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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 bioeconomy, 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.



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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABM	Brazilian Association of Municipalities
ANEEL	National Electric Energy Agency
BNDES	National Bank for Economic and Social Development
CAISAN	Inter-ministerial Chamber of Food and Nutrition Security
CBS	Contribution on Goods and Services
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CNJ	National Council of Justice
CNODS	National Commission for Sustainable Development Goals
CNDI	National Council for the Rights of the Elderly
CNPD	National Population and Development Commission
CNPI	National Council for Indigenous Policy
Cofins	Contribution to Financing Social Security
CONANDA	National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents
CONSEA	National Council for Food and Nutritional Security
COP	Convention of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CRAS	Social Assistance Reference Centers
CREAS	Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers
DESA	United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs
NCDs	chronic non-communicable diseases
EBIA	Brazilian Food Insecurity Scale
EC	Constitutional Amendment
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EPT	Professional and technological education
EMBRAPA	Brazilian Agricultural and Forestry Research Company
EPANB	National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity
ESTADIC	Basic State Information Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Fiocruz	Oswaldo Cruz Foundation
FNP	National Front of Mayors
Agenda 2030 WG	Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda
IBAMA	Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources
IBGE	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
IBS	Tax on Goods and Services
ICMS	Tax on Circulation of Goods and Services
IPI	Tax on Industrialized Products
IPM-NM	Non-Monetary Multidimensional Poverty Index
IPEA	Institute of Applied Economic Research
ISS	Tax on Services of Any Nature
VAT	Dual Tax on Value Added
LDO	Budget Guidelines Law
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transsexual, Queer, Intersex, Asexual and others

LOA	Annual Budget Law
LULUCF	Land use, land-use change, and forestry
MDS	Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger
MJSP	Ministry of Justice and Public Security
MRE	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MUNIC	Basic Municipal Information Survey
NDC	Nationally determined contributions.
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
MDG	Millennium Goals
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
ACTO	Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization
PAA	Food Acquisition Program
PAC	GDP Growth Acceleration Program
PIS	Social Integration Program
PNAD	National Household Sample Survey
PNAISM	National Policy for Comprehensive Attention to Women's Health
PNI	National Immunization Program
PNRA	National Agrarian Reform Program
PNS	National Health Survey
PnSiPn	National Policy for Comprehensive Health of the Black Population
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
POF	Family Budget Survey
PPA	Multi-Year Plan
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PPCS	Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption
PTE	Ecological Transformation Plan
VNR	Voluntary National Review
Seplan	National Planning Secretariat
SINGREH	National Water Resources Management System
SNIRH	National Water Resources Information System
STF	Supreme Federal Court
STM	Supreme Military Court
SUS	Unified Health System
TCU	Federal Court of Accounts
TST	Superior Labor Court
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme.
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund


BRAZIL IS BACK!
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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 promote 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 reals, 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 million, 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 reals 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 significant 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 "Neoindustrialization 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 recyclable 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 subnational 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 relaunched 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 Conservation (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.

Introduction

In May 2024, an unprecedented disaster hit Rio Grande do Sul, with torrential rains that resulted in massive flooding, destroying many homes and displacing thousands of people. The federal government played a crucial role in responding to this crisis, implementing a series of emergency actions to mitigate the economic and social impacts of this devastating event, associated with climate change. It was a coordinated response from the federal government, with state and municipal governments, and which included the solidarity of Brazilian men and women with the people of Rio Grande do Sul.

This tragedy has a direct correlation with the challenges that humanity faces in the 21st century, especially the climate, public health and hunger and poverty emergencies that still plague the world. Brazil has faced complex challenges, including public health crises, changes in workers' rights, revisions in public policies, institutional tensions and a notable increase in unemployment and food insecurity, resulting from the denialist and anti-democratic stance adopted in recent years. This context contributed to one of the most severe crises in Brazil's recent history, which disorganized the state's ability to promote the 2030 Agenda.

After a period of inattention to environmental and social issues and a decrease in international activity, Brazil is undergoing a significant revitalization. This new agenda, now elevated to a priority within the political, social and economic contexts, mobilizes a wide range of actors, including the State, civil society, academia, the media, business and the international community. Since 2023, the country has reinforced its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, focusing efforts on eradicating hunger, poverty and reducing income, racial and gender inequalities.

In addition to addressing environmental issues such as deforestation through the revitalization of specific plans for the Legal Amazon and the Cerrado and the strengthening of necessary public institutions, Brazil has also directed its actions to face critical economic and social challenges. These include promoting sustainable economic development and expanding social justice, essential elements for building a more equitable society and ensuring a resilient future for future generations. With the prospect of hosting COP 30 in 2025, the country is once again positioning itself as a leader among emerging nations, seeking not only to fulfill its international commitments, but also to stimulate growth that integrates environmental sustainability, economic prosperity and social inclusion.

This VNR will address Brazil's efforts in relation to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), highlighting the policies and programs implemented, as well as the challenges faced and future perspectives to achieve the targets established by the 2030 Agenda.

The report begins with the presentation of the presidential message, which renews the commitment to the 2030 Agenda and focuses on correcting course to accelerate progress on the SDGs. Furthermore, the

message states that with the plan to combat ethnic-racial inequalities (SDG 18 proposal) and the re-creation of ministries focused on equality, Brazil repositions itself as a key participant in the global dialog for sustainability and social justice.

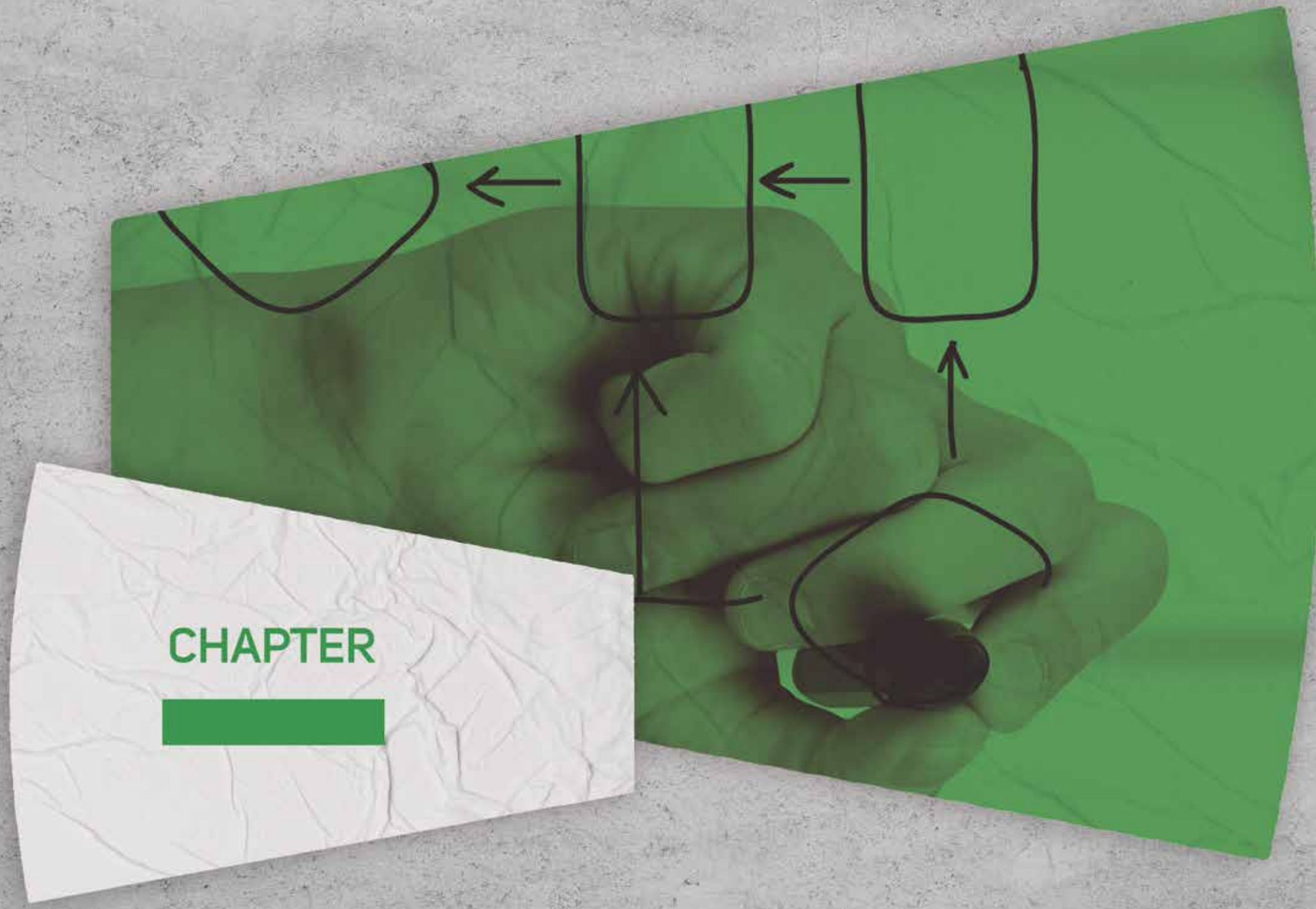
Soon after, it presents the report's highlights and addresses Brazil's evolution in relation to the 2030 Agenda, after a period of setback between 2016 and 2022, during which the country suffered a deterioration in its international role and its commitment to sustainability and social justice.

Chapter I, in turn, addresses the step-by-step process and methodology for constructing this VNR. The construction of Brazil's 2024 Voluntary National Review (VNR) was meticulously planned and executed. It began with the restructuring of the CNODS Executive Secretariat, at the beginning of 2023, establishing the institutional foundations for the project. Next, a methodological workshop organized by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) defined the conceptual and methodological bases, drawing up a detailed work plan and schedule. The report's formulation involved a participatory and innovative approach, with the active collaboration of various government bodies and civil society, coordinated by focal and drafting working groups, which were responsible for collecting, integrating and reviewing contributions to the final document.

Chapters II, III and IV contain the body of this Review. They contain assessments of the SDG targets and indicators, as well as filling in the gaps. The principle of "leaving no one behind" of the 2030 Agenda stands out as a central commitment of the Brazilian government to promote sustainable development with a focus on social inclusion and reducing inequalities, especially in a context of profound social, economic and environmental inequalities. This principle guides policies that aim to identify and overcome barriers that limit equitable access to opportunities and services, focusing especially on groups that face multiple structural inequalities, such as gender, race, sexual orientation, age, ethnicity, disability status, territory, among others.

Chapter V of the Report highlights Brazil's future vision and next steps in relation to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. This chapter details the process of reconstruction and the integration of social, economic and environmental dimensions into its national policies, with the re-creation of CNODS in 2023 as a crucial step. Furthermore, the achievements and challenges encountered during the review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the country are discussed and the next steps to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs are outlined, aiming for a fairer, more developed and sustainable future.

Finally, Chapter VI of the Report presents the Statistical Annex, which details the global indicators with Brazilian data, available on the SDG Brazil Platform, maintained by IBGE. It presents breakdowns of data and institutions in charge, reflecting Brazil's diverse context. The indicators, produced in collaboration with several federal agencies, follow international UN methodologies for comparability between countries. The information is continually updated and the data contained in this Report is compiled until April 15, 2024. In the final part of the text there is an appendix with a list of good practices for implementing the SDGs in Brazil, by segment.


CHAPTER

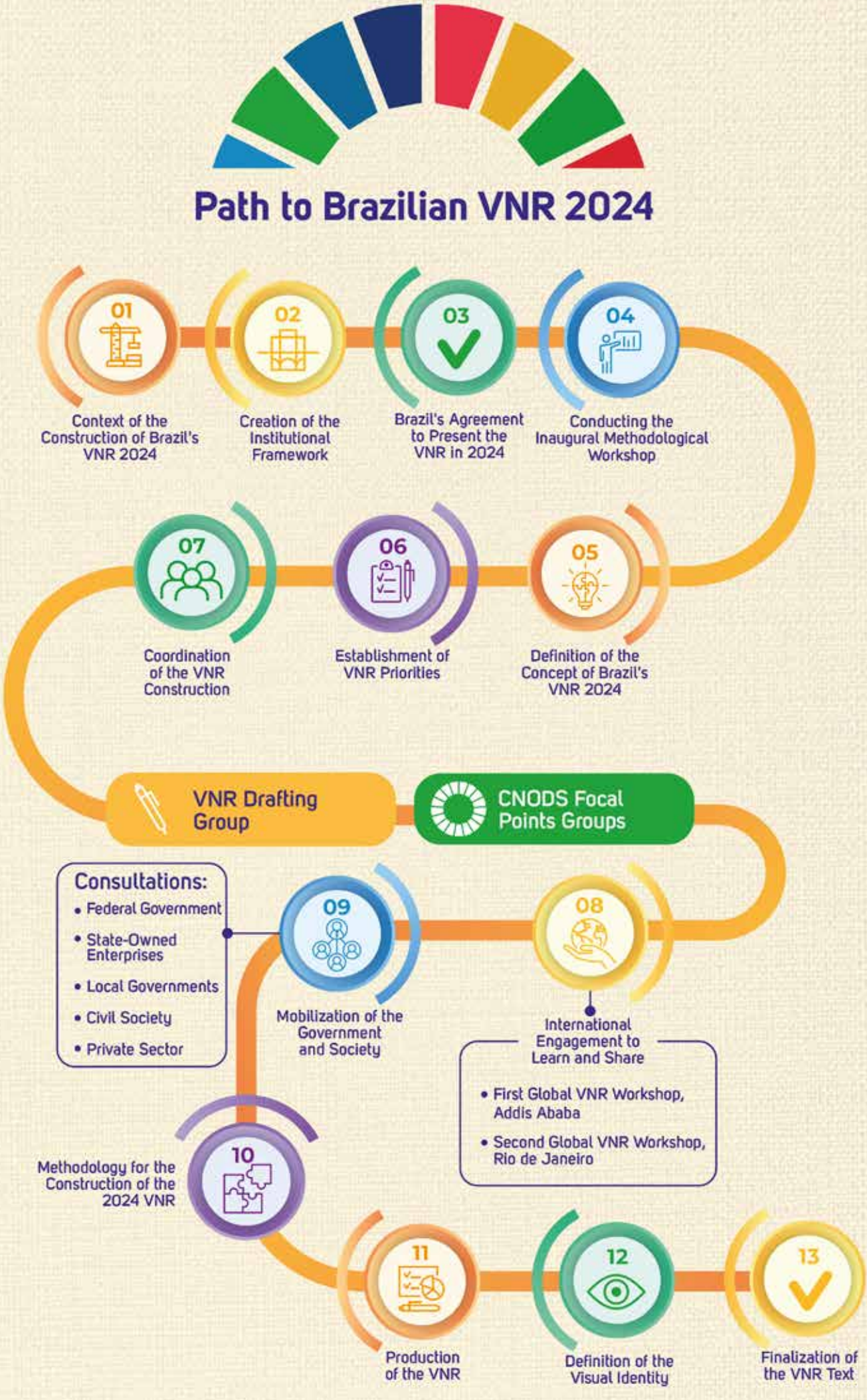


Figure: Summary of the Construction of Brazil 2024 VNR

Prepared by: CNODS/SG/PR

Path to Brazilian VNR 2024

1.1. Context of realization

The Brazil 2024 Voluntary National Review (VNR) dialogs with the position of government administration to renegotiate the country's commitment to the 2030 Agenda, through the broad mobilization of government and society, including the business sector, in the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals. The dismantling of public policies of a popular and progressive nature, carried out in the period from 2016 to 2022, moved Brazil away from the 2030 Agenda, establishing a panorama of profound regression in the SDG targets. Reconstruction based on the union of different sectors of society supports the resumption and strengthening of policies to combat inequalities, the eradication of hunger and poverty, as well as a firm stance to confront the climate crisis and overlapping structural inequalities, particularly those of ethnic-racial nature. The decision to produce and present the VNR in 2024, therefore, represents this turn towards sustainability with prosperity and social justice.

