a series of government actions were adopted to make access to firearms more flexible, which resulted in a 91% increase in gun registration between 2019 and 2020. In addition to increasing access, regulations that allowed greater traceability of weapons and ammunition were revoked.

Finally, foreign policy in the 2019-2022 period rejected pillars of the liberal international order, such as multilateralism, multiculturalism and regionalism present in the Brazilian diplomatic tradition. Regional cooperation was weakened, both in Mercosur, Unasur and Celac. Brazil withdrew from hosting COP 25 in 2019, and authorities cast doubt on the severity of the climate crisis, going against the grain of the scientific community. Furthermore,

it contradicted its historical positions by taking a stand against the human rights agenda, such as sexual and reproductive rights, in international forums.

In this context of threats to democracy, weakening of institutions and setbacks in public policies essential to achieving more sustainable development, the government's ability to promote the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs was undermined. Nevertheless, the change of direction is underway. The process of rebuilding this capacity began in 2023 based on broad social participation and appreciation of experiences in promoting the SDGs and resistance to dismantling carried out by organized civil society, academia, the private sector and subnational governments.

5. Monitoring the SDGs: where are we?

Chapter III "Progress on Targets and Objectives" individually analyzes the progress of each of the SDGs, with special attention to the targets identified as priorities for Brazil in the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024-2027. In the period from 2016 to 2022, which is the time interval for statistical availability of national indicators, Brazil faced signif-

icant challenges and a complex panorama in achieving the established targets. Of the targets established, only 14 (8.3%) were fully achieved, while 35 (20.7%) showed positive progress. On the other hand, 26 targets (15.4%) showed no progress, and 23 (13.6%) suffered setbacks. Furthermore, 71 targets (42%) could not be adequately assessed due to a lack of available data, or irregularities and brevity in the data series collected. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a substantial impact, hindering progress on 37 of the 169 targets (22%). This event demonstrated the vulnerability of development strategies in the face of global crises and reinforced the need for adaptability and resilience in public policy. Below are the main notes by SDG, aiming to identify the areas that require priority attention for current and future interventions.

SDG 1, Eradication of Poverty, pointed out the persistence of inequalities between regions, with higher rates in the north and northeast regions, and nationally in rural areas in different poverty indicators. The disaggregated data also demonstrate inequities between population groups, with the worst performance in the black and brown population. To meet target 1.1, of



eradicating extreme poverty (less than US\$ 1.25 per day), Brazil must reduce around 0.4% annually by 2030, meaning a feasible target to achieve, although a challenging one. The government is mobilizing several policies to meet this urgency, including the new phase of the “Bolsa Família” cash transfer program in 2023, with the expansion of coverage and amounts transferred, playing a crucial role in reducing poverty and hunger with focus on protecting early childhood, also collaborating with health (SDG 3) and education (SDG 4) targets.

SDG 2, Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture, showed that 9.4% of households in Brazil were in moderate or severe food insecurity in 2023, a reduction of 3.3 p.p. compared to 2017–2018, but 1.6 p.p. above 2013. The PPA 2024–2027 emphasizes tackling food insecurity and poverty as priorities, in addition to strengthening family farming and sustainable agribusiness. The efforts of the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) to achieve target 2.5, of maintaining the genetic diversity of plant and animal species, through the largest genetic bank in Latin America, and the fifth largest in the world, stand out.

SDG 3, health and well-being, indicated a slow improvement in mortality indicators, such as target 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality, and target 3.2 of neonatal and child mortality, making it necessary to accelerate efforts to achieve the targets. Target 3.3 on the incidence of communicable diseases fluctuated, with emphasis on indicator 3.3.2, which showed an increase in new cases of tuberculosis in the last two years analyzed. There are still socioeconomic and racial disparities in access to health care, and challenges emerging from the ongoing burden of

chronic non-communicable diseases. A current concern is the negative performance relative to target 3.b, due to the decline in vaccination coverage in recent years. Since 2023, the Brazilian government has been implementing reforms and policies to strengthen the Unified Health System (SUS), such as the expansion of the *Family Health Strategy*, *More Doctors Program*, *National Immunization Program* (PNI), and creation of the *National Movement for Vaccination* and the *Health with Science Program*, which combats misinformation about vaccines.

SDG 4, on education, brings resistant challenges despite the positive evolution of indicators, such as the achievement of targets 4.1 and 4.2 in basic education, and target 4.3 in professional and technological education (EPT) and higher education. There are insufficiencies in service, low quality of learning and the need for infrastructure and trained teachers to deal with social inequalities. The National Child Literacy Commitment, the *Pé-de-Meia Program* (school cash transfer), the *Mulheres Mil* initiative (educational offers for women in vulnerability), the *New Quotas Law*, the strengthening the *Inclusive Education Policy* and the *National Strategy for Connected Schools* and the expansion of the federal technical education network aim to ensure equal access to education for all citizens.

SDG 5, gender equality, presents difficulty in monitoring most of the targets due to a lack of data. There is also an important aspect of race to be addressed in the inequalities found. In 2021, black women were 30% more likely than white women to be murdered at home, and 114% more likely outside the home. Even so, there is relative stability in the homicide mortality rate indicator for women, and a reduction in early

marriages, but inequalities in unpaid domestic work and in women's participation in political and business leadership persist. There are currently new gender policies being implemented, such as the Prevention and Combating of Violence Against Women, the Equal Pay Law and the preparation of the National Care Plan.

SDG 6, drinking water and sanitation, showed improvement in indicators, especially those that already showed historical growth, such as indicator 6.1.1, access to safe water, which went from 95.1% in 2015 to 97.9 % in 2022. Despite this, access is still unequal, especially in the north and northeast regions and in rural areas. On the other hand, there is still a long way to go to achieve priority targets 6.2 and 6.3. In 2022, indicator 6.2.1a showed only 62.2% of the population with safe sanitation, and indicator 6.3.1 only 50.2% of domestic sewage treatment. The government seeks to improve the integrated management of water resources, with the strengthening of the *Cisterns Program*, water infrastructure works, in addition to reservoir control.

SDG 7, clean and affordable energy, highlights Brazil's positive performance, especially in target 7.1 with 99.8% of households having access to energy services. Programs such as *Light for All* have been fundamental in reducing regional inequalities and improving access in isolated communities, especially in the north and northeast regions. Also noteworthy is target 7.2 with indicator 7.2.1, which indicates 47.4% of renewable sources in the energy matrix. The government promotes the increase in clean sources through initiatives such as Renewable Energy Auctions, and the PPA 2024-2027, which seeks to guarantee energy security and expansion of clean sources.

SDG 8, on decent work and inclusive growth, brought below-average performance. There was stagnation in the 8.1 GDP per capita target, and a decline in the 8.2 GDP target per employed person, in addition to an increase in the unemployment rate, informality and a drop in average income. Even so, the country recorded real GDP growth of 2.9% in 2023, accompanied by improvements in the labor market, a reduction in child labor and in the number of young people who are not studying or working. In the same year, there was a new edition of the *More Productive Brazil Program*, which provides R\$ 2.037 billion to benefit 200 thousand companies. Furthermore, actions aimed at resuming the real appreciation of the minimum wage and the eradication of work analogous to slavery stand out.

SDG 9, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, also demonstrated negative performance in most indicators. The negative trend in federal public investments in the period stands out, which went from 0.17% in 2016 to 0.07% of GDP in 2022. In search of overcoming industrial challenges, the government prioritizes inclusive and sustainable industrialization, in addition to strengthening production chains, mainly with the launch of the "Ecological Transformation Plan" and the "Neoinustrialization Plan".

SDG 10, Reducing Inequalities, pointed out that current efforts have proven insufficient. Target 10.1, which refers to income growth for the poorest 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average, was negatively impacted by fiscal austerity actions such as the promulgation of EC 95 in 2016. Between 2016 and 2022 there was a drop of almost 33% in the income of the poorest 40%, a much

greater drop than that of any other income group. Public policy has a major impact on social inequalities, and indicators point to persistent inequalities over time. Indicator 10.2.1 shows that between 2016 and 2022 the proportion of people living with household income below 50% of the median increased for a large part of the period (2016–2019), and only in 2020 and 2022 did there occur a decline driven by emergency aid and by increasing the value of the benefit, respectively. The repeal of EC 95 in 2023 and the implementation of the new fiscal framework is one of the measures that aim to ensure adequate budgeting for income transfer and social protection programs, essential for meeting the targets of SDG 10.

SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities, showed positive evolution of global targets relating to national urban policies and the adoption of national disaster risk reduction strategies, an example of this is highlighted by indicator 11.b.6, local disaster risk reduction strategies, rising from 33.8% (2017) to 47% (2020). However, in relation to the environmental impact there was no evolution, as shown in indicator 11.6.1 of properly collected urban solid waste, which remained stable during the period. In pursuit of the targets, one of the government's actions is the implementation of the New My House, My Life Program (MCMV), which has been running since 2023.

SDG 12, Responsible Consumption, does not have a satisfactory achievement of the targets. The need to reduce the use of raw materials and energy and waste in generating sources, direct reuse of products and recycling of materials still remains unchanged, as indicated in target 12.5.1, in which the average rate of recovery of recy-

clable solid waste between 2016 and 2021 was only 2%, far below expectations. As a measure to achieve part of the targets of this SDG, Ordinance No. 8,678 was instituted, which establishes the Sustainable Logistics Master Plan (PLS) designed to be the great promoter of sustainable national development in public administration.

SDG 13, Action against global climate change, is not performing well. At municipal level, indicator 13.1.3, which talks about adoption and implementation of local disaster risk reduction strategies by governments, was fulfilled by only 47% of municipalities in 2020. Total greenhouse gas emissions (indicator 13.2.2) increased by 10.75% between 1990 and 2020 and in the five-year period 2016 and 2020, 13.73%. As measures to achieve the targets, the federal government has been following the recommendations and strategies set out in the Sendai Framework for reducing disaster risk.

SDG 14, Life in water, has been making progress. Brazil today has a coverage of 26.3% of protected marine areas in its Exclusive Economic Zone - EEZ, exceeding target 14.5 by more than 100%. This target was achieved in 2018. Regarding the indicator on the implementation of instruments to combat illegal or unregulated fishing, foreseen in target 14.6, in 2022 the country occupied position 3, understood as the average level of implementation of the instruments foreseen to monitor this indicator. A significant government action towards this target concerns the inclusion of the Ocean and the Coastal Zone in national climate policy. Another notable action to boost the achievement of the target is the investment in the Merchant Navy Fund, whose objective is to encourage the construction of vessels that use sustain-

able technology and fuel to reduce pollution of the seas, strengthen research and encourage the use of new technologies.

SDG 15, Life on Earth, has made little progress in meeting its targets. In 1990, the total area of Brazilian forests corresponded to 70.46% of the land territory. Between 1990 and 2015 there was a reduction, reaching 60.29%, and, in 2020, the forested area corresponded to 59.42%, expressing a decrease of 0.87%. A positive point was the improvement of target 15.2 of implementing sustainable management, controlling deforestation, increasing afforestation and reforestation. The government, through the Ministry of the Environment, is updating the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB) to align with the new Kunming-Montreal Global Framework of Biodiversity (2022) which aims to halt and reverse the loss of biological diversity, both terrestrial and aquatic.

SDG 16, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, has made progress. Between 2016 and 2022, there was a 30.7% reduction in intentional homicide rates (indicator 16.1.1). Another positive impact is the reduction of indicator 16.3.2 of prisoners without a sentence, which goes from 34.6% in 2016 to 24.8% in 2022, a fact attributed to the implementation of an arraignment hearing (*audiência de custódia*) in 2015. However, many measures that impacted the evolution of the targets were interrupted due to the institutional downgrading of the gender, race and human rights agendas, removed from ministries and inserted into different departments, discontinuing policies and generating setbacks. The government promoted the return of issues to ministerial agendas by increasing visibility, budgets, capacity for articulation and execution of policies.

SDG 17, Partnerships and Means of Implementation, had the achievement of its targets impacted by EC 95. But even with some fluctuation over the years, the mobilization of internal resources, including through international support for developing countries, to improve the national capacity to collect taxes and other revenues, showed an improvement when comparing 2016 to 2022. Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP, indicator 17.1.1, increases from 27.4% to 28.5% and the percentage of the government budget financed by taxes collected internally, indicator 17.1.2, increases from 39.7 % to 45.8%. And with the repeal of this amendment and the implementation of the New Fiscal Framework (NAF), space is opened for the maintenance of some social benefits and the resumption of some public policies essential to achieving the targets of this SDG.

In summary, the performance of the 2030 Agenda indicators has been severely impacted in recent years. From the political and economic crisis after 2015, there were cuts in funding for social policies, an increase in unemployment and inflation, especially in food prices, adding to the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Brazil still faces significant challenges, especially after setbacks from previous administrations that weakened environmental and climate change policies.

Still, the government has sought to overcome these challenges not only through internal policies, but also by seeking to fulfill the pillar of the Global Partnership Agenda for Sustainable Development. The international technical cooperation promoted by Brazil has stood out for its focus on developing capacity in partner countries, differentiating itself from the tradi-

tional international approach to technical assistance. The initiatives cover diverse areas such as education, agriculture and infrastructure and include humanitarian and knowledge exchange projects. With activities carried out in countries in Latin America and Africa, Brazilian technical cooperation has sought to promote sustainable development, combat inequalities and strengthen local capacity. The public policies adopted aim not only to combat immediate poverty and hunger, but to address social and economic disparities that perpetuate exclusions and vulnerabilities. Furthermore, enhancing civil defense and preparing for natural disasters are priority areas that cannot do without cooperation between federal, state and municipal governments, as well as civil society. These actions and other policies that support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will be regularly monitored and evaluated thanks to the re-creation of the CNODS and the alignment of the new PPA 2024-2027 with the targets of the 2030 Agenda.