1.2. Creation of the institutional framework

For an undertaking of this magnitude, it was essential to develop a solid institutional framework, with the engagement of several sectors to build the VNR. The restructuring of the CNODS Executive Secretariat alongside the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic (SG/PR), between January and April 2023, and the resumption of coordination of actions within the government and dialog with Brazilian society, established the institutional bases for the production of the Voluntary National Review. Furthermore, the SG/PR's support for the launch of the Luz 2023 Report - the main instrument of civil society organizations for monitoring and assessing the SDGs in Brazil - demonstrated the willingness to join forces to advance the Agenda 2030 and produce a national review in 2024.

1.3. On Brazil's agreement to present the VNR in 2024

In a letter addressed to the President of the UN ECOSOC, dated September 6, 2023, Brazil's permanent representative to the UN informed of the Brazilian government's interest and capacity to present the Voluntary National Review at the 2024 High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development. This official announcement created the necessary institutional moment for the involvement of the CNODS Executive Secretariat in this process, motivating internal mobilization with different government bodies and sectors of society.

1.4. Holding of Inaugural Methodological Workshop

In October 2023, a Methodological Workshop was held, promoted by the Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), and with the participation of representatives from the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

and Fundação Oswaldo Cruz (Fiocruz). It would define the conceptual and methodological bases for building the VNR, including the strategy for mobilizing actors, construction of the Work Plan and schedule of activities.

1.5. Definition of the conception of Brazil 2024 VNR

Brazil 2024 VNR has two main functions: to be a mobilizing factor for the 2030 Agenda in the country and consolidate the resumption of Brazil's international role for the 2030 Agenda. Conceptually, the VNR was supported by a participatory process seeking to present a national review capturing the diversity of Brazilian society, catalyzed by the Brazilian State. As a mobilizing factor, it reflected the federal government's planning for the SDGs. In short, it demonstrates the resumption of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, presenting, at the same time, the advances in priority government topics and an assessment of the stage of implementation of the SDGs in the country.

1.6. Establishing priorities

The 2024 VNR priorities followed both the Government Plan of the Lula da Silva administration (2023-2026) and the priorities established by the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in 2024. On the one hand, it focuses on the themes of combating inequalities and structural racism, the Amazon and sustainability, defending and strengthening democracy and citizen participation, promoting decent work, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. On the other hand, it incorporates the dimensions of social participation to include diverse voices in policy formulation, paying attention to a regional perspective that can give visibility to local specificities

1.7. Review production coordination

The coordination of the 2024 VNR was under the auspices of the CNODS Executive Secretariat, with intense collaboration from members of the Commission and other government actors, such as local authorities and regulatory agencies, as well as international organizations such as UNDP and UNFPA. With technical support from IPEA, IBGE and Fiocruz, two monitoring and work fronts were formed: the Focal Points Group and the Writing Group.

Representatives of the 38 ministries were invited to join the Focal Points Group. Regular meetings were held to monitor the VNR drafting process, and all contributions from these meetings were systematized and integrated into the document. The Writing Group was formed by the CNODS technical advisory bodies (IPEA, IBGE and Fiocruz) in addition to the Ministries of Planning and Foreign Affairs. It also included the participation of representatives from Itaipu Binacional.

1.8. International engagement to learn and share

The construction of the 2024 VNR made use of Brazil's international engagement, with the statement given by President Lula at the UN General Assembly of 2023, proposing a new objective, SDG 18, focused on promoting of ethnic-racial equality. Additionally, the VNR team participated in the First Global Workshop for Voluntary National Reports in December 2023 in Addis Ababa, organized by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Inspired by this experience, Brazil hosted the Sec-

ond Global Workshop, in April 2024, in Rio de Janeiro. Afterwards, a delegation from Brazil actively participated in the 7th meeting of the Forum of Latin American and Caribbean Countries on Sustainable Development, held at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile. This event not only reinforced Brazil's role in promoting the 2030 Agenda, but also highlighted the country as a regional leader in the discussion of global sustainability, emphasizing the importance of multilateral collaboration for achieving the SDGs.

1.9. VNR 2024 construction methodology

The methodology was designed to ensure broad participation from different sectors of government and society, promoting the continuous engagement of different stakeholders between the months of October 2023 and May 2024 - the period in which the work to build the VNR was developed (See box).

1.10. Governmental and social mobilization

Consultation with the federal government
As a crucial part of the preparation of the Voluntary National Review, there was a detailed consultation with the federal government that sought to guarantee the active participation and contribution of government bodies. The strategy included a questionnaire distributed to the 38 ministries to collect information on actions, policies and programs related to the Sustainable Development Goals. The questionnaire captured details of the initiatives and their connection with the SDGs, seeking a broad view of the challenges, expected impacts and results obtained with each policy. Of the 38 ministries, 28 sent information relevant to the composition of this VNR, highlighting more than 400 actions nationally determined by their connections with the SDGs. This intensive data collection enabled a comprehensive mapping of sustainable development activities and highlighted both progress and challenges in implementing the SDGs in Brazil.

Consultation with state-owned companies
The consultation with state-owned companies, coordinated by the Ministry of Management and Innovation (MGI), aimed to assess the integration of sustainable practices and the alignment of these entities with the Sustainable Development Goals. The consultation was comprehensive, reaching varied sectors, from public utilities to infrastructure and financial sectors. It aimed to verify the incorporation of the SDGs into strategies, sustainability initiatives and monitoring and assessment methods. Based on responses from 44 companies consulted, the results provided a broad view of the engagement of Brazilian state-owned companies in promoting sustainable development, allowing us to evaluate current practices and identify challenges and opportunities for better alignment with the SDGs.

Consultation with local governments
For the local government segment, two consultation approaches were employed. Firstly, the National Planning Secretariat (Seplan), with support from Conseplan, carried out a survey among state governments to evaluate the incorporation of the Sustainable Development Goals into state-level public policy. From a virtual questionnaire that received 22 responses, data was collected on SDG Commissions or Committees, budgets, specialized teams, and integration of the SDGs with state planning and the *Multi-Year Plan* (PPA). At the municipal level, the

Brazilian Association of Municipalities (ABM), the National Front of Mayors (FNP) and the Federal Government disseminated a virtual questionnaire to municipal administrations, with a focus on understanding the influence and progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda in municipalities. The questionnaire explored the integration of the Agenda into management plans and documents, knowledge and perceived relevance of the Agenda, and the main challenges faced. It received 91 responses, with 79 valid from 66 different cities. The questionnaire demonstrated that, among the respondents, the majority of cities integrate the SDGs into their strategic and sectoral planning, with the challenges of staff capacity building and political awareness being notorious. The responses and practices were analyzed and selected to highlight good SDG localization practices in the report. The most common challenges and next steps were identified, with an emphasis on the need to improve and expand financing structures and political engagement for sustainability.

Consultation with civil society and the private sector

The participation of civil society and the private sector was carried out through public consultations directed through structured forms on the level of knowledge and involvement with the SDGs, resulting in 178 practices from civil society and 159 from the private sector, showing geographic and sectoral diversity in Brazil. The intention was to understand how the SDGs connect to organizational management and their possible impacts on the promotion of public policy. Furthermore, curatorship was established with representatives from CNODS to evaluate good practices submitted by each sector.

1.11. Definition of visual identity

The visual identity of the 2024 Voluntary National Review was carefully developed to reflect Brazil's new phase of engagement, emphasizing intersectoral collaboration to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The graphic elements, colors and typography were chosen to harmonize with the visual identities of the 2030 Agenda and President Lula da Silva's government. The aim was not only to present the information contained in text, tables and graphs, but also to inspire and transmit the complexity and importance of the SDGs in a simple, understandable and impactful way. Taking inspiration from Brazil's cultural diversity, from the exuberance of the Amazon Rainforest to the energy of large metropolises, the differences between population groups, the visual identity incorporates colors, shapes, and symbols that reflect the country's cultural richness, establishing a direct connection with the SDGs. Graphic elements were adapted from the circular SDG branding to more complex shapes, including indigenous graphics, creating a cohesive visual narrative that integrates SDG symbols with Brazilian culture and geography. This design encourages immersive reading, proposing a visual journey that celebrates Brazilian diversity while emphasizing the urgency of the SDGs for a sustainable and inclusive future. Thus, the report aims to not only be a technical document, but also a visual artifact that instigates, educates and engages readers globally.

1.12. Text production - systematization, subsidies and writing of the VNR

Text production followed the steps previously described in the methodology.



We highlight that the textual production process of the Voluntary National Review took into account all the information collected from the government and society as a whole. Accumulating more than 800 responses distributed, approximately, between civil society (150), private sector (120), state-owned companies (44), local governments (91) and the federal government (400 reported actions), with each entity presenting up to three good practices. The writing group actively participated in drafting the first version of the VNR text. The team assigned to produce the VNR carried out a validation of official information with focal points from the ministries, as well as seeking to align the VNR narrative with the priorities highlighted by the government. It was up to the CNODS Executive Secretariat, with support from Fiocruz, to coordinate the construction of chapter II on the institutional dimension of the 2030 Agenda and actions on how to "leave no one behind". IPEA was responsible for producing chapters III and IV, on the stage of implementation of the targets of the 17 SDGs in Brazil. These chapters are the result of a broad mapping and analysis of progress in implementing the SDGs in Brazil and provide a detailed view of progress in all SDGs, describing the main challenges encountered and potential solutions. These also delve into public policy and illustrate practices with significant national examples, focusing especially on trends, successes, data gaps and the need for international technical cooperation. The analysis recognizes national adaptations made to global targets and emphasizes the importance of national indicators in complementing global targets. Finally, IBGE was responsible for producing the statistical annex, containing data on global, regional and national indicators. Information is presented to reflect national system statistics, identify gaps and provide information to ensure comprehensive understanding.

1.13. Finalization of the VNR

Finalizing the text of the Voluntary National Review involved a rigorous internal review carried out by the VNR construction team and the writing group, seeking to adjust the language and ensuring a balance between political priorities and the technical information collected. In the layout phase, the constructed visual identity was applied, using graphic elements and infographics for visual communication of the data presented, as well as using photographs from the IBGE and MDS databases. In addition to the revision in Portuguese, the document was translated into English, one of the official languages of the UN. Once the production, review, layout and translation stages were completed, the VNR underwent validation by the office of the Presidency of the Republic. With final approval, the report was submitted to the United Nations, reinforcing Brazil's position on the global stage as a protagonist of the Sustainable Development Agenda.

Step by step to build the VNR

1. Institutional mobilization and articulation;
2. Survey and data collection through structured questionnaires;
3. Establishment of data organization spreadsheets;
4. Systematization of information received according to previously established priorities;
5. Checking the information received;
6. Setting up a database of information received by sector consulted;
7. Creation of an institutional memory of the construction of the VNR;
8. Organization of cataloged information: a) curatorship of cases received; b) selection of information to compose the VNR narrative; c) construction of highlights for the VNR; d) assembly of specific boxes by themes and segments; e) separation of cases and information to form the VNR appendix;
9. Production of subsidies with the information collected: a) subsidies for the construction of key messages sent to UN DESA; b) subsidies for the executive summary and highlights of the VNR; c) subsidies for Chapter II - Institutionalization and Prioritization of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, focusing on the institutional dimensions and leaving no one behind; d) subsidies for Chapter V - future vision and next steps.
10. Textual production: a) production of the presidential presentation, highlights from the VNR, chapters I, II and VI by the writing group; b) production of chapters III and IV by IPEA; c) production of the statistical annex and text on indicators by IBGE.
11. Completion of the text: a) information checking by ministerial representatives; b) construction and application of visual identity; c) review, layout and translation; d) political validation; e) sending the VNR 2024 to UN DESA.

CHAPTER II







Institutionalization and prioritization of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil

Chapter II of this report addresses policy and adequate environment, with emphasis on the process of institutional appropriation of the SDGs and incorporation into national policy frameworks, mainly through the reinstitution of the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS) in 2023. The integration of the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in the Multi-annual Plan and in the production of multisectoral public policy is discussed. Finally, the centrality of the Brazilian government's commitment to operationalization of the principle of "leaving no one behind" during the implementation of the Agenda is highlighted. Through the country's robust disaggregated data production capacity, statistical evidence is highlighted on the Brazilian population groups that have so far been left behind, especially in terms of income, racial, social and inter-cultural inequalities, and also among territories. The government's efforts to reach these more vulnerable groups are highlighted, through policies to combat inequalities and promote equity.

2.1. Reconstruction of 2030 Agenda institutionality in Brazil

The initial milestone of this process was the creation of a National Commission for the SDGs (CNODS), a commitment made by Brazil and strongly demanded by Brazilian civil society during the negotiation of the SDGs. CNODS was established at the end of 2016 by Decree No. 8,892/2016.

During the years 2016 to 2018, Brazil established an implementation plan for the SDGs. CNODS sought to follow the internalization guideline of the 2030 Agenda, as expressed in Resolution 70/1 of the United Nations General Assembly, of 09/25/2015, of implementing the SDGs based on "*existing planning instruments, such as national development and sustainable development strategies*". There was also an effort to adapt targets and indicators to local realities based on "*national policies and priorities*", considering the level of global ambition.

Among the main actions of CNODS between 2016 and 2018 are the alignment between the targets and initiatives of the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2016-2019 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which resulted in the creation of the "SDG Agendas in the PPA", which linked the attributes of the PPA to the objectives and targets of the 2030 Agenda[1].

The Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) led the adaptation of the SDG targets to the national reality, a process that involved more than 600 employees from 75 federal public institutions, and resulted in national targets that were more ambitious than the global ones, in addition to the quantification of qualitative global targets and the translation of targets into

1 See: https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/assuntos/plano-plurianual/arquivos/planos-plurianuais-anteriores/ppa-2016-2019/monitoramento-e-avaliacao-do-ppa/relatorio-annual-monitoring-of-ods-agendas-base-year-2017

the specificities of the Brazilian reality.[2]

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) represented the Mercosur countries and Chile in the Inter-agency and Expert Group for the United Nations SDGs (IAEG-SDGs), and coordinated 17 working groups in the country, one for each SDG, with the participation of other information-producing institutions, resulting in the SDG Brazil platform, which makes national indicators of the SDG targets publicly available.

As a result of this initial incentive, Brazil presented its first Voluntary National Review in 2017, highlighting the construction of an institutionality dedicated to the implementation of the SDGs and its commitment to monitoring and implementing the 2030 Agenda.

However, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda faced significant challenges at the federal level between 2019 and 2022, mainly due to the lack of commitment to sustainability agendas during the previous administration and the effects of deepening inequalities arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. CNODS was extinguished in 2019, along with several social participation bodies (Decrees nº 9,759 and 10,179). On the other hand, the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2020-2023 presented to the National Congress did not make reference to the Agenda and its mention occurred only after a parliamentary amendment that included the general guideline of "*pursuing the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals of United Nations*". Even though it was insufficient to affirm the country's commitment to the 2030 Agenda, this generic and isolated mention was still the target of the only presidential veto to the PPA Law. In the same year, the government also withdrew from presenting the second Voluntary National Review, just months before the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), and refused to host the 25th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 25) in Brazil.

Despite this challenging context, Brazilian society maintained its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and adopted the SDGs as a form of strategic guidance and institutional activism to maintain public policy and social achievements. Subnational entities, state-owned companies, bodies of the legislative and judicial branches and, mainly, civil society maintained complementary actions to the national executive government.

The Brazilian Legislative Branch has played a relevant role in the implementation of the SDGs, both in the preparation, discussion and approval of legislation relating to the 2030 Agenda, and in advancing the established targets. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015, the Legislative Branch has promoted debates and actions aimed at incorporating the principles and guidelines of the SDGs into the country's public policy. Holding public hearings, creating special parliamentary committees and preparing monitoring reports are some strategies adopted to ensure social participation. The allocation of resources reserved for Parliamentary Amendments also reflects an important responsibility of the Legislative Branch in the effective implementation of the SDGs, through allocation aligned with sustainability projects.

2 In 2018, Ipea launched the SDG Notebooks in order to carry out a detailed analysis of the baselines of indicators for monitoring the SDG targets and assess the main challenges that the country would face for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda within the stipulated deadline. See: https://www.ipea.gov.br/ods/publicacoes.html

1. State-owned companies and 2030 Agenda

Brazilian state-owned companies, due to their nature, scope and performance as a complementary instrument for delivering public policies, play an important role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). State-owned companies, in their multiple areas of activity, incorporate policy and operational processes to establish strategies, committed to social inclusion and the reduction of inequalities, in initiatives of economic, social and environmental responsibility.

In the social pillar, state-owned companies' direct efforts to boost the development of agribusiness and family farming, with clear positive impacts on the income of Brazilian families. The implementation of microcredit programs, support for food security projects and the consequent generation of income support the fight against poverty and the eradication of hunger (SDGs 1 and 2). Other highlights include historical reparation actions in the fight against racism, expansion of the population's access to essential medicines, visibility and protagonism of women, digital inclusion for socially vulnerable populations, provision of strategic services for schools, health units in rural indigenous and quilombola communities (SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 10).

In the environmental pillar, state-owned companies contribute to supporting the reduction of carbon emissions, investing in various technologies, from nuclear plants to wind farms, and managing means of implementation. In particular, the Amazon Fund contributes in different ways to achieving at least 10 of the 17 SDGs, with actions in 196 Conservation Units, 101 Indigenous Territories, with positive impacts on reducing deforestation, strengthening satellite monitoring, promoting agroforestry systems, all based on local and international partnerships to safeguard the cultural and natural heritage of the Amazon.

In the economic pillar, the performance of public banks stands out, which have sought a sustainable portfolio, encouraging investors to direct resources to companies that generate positive socio-environmental externalities; reduce climate impacts; and drive economic transformation to generate value for society and the environment.

Brazilian state-owned companies have been agents of change and promoters of sustainable development, through their projects, policies and investments, making efforts in light of the premises of the global 2030 Agenda.

***More information about the work of Brazilian state-owned companies with the SDGs in the appendix.**

Likewise, the Judiciary has been carrying out a set of actions favorable to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the Brazilian context. On the one hand, it ensures compliance with laws and regulations related to sustainable development, ensuring the application of legislation in the environmental, social and economic dimensions. The Judiciary works to resolve conflicts and promote transparency and access to information in areas related to the SDGs such as the environment, human rights, protection of vulnerable communities, preservation and conservation of ecosystems and promotion of sustainable practices in the public and private sectors.

At the subnational level, the so-called local governments, states and municipalities, have carried out a series of actions for the 2030 Agenda and which have an impact on the incorporation of the SDGs in the planning, production and management processes of local public policies, based on the integration of the econom-

2. Legislative Branch and 2030 Agenda

The National Congress is responsible for approving the PPA and the Executive Branch budget, with an impact on the implementation and dissemination of the 2030 Agenda at the federal, state and municipal levels. Among its actions, the following stand out: (i) the creation, in 2016, of the Parliamentary Front to Support the SDGs, which was revitalized in 2023, involving 200 federal deputies and 9 senators; (ii) the proposition of PL 1308/2021 which provides for the creation of the *Policy to Promote the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* with the aim of promoting the inclusion of the SDGs in plans, programs and policies and establishing transparency and accountability mechanisms at different levels of government; (iii) the performance of the Federal Court of Accounts (TCU), which aligned with the International Organization of Superior Audit Entities (INTOSAI), promoted audits that demanded actions from the Federal Executive Branch to implement the Agenda 2030; (iv) the approval of the PPA 2024-2027 in full alignment with the 17 SDGs.

3. Judiciary and 2030 Agenda

An example of great relevance is the establishment, in 2018, of the Inter-institutional Committee of the National Council of Justice (CNJ), designed to evaluate the integration of the targets of the Judiciary with the targets and indicators of the SDGs and to prepare a work report with the support of all Courts in the country. As a result of this process, several actions were developed, with emphasis on the alignment of the Judiciary's strategic planning with the 2030 Agenda and the indexing of its database, of more than 80 million cases, to the SDGs. This action aims to prevent and dejudicialize litigation, considering the impacts on the SDGs.

The main actions related to the Judiciary's 2030 Agenda are available at https://www.cnj.jus.br/programas-e-acoes/agenda-2030/

ic, social and environmental dimensions. Brazil's federative entities have great experience in the governance of actions related to international sustainable development agendas, such as Agenda 21, with the MDGs, and now, especially, with SDG 11, on Sustainable Cities and Communities. The inter-federative dialog and the action of subnational entities was encouraged by networks such as the Brazilian Association of Municipalities (ABM), the National Confederation of Municipalities (CNM) and the National Front of Mayors (FNP), UCLG (United Cities and Local Governments), ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability), among others.

Within Brazilian society, the private sector and civil society organizations have embraced the SDGs as an integral part of their activities. The private sector has played an important role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, both in incorporating the SDGs into its internal sustainable management operations, in directing projects that contribute to achieving the Brazilian targets, and in carrying out social and environmental responsibility actions and empowering communities in its area of operation. More than 2 thousand Brazilian companies and private entities, from different areas and sizes, are committed to sustainability principles and measures aligned with the SDGs, being part of the United Nations Global Compact.

4. Subnational Governments and 2030 Agenda

Within the scope of State Governments, of the 27 federative units in Brazil, 24 report on the application of the 2030 Agenda. In the planning dimension, 69.6% of states have a government institution that monitors the evolution of the SDGs and 93.8% take SDGs into account in state planning. In monitoring indicators, 13 states have specific monitoring instruments for the SDGs. Rio Grande do Sul and Pará publish "SDG Handbooks" and the PPA Annual Assessment Report with the evolution of the SDGs, and Paraná applied the "Paraná with an Eye on the SDGs" public policy planning, execution and monitoring strategy. The states also indicated carrying out cross-mapping between PPAs and SDGs, with ten states producing publications for monitoring. Among the good practices, the *Carbon Neutral Program*, in Mato Grosso, stands out, which grants Supporter, Financier and Commitment Badges for the 2030 Agenda, and the Carbon Neutral Badge for achieving voluntary targets to reduce GHG emissions by 80% by 2030, and emissions neutrality by 2035 (fifteen years before the 2050-UN national target).

Regarding the institutionalization of the agenda in municipalities, an effort is perceived to incorporate the SDGs into local management through planning tools (such as Strategic Planning, Intersectoral Plans, PPAs and Budgetary Guidelines), although with different degrees of relevance and level of implementation and technical knowledge; the insertion of the SDGs in Bills; and the creation of Municipal Observatories and Study and Research Groups on SDGs and Public Management, or even Municipal Forums with the presence of Organized Civil Society and Academia (according to good practices listed in Annex XX). Some of the challenges for institutionalization mapped out with local governments refer to capacity building of local public servants, political awareness of the Agenda, low involvement of civil society and the private sector and scarcity of financing.

Thus, the actions of municipal entities have focused on raising awareness and training local managers and employees, aligning management instruments with the SDGs, territorialization, promoting networks for exchange of knowledge and methodologies, in the production of best practices databases and in the development of monitoring and evaluation systems. In terms of monitoring, the *SDG Mandala* stands out, with 24 SDG implementation indicators developed by CNM in partnership with the UNDP, and the *Sustainable Cities Development Index* (IDSC-BR), with 88 indicators and a ranking of municipalities, developed by the *Sustainable Cities Program and the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network* (SDSN). Also of note is the presentation of Voluntary Local Review within the scope of the HLPF, by the municipalities of Barcarena/PA (2017), Santana de Parnaíba/SP (2018), São Paulo/SP (2020, 2021), Niterói/RJ (2020), Rio de Janeiro/RJ (2020), Belo Horizonte/MG (2022), Barueri/SP (2022) and Francisco Morato/SP (2023) and the states of Pará (2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023) and São Paulo (2019 and 2022).

* More information about local government experiences with the SDGs in the appendix.

Organized Civil Society plays a fundamental role in building a more sustainable, inclusive and equitable future, having stood out for building resistance alternatives, through actions with local, regional and national impact. Civil society plays a fundamental role in sustainable development, which encompasses the participatory construction of local sustainability meanings and initiatives, the localization of global

objectives and targets to the realities of the territories, and the stages of implementation and monitoring, with an intersectional and transversal approach.

2.2. Resumption of Brazilian governance of the SDGs

After a 4-year hiatus, Brazil resumes social participation as a government guideline and its governance effort to implement the SDGs. President Lula's government, with a mandate between 2023 and 2026, is committed to strengthening the 2030 Agenda, encouraging different ways of incorporating the SDGs into national frameworks and main institutional mechanisms. In the first year of government, the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS) was reconstituted by Decree No. 11,704, of September 14, 2023.

5. Private Sector and 2030 Agenda

The Brazilian private sector has sought to update management models and strategic direction, aligning the SDGs with the internalization of practices linked to the environmental, social and governance (ESG) pillars. The practices most highlighted by the public consultation would be: the promotion of fair, safe and inclusive working conditions, which contributes to the creation of decent jobs and sustainable economic growth (SDG 8); more efficient and sustainable production, which reduces waste, promotes recycling and minimizes environmental impacts throughout value chains (SDG 12); transparency, promotion of integrity and corporate responsibility and respect for human rights, in accordance with legislation (SDG 16); and collaborations with governments, civil society and other parties to strengthen partnerships to achieve Brazilian targets (SDG 17).

Another important focus of the private sector is investment in technological innovations (SDG 9) to reformulate processes and products aligned with sustainable production (SDG 12) and combating climate change (SDG 13). These actions include carbon neutrality targets, development of low greenhouse gas emission technologies, increased energy efficiency in operations, investment in the production of renewable energy, and production of bioproducts that capture CO2 from the atmosphere, increased production of green polyethylene, active participation in decarbonization groups, among others.

Companies also contribute through training offered to communities to guarantee resilience and sustainability (SDG 11), by promoting agroforestry systems, agroecological farming practices and food diversity (SDG 2), and with training programs for vulnerable communities, highlighting the focus is on the black population, youth, women and people with disabilities (SDG 4, SDG 5 and SDG 10), contributing to the reduction of inequalities. The private sector has increased its involvement in strengthening local associations and promoting social justice (SDG 10, SDG 16), defending human dignity and donations related to local and national disasters and emergencies (SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 11).

Furthermore, the work of more than 2,000 Brazilian private companies and organizations, from different sectors and sizes, stands out within the scope of the United Nations Global Compact, which brings together companies and entities committed to sustainability principles and measures aligned with the SDGs.