6. Governance for implementing the 2030 Agenda in Brazil

The 2030 Agenda provides a time horizon that makes it possible to overcome traditional short-term views, particularly those related to electoral cycles, being an important guide in the resumption of Brazilian strategic planning. The country's efforts in this second half of the implementation of the SDGs will be aimed at accelerating the implementation of targets adapted to the national reality and promoting social mobilization around a fairer and more sustainable vision of the future. Brazil is committed to integrating the principles of sustainable development into all spheres of its governance, recognizing

that only through a systemic and collaborative approach can a prosperous and sustainable future be achieved for present and future generations.

The country's priorities in accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in line with the Federal Constitution of 1988 and the PPA 2024-2027, are: (i) Combating hunger, poverty and inequalities; (ii) Facing climate emergencies, preserving Biomes, energy transition and sustainability of the Amazon; (iii) Strengthening democracy, racial equality and decent work.

7. Re-establishment of CNODS and expansion of social participation

In an effort to strengthen the governance of the 2030 Agenda, Brazil proceeded with the reconstruction of the National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS) in 2023. This reformulation aims to promote greater synergy between public policy and global objectives, incorporating the participation of multiple actors, including local governments, the private sector and civil society. The new CNODS framework emphasizes transparency and accountability in decision-making, ensuring that sustainable development strategies are comprehensive and inclusive.

8. Construction of SDG 18 - Ethnic-Racial Equality

Brazil introduced an innovation to the global sustainable development agenda by proposing Sustainable Development Goal 18, focused on promoting ethnic-racial equality. SDG 18 aims to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination and promote the social inclusion of all races and ethnicities within the country. This initiative recognizes Brazil's racial diversity and seeks to address historical inequalities, ensuring



that effective public policy is implemented to improve the lives of marginalized communities and guarantee equal opportunities for all. On December 20, 2023, CNODS established the Thematic Chamber for the Eighteenth Sustainable Development Goal on Ethnic-Racial Equality, through Resolution No. 02/CNODS. The targets and indicators of the new SDG began to be created in 2024 based on a participatory process between various stakeholders, such as the government, social movements, academia and the private sector, with efforts led by the Ministry of Racial Equality and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, in partnership with the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES).

9. The Multi-Year Plan (PPA) as the main planning instrument to institutionalize the 2030 Agenda in Brazil

The 2030 Agenda challenges governments to formulate, implement and monitor public policies that integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. The aim of this integration is to minimize overlaps and fragmentation of initiatives and coordinate the action of the different

sectors and actors involved in this process.

The PPA is the main national medium-term planning instrument, being key to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development into Brazilian public policies. The PPA 2024-2027, prepared with broad social participation, was created considering the alignment with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs from its strategic dimension, through programs to targets and indicators. In this way, it will be possible to assess how public policies implemented in the country impact the achievement of the SDGs. Alignment with the PPA will also allow the SDGs to be reflected in the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO) and the Annual Budget Law (LOA).

10. Civil society organizations, as well as public servants engaged in socio-environmental issues, at different levels and instances of government, maintained their commitment to the 2030 Agenda.

The country presented only one Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2017 and the first National Commission for the SDGs (CNODS) was terminated in 2019. Despite

this challenging context, Brazilian society adopted the SDGs as a form of strategic guidance, construction of alternatives and resistance, through actions by organized civil society, the private sector, the Judiciary and Legislative branches and sub-national governments. In this sense, we highlight the efforts of Brazilian information-producing bodies that, coordinated by IBGE, published, even in the period of greatest political turmoil and setbacks in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, public indicators through the SDG Brazil platform <<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/>>.

The resilience of Brazilian actors has resulted in a robust and diverse ecosystem of initiatives related to the SDGs that although fragmented and dispersed, have enormous potential to be mobilized for the governance and achievement of the SDGs in Brazil, in particular through CNODS, recovering social participation as a method of government and representing a space for consultation to achieve the SDGs.

11. Brazil embraces the 2030 Agenda as a reference for the formulation and implementation of public policy in an integrated manner in the economic, social and environmental dimensions, from a territorial perspective.

The renewal of Brazil's commitment to the 2030 Agenda allowed for a reinvigorated adherence to national and international commitments to environmental protection and preservation, reflected in public policies that simultaneously address the economic, social and environmental dimensions from a territorial perspective. Chapter II presents examples of Brazilian public policies that integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development, based on intersectoral (horizontal integration), multilevel (vertical integration) and

participatory (social integration) action. Highlights include the *Tax Reform*, the *New Growth Acceleration Program*, *New Industry Brazil*, the *Plan of Ecological Transformation*, and the *Food Acquisition Program (PAA)*. In total, the PPA 2024–2027 foresees 15 multisectoral programs, in addition to the coordination of other collaborative efforts.

The strategic planning of the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024–2027 highlights the Ecological Transformation Plan as an important pillar of the interconnection of the environmental dimension with the economic and social dimension. Launched at COP 28 in 2023, this Plan aims to promote a transition to a green and resilient economy, directly addressing climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation. It foresees significant investments in areas such as sustainable finance, energy transition and adaptation to climate change, through policies that promote the sustainable use of resources, biodiversity conservation, energy efficiency and the circular economy. Thus, in addition to environmental conservation, it also generates sustainable jobs and promotes social justice, illustrating an integrated approach that aligns economic, social and environmental targets.

Economic dimension. In addition to the centrality of the *Ecological Transformation Plan* to promote the green economy and sustainable jobs, significant structural reforms were implemented to strengthen the economy in alignment with sustainability principles. The 2023 *Tax Reform* simplified the tax system, promoting fiscal justice and allowing better targeting of resources to priority areas such as health, education and infrastructure. Furthermore, the *New Growth Acceleration Program (PAC)* was re-launched with a robust budget of 1.7 trillion

reals, focusing on the development of sustainable infrastructure and job creation, promoting social and economic inclusion, while supporting ecological transitions such as improving energy efficiency and the use of low-carbon fuels.

There are also investments in industrial and technological development through the *New Industry Brazil* policy, which aims to develop sustainable agro-industrial chains and a resilient health industrial complex, covering everything from food security to health innovation. These initiatives are interconnected with efforts to promote sustainable infrastructure and the digital transformation of Brazilian industry. Federal coordination of the integration of multidimensional economic actions not only seeks to balance equitable economic growth but also to develop environmental sustainability.

Environmental dimension. Brazil is undergoing a renewal of its environmental and climate agenda, recognizing it as a political, social and economic priority, and involving various actors, such as the State, civil society, academia, the media, business and the international community. After a period of neglect with the environment, the country is resuming its position as a leader among emerging nations, working on several initiatives to face environmental problems and climate change.

Initiatives such as the revitalization of the *Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon* and the *Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Cerrado Biome*, the review of the *Climate Plan*, as well as the strengthening of the Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) and the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conser-

vation (ICMBio), demonstrate a renewed commitment to environmental protection. The country also faces pressure to fulfill its international commitments, especially in relation to the UNFCCC, as Brazil will host COP 30 in 2025. Also of note is the resumption of the *National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands* (PNGATI) given the role in environmental conservation played by Indigenous Lands.

Social Dimension. Brazil faces historical and structural challenges related to social inequality and food insecurity. The trajectory of departure from the UN Hunger Map, in 2008, with the implementation of progressive and distributive policies, and the subsequent return to the Map, during years of setbacks in social policies and popular participation, reflect the complexity of the challenges, aggravated by structural, social, political, racial, gender and sexuality factors, and the COVID-19 pandemic. Addressing inequalities and food insecurity definitively is fundamental to promoting sustainable and equitable development. To this end, the Brazilian government implements international reference programs aimed at income transfer, direct support for schools and strategies to combat hunger.

The reconstruction of Food and Nutritional Security policies, such as the *National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture* (PRONAF) and the *Food Acquisition Program* (PAA), strengthen family farming and food security, promoting sustainable production practices. The PAA connects small producers to local markets, reducing waste and improving nutrition, demonstrating an effective operationalization of the economic and social dimensions, with a direct impact on environmental sustain-

ability. Measures to expand income transfer programs also reflect the commitment to promoting social inclusion. The *Brazil's Bolsa Família Program*, a pioneer and symbol of the effectiveness of income transfer policies, combines transparent eligibility criteria and low administrative costs, with conditionalities that contribute to improving the population's quality of life in the long term, especially for historically vulnerable populations. In 2023, the Program expanded coverage and transfer amounts, prioritizing early childhood protection as an essential strategy.

Social participation has also been an important focus of both social inclusion and governance for the integration of dimensions. The "Participatory PPA" was built, promoting dialog with society through plenary meetings in all 27 Federation Units, with more than 34 thousand participants and 309 movements and organizations in society. Furthermore, Brazil has revitalized councils and commissions on topics such as human rights, food security and the environment, strengthening democratic governance and transparency. In this sense, the resumption of national conferences as a space for consultation and social participation also stands out. In terms of Public Security and Justice, Brazil has implemented integrated public security policies to reduce violence and promote a culture of peace, such as the *Policy on Control of Access to Weapons* and *National Public Security with Citizenship Program*, which integrates justice and social development.

12. Brazil is committed to the principle of "Leaving no one behind" of the 2030 Agenda.

Leave No One Behind. The multidimensional marks of inequalities, rooted in Brazilian

society, and the intersectionality of vulnerabilities involve regional and historical specificities. Black, indigenous, Roma and traditional community populations face several barriers to accessing rights and opportunities comparable to other groups. In this sense, section 3.3 presents Brazilian efforts to identify the groups left behind, and reach them through the integration of transversal and multisectoral public policies, and thus invest in fulfilling the 2030 Agenda principle of "leave no one behind."

For these populations to emerge from invisibility, we need access to the country's socioeconomic data in a disaggregated manner. The SDG Brazil platform, the result of IBGE's partnership with other institutions, has access to 129 indicators, among which, 53 can be disaggregated by Federation Units, 48 by Major Regions, 8 by household situation (urban/rural), 29 by sex, 23 by age, 10 by color and race, 3 by existence of disability and 24 by other breakdowns. In the same context, the 2022 census included fields for identifying quilombola and indigenous peoples. Furthermore, Municipal (MUNIC) and state (ESTADIC) Basic Information Surveys regularly address issues related to human rights and policies aimed at vulnerable groups, such as the elderly population, traditional peoples and communities, the LGBTQIAPN+ population and Roma. Another important source of data for social inclusion is the Unified Registry for Social Programs (CadÚnico). This registry, with information on almost 100 million people, aims to integrate non-universal social policies and cover the majority of the country's low-income population.

Regarding the implementation of income transfer policies, the *Bolsa Família Program* (PBF), created in 2003 and expanded in

2023, is a multisectoral program to reduce poverty and social inequality, which serves families classified as poor or extremely poor, considering the different dimensions of their economic situation. Food and nutritional security is also a priority area that involves transversal development policies. In August 2023, Brazil without Hunger was launched, with three lines of action: access to income, poverty reduction and promotion of citizenship; food and nutritional security: adequate nutrition from production to consumption and mobilization to combat hunger. In 2023, the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming was also created, which has promoted actions for the production of healthy food with impacts on reducing inequalities in the countryside and cities. The increase in the value of Rural Development Funds benefited more than 300 thousand families until December 2023, the majority in the Northeast and North regions. This Program combines social and productive support with the direct transfer of R\$4,600, so that the poorest rural families can develop their productive projects. Between January and December 2023, 50.6 thousand families were incorporated into the *National Agrarian Reform Program* (PNRA). Furthermore, the *Living Sertão Project*, an initiative aimed at strengthening family farming and combating poverty, has an investment of R\$ 1.75 billion to benefit 430 thousand families in the Northeast.

Another important line for territorial development is equitable access to water and energy. In 2023, the *Program Light for All* benefited more than 64.5 thousand families with investments of R\$ 1.4 billion. For 2024, the program's target is to connect 75 thousand consumer units with the public electricity distribution service, with planned investments of R\$ 2.5 billion,

benefiting more than 300 thousand people in rural areas and remote regions of the Legal Amazon.

In Brazil, the Unified Health System (SUS) plays a crucial role in promoting health and well-being with equity, with emphasis on interventions that aim to reduce vulnerabilities, such as the *National Program for Gender Equity, Race, Ethnicity and Valuing Women Workers*, the *National Policy for Comprehensive Attention to Women's Health* (PNAISM), *National Policy for Comprehensive Health for the Black Population* (PnSiPn) and the *National Health Policy for People with Disabilities*. The *Health with Science Program* seeks to promote vaccination and combat misinformation, highlighting the importance of science and public health for the well-being of the population. A national mobilization is underway to strengthen the *National Immunization Program* (PNI), ensuring broad and effective vaccination against infectious diseases, while actively confronting misinformation.

Inequality in access to education is a challenge in the Brazilian context, requiring localized and structural efforts. The *National Child Literacy Commitment* seeks to raise the quality of basic education, while the "Mulheres Mil" initiative and the New Quotas Law reinforce the commitment to gender equity and social inclusion, respectively. The strengthening of the *Inclusive Education Policy* and the *National Strategy for Connected Schools* aim to ensure equal access to education for all citizens. Furthermore, a significant adjustment in the scholarships offered by Capes and CNPq promoted fairer and more competitive incentives for Brazilian researchers.