***For more information about the role of the Brazilian Productive Sector with the 2030 Agenda, see the appendix**

6. Civil Society and 2030 Agenda

The active and engaged participation of Brazilian civil society has historically been fundamental to ensure the effectiveness of public policy in promoting transparency and strengthening democratic governance. Civil society organizations act as agents of change and monitor government and private actions. Their main contributions include: *advocacy* and social mobilization; active participation in the processes of formulating, implementing and evaluating public policies related to the SDGs; monitoring the accountability of State and private sector actions in relation to the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda; promoting education and awareness for sustainable development; and partnerships and collaborations with governments, companies and other organizations.

The relevance of social participation in all stages of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda includes dimensions of formulating local demands for the construction of a more sustainable society, and of social, racial, environmental, climate and economic justice, contributing to validate positive impacts and review negative impacts, considering local contexts. The preparation of the *Civil Society Luz Report on the 2030 Agenda*, an annual publication by the Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda initiated in 2017, is a powerful example of an instrument for monitoring and evaluating the 2030 Agenda at a national level that ended up gaining international visibility. It monitors all SDGs and their targets and was crucial in exposing setbacks, especially during the last federal administration, identifying and recording the demobilization of public policies, the erosion of budgets and monitoring systems. In its VII Edition, in 2023, on the other hand, the Luz Report also indicated the importance of restructuring the SDG governance body in Brazil, CNODS, and proposals from organized civil society to reverse setbacks and implement effective actions towards sustainable development.

***More information about the role of Brazilian civil society with the SDGs in the appendix**

CNODS is a consultative body with peer representation, currently composed of thirty-eight ministerial representatives, four representatives from local governments and 42 representatives from civil society. Among these representatives are regional consortia of governments in the Northeast and the Legal Amazon, the Brazilian Association of Municipalities, the National Front of Mayors and organizations, networks and social movements linked to labor, indigenous populations, women, education, anti-racism and the environment, in addition to private entities. In total, 132 entities applied for civil society participation positions. It is chaired by the General Secretariat of the Presidency, which also acts as its executive secretary. The responsibility of the federal government involves all ministries and equivalent bodies, reinforcing the commitment of all departments of the Federal Administration in implementing the SDGs in Brazil. Other forms of participation are guaranteed within the scope of Technical Chamber meetings, open to guests and other representatives of society.

As innovative milestones, Resolution No. 02/CNODS stands out, which establishes the Sub-commission for the proposition of SDG 18 on Ethnic-Racial Equality and Resolution No. 03/CNODS, which creates the Sub-committee on Traditional Peoples and Communities in the 2030 Agenda, responding to the federal govern-

ment's priority of reducing inequalities and strengthening the promotion of sustainability from the perspective of traditional peoples and communities.

One of CNODS' main challenges is to coordinate and articulate the different levels of the federation, sectors of society and the three branches of the Republic, aiming to formulate and implement public policy in an integrated and participatory manner. Furthermore, the institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda in the country presupposes the mapping and identification of ongoing actions that are incorporating the SDGs into national and subnational plans, strategies and policies, in order to identify good practices and institutional gaps.

Another challenge concerns communication and society's engagement with the 2030 Agenda. It is necessary to connect the agenda and the SDGs with practical realities. To achieve this, it is key to involve and mobilize stakeholders, publicize the agenda via different means of communication, highlight the need to act urgently and translate the agenda so that the whole of society can understand it.

In relation to monitoring the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, CNODS is responsible for supporting the monitoring of the targets, in accordance with globally agreed methodologies and following the work carried out by technical advisory bodies, taking into account the analysis of data disaggregated by gender, color/race, ethnicity, age, class and geographic location.

To construct the Voluntary National Review, a participatory methodology was designed that involved the broad range of government and society, both through institutional coordination, monitoring meetings and public consultation to gather information and good practices implemented on the SDGs in Brazil.

2.3. Integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) and in structuring multisectoral policies

The 2030 Agenda encourages 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 key tool for integrating the three dimensions into Brazilian public policy because it is the only federal government planning instrument that permeates all ministries, and because it constitutes the main medium-term planning instrument provided for by the Federal Constitution. It is valid for four years, starting in the second year of the elected government's term of office and lasting until the end of the first year of the following term. Established by law, the PPA identifies the priorities and major investments to be made, guiding the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO) and the Annual Budget Law (LOA). All national, regional and sectoral plans and programs are prepared in accordance with the PPA, ensuring direction and unity in the federal government's actions.

PPA 2024-2027 (Law No. 14,802/2024) was a milestone in the resumption of planning capacity in Brazil, and its commitment to the 2030 Agenda. It presents several innovations to improve strategic

planning and guarantee the sustainability commitments made. The following stand out: i) future vision associated with values, three strategic axes and objectives with national key indicators and their targets; ii) definition of six priority agendas, defined by the social participation process, and which will take precedence in the allocation of resources and specific monitoring; iii) definition of five transversal agendas to address comprehensive and complex public policy problems; and iv) social participation, with massive involvement of society in the construction of guidelines and priorities for government planning.[3] Regarding to the SDGs, it is important to highlight that Law No. 14,802, of January 10, 2024, defines in its 26th article that "PPA 2024-2027 programs must contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda" and that the attributes of the PPA have been aligned with the SDGs, allowing for the monitoring of federal government actions that contribute to the implementation of the SDGs.

In addition to effective coordination between different federal government bodies, the preparation of the PPA 2024-2027 promoted coordination between federative entities, with the purpose of aligning national, state and municipal public policies. 125 multidisciplinary workshops were held to define the plan's final programs, with objectives, targets and deliverables, with more than 4,400 participants. Three alignment workshops were also held between the objectives and programs of the PPA and the regional development plans, with Development Superintendencies of the Central West (Sudeco), the Amazon (Sudam) and the Northeast (Sudene) regions.

The so-called *Participatory PPA*[4] expanded and enriched the federative perspective through dialog with society, carried out through plenary sessions in all 27 Federation Units. The plenary sessions involved more than 34 thousand participants and 309 social movements and organizations, who were able to debate and present their demands on the *Brasil Participativo* digital platform. The platform received more than 1.5 million votes and more than 4.5 million hits. The participation of women on the platform stands out, being around 60% of the total participants, in addition to a significant participation of youth in the process[5]. To this dialog, society also participated through the Inter-councils Forum, with representatives of the 36 national councils that form the governance basis of the federal government's public policies.

The multidimensional approach, federative dialog and social participation sought to ensure that the content of the PPA 2024-2027 reflected the needs and aspirations of all stakeholders, integrating different perspectives and knowledge to propose solutions to the problems faced by the country. However, its integrated implementation faces obstacles, including the lack of coordination between different government sectors, the sectoral treatment of multisectoral problems, competition for limited resources and resistance to changes in ways of acting. To manage the exchanges necessary to promote more effective integration, the plan emphasiz-

3 See: Strategic dimension of the PPA available at: https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/assuntos/plano-plurianual/arquivos/lei-do-ppa-2024-2027/anexo-i -dimensao-estrategica.pdf.

4 See: https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/ppa-participativo

5 See: https://www.gov.br/planejamento/relatorio-ppaparticipativo (pages 20 and 24)



es the importance of inter-institutional articulation and cooperation in the execution of priority and transversal agendas and in achieving the objectives and targets of its programs.

There are six priority agendas and five transversal agendas[6] that adhere to the SDGs and reflect the government's determination to tackle crucial issues for sustainable development with focus and selectivity. The priority agendas are: 1) Fighting hunger and reducing inequalities; 2) Basic education; 3) Health - Primary Care and Specialized Care; 4) Neo-industrialization, work, employment and income; 5) New PAC; and 6) Combating deforestation and facing climate emergencies. Among the transversal agendas we highlight: 1) Children and adolescents; 2 women; 3) Racial equality; 4) Indigenous peoples; and 5) Environmental. These agendas generated 35 objectives divided into three axes: 1) Social development and guarantee of rights; 2) Economic development and socio-environmental and climate sustainability; 3) Defense of democracy and reconstruction of the State and sovereignty. All of them have national key indicators and targets that make it possible to more accurately assess the country's progress in the three dimensions of development.

Based on the objectives of the PPA, 88 programs unfold, among which 15 multisectoral programs stand out, implemented by a coordinating Ministry with the participation of other Ministries, highlighting the search for a systemic, transversal, multi and intersectoral model, ensuring broad participation of different actors in the implementation of public policies aligned with the SDGs.

2.4. Cases of Brazilian public policy that integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development

This section presents some policies, plans and strategic programs of the Brazilian Federal Government that demonstrate the potential and transformative character of the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development and intersectoral (horizontal integration), multilevel (ver-

6 To access the Transversal Agenda reports published by March/2023: https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/assuntos/plano-plurianual/arquivos/relatorios-planejamento-nacional

tical integration) and participatory (Social integration) action.

A - Structural reforms and innovative policies

The Brazilian government is committed to simultaneous and integrated investment in social and economic development through several innovative policies and structural reforms. One of the pillars of the ongoing reforms is management and regulation, such as the *Program for Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Management in Regulation - PRO REG*, which reinforces regulatory infrastructure, and the *Tax Litigation Reduction Program – Zero Litigation*, which seeks to minimize prolonged tax disputes, facilitating the business and investment environment. Furthermore, the government implemented the *correction of the Personal Income Tax Table (IRPF)*, alleviating the tax burden on medium and low-income workers, correcting the distortions caused by accumulated inflation that had not previously been adjusted in the IRPF table.

The *Tax Reform*, approved in 2023 by Constitutional Amendment, plays a fundamental role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, with the potential to positively impact the promotion of sustainable development, the reduction of inequalities and the achievement of established targets. One of the main contributions is the review and simplification of the tax system, which seeks to make it fairer, more efficient, transparent and equitable, promoting tax justice and attacking the regressive nature of the current system, which burdens those with less means to contribute.

Simplifying and reducing the tax burden on productive and sustainable activities can encourage inclusive economic growth, contributing to the reduction of poverty, the promotion of decent employment and the stimulation of innovation. The proposal replaces five taxes - Contribution for Social Security Financing (CoFinS), Social Integration Program (PIS), Tax on Circulation of Goods and Services (ICMS), Tax on Services of Any Nature (ISS) and Tax on Industrialized Products (IPI) – by a Dual Value Added Tax (VAT) of international standard, composed of a federal Contribution on Goods and Services (CBS), and a subnational (states and municipalities) Tax on Goods and Services (IBS). Thus, the reform reduces the amount of taxes and determines that CBS and IBS will have harmonious rules, applicable throughout the national territory, benefiting citizens, especially the poorest. Furthermore, the new model will bring more transparency, allowing clarity on the amount of taxes paid and the subsequent monitoring of their application.

The *Tax Reform* should be an important tool for promoting tax justice and income redistribution. The introduction and improvement of tax progressivity mechanisms and the elimination of tax benefits, enjoyed only by people with higher incomes, can significantly contribute to the promotion of social and economic justice. Another relevant aspect is the possibility, via a *Sustainable Fiscal Regime*, known as *New Fiscal Framework*, of directing fiscal resources to priority areas, such as health, education, infrastructure and Social protection. The *Sustainable Fiscal Regime* allows real growth in public spending and establishes a spending growth floor, with countercyclical dynamics, in order to maintain primary expenditures in constant per capita terms. With this it is possible to achieve an efficient and sustainable allocation of essential public resources to guarantee universal access to quality basic services,

promote human development and protect the environment.

Within the scope of the *Tax Reform*, the proposal that changes the taxation on basic food basket products and introduces reimbursement mechanisms (*cashbacks)* for beneficiaries of the Unified Registry stands out. To ensure that exemptions benefit low-income families, advancing the implementation of the objectives of reducing inequalities, the government proposed the application of *refunds* to the detriment of reduced rates, aiming to ensure more effective and fair taxation, so that the tax reduction directly benefits end consumers.

In this new economic policy framework, the Ecological Transformation Plan stands out, launched in 2023 during COP 28, which emerges as a strategic initiative to promote the transition to a greener, resilient and low-carbon economy, establishing guidelines and concrete actions to drive an environmentally balanced economy. Through investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and promotion of the circular economy, the Plan aims to mitigate the environmental and climate impacts of human activities and foster sustainable development in its multiple dimensions. Placing the country at the forefront of sustainable development, it is an innovative example of integration of environmental, social and economic dimensions.

Conducted by the Ministry of Finance and present in the PPA 2024-2027, the *Ecological Transformation Plan* is structured into three levels: objectives (3), lines (6) and instruments (5). At the first level, it defines three objectives: a) generate decent jobs and increase productivity, seeking to transform the profile of the Brazilian productive matrix, expanding its technological and knowledge intensity; b) promote environmental and climate justice, through the implementation of adaptation and mitigation policies committed to leaving no one behind and; c) reduce inequalities, including income and wealth, personal and functional, between regions of the country, races and genders. At the second level, it envisages action across six lines: sustainable finance; technological intensification; bioeconomy; energy transition; circular economy; and new infrastructure. Its programs and actions are, for the most part, under the leadership of other government ministries, with the Ministry of Finance being responsible for supporting them through financial, fiscal, regulatory, administrative, operational and monitoring instruments.

Among the most relevant contributions, the following stand out: the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation of climate change (SDG 13); the promotion of clean and affordable energy (SDG 7); the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (SDG 15); stimulating innovation and sustainable infrastructure (SDG 9); promoting sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12). Furthermore, the *Ecological Transformation Plan* contributes to reducing social and regional inequalities, promoting social inclusion and strengthening the institutional capacities necessary for the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

B - New Growth Acceleration Program

To deal with the chronic insufficiency of investments in infrastructure, which limit social inclusion, productivity

and the country's long-term economic growth, in 2007, the Growth Acceleration Program (PAC) was created. In 2011, PAC II was launched, for the period 2011-2014. In this new phase, maintaining the characteristics and management model of the first stage, the program included new sectors and significantly expanded its scope and partnerships with states and municipalities. Then, PAC III was launched, for the period 2015-2018, which had much more modest results, considering the political discontinuity.

In 2023, the *New Growth Acceleration Program – New PAC* was established with expected investments of around R$ 1.7 trillion. Carried out in partnership with the private sector, states, municipalities and social movements, the program is organized into institutional measures and nine lines of investment. Institutional measures are an articulated set of normative management and planning acts that contribute to the sustained expansion of public and private investments, organized into five categories: improvement of the regulatory environment and environmental licensing; credit expansion and economic incentives; improvement of concession mechanisms and public-private partnerships (PPPs); incentives for ecological transition and planning, management and public procurement. The investments are committed to the ecological transition, neo-industrialization, the country's economic growth and the creation of sustainable jobs.

The *New PAC* meets the challenge of energy transition and security, with contributions of around R$ 596 billion, of which R$ 105.7 billion specifically in energy generation and efficiency and low-carbon fuel projects. *Water for All*, another line that deserves to be highlighted here, invests R$30.2 billion to promote access to water, aiming to strengthen communities in the face of water and climate challenges. Furthermore, in the Sustainable and Resilient Cities line, with an investment of R$ 601.1 billion, actions are planned that directly influence the daily lives of the population, benefiting from more basic sanitation, disaster prevention, urban mobility and urbanization. For transport infrastructure, there are R$ 399.4 billion in logistical dimensions and improving people's quality of life. The program increased the conservation rate of federal roads from 52% in 2022 to 67% in 2023. The *New PAC* will see the construction of 868 km of new railways. Nine ports received public investment and 10 port lease auctions were held. Eleven airports are set to receive investments, and another 15 are being transferred to private operation. Furthermore, the intervention of the federal government with the creation of a road safety program is justified, mainly, in the preservation of lives and reduction of human suffering with direct impacts on SDG 3, SDG 11 and SDG 16, which have specific targets on these questions.

C - Nova Indústria Brasil Program

Brazil's new industrial policy, aligned with the principles established by President Lula's government, seeks to promote socioeconomic inclusion, gender equity, decent work and sustainability. This mission-driven model defines specific objectives and targets until 2033, aiming for sustainable industrial development and better quality of life in Brazil.

Among the policy priorities are the promotion of sustainable and digital agro-industrial chains to strengthen national production and develop technologies that improve food quality and safety; the cre-



ation of a health industrial economic complex to reduce vulnerabilities and boost research and innovation; the development of sustainable infrastructure, sanitation, housing and mobility to integrate production and improve well-being in cities; the digital transformation of the industry to increase competitiveness and reduce technological dependence in critical areas; and the sustainable expansion of productive capacity, valuing biodiversity and ensuring energy security and national defense.

The *Green Mobility and Innovation Program* (Mover), from 2023, provides financial credits for companies to invest in decarbonization. The incentives should promote the expansion of investments in energy efficiency, include minimum recycling thresholds in vehicle manufacturing and tax cuts for those who pollute less, creating the Green IPI.

The resumption of the *Support Program for the Technological Development of the Semiconductor Industry* (PADIS) marks a significant effort by Brazil to foster technological innovation and strengthen its industrial competitiveness. The new *Brazil More Productive Program* aims to increase productivity and promote strategic management and digital transformation of Brazilian micro, small and medium-sized companies, as well as supporting the development of new technologies in the country. Companies receive direct assistance to improve their workforce, retraining, best practices in management, digitalization, optimization of production processes and increased energy efficiency.

D - Climate Mitigation and Adaptation Policies

Brazil reinstates the environmental agenda as a strategic priority, strengthening national institutions and its international commitments. The climate emergency calls for greater integration of federal policies and increasingly effective and inclusive governance, with the participation of states, municipalities, civil society, researchers and the private sector. Measures such as the reactivation of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change (CIM) in 2023; the ongoing development of a Climate Plan that guides and drives mitigation and adaptation in the country

until 2035; the reduction in deforestation in the Amazon Forest; and the provision of resources by the Climate Fund are examples of the various initiatives underway so that Brazil can meet its targets and lead the global effort at COP30, which will take place in Belém/PA, in 2025.

Conservation and preservation

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*, as well as the strengthening the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA) - with the expansion of the workforce of federal environmental agencies - rebuild the pillars of protection and conservation of Brazilian biomes. At this point, the Attorney General's Office, through the strategic action group *AGU Recupera* follows on a priority basis the collection of 281 public civil actions, which seek the recovery of 314,735.3 hectares of deforested areas and the conviction for damages resulting from environmental degradation in the amount of R$ 4,582,015,123.61. The judicial blocking of the assets of those responsible for the degradation and the judicial embargo of the areas aim to prevent the continuity of environmental damage and recovery of degraded areas.

Risk and disaster prevention

In preventing risks and disasters, Brazil has sought to systematically adapt to the Sendai Framework. Despite regional disparities in the adoption of strategies by local governments, the empowerment of civil defense and preventive policies to deal with natural disasters have constituted priority areas in inter-federative cooperation, as well as with civil society. The *Civil Protection and Defense Public Policy* establishes an inter-federative articulation approach to increase infrastructure resilience, develop early warning systems, implement adaptive infrastructure projects and strengthening land use policies. It seeks to ensure a reduction in costs associated with disaster response and recovery, minimizing the number of people affected and the amount of population exposed to risks, mitigating socioeconomic losses caused by disasters.

Oceanic and coastal sociobiodiversity

Oceans and marine sociobiodiversity are crucial for maintaining life on land and for global climate regulation. In this conservation and sustainable use agenda, the Brazilian government has implemented structural policies, such as the creation and implementation of protected coastal and marine areas and the inclusion of the oceanic and coastal zone in the country's climate policy. The Climate Plan is being reviewed with the integration of the ocean and coastal zone, specific programs for the conservation of ecosystems most vulnerable to climate change, such as mangroves and coral reefs, are being developed and projects and strategies are created to minimize the main drivers of degradation of the coastal and marine zone.

To support these public policies, *BNDES Azul was created*, which presents the financial commitment to the energy transition and sustainable use of marine space, The *Living Forest Program*, Brazil's largest mangrove restoration initiative has been implemented with the investment of approximately R$ 56 million for projects in all regions of the coastal zone in 2023, 1,700 hectares of restoration, and income generation, including for local communities, capturing carbon and preserving so-

ciobiodiversity. The *BNDES Corals Program*, which allows investments of R$ 30 million for projects to monitor, preserve and repair corals, critical habitats for marine biodiversity, aims to face the threats of ocean acidification, pollution, and climate change, supporting sustainable management actions and coral resilience, favoring the sustainable economic development of coastal communities.

Within the scope of the *Inter-ministerial Commission for Sea Resources* (CIRM), the *Coastal Management Integration Group* (GI-GERCO) was recreated, after being discontinued in 2019 by 2023, to strengthen the coordination of coastal management policies. The creation of the *National Institute for Ocean Research* (INPO) and the implementation of the *Science at Sea Program* also demonstrate efforts to support decision-making anchored in scientific knowledge, as well such as the installation of continuous ocean observation devices in Conservation Units on oceanic islands, to provide essential data for preservation policies and use of marine resources.

The *Inter-ministerial Ordinance MPA/MMA nº 10/2024*, which limits the capture of fish species consumed in Brazilian cuisine, demonstrates the willingness to adopt responsible management of marine resources, promoting the sustainability of fishing activities. The *Water Women Award*, in turn, encourages female participation in activities aimed at conserving water resources and marine sustainability, strengthening gender equality in the sector environment and promoting intersectional involvement in climate change mitigation and adaptation policies.

Regarding the preservation of mangroves, two new Conservation Units were created, the Extractive Reserves '*Filhos do Mangue*', with 40,537 hectares, housing around 4 thousand families, and '*Viriandeua*', with 34,191 hectares, covering approximately 3,100 families. The reserves represent critical territory for the conservation of migratory birds and are a habitat for endemic species. Community management of the areas will increase the capacity of local populations in the sustainable management of mangroves. The resumption of the Commission *for Public Forest Management* (CGFlop), which coordinates integrated actions to face threats to coastal ecosystems, and the *National Traditional Peoples and Communities Commission*, as well as the partnership with MapBiomas to update the atlases of coral reefs and mangroves, provide essential data for marine conservation and strengthening coastal communities.

Still on mangroves, the *National Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Mangroves* (PROManguezal), launched in 2024, represents an important step in the protection of vital ecosystems. PROManguezal aims to guarantee the conservation, recovery and sustainable use of Brazilian mangroves, crucial for coastal sociobiodiversity and climate mitigation. Brazil also joined the global initiative *Mangrove Breakthrough*, actively participating in its Council, with the mission of accelerating financing and actions for the preservation and restoration of mangroves around the world.

Brazil has the only reef environments in the South Atlantic and regarding the issue of protecting coral reefs, Brazil's return to the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), and joining *Coral Reef Breakthrough* and *Coral Research & Development Accelerator Platform* (CORDAP) highlight the country's commitment to collaborating internationally in collecting and analyzing data

on coral health, as well as the preservation of this marine ecosystem, identified possibly the first ecosystem to become functionally extinct due to global warming. In 2023/2024, the Ministry of Environment organized a *hub* to monitor the 4th global coral bleaching event, which is ongoing, bringing together the Long-Term Research Programs maintained by CNPq and is designing a National Coral Reef Conservation Strategy.

Brazil is also engaged in formulating a *National Strategy to Combat Plastic in the Ocean*, as part of the Plastics Treaty negotiations, which aims to reduce marine pollution. Another important initiative is, at the helm of the G20 presidency, the definition of the ocean as one of the priority themes to be worked on in the Environmental and Climate Sustainability WG. Furthermore, Brazil launched the *Oceans20* (O20) engagement group in the context of the G20 in 2024. In previous meetings, the relevance of preserving the oceans had been highlighted, but during Brazil's presidency the commitment has been consolidated. Events such as "*Scaling Up Ocean Action and Solutions in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)*" and the "*Ocean Dialogs*" were held to discuss the role of the oceans for life on Earth, sociobiodiversity and building climate resilience. The inauguration of O20 in Brazil, a progression of efforts promoted by Indonesia and India, marks a historic point in the inclusion of the ocean in global agendas and in the engagement of civil society.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCTI), with financial support from the Global Environment Fund (GEF), will implement pilot projects in coastal cities in the country where tourism constitutes an economic pillar, encouraging circular economy practices, waste management and conservation. This project aims to combat plastic pollution by promoting sustainable practices in coastal cities, and strengthening recycling initiatives. In addition, the installation of technological devices for continuous observation of the ocean in Conservation Units on oceanic islands, aims to provide essential data to support policy for the conservation and conscious use of marine resources, supporting the emerging need for adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

Antarctica

The government has also undertaken significant efforts to advance polar science and ocean preservation through strategic policies developed by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI). With the implementation of the *Ten-Year Antarctic Science Plan 2023-2032*, Brazil is committed to carrying out fundamental research in the Antarctic region, directly linked to the objective of remaining a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty. This plan, aligned with the *National Policy for Antarctic Affairs* (Polantar) and the *National Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy*, defines guidelines for scientific approaches in areas that connect Antarctica to the Atlantic Ocean, South America, and the Arctic, contributing to global knowledge and supporting Brazilian sectoral policies in defense, environment and health.

E - Food Acquisition Program (PAA)

Brazil, committed to promoting food security, sustainable agriculture and poverty reduction, implements the *Food Acquisition Program* (PAA) which, through its actions to encourage family production, strengthening agroecological-based agriculture and promoting access to healthy food, plays a strategic role in building a fairer,

more inclusive and sustainable food system, directly implementing SDGs 1, 2, 3 and 10, and positively impacting SDGs 5, 8, 12 and 13.

Since its inception in 2003, the Program has had an innovative conception by providing, at the same time, the strengthening of family farming and access to food for populations in food insecurity, contributing to local development at the same time, boosting the rural economies of thousands of municipalities. The program has provided an income of up to 1 additional minimum wage per month for family farmers and is a gateway to commercialization and access to markets. The *PAA* serves an average of around 15 thousand entities per year (social assistance network, schools and others) and more than 50% of the resources are allocated to municipalities between 10 thousand and 50 thousand inhabitants; The program strengthens local commerce networks (environmental impacts) and promotes food production at the local level (combats food deserts) and guarantees better food conditions for producers and other families in the municipality. Under current rules, *PAA* acquires food primarily from family farmers registered in the Unified Registry of Social Programs and from women (at least 50%)

The *PAA* is intersectoral, supported by a Steering Committee coordinated by the Ministry of Development and Social Assistance and Fight Against Hunger (MDS) and with the participation of Ministries of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA), Finance and the National Supply Company and which has an advisory committee made up of civil society and 12 other public bodies. The MDA purchases food from family farming, and the MDS finances and promotes distribution to people experiencing food and nutritional insecurity. The Ministries of Health, Education and Justice and Public Security interact to promote food purchases for hospitals, university restaurants and prisons through the PAA Institutional Purchase modality. At the end of the PPA 2024-2027, it is expected to increase the share of purchases from priority groups to 70% and increase the number of farming families selling to the PAA institutional market to 26,500.

The *PAA* contributes to several objectives and targets of the 2030 Agenda. Highlights include Eradication of Poverty (SDG 1); Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture (SDG 2); Sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12); Reduction of inequalities (SDG 10); Promotion of health and well-being (SDG 3); and Strengthening partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17). Furthermore, the PAA contributes to reducing food waste, promoting social inclusion and strengthening the resilience of rural communities in the face of climate change and economic challenges.

F - Defense of Democracy

The Brazilian government has implemented several integrated policies aimed at defending and strengthening democracy. The Social Communication Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic has worked to promote the integrity of information, with specific campaigns to combat *fake news* that affect rights, the execution of public policies and cause harm all society. Information and active transparency solutions, such as the website *Brasil Against Fake*, the portal *ComunicaBr* and *WhatsApp* channels, with direct and regionalized dialogs on cell phones, provides information about the Federal Government's actions in

Actions for the sustainable development of the Amazon

When talking about public policy and SDGs in the Amazon, we refer to two concepts: Legal Amazon and Amazon Forest. The Amazon Forest, the largest tropical forest in the world, covers more than 7 million square kilometers in eight countries (Brazil, Bolivia, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela and Colombia). The Legal Amazon, which corresponds to almost 60% of the Amazon within Brazil's borders, includes the states of Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins and part of the municipalities of Maranhão. The Amazon biome is vital for global sociobiodiversity, with indispensable ecological and climatic roles.
The Amazon represents a third of the tropical forests still preserved, housing half of the biodiversity and the greatest genetic variability in the world. It has a fifth of the planet's drinking water reserves, being fundamental for regulating climate and precipitation patterns in South America.1 Furthermore, it is an ancestral space that houses a sociobiodiverse cultural wealth, of approximately 400 indigenous peoples and traditional communities with their more than 200 languages and knowledge.