In 2023, the creation of the *National*



Pact for the Prevention of Femicides aimed to prevent all forms of discrimination, misogyny and violence against women, through government policy, combined with mobilization and engagement actions of society. It is also worth mentioning that since 2019, the Federal Supreme Court has criminalized homophobia and transphobia with application by analogy to the Anti-Racism Law. Furthermore, in line with the commitment to reduce ethnic and racial inequalities in the country, there is today a broad set of racial equity and inclusion policies, enhanced by the creation of the Ministry of Racial Equality and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, and by the enactment of Law 14,532, which classifies racial insult as a crime of racism.

The multiple current initiatives and policies highlight Brazil's commitment to reducing inequalities and social inclusion in line with the SDGs. With the implementation of transversal policies and the expansion of targeted programs, the country advances the agenda of leaving no one behind.

13. Future vision

Brazil is committed to integrating the principles of sustainable development into all spheres of its governance, recognizing that only through a systemic and collaborative approach can a prosperous and sustainable future be achieved for present and future generations. Based on the country's priorities in accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, related to combating hunger, poverty and inequalities; to face climate emergencies, preservation of Biomes, energy transition and sustainability of the Amazon; and the defense of democracy, racial equality and decent work; CNODS' planning, to guide the actions of different actors and institutions to achieve the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda, will have as its main focuses: (i) strengthening the domestic governance of the 2030 Agenda; (ii) adapting targets and indicators to the Brazilian reality and monitoring the SDGs; (iii) territorialization of the SDGs through the promotion of the 2030 Agenda and strengthening of subnational and civil society initiatives; (iv) allocation of various resources to finance the 2030 Agenda.

Government Actions Aligned with the SDG



SOCIAL PROTECTION AND FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

Bolsa Família Program
 Correction and Qualification of the Single Registry
 Recomposition of the SUAS Budget
 Solidarity Kitchen Program
 Brazil Without Hunger Plan
 More Food Program
 Pension for Orphans of Femicide Victims
 National Program for the Eradication of Slave-Like Labor
 List of Employers Who Subject Workers to Slave-Like Conditions
 Protection Program for Children and Youth Threatened with Death
 Protection Program for Human Rights Defenders, Communicators,
 and Environmentalists
 Protection Program for Victims and Witnesses Threatened with Death
 National Policy for the Homeless Population (PNPSR)
 Acredita Program
 Cataforte
 Pró -Catadores Program
 Citizen Connection Program



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

More Doctors Program
 National Policy for Women's Health Care (PNAISM)
 National Policy on Integrated Health for the Black Population (PnSiPn)
 National Health Policy for People with Disabilities
 Regulation of Community Health Workers and Endemic Disease Control Agents
 Professions
 Regulation of the Nursing Wage Floor
 Regulation of the Sanitarist Profession
 Smiling Brazil
 Popular Pharmacy Program
 Strengthening Primary Health Care
 National Program for Reducing Waiting Lines
 Menstrual Dignity Program
 National Policy for Organ and Tissue Donation Awareness and Promotion
 Expansion of Psychological Assistance for Women During Pregnancy, Prenatal,
 and Postpartum
 Health with Science Program
 Program for the Development of the Health Industrial Complex (PROCIS)
 National Immunization Program (PNI)
 Street Clinics



EDUCATION

National Pact for Overcoming Illiteracy
 Pé de Meia Program
 Expansion of Federal Universities and Institutes
 Full-Time School
 Adjustment of Scholarships (Capes and CNPQ)
 National Pact for the Resumption of Construction and Engineering Services for Basic, Professional, and Health Education
 National Commitment to Child Literacy
 Adjustment of the Per Capita Value Transferred by PNAE (National School Feeding Program)
 Thousand Women Program
 New Quota Law
 Strengthening of Inclusive Education Policy
 National Strategy for Connected Schools
 Favorable Conditions for the Amortization of FIES Contracts
 Direct Money to School Program (PDDE)
 Affirmative Action Program of the Rio Branco Institute
 Esperança Garcia Program



CULTURE, SPORT AND DIGITAL INCLUSION

Maternity Leave in the Bolsa Atleta Program
 Leisure Skateboarding Program
 National Women's Football Strategy
 Sports and Leisure in the City Program
 Second Half Program
 Brazil Para-Sport Network Program
 Paulo Gustavo Law
 Aldir Blanc National Policy
 Funarte Resumption Program
 Return to the Community of Portuguese Language
 Countries Audiovisual Program
 Reorganization and Simplification of Culture Promotion Rules
 Living Culture National Policy
 Hip-Hop Culture Promotion
 Connected School Policy
 Computers for Inclusion Program
 Universalization of Telecommunications Services Fund
 Internet Access for All Program



INFRASTRUCTURE

New PAC (Growth Acceleration Program)
 My House My Life Program
 Light for All Program
 Cisterns Program
 Social Electricity Tariff



SECURITY

Policy for Arms Control and Disarmament of the Population
National Public Security Program with Citizenship - New Pronasci
Combating Violence in Schools
Safer Airports Program
Program for Combating Criminal Organizations
Combating Organized Crime: Expansion of Operations at Borders, Ports, and Airports
AMAS Program - Amazon, Security, and Sovereignty
National Strategy for Black and Peripheral Populations in Drug Policy



FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Food Acquisition Program (PAA)
More Food Program
Increase in the Value of Rural Development Incentives
Adjustment of the Installation Credit Values of the National Agrarian Reform Program
Social Biofuel Seal Program for Family Farming
National Policy on Agroecology and Organic Production
Artisanal Fishing Peoples Program
Adoption of Environmental Criteria for the Granting of Rural Credit (Plano Safra)
New Credit Line for Youth in the National Land Credit Program and Installation Credit
New Credit Line for Sociobiodiversity Products in PRONAF
Productive and Economic Organization Program for Rural Women RenovAgro
National Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Program
Productive Yards Program for Rural Women
Citizenship and Well-being Program for Rural Women
Sertão Vivo Project



CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT

Climate Plan
Ecological Transformation Plan
Science at Sea Program
Humanized Closure of Dumpsters
Recycling Incentive Law
National Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangroves
Decade Plan for Antarctic Science 2023/2032
Sectoral Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and Low Carbon Emission Environment and Climate Change Fund
Inter-Federative Pact for Fire Prevention and Control
Relaunch of the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm)
Resumption of the Amazon Fund and the National Environment Fund (FNMA)
Amazon Plan: Security and Sovereignty
Creation of the Agricultural Development Plan for the Amazon - Sustainable Amazon Plan
Integrated Project for the Sustainable Production and Management of the Amazon Biome (PIAmz)
Sanear Amazon Program
Amazon Energies Program
Amazon in School: Healthy and Sustainable Food