In response to the multiple environmental, economic and social challenges, the Brazilian federal government has reactivated a series of national initiatives for the Amazon, including the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm), the resumption of the Amazon Fund and the National Environment Fund (FNMA), the Amazon Plan: Security and Sovereignty and the creation of the Amazon Agricultural Development Plan - Plano Amazônia + Sustentável. The Integrated Project for the Production and Sustainable Management of the Amazon Biome (PIAmz), coordinated by Embrapa, operates in the nine Amazonian states of Brazilian territory, through 19 projects. The main objective is to promote the production and dissemination of knowledge and technologies aimed at the recovery, conservation and sustainable use of the Amazon by riverside and extractivist communities, family farmers and indigenous peoples.







Furthermore, the Project Amazon Sanitation, in turn, implements social technologies for access to water for human consumption, food production and social and productive inclusion in the Amazon, with the aim of guaranteeing the quality of water consumed by the rural population. The program has already served more than 6,500 families and around 7,000 extractive and quilombola families will benefit by 2025. Also, the Amazon Energy Program, created by Decree No. 11,648/2023, aims to transition to a cleaner and more sustainable energy matrix, by replacing dependence on diesel oil and renewable energy generation. The Program also aims to guarantee safe electrical energy for Amazonians, promoting sustainable development and social inclusion. (SDG 6; SDG 7)

1 Sustainable Development Indicators: Brazil 2010. Rio de Janeiro, RJ: [s.n.]. Available in: ibge.gov.br/home/geociencias/recursosnaturais/ids/ids2010.pdf



Strengthening the work carried out by the Amazon Protection System Management and Operational Center (Censipam), allocated to the Ministry of Defense, also plays a crucial role in protecting and monitoring the Amazon region through advanced technologies and data integration. The SIPAM Hidrosystems stand out, an innovation that allows the issuing of bulletins and alerts about extreme events, such as flooding, essential for preventive action in vulnerable areas, and SipamSAR which allows accurate monitoring of deforestation using synthetic aperture radar data. Censipam also reinforces operations to monitor illicit activities, such as illegal mining, and offers communication support in communities that live in remote regions, facilitating integration. The Fire Panel, linked to monitoring, represents a strategic tool, which provides data on forest fires, and strengthens Brazil's response and environmental management capabilities in the Amazon (SDG 13, SDG 15, SDG 16).

It is also worthy highlighting the new initiatives, such as the Amazon Plan: Security and Sovereignty (AmaS), established by Decree No. 11,614/2023, which aims to coordinate efforts to combat crimes in the Legal Amazon, articulating programs and actions of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security to the specificities of the region, and the Cooperative Itinerant Justice Program in the Legal Amazon, which seeks to expand the presence of the Judiciary and other public entities to address complex environmental issues, as well as ensuring access to justice to the peoples of the forest and collecting information to improve their activities (SDG 16).



Furthermore, in 2023 the initiative Amazon at School: Healthy and Sustainable Food was launched, developed by MDS, MDA, MMA and BNDES, in partnership with the National Education Development Fund (FNDE) and with activities from civil society organizations in the region. The objective is to strengthen, in an integrated way, the capacity to supply sustainable food produced by family farmers, including Indigenous Peoples, Quilombolas and other Traditional Peoples and Communities. The action covers 56 municipalities in the region and improves sustainable and socio-biodiverse school meals , promoting income generation, social justice, food security, improved education and conservation of biodiversity. (SDGs 1, 8, 10, 13 and 15).

Finally, the Connected North Program aims to install fiber optic infrastructure in a sub fluvial environment and antennas in public institutions in remote areas, promoting integration with countries that make up the Pan Amazon. The program is carried out by the National Education and Research Network (RNP), a social organization of the MCTI, in an inter-ministerial partnership with other public bodies and companies, and impacts millions of people in remote areas, ensuring infrastructure with the forest still standing (SDG 4, SDG 10, SDG 17).



ture (SDG 2); Sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12); Reduction of inequalities (SDG 10); Promotion of health and well-being (SDG 3); and Strengthening partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17). Furthermore, the PAA contributes to reducing food waste, promoting social inclusion and strengthening the resilience of rural communities in the face of climate change and economic challenges.

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In the scope of public security, the Policy for Controlling Access to Weapons and Disarmament of the Population stands out, which aims to regulate the carrying and possession of weapons in the country, reducing armed violence and promoting a culture of peace. At the same time, the *National Program for Public Security with Citizenship* (Pronasci) presents an innovative approach to public security, integrating justice and social development policies to attack the roots of crime and strengthen security agencies with training and resources. In addition, the *Program to Combat Criminal Organizations* intensifies operations against organized crime, with special attention to the modus operandi at borders, ports and airports. In an effort to address issues of race and marginalization in drug policy, the *National Strategy for Black and Peripheral Populations in the Drug Policy* promotes fairer and more effective approaches, recognizing the disproportionate rates of criminalization and the negative impacts of drug policies on vulnerable communities.

G - Incentive to culture

The government's commitment to the culture agenda as an essential dimension of human dignity and inalienable right has been addressed through a series of programs and policies. One of these policies is the *Paulo Gustavo Law*, which supported the cultural industry affected by the pandemic through resources allocated to cultural and artistic projects across the country. In a more structural way, the *Aldir Blanc National Policy* aims to provide continuous support for culture, beyond moments of crisis, ensuring a financial safety net for artists and cultural institutions. This support is vital for the maintenance and development of Brazilian cultural expressions, especially when considering the strong impact of the cultural sector on the Brazilian economy, which represented 3.11% of the country's GDP in 2020.

The *Funarte Comeback Program* was launched to revitalize artistic and cultural spaces, providing incentives for the resumption of cultural activities after periods of forced inactivity, such as those imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic. At the international level, Brazil renewed its involvement in the *Audiovisual Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries Program*, strengthening cultural relations and collaborations in the audiovisual sector between Portuguese-speaking countries, fostering cultural diversity and artistic exchange.

Additionally, there was a reorganization and simplification of the rules for promoting culture, aiming to make access to resources more agile and less bureaucratic. This measure is essential to democratize state support and encourage greater participation and access by local communities in the country's cultural panorama. Another highlight is the *Living Culture National Policy*, which promotes local initiatives, encourages the autonomy of collectives and cultural networks and generates socioeconomic impact in their communities. Its effectiveness inspired the adoption of similar policies in 13 Latin American countries. The Government has also given special attention to Hip-Hop culture, recognizing its significant influence on youth and fostering its creative and innovative potential in the social, political and cultural realities of Brazilian peripheries; this is also a measure foreseen as an action for racial equality, due to its artistic and social elements and factors, created, developed and organized by peripheral African-American and Latino communities

These initiatives illustrate Brazil's commitment to promoting an inclusive and sustainable cultural policy, highlighting the fundamental role of culture for development, for combating structural inequalities and for social and economic transformations of justice and inclusion.

H - Decent work and dignity

The federal government's multidimensional actions have aimed to promote decent work and dignity for workers, while also looking at the economic and environmental dimensions of development. One of the fundamental policies in this context is the *Minimum Wage Appreciation Policy*, which focuses on regular corrections of the minimum wage above inflation to ensure that all workers have more adequate purchasing power and can meet their basic needs, directly implementing SDGs 1, 2, 5, 10 and 12. This action strengthens the economic power of low-income workers and promotes inclusive economic growth, stimulating consumption and boosting local economies.

The Brazilian government has prioritized the fight against labor analogous to slavery, in line with SDG 8. Of note in this effort is the implementation of the *National Program for the Eradication of Work Analogous to Slavery*, which aims to identify and free workers in degrading and coercive conditions, offering mechanisms of social and economic reintegration for victims. It promotes the creation of comprehensive support centers for rescued workers, which offer legal, psychological, social and educational assistance, as well as professional qualification opportunities for reintegration into the job market under dignified conditions. The government also expanded the scope of action of the *Dirty List of Slave Labor*, a public transparency instrument that names companies and individuals charged with

involvement in work analogous to slavery. The government developed an integrated monitoring and alert system to identify and intervene in potential situations of slave labor, based on a broad labor inspection network. Partnerships with international organizations was also strengthened, demonstrating Brazil's commitment to global standards of decent work.

Other targeted reforms have been implemented, such as the *Public Servant Wage Adjustments* and the re-installment of the *National Negotiation Table*, which seek to value the work of public servants and create continuous spaces for dialog on salary and employment conditions. Highlights include the resumption of public service exams for federal employees, the creation of the *Unified National Exam (CNU)*, the implementation of social and racial quotas in commissioned positions in the Federal Executive, and quotas for women victims of domestic violence in public contracts.

Furthermore, the recomposition of the *National Science and Technology Fund* (FNDCT), the *Guarantee Framework Policy*, to facilitate access to business credit, and *Desenrola – Debt Renegotiation*, a program designed to help citizens and companies restructure their financial debts, has been improving financial health and consumption in Brazil. There are also sectoral interventions, such as the *Hackers for Good Program*, which aims to train professionals in cybersecurity, the *Meet Brazil: Flying Program*, which encourages domestic tourism and boosts local economies; and the *Pro-Recyclers Program*, which seeks social and economic inclusion in waste collection and recycling, and access to better working conditions and integration into the environmental value chain.

I - Social participation

In response to the extinction of spaces for social participation during the previous administration, the Lula da Silva government sought to recreate councils and commissions on various topics of national interest, such as the National Population and Development Commission (CNPD), the National Council for the Rights of the Elderly (CNDI), National Council for Indigenous Policy (CNPI), committees focused on the rights of LGBTQIA+ groups, children and adolescents, as well as councils dedicated to science, technology and innovation (CCT), food and nutritional security (CONSEA, CAISAN) and environment (CONAMA, Inter-ministerial Committee on Climate Change). There is also important social participation in the new bodies to promote sustainable environmental practices, such as the National REDD+ Commission, which focuses on reducing emissions through forest conservation, and the Low Carbon Industry Technical Committee, which guides the transition of industries to operations with lower carbon emissions.

Furthermore, the resumption of National Conferences in critical areas such as Health, Social Assistance, Mental Health, Food and Nutritional Security, and Youth, allowed the creation of inclusive platforms for engagement and social participation for the construction of public policies and definition of solutions to common challenges. Social Participation and Diversity Advisory Services were also installed in all Ministries, creating a network of dialog between the government and civil society organizations. The institutional envi-

ronment for participation was improved with the creation of the Participatory Brazil Platform, a government initiative that aims to promote citizen collaboration in the government's decision-making process, through a virtual space. The platform expands the dialog between government and society, allowing proposals and *feedback* on public policy and government projects to be sent in an online environment accessible to the progress of discussions and decision-making. Furthermore, the government sought to strengthen the normative and executive bases of the agenda of the Regulatory Framework for Civil Society Organizations (MROSC), by amending Decree 8,726/2016 - by issuing Decree nº 11,948 (03/12/2024) which updates the rules for promoting partnerships between public administration and civil society - and by installing the National Council for Development and Collaboration (CONFOCO).

Youth also recovered listening spaces in the government. The holding of the National Youth Conference in December 2023, which had not occurred since 2015, marked a crucial point in this movement. Furthermore, the reinstitution of the Inter-ministerial Youth Policy Committee and the establishment of the National Forum of State Youth Managers place political emphasis on issues affecting young people. The expansion of the National Youth Council and the holding of National Workshops for the establishment of the National Youth Plan are concrete steps towards a more inclusive and participatory approach to dealing with the demands and aspirations of young people in Brazil. International engagement in the BRICS Youth Forum and the Mercosur Specialized Youth Meeting consolidates the youth agenda as strategic. Furthermore, national and international partners have been mobilized to produce evidence with the Youth Observatory and for solutions around productive inclusion and youth entrepreneurship. These measures recognize youth as a vital force for rebuilding the country, creating real opportunities for young people to actively contribute to Brazil's sustainable development.

J - Encouragement of sport

The recognition of sport as a fundamental right and an essential means of promoting health, social and personal development led the government to adopt several policies to promote access. Among the policies implemented, those that consider gender intersectionality stand out, such as *Maternity Leave* for women beneficiaries of Athlete Sponsorships, a pioneering program that aims to ensure that female athletes can continue receiving financial support during the period of motherhood, without prejudice to their sporting career, and the *National Women's Football Strategy*, which aims to strengthen women's football in Brazil, from grassroots to professional level. The strategy includes training new athletes, improving training and competition conditions, and increasing the visibility of women's football.

The strengthening of the *Athlete Sponsorship Program*, initiated by the Brazilian government in 2005, boosts one of the largest individual sponsorship programs for athletes in the world. Its main lines of action include providing direct financial support to high-performance athletes who do not have private sponsorship, covering Olympic, Paralympic and non-Olympic sports. The program aims to guarantee a stable condition so that athletes can dedicate themselves to training and participating in



national and international competitions. The *Skate for Leisure Program*, developed to encourage the practice of skateboarding as an accessible form of sport and leisure, also promotes the construction of public spaces suitable for this activity. The Sports and Leisure in the City Program and the Second Half Program offer sports and leisure activities for children, teenagers and adults in vulnerable communities, promoting social inclusion and physical and psychological development through sport.

The *Brasil em Rede Parathletic Program* focuses on promoting adapted sport, offering opportunities for athletes with disabilities to participate in sporting activities, competitions and events, thus ensuring inclusion and equal access to sport. These policies reflect an inclusive and comprehensive approach that aims not only to promote physical and mental health, but social integration, the formation of values and the construction of fairer and more equal societies through sport.