GENDER EQUITY

Equal Pay Law
 Rental Assistance for Women Victims of Domestic Violence
 Brazilian Women's Houses
 Women's Reference Centers
 Menstrual Health Protection and Promotion Program
 Federal Affirmative Action Program (PFAA)
 National Citizenship and Well-being Program for Rural Women
 National Program for Gender, Race, Ethnicity Equity, and Valuing Women Workers
 Resumption of Women Living Without Violence Program
 Maria da Penha Patrols
 National Pact for the Prevention of Femicide
 Expansion of Psychological Assistance for Women During Pregnancy, Prenatal, and Postpartum Periods



RACIAL EQUITY

Racial Equality Statute
 Law No. 14.532 on Classifying Racial Insult as a Crime of Racism
 Abdias Nascimento Program
 Aquilomba Brazil Program
 Atlânticas – Doctoral and Postdoctoral Scholarship Program for Black, Indigenous, Quilombola, and Gypsy Women
 Human Rights Defense Council
 Creation of the Democracy Observatory
 Living Black Youth Plan
 National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SINAPIR)
 National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI)
 Defense Program for the Black and Peripheral Population
 Quotas for Black People in Federal Executive Commissioned Positions



RIGHTS AND EQUALITY

New Live Without Limits – National Plan for the Rights of People with Disabilities
 Affirmative Action Program of the Rio Branco Institute
 Aging in Territories Program
 Esperança Garcia Program
 National Human Rights Program
 National Strengthening Program for LGBTQIA+ Shelter Homes
 Live More Citizenship Program
 Rental Assistance for Women Victims of Domestic Violence
 Public Hiring Quotas for Women Victims of Domestic Violence
 Implementation of the Human Rights Recommendations Monitoring System (SIMORE)
 Yanomami Operation
 Resumption of Quilombola Land Demarcation



WORK AND INCOME

Minimum Wage Valorization Policy
Correction of the Income Tax Table
Adjustment for Public Servants and Reinstallation of the National Negotiation Table
Resumption of Public Tenders for Federal Employees
Creation of the Unified National Competition (CNU)
Implementation of Social and Black Quotas in Commissioned Positions in the Federal Executive
Guarantee Framework Policy Program



ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Popular and Solidarity Economy Program
New Fiscal Framework
Desenrola – Debt Renegotiation Program
Zero Litigation – Tax Litigation Reduction Program
Tax Reform – Consumption Tax
New Petrobras Pricing Policy
Automotive Industry Stimulus with Discounts for Vehicle Purchases
New Industrial Policy
Resumption of PADIS (Program to Support the Technological Development of the Semiconductor Industry)
Pro-Catadores Program
Recomposition of the National Science and Technology Fund (FNDCT)
Hackers for Good Program
Guarantee Framework
More Productive Brazil
Institutional Capacity Building Program for Regulatory Management - PRO REG
Fly Brazil Program
Green Mobility and Innovation Program



GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Reinstallation of the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS)
Participatory PPA (Pluriannual Plan)
Amazon Dialogues
Mercosur Social Summit
G20 Social
Participatory Brazil Platform
Recreation/Restructuring of Councils and Commissions (e.g., CNAPO, CIISC, CONFOCO, Economic and Social Council, Federation Council)
Resumption of National Conferences (Health, Social Assistance, Mental Health, Food and Nutritional Security, Youth)
Intercouncil Forum
Policy on Transparency and Access to Information of the Federal Public Administration





Future Vision and Next Steps

Brazil reaffirms its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, social participation and multilateralism as the best ways to face contemporary global challenges. Having as a guide and purpose the principle of “*leaving no one behind*”, especially in a context of deep inequalities, marked by the setbacks experienced in the country between 2016 and 2022, the Brazilian government has been active, since 2023, in implementing more sustainable, diverse, inclusive and equitable development.

Overcoming challenging periods of political turbulence, pandemic and setbacks in international action and in the implementation of the SDGs, in 2023 the country began a process of resuming its leading role on the international stage, mainly in environmental and climate justice agendas, combating inequalities, hunger and poverty.

The path to the country’s resumption of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs is expressed in the 1988 Federal Constitution, mainly in its fundamental objectives, in which the values of social justice and more sustainable, inclusive and equitable development are expressed. In line with the Magna Carta, and aiming for sustainable development, the PPA 2024–2027 aims to build “a democratic, fair, developed and environmentally sustainable country, where all people live with quality, dignity and respect for diversity.”

This Voluntary National Review portrays the country’s processes of growth, decline and recovery in the international sustainable development agenda and this chapter

presents the main achievements, findings and challenges encountered in the process of reviewing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the country and the next steps to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in Brazil.

Brazil, in its ongoing commitment to the 2030 Agenda, is advancing proactively and systematically in promoting policies and initiatives that guarantee inclusive and equitable sustainable development. The restructuring of the National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS) and the purposeful construction of SDG 18, which addresses ethnic-racial equality, are examples of the country’s determination to confront deep inequalities and ensure that no community is left behind. This effort is accompanied by the preparation of the National Plan on Climate Change, which will promote a comprehensive adaptation and mitigation policy, involving all levels of government and segments of society.

Furthermore, Brazil is strengthening the integration of the 2030 Agenda into its governance through the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024–2027, which reflects the vision of a fair and sustainable country. The implementation of this plan is a crucial step towards achieving the SDGs, aligning federal, state and municipal actions with global objectives. This alignment is essential to ensure that public policies not only respond to immediate needs, but also contribute to lasting solutions that address the root causes of poverty, inequality and environmental degradation.

Finally, Brazil's active participation on the international stage, as demonstrated by its leadership in global conferences and the implementation of internal policies that reflect global commitments, reaffirms its role as an essential partner in the search for sustainable and fair solutions. Continuous engagement in multilateral dialogs and strengthening institutional capacities to achieve the SDGs are priorities. These efforts are complemented by initiatives that promote social inclusion, cultural diversity and economic equity, constituting pillars of a resilient and sustainable future for all layers of Brazilian society.

5.1. Main achievements

5.1.1. Accelerating the 2030 Agenda implementation in Brazil

Reconstruction of spaces for social participation: After a period of deconstruction of spaces for social participation, the Brazilian government reestablished in 2023 the main forums and councils, taking social participation as a method and principle for governing. Within the scope of the 2030 Agenda, the re-creation of the National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS) in 2023 stands out. CNODS acts as an advisory body, made up of ministerial representatives, local governments and civil society, with the aim of coordinating and articulating actions at all levels of the federation to implement the SDGs. This effort includes the establishment of several subcommittees to address specific topics such as ethnic-racial equality and traditional peoples and communities.

Integration and Social Participation in the PPA: The *Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024-2027* was prepared with a participatory approach, involving more than 34 thousand peo-

ple in regional plenary meetings and with contributions from 309 movements and civil society organizations. This integrative plan sought to align national, state and municipal public policies with the SDGs, promoting coordination between different stakeholders and ensuring that global targets are adapted to local specificities.

New Growth Acceleration Program (PAC): Launched in 2023, this program foresees an investment of R\$ 1.7 trillion in infrastructure. The New PAC is organized into nine lines and includes measures for ecological transition, credit expansion and economic incentives, aimed at energy security, access to water, basic sanitation, urban mobility and urbanization. This program promises to contribute significantly to sustainable development in Brazil.

New Industry Brazil: Brazil's Industrial Policy was reformulated to promote sustainability, gender equity, decent work and socioeconomic inclusion. The focus is on sustainable agro-industrial chains, digital transformation and the creation of an economic-industrial health complex. Initiatives such as the *Green Mobility Program* encourage investments in decarbonization and technological innovation in the industry.

Climate Mitigation and Adaptation: At the national level, the agenda to combat climate change since 2023 is working in collaboration with economic, social and environmental development policies for Brazil. There was a reformulation of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM); the preparation of the Climate Plan is underway; the reduction of deforestation in the Amazon Forest and Cerrado; and the provision of resources by the Climate Fund in addition to strengthening institutions such as

IBAMA. The Public Protection and Civil Defense policy is being strengthened to prevent natural disasters.

Ecological Transformation Plan: The Ecological Transformation Plan, launched in 2023, promotes structural transformation in productive, financial, technological and cultural terms towards a sustainable economy, redirecting investments from sustainable finance to the energy transition, bioeconomy and sustainable land use, technological densification, circular economy and new adaptation infrastructure.

Marine Conservation and Coastal Sociobiodiversity: Policies such as the creation of *BNDES Azul* and the *BNDES Coral Program* are aimed at conservation of the oceans and the sustainable use of marine resources. Brazil is investing in the preservation of coral reefs and mangroves, while advancing Marine Spatial Planning to organize the use of sustainable marine space. The creation of the Oceans20 group during the Brazilian presidency of the G20 reinforces the global commitment to the preservation of the oceans.

Promotion of the Food Acquisition Program (PAA): The PAA strengthens family farming and promotes food security by purchasing food directly from family producers and donating it to vulnerable populations. This program contributes for the eradication of poverty, sustainable agriculture and reduction of inequalities, while boosting rural economies and combating food waste.

Defense and strengthening of Democracy: Campaigns against disinformation and fake news are a government effort to promote the integrity of information. Policies for arms control and disarmament of the population, and the *National Program for Public Security*

with Citizenship (Pronasci) are in place to reduce armed violence and strengthen the culture of peace. The inclusion of the black population in security and social development policies is also prioritized.

Incentive to Culture: Policies such as the Paulo Gustavo Law and the Aldir Blanc National Policy support the cultural industry and guarantee continuous support for artists and cultural institutions. The promotion of the autonomy of collectives and cultural networks through the National Policy Cultura Viva, as well as the appreciation of Hip-Hop culture and international exchanges, reinforce cultural diversity and social inclusion.

Decent Work and Dignity: The enhancement of the minimum wage, combating work analogous to slavery, readjustment of public servants and debt renegotiation programs are some of the government's actions to promote decent work and reduce inequalities. Policies targeting specific sectors such as cybersecurity, domestic tourism and recycling further contribute to comprehensive sustainable development.

5.1.2. Fighting historical and structural challenges

Income Inequalities and Poverty: Brazil has faced fluctuations in income inequality in the last decade, with the Gini Index changing due, in large part, to income transfer policies implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, the index fell to 0.518, the lowest value in the series. However, income concentration remains a challenge, with the richest 10% earning 32.5 times the salary of the poorest 50%. The homeless population almost doubled between 2018 and 2023, highlighting the need for more effective policies.

Racial and Ethnic Inequalities: Inequalities by color, race and ethnicity continue to be a significant barrier in Brazil. Black people represent 55.5% of the population, but have much lower income and access to opportunities than white people. Informality is higher among black and brown people, and the higher education rate is also disproportionately lower, reflecting challenges in accessing quality education and employment. Indigenous and quilombola populations face even more difficulties, often living in situations of extreme poverty and with little access to social protection policies.

Territorial Inequalities: Regional disparities are strongly present, with GDP per capita in the Northeast being only 53% of the national average. Unequal access to infrastructure and public services, such as electricity, health and education, further worsens the situation. The rate of illiteracy and neonatal mortality are higher in the North and Northeast regions, where food security rates are also lower.

Inequality Mapping: Brazil has invested in improving its statistics and administrative records to accurately monitor and address inequalities. The SDG Brasil platform and other innovations in data collection, such as the inclusion of Quilombolas and indigenous people in the 2022 census, help to map vulnerabilities. The *Unified Registry for Social Programs* (CadÚnico) is crucial, covering information on 43.8 million families.

Actions to Combat Poverty and Promote Human Rights: Programs such as *Bolsa Família*, which prioritize women as beneficiaries, not only reduce poverty but also promote gender equality. The National Policy for the Homeless Population focuses on humanized care and the creation of specific

infrastructures such as POP Centers and Street Clinics to provide food, hygiene and access to basic rights. Another highlight is the *Agrarian Reform Program*, reactivated in 2023, focused on land redistribution and support for family farming.

Food and Nutritional Security: The Brazil Without Hunger Plan, launched in 2023, integrated actions from 24 ministries to tackle hunger and food insecurity, with already noticeable results in reducing severe food insecurity. Agricultural policies such as the *National Program for Strengthening Family Farming* (Pronaf) and support for sustainable practices in agriculture (ABC+ Plan) help to guarantee food security and sustainability.

Access to Health and Well-Being: The Unified Health System (SUS) is fundamental in promoting health and well-being in Brazil. Programs such as *More Doctors*, *Smiling Brazil*, and the expansion of *Popular Drugstore* increase the reach of health services. Recent measures include valuing health professionals and national mobilization to strengthen immunization, also tackling misinformation about vaccines.

Education: Inequality in access to education, especially higher education, remains a challenge. The National Education Plan (PNE) established ambitious targets, but few were fully achieved. Initiatives such as *Full-time school* and the readjustment of Capes and CNPq scholarships seek to transform the educational environment, with emphasis on digital inclusion policies and support for quality basic education.

Gender and Race Equality: The creation of the Ministry of Racial Equality and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples in 2023, and the promulgation of specific legisla-

tion such as the Equal Pay law between men and women, highlight Brazil's commitment to promoting equity. Programs such as the Living Black Youth Plan, as well as the classification of racial insults as a crime of racism, strengthen affirmative actions and the protection of vulnerable groups.

Challenges in Implementation: Despite advances, Brazil still faces significant challenges in the effective implementation of its sustainable development policies. Regional disparities, the need for complete and up-to-date disaggregated data, and ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable populations remain central issues. Furthermore, coordinating policy execution at all federative levels and ensuring adequate budgeting are ongoing obstacles on the path to “leaving no one behind.”