2.5. "Leave no one behind"

The 2030 Agenda's principle of "leaving no one behind" is a fundamental aspiration that aims to ensure truly equitable sustainable development. After all, the right to development is a universal human right, which provides that all people can participate and should enjoy the economic, social, cultural and political development of society. In a country marked by deep inequalities, putting this principle into practice is urgent. This vision has guided the action of the current Brazilian government, whose motto is "Union and Reconstruction". Putting the principle of "leaving no one behind" into operation requires a deep understanding of the barriers that prevent equitable access to opportunities and services, especially for those people who face multiple forms of marginalization. Intersectionality is a key concept in this target. It refers to overlapping inequalities, that is, when certain groups go through situations of greater vulnerability because they suffer overlapping forms of social, economic and environmental discrimination and exclusion.

2.5.1 Who are the people left behind?

Brazil faces persistent challenges in the search for equity, considering the main markers of existing structural inequalities: income, sex, gender, race, sexual orientation, age, ethnicity, disability and territory. The marks of inequalities, rooted in society, are reflected in inadequate public policies. Thus, certain population groups face several barriers to accessing opportunities and having access to a dignified life, with equal rights and opportunities or even comparable to other groups.

A - Income

The decade from 2012 to 2022 was marked by fluctuations in income inequality. The Gini Index, on an upward trend since 2015, showed stability between 2018 and 2019, but in 2020 it registered a sharp drop due to income transfers aimed at mitigating the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although it grew again in 2021, in 2022 the index decreased to the lowest value in the series (0.518). According to IBGE, in 2018, 46 million people lived in poverty and 132 million were considered vulnerable. In one decade, poverty in Brazil fell from 44% to 22% of the population.

Poverty in Brazil involves regional specificities and historical dimensions, such as land concentration, the historical process of colonial invasion and slavery, the accelerated urbanization process, rural exodus, the lack of investment in education, the large number of informal workers, the insufficient policies to combat poverty and, above all, income concentration, which needs to be addressed with a progressive tax system.

UN data revealed that the country had the second worst income distribution in the world, just ahead of Qatar, in 2019. The richest 1% of the population accounted for 28.3% of the country's total income, while the poorest 10% had less than 1% of total income. In 2022, the richest 10% earned 32.5 times the salary of the poorest 50% in metropolitan areas.

According to a preliminary diagnosis carried out by the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, in August 2023, based on data and information available in administrative records and federal government systems, the homeless population has increased significantly in Brazil. Between 2018 and July 2023, the number of homeless people registered in CadÚnico almost doubled, reaching 221,113 people. The number of Brazilian municipalities with registered homeless people also almost doubled, going from 1,215 (22%) in 2015 to 2,354 in 2023 (42% of the country's municipalities). It is worth mentioning that, precisely because they do not have a fixed address, this group is not reached by the Demographic Census, with CadÚnico being a way of estimating this population.

B - Color, race and ethnicity

Race is the greatest example of the size of the challenges to equality in the country. According to IBGE, in 2019, among the 10% of people with the highest per capita income, 70.6% were white, while 27.7% were black. Among the poorest 10%, this is reversed: 75.2% were black and 23.7% were white. Managerial positions are more occupied by white people, with 68.6%. In 2021, the informality rate among the white population was 32%; among the black population, 43%; and among the brown population, 47%. Furthermore, the average income of white workers was almost double that of black and brown workers. It is noteworthy that black and brown people represent 55.5%

of the country's population, according to data from the 2022 Census.

This evidence presents us with the challenge of expanding conditions of equality for the black population in the country, starting with education, taking into account the representation of this population in activities with lower education and salary. Despite advances in recent decades, in 2018, 36.1% of young people aged 18-24 of the white color/race had already completed or were enrolled in a higher education course, compared to only 18.3% of young people of black color/race. One of the targets of the National Education Policy is to have 33% of young people at this educational level, which will also require a considerable effort for educational inclusion.

Ethnic and racial inequalities have been addressed in a more integrated and intersectional way, a fact driven by the observation of the worse living conditions experienced by black, indigenous, Roma and traditional communities. According to a 2020 report by the International Labor Organization (ILO), indigenous people are almost three times more likely to live in extreme poverty, in addition to being mainly active in the informal economy, without access to traditional social protection policies, and with incomes around 18% lower than their non-indigenous peers. Considering the Federal Government's Unified Registry records, 48% of the indigenous population is in a vulnerable situation.

C - Territory

Inequalities are also expressed in spatial terms. In 2020, the Northeast region had a GDP per capita equivalent to just 53% of the national average and the North region, around 73%. This is reflected and also is a consequence of the poor distribution of infrastructure and coverage of public services in the national territory. While 99.8% of the population has access to the electricity grid, in the Amazon region almost one million people remain without access to this service, just over 32% of them residing in indigenous lands, quilombola territories, conservation units or rural settlements. In 2022, the persistence of illiteracy was observed in some states of the country, especially in the Northeast, with an average rate of 11.7%, while values lower than 3% were observed in the South (2.3%) and Southeast (2.9%). The neonatal mortality rate, an indicator related to the conditions of pregnancy and childbirth, in turn, was equal to 6.8 deaths/thousand live births in the South and 10.8 in the North region, in 2020. The North and Northeast regions have the lowest food security rates, respectively 60.3%) and 61.2%, while in the South this rate is 83.4%,

2.5.2 Mapping inequalities based on evidence

Brazil has a rich ecosystem of data and geographic and statistical information from research and administrative sources. The construction of national indicators for the SDGs is led by IBGE and carried out in cooperation with several other data producing institutions in the country. The results of this joint work can be seen on the SDG Brazil platform, a tool that allows the public to have access to 115 indicators, among which 92 can be disaggregated by region, 26 by sex, 18 by age, 7 by color and race, 2 by disability group and 9 by other breakdowns.

The effort to make more indicators available and advances in data disaggregation, especially spatial disaggregation, is ongoing. Disaggregation by sex, race or color, people with disabilities, age, eth-

nicity, gender identity and sexual orientation, among others, is what will guarantee the inclusion of all segments of society in national statistics. This challenge is not restricted to surveys, but also includes information in administrative records databases. Furthermore, advancing the updating and frequency of information is essential in monitoring dynamic changes in the living conditions of the most vulnerable populations.

In this sense, it is important to record some recent innovations in Brazilian statistics and administrative records. Since 2022, the country's main source of socioeconomic data, the National Continuous Sample Survey of Households (PNADC), accounts for people with disabilities. In the 2022 census survey, survey fields were included to identify quilombola and indigenous peoples. Furthermore, IBGE has collaborated with other bodies in identifying policies targeting specific groups at the municipal and state level. 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. In 2024, based on a partnership with the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR), a set of specific questions on ethnic-racial inequalities will be fielded at MUNIC/ESTADIC, as part of Brazil's efforts to fulfill its commitment to identify and leave no one behind. Likewise, IBGE replaced the term "Subnormal Agglomerates", in force since 1991, with the terms "Favelas and Urban Communities", based on a broad dialog with social movements, the academic community and various government bodies[7].

In 2022, IBGE also established a transversal working group, with the aim of studying effective ways of capturing the LGBT+ population in its household surveys. In 2023, the National Demographic and Health Survey (PNDS), carried out by IBGE in partnership with the Ministry of Health, will allow the analysis of data on sexual orientation and gender identity, representing a significant step towards increasing visibility and understanding of needs of these groups. Furthermore, the PNADC sample questionnaire incorporated questions on the topic, reflecting the country's commitment to including the topic of diversity in national research with recurring data collection.

Another example of progress in mapping and monitoring the 2030 Agenda lies in the work carried out by the National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA), responsible for implementing the National Water Resources Policy (Law N° 9433/1997) and for regulating public services of basic sanitation (Law No. 14,026/2020). ANA promotes water management through regulatory, training, stimulus and information production actions, being the focal point for 7 of the 11 SDG 6 indicators in Brazil. Reports on SDG 6 indicators are a reference for other countries in monitoring the targets, especially on access to water, sanitation, water quality and water management. In 2020, ANA entered into a partnership with the United Nations University to use the SAP-ODS tool,

7 See: https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/38962-favelas-e-comunidades-urbanas-ibge-muda-denominacao-dos-clusters-subnormals

which supports decision-making to achieve the SDG 6 targets.

Another important source of data for social inclusion is the Unified Registry for Social Programs (CadÚnico). This registry, established with practically census coverage, aims to integrate non-universal social policies and cover the majority of the country's low-income population. This registry currently houses information on 43.8 million Brazilian families, covering almost 100 million people with a monthly income less than or equal to half the minimum wage (around US$285). To continue to have access to social programs, families must update their information every two years, which makes CadÚnico a dynamic instrument that allows for very precise targeting of actions.

Since its implementation in 2004, CadÚnico has been used as a selection instrument for more than 20 federal and subnational programs. These are programs that include, among others, food security, housing, development, education, access to energy and environmental conservation, in addition to allocative decisions, such as health programs and the installation of daycare centers. CadÚnico works on an inter-federative logic, with decentralized management based on an active search mechanism - identification and mapping. Municipalities play a fundamental role in identifying and registering low-income families, while states coordinate training and offer support to municipalities. The Ministry of Social Development acts as the national registry manager.

More than that, the CadÚnico can differ between 15 Traditional and Specific Groups (GPTE), including, among others, indigenous people, Quilombolas, riverside communities, Roma, homeless people, terreiro communities, etc. The effort to reach these people, through active search, makes these populations gradually emerge from their invisibility, also recognizing the importance of specific strategies to serve these segments. Currently, around 4.8 million families, representing approximately 11.6 million people, are registered as GPTE, as can be seen in table 1.

Occasionally, the State has difficulties accessing groups that cannot be left behind, both for the provision of services and for monitoring their quality of life. The collaboration of data producing institutions with civil society and academia is an important measure to improve data collection and use of indicators, promoting a collaborative environment to address data gaps.

2.5.3 Combating inequalities and promoting equity

A - Promotion of Human Rights

The promotion of Human Rights is a fundamental pillar for the development of a fair and egalitarian society. In Brazil, several national policies have been implemented with the aim of ensuring and protecting the rights of all citizens. The National Human Rights Program stands out, which establishes guidelines and actions to guarantee the promotion and defense of fundamental rights. The promotion of Human Rights and justice in Brazil is anchored in the construction and implementation of inclusive policies, mainly based on social participation. Spaces for dialog and participation are essential for the implementation of actions that guarantee rights and promote equality, with emphasis on the National Human Rights Council, established by Law No. 4,319/1964 as the Council for the Defense of Human

Rights (CDDPH), and transformed into the National Human Rights Council by Law No. 12,986/2014, with the objectives of promoting and defending Human Rights through preventive, protective, reparative and sanctioning actions against threats or violations of these rights.

A set of actions by the Ministry of Human Rights is aligned with the purpose of combating inequalities and promoting equity, aimed at vulnerable population groups. Examples

Table 1 - Unified Registry by Specific Traditional Population Groups (GPTE)

Family Groups	Registered Families	Registered Families Beneficiaries of the PBF**
Indigenous Peoples	279.431	218.911
Roma (Gypsies)	18.021	8.912
Quilombolas	343.248	243.248
Riverside Dwellers	195.628	143.852
Extractivists	64.448	50.904
Artisanal Fishermen	438.136	336.825
Family Farmers	2.690.883	1.872.275
Land reform settlements	205.655	93.843
Campers	54.346	25.046
Homeless People	270.533	209.474
People Affected by Infrastructure Projects	15.913	9.046
Recyclable Material Collectors	448.051	362.092
Beneficiaries of the National Land Credit Program	4.718	1.953
Families of Prisoners in the Penal System	38.491	24.283
Families Belonging to Terreiro Communities	11.856	7.149
Total	4.735.590	3.335.445

Source: Ministry of Social Development and Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger, Unified Registry for social programs (March/2024), **Payment sheet of the Bolsa Família Program (Aprill/2024)

include the 'New Living Without Limits – National Plan for the Rights of People with Disabilities', the 'Strengthening the System for Guaranteeing the Rights of Children and Adolescents' Program, the 'Program for the Protection of Children and Adolescents Threatened with Death', the 'Program for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Communicators and Environmentalists', the 'Live More Citizenship Program', the *'Viva+ Periferia Project'*, the 'Ageing in the Territories Program', the 'Dignified Life at Home Project' ', the 'National Program for Strengthening LGBTQIA+ Shelters', among other initiatives.

The Ministry of Culture also adopted, in the process of decentralizing resources to states and municipalities, affirmative actions and accessibility measures, through mechanisms such as quotas, bonuses, reservation of vacancies and specific notices to encourage the participation and protagonism of cultural agents and teams composed representatively of women, black people, indigenous peoples, traditional peoples and communities, people with disabilities, LGBTQIAPN+, elderly people, homeless people and other socially vulnerable groups.

Within the scope of Brazilian foreign policy, emphasis is placed on the Implementation of the Human Rights Recommendations Monitoring System (SIMORE) and the resolution at the UN Human Rights Council on the Promotion and Full Respect of Human Rights of People of African Descent. Still at the HRC/UN, Brazil has carried out interventions to guarantee the expansion of the right to education on a global scale. Furthermore, Brazilian diplomacy has negotiated the formulation of an additional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Since 2023, the country has assumed priority commitments in south-south cooperation to reduce gaps in the achievement of SDG 5, as well as actively participating in the negotiation of a binding instrument on business and human rights.

Bolsa Família Program and women's empowerment

Since its creation in 2003, the Bolsa Família Program has been an important instrument for reducing poverty and social inequality in the country. The program serves families classified as poor or extremely poor, considering the different dimensions of their economic situation.

One of the central aspects of PBF is the prioritization of women as beneficiaries and administrators of funds. This has positive impacts on female empowerment, promoting greater decision-making autonomy within the family and greater visibility in the community. Furthermore, studies indicate that female beneficiaries have greater purchasing power, access to credit and carry out small projects, contributing to their social advancement and self-esteem.

The program also positively influences the beneficiaries' perception of themselves, strengthening their identity as citizens and expanding their spaces of personal freedom. Furthermore, women's greater participation in the administration of resources contributes to caring for their children's education and health, promoting family well-being.

These results highlight the importance of the PBF not only as an income transfer mechanism, but also as a tool to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, aligned with the objectives of the 2030 Agenda.

Source: MDS, 2024.