5.2. Next Steps: towards a post-2030 Agenda

1. Enhance the integration of initiatives through the mobilization and expansion of participatory governance of the SDGs through CNODS: There is a robust and diverse ecosystem of initiatives related to the SDGs in the country, which are currently fragmented and dispersed among different stakeholders and all levels of government. This scenario presents an opportunity to mobilize and integrate efforts to improve governance and the achievement of the SDGs in Brazil. The government is committed to expanding the strategy of resuming social participation as a governance method to expand participatory democracy, transparency and social control.

From 2023 onwards, CNODS will become the main pillar of participatory deliberation and governance of the SDGs in Bra-

zil. In the CNODS planning for the coming years, actions are planned to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs in Brazil, at all levels and with intense social participation, in an integrated manner, considering the country's priorities: (i) Combating hunger, poverty and inequalities ; (ii) Facing climate emergencies, preserving Biomes, energy transition and sustainability of the Amazon; (iii) Defense and strengthening of democracy, racial equality and decent work. To this end, actions were defined to:

- Resume and strengthen the Governance of the 2030 Agenda, containing activities such as: the re-creation of CNODS, with broad participation, both from state and non-state actors; and the alignment/institutionalization of the SDGs in legislation, planning and production of national and subnational public policies.
- Monitor the 2030 Agenda, based on actions such as: the preparation and presentation of the Voluntary National Review in 2024, based on a process of broad participation; the adaptation of global targets and indicators to the national reality, considering regional and local specificities and intersectionalities; and the creation of the National SDG Observatory, a platform for good practices and articulation between ongoing actions.
- Territorialize the SDGs, based on the strengthening of state and municipal initiatives, including the commitment to the 2030 Agenda in the debates on the 2024 municipal elections; the strengthening and encouragement of social movement networks in the territories; carry out territorialization actions in line with the actions of SRI/PR, and the holding of the National SDG Conference in 2025.

- Financing the implementation of the SDGs, through actions aimed at expanding the presence of policies and projects aimed at achieving the SDGs in public budgets, at all levels and spheres of government, including state-owned companies; promoting the creation and increase of lines of public development banks for projects aimed at accelerating the SDGs; and the use of international cooperation to support the country's defined priorities.

2. Ensure the convergence of economic and industrial development policies with the SDGs:

Brazilian policies, plans, programs and public actions demonstrate a great convergence with the objectives and targets of the 2030 Agenda, facilitating current efforts to accelerate the implementation of SDG in its final half. This convergence was evidenced by the presentation of current policies throughout this report, with emphasis on the new vision of the future that treats sustainability as the new guiding principle for Brazilian economic actions. This implies the continued implementation of the various structural reforms, such as: (i) the new sustainable fiscal framework, which aims to ensure that public resources are used in an efficient, fiscal and socially responsible manner, (ii) a tax reform that aims to ensure a fiscal and tax regime with credibility, predictability and sustainability, which promotes greater social justice and expansion of investments; (iii) decisive steps in building infrastructure, social and productive, and promoting industry present in the PAC and Nova Indústria Brasil, which seeks to promote industrialization on new technological bases and the decarbonization of the economy, and (iv) the Ecological Transformation Plan that aims to achieve a fair socio-ecological transition.

3. Strengthen the centrality of “leaving no one behind” in public policy: Brazil has strengthened its social policy system in line with the founding principle of the 2030 Agenda of “leaving no one behind”, emphasizing intersectional and territorial perspectives, such as: (i) eradicating poverty, promoting food and nutritional security, and combating inequalities, notably the *Bolsa Família Program*; (ii) guarantee of health and well-being, through actions to strengthen and improve the Unified Health System (SUS), with a view to providing the population with access to public health Of Quality; (iii) access and quality of the educational system, in partnership with States and Municipalities (iv) promotion of human rights as an instrument of social inclusion and protection of people and groups that are victims of injustice and oppression, such as women, indigenous peoples, Quilombolas and traditional populations, combating racism and promoting racial equality in a structural and transversal way.

4. Implement the renewal of environmental commitment: Brazil's environmental commitment is renewed by strengthening measures against deforestation, advancing green economy initiatives, promoting renewable energy and sustainable production practices, and strengthening environmental institutions and legislation to ensure the effective protection of ecosystems and society's participation in environmental decisions. Among the actions aimed at the environment, the following stand out: (i) the reduction in deforestation in Brazilian biomes, particularly the Amazon, (ii) the fight against climate change, whether through adaptation actions, expanding prevention, risk management and disaster response capabilities, as well as mitigation; (iii) the conservation and sustainable

use of the oceans; (iv) the transversality of the environmental theme in the PPA 2024–2027, present in 50 of the 88 PPA programs, covering 113 specific objectives, 372 deliveries and 150 institutional and normative measures, under the responsibility of 25 Federal Government bodies, reflecting the urgency and complexity of environmental and climate problems.

5. Enhance Brazil's performance in the international arena to enable sustainable development and global partnerships: Brazil has demonstrated a significant and strategic expansion of its presence on the international scene since 2023. The government values a proactive approach in global forums, where Brazil has defended priority agendas that include combating hunger, poverty and inequalities, in addition to emphasizing the three dimensions of sustainable development and the energy transition. Brazil's strategic action aims to promote fairer and more sustainable global governance, aligned with the SDGs and the specific needs of developing countries. The aim is to maintain an active and assertive stance in Brazilian foreign policy, represented by: (i) the choice of priority themes for Brazil's G20 presidency, combating hunger, poverty and inequalities; the three dimensions of sustainable development and the energy transition; and global governance reform; (ii) in the presidency of BRICS+, in 2025; (iii) in the presidency of COP 30 to be held in Belém

do Pará, also in 2025; (iv) in the decision to present this VNR and the commitment to present a new report in 2026. There are also initiatives such as the Amazon Dialogs, the Mercosur Social Summit and the G20 Social demonstrate Brazil's continuous effort to foster broader social participation, in discussions that transcend national borders.

6. Protagonism in the construction of the post-2030 agenda: Considering Brazil's engagement in the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015–2024), Decade of the Oceans (2021–2030), in the Paris Agreement on climate change, in accelerating implementation of the SDGs and engagement in the Future Summit, it is worth highlighting the next steps towards building a post-2030 Agenda. These involve integrated efforts to accelerate the achievement of agreed targets; the organization of a political, conceptual and operational debate, with the National Commission for the SDGs; prioritizing the fight against racism, the fight against multiple overlapping inequalities, threats to the Amazon and the climate emergency, in parallel with the promotion of decency and dignity in labor relations; and conducting an active foreign policy, thus preparing the country for the completion of the 2030 Agenda and leveraging our leading role in the negotiations and implementation of a post-2030 agenda.

Path to Brazilian VNR 2024