Agrarian Reform and the SDG

The *Agrarian Reform Program* in Brazil is a historic initiative to promote agrarian and territorial justice, and social development. The program is fundamental to providing access to land and means of production for rural workers, aiming to reduce socioeconomic inequalities and promote sustainable development, with impacts on multiple SDGs such as SDG 1, SDG 2 and SDG 10. In 2023, the program has focused on actions such as the redistribution of land, the legalization of quilombola territories, and the encouragement of family farming through technical and financial support. The measures aim to increase access to land, sustainable land use and strengthen local agricultural production, to ensure food security and livelihoods for vulnerable communities.

A series of actions have been implemented, focusing on the redistribution of land to foster family farming, the fight against rural poverty and the economic autonomy of benefiting families. The legalization of quilombola territories was expanded with the aim of promoting security and stability for traditional communities, ensuring the protection of cultures and identities, and contributing to the country's cultural diversity. The expansion of technical and financial support for family farming, an essential pillar of SDG 2, has also been addressed. This support includes technical assistance to improve the productivity and sustainability of cultivation methods, as well as financing lines that allow investments in infrastructure and more efficient and sustainable technologies.

The integration of a coordinated strategy for Agrarian Reform also contributes to SDG 15, promoting the sustainable management of natural resources, the conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity. The Agrarian Reform is a vector of social, cultural and economic transformation, which directly affects quality of life, food security, sustainability and respect for cultural diversity.

B - Eradication of poverty

Brazil has a history of great success in implementing income transfer policies with great impact. The Bolsa Família Program (PBF), created in 2003, is a successful example of a program to reduce poverty and social inequality, often used as a model for various programs anti-poverty around the world.

Another important example of a transversal anti-poverty policy of inclusion of vulnerable urban populations is the National Policy for the Homeless (PNPSR), established by Decree No. 7.053/2009. The policy aims to provide humanized care and comprehensive, simple and safe access to services; right to family and community coexistence; respect for social conditions and differences of origin, race, age, nationality, gender, sexual and religious orientation; and respect for the life, dignity and citizenship of homeless people, including social assistance, housing, security, culture, sport, leisure.

In addition to being able to access universal public services in any location, there are specific services and infrastructure for their assistance, such as the 250 POP Centers of the social assistance network, which offer meals, spaces for personal hygiene, and access to rights for the homeless population. Health also has specialized services for this and other vulnerable population groups, among them the Street Practices, a service with multidisciplinary teams that develop comprehensive itinerant health actions on the street, in places where the homeless population is concentrated, and that accompany users in health and social assistance networks.

C - Food and nutritional security

Food and nutritional security is a priority area that involves transversal development policies. The setbacks resulting from the crises between 2016 and 2022 caused poverty and hunger rates to rise again. Brazil's response was decisive. As the issue of hunger can only be addressed intersectorally, in August 2023 the *Brazil Without Hunger Plan* was launched, created within the scope of the Inter-ministerial Chamber of Food and Nutritional Security (CAISAN), which brings together 24 ministries and under social control of the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (CONSEA), with an executive secretariat being held by the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic.[8]

The effort made to overcome hunger is already showing results. Data from the 2nd Vigisan, from 2002 and from the PNADC, from December 2023 show a drop in moderate and severe food insecurity, which in 2022 reached 33 million Brazilians, a number that fell to 8.7 million people in 2023. Contributing to this drop was the increase in the amount transferred to families under the Bolsa Família Program and the real increase in the minimum wage, as well as the resumption of the food and nutrition security program and the strengthening of policies to support family farming.

In 2023, the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming was also created, which has promoted actions for the production of healthy foods with impacts on reducing inequalities in the countryside and in cities. With support from the Brazilian Agricultural Corporation (Embrapa) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, a series of food and nutritional security actions have been boosting sustainable rural development. In the same year, the RenovAgroProgram, which finances sustainable production practices with the aim of encouraging Adaptation to Climate Change and Low Carbon Emissions in Agriculture, expanded its support for the recovery of degraded areas, with a focus on their conversion to agricultural production.

In relation to sustainable agricultural production systems, under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, with support from Embrapa, progress has been made in the implementation of a series of programs aimed at sustainability in production systems, such as the Sector Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change and Low Carbon Emissions in Agriculture with a view to Sustainable Development, known as the ABC+ Plan. Several public policies were also resumed and restructured under the coordination of the MDA, such as the *National Agrarian Reform Policy*, *Social Biofuel Seal Program* for family farming, the *National Policy on Technical Assistance and Rural Extension*, the *National Policy on Agroecology and Organic Production*, among others. These policies sought to serve vulnerable groups, including rural women, young people, indigenous peo-

8 The Brazil Without Hunger Plan has three lines of action: 1. Access to income, poverty reduction and promotion of citizenship: Hunger is strongly associated with extreme poverty and difficulties in accessing public policies. This line brings together actions to identify people in food and nutritional insecurity, increase their available income with socioeconomic inclusion and register them in social programs. 2. Food and nutritional security: adequate food from production to consumption: To promote the human right to adequate food, this line points to the need to expand production, internal availability and access to healthy food in the country. 3. Mobilization to combat hunger: This line brings together initiatives to mobilize, articulate and strengthen the role of civil society and public efforts (States, municipalities and public authorities) aimed at combating hunger through SISAN, strengthening democracy and citizenship training. See: DECREE No. 11,679, OF AUGUST 31, 2023, Establishes the Brazil Without Hunger Plan. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023 /decreto/d11679.htm#:~:text=DECREE%20N%C2%BA%2011.679%2C%20DE%2031,0%20Plano%20Brasil%20Sem%20Hunger.

ples, quilombola communities and traditional peoples and communities.

The *National Program for Strengthening Family Agriculture* (Pronaf) is intended to provide financial support to small rural producers, with the aim of strengthening the activities carried out by small farmers. In 2023, a new range was established in Pronaf Funding for sociobiodiversity, organic and agroecological products, with 3% yearly rates, as well as new Lines of Credit in the Land Credit and Installation Credit Programs. For family farmers included in Pronaf, the Agroamigo and Crediamigo programs work through guidance, monitoring and microcredit for the development of income activities in the countryside or in close to urban areas

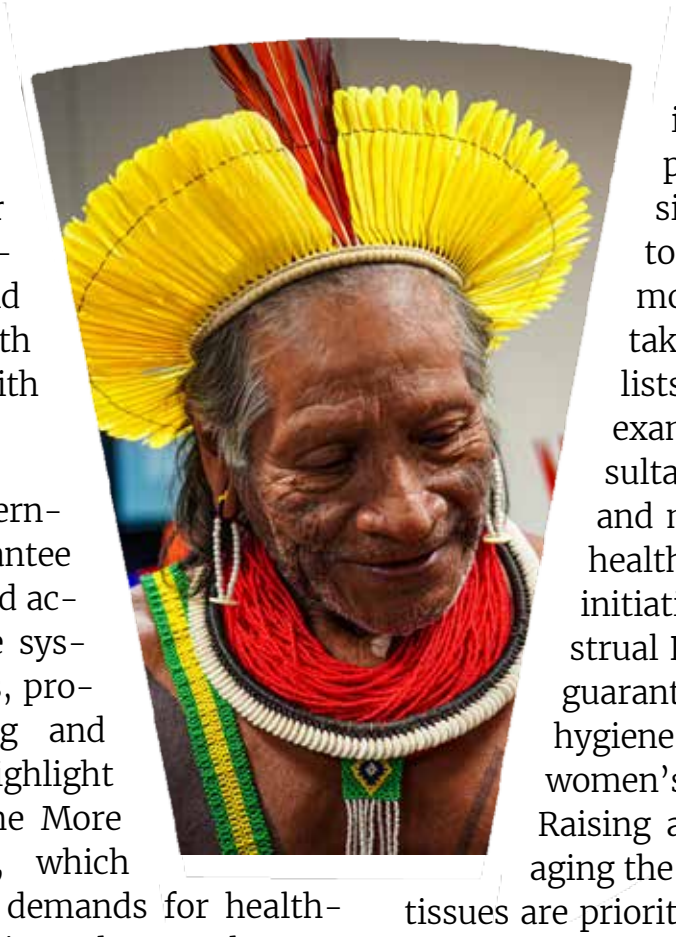
The increase in the value of *Fomento Rural* benefited more than 300 thousand families until December 2023, the majority in the Northeast and North regions. This Program combines social and productive support with the direct transfer of R$4,600, so that the poorest rural families can develop their productive projects. Furthermore, through targeted credit lines, the Mais Alimentos program aims to increase food production in Brazil, stimulate national industry, reduce the hardship of work in the field and facilitate access to machines and implements for family farming, especially for rural women and youth.

Between January and December 2023, 50.6 thousand families were incorporated into the *National Agrarian Reform Program* (PNRA), an increase 58.6% higher than the numbers recorded in the entire period from 2016 to 2022. The program had an adjustment in credit values, from R$ 6,400 to R$ 16,000 per family unit, with the aim of assisting in the implementation of productive projects aimed at promoting food and nutritional security, in addition to work and income in modalities: Initial Support, Development, Youth Promotion, Women's Promotion, Semi-arid, Forestry, Environmental Recovery, Cocoa, Housing and Housing Reform. The *Living Sertão Project* is also an initiative aimed at strengthening family farming and combating poverty. The project has invested R$ 1.75 billion to benefit 430 thousand families in the northeast region. Some of these initiatives have received awards such as the *FAO Champion Award*, from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. Still at the international level, Brazil presents an innovative proposal to create a global alliance against hunger and take steps to achieve it within the scope of the G20, in the context of the Brazilian presidency.

D - Health and well-being

Guaranteeing the rights to health and well-being is the basis for promoting sustainable social development, reducing inequalities and the principle of 'leaving no one behind', which guides the 2030 Agenda. In Brazil, the Unified Health System (SUS) plays a crucial role in promoting the health and well-being of the Brazilian population. National health policies have advanced towards more inclusive health, with expanded access to basic services and preventive actions. Through the SUS, everyone's right to health is ensured, with guaranteed access to actions and services, regardless of sex, race, occupation or other social or personal characteristics. Access is equitable and considers people in their entirety. Throughout the trajectory of the SUS, interventions that aim to reduce vulnerabilities stand out, such as the National Program for Gender, Race, Ethnicity and Valuation of Female Workers, the National Policy for Comprehensive Atten-

tion to Women's Health (PNAISM), Policy National Health Policy for the Black Population (PnSiPn) and the National Health Policy for People with Disabilities.



The Brazilian government aims to guarantee a more efficient and accessible healthcare system for all citizens, promoting well-being and quality of life. We highlight the relaunch of the More Doctors Program, which aims to meet the demands for healthcare professionals in underserved areas, providing quality medical care where it is most needed. Furthermore, the regulation of the professions of Community Health Agent (ACS) and Agent to Combat Endemic Diseases (ACE) seek to ensure better working conditions and recognition for these essential professionals in promoting health in communities. Measures such as regulating the base pay for nurses and the profession of sanitarian demonstrate the government's recognition of the essential work of these professionals and their crucial role in the health system.

The Smiling Brazil program continues to expand its reach, offering free dental treatments and promoting oral health throughout the country. The expansion of the Popular Pharmacy Program facilitates access to essential medicines at affordable prices, benefiting millions of Brazilians. Furthermore, the government is working to strengthen Primary Health Care activities with the increase in family health teams, providing comprehensive and preventive care to communities. Furthermore, measures have been taken to reduce waiting lists for elective surgeries, exams and specialized consultations, ensuring faster and more efficient access to health services. Furthermore, initiatives such as the Menstrual Dignity Program aim to guarantee access to menstrual hygiene products, promoting women's health and dignity. Raising awareness and encouraging the donation of organs and tissues are priorities, as is the expansion of psychological assistance to women during pregnancy, prenatal and postpartum periods.

The Health Industrial Complex (CEIS), in conjunction with the MDIC and integrated into the NIB, foresees public and private investments of R$ 42 billion, seeking to strengthen the national production of medicines, equipment and medical supplies. 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. It is worth highlighting the effort of Brazilian diplomacy to coordinate our position in the negotiations of the Instrument on Pandemics within the scope of the WHO Intergovernmental Negotiation Body.

E - Education

Education is a structuring dimension of sustainable development. Inequality in access to education is a challenge in the Brazilian context, particularly in higher education, which traditionally excludes the poorest people, and to a greater extent the black population. The National Education Plan for the 2014/2024 decade, established by Law No. 13,005/2014, establishes 10 guidelines for Brazilian education and 20 targets with their respective indicators. By April 2024, only three targets had been partially met, with emphasis on the increased public enrollments high school technical professionals (EPTNM) in public institutes and basic education teachers with postgraduate degrees.

The government has launched a series of ambitious policies to transform the educational scenario, with emphasis on the implementation of the *Full-Time School* program, which aims to provide a more complete and enriching educational environment for students. Furthermore, there was a significant readjustment in the scholarships offered by Capes and CNPq, promoting a fairer and more competitive incentive for researchers. The *National Pact for the Resumption of Works and Engineering Services in Basic, Vocational Education and Health* demonstrates the commitment to improving the infrastructure of educational institutions across the country. The *National Child Literacy Commitment* and the readjustment of the per capita value transferred by the PNAE reflect the government's prioritization in promoting quality basic education. The *Mulheres Mil* and the *New Quota Law* initiative highlight the commitment to gender equity and social inclusion. The strengthening of the *Inclusive Education Policy* and the implementation of the *National Strategy for Connected Schools* seek to guarantee equal access to education for all citizens, regardless of their differences. The *Connected Schools* policy is coordinated by the Ministry of Education (MEC) with support from the Ministry of Communications (MCOM) through Anatel, and aims to guarantee digital inclusion in Brazilian public schools through multiple fronts activities, such as the provision of technological infrastructure, teacher training and development of educational digital content. This joint effort is instrumental in transforming the educational environment, allowing students and educators to benefit from online teaching resources. In the context of connectivity, the *School Connectivity Project Cost Monitoring Group* (GAPE) plays a central role in coordinating initiatives, aligning the actions of the ministries involved to ensure efficient and equitable access to internet in schools.

In higher education, the *Telecommunications Services Universalization Fund* (FUST) is a crucial tool, which allocates resources to connect schools and other locations, with a recent collaboration between MCOM and BNDES resulting in a credit of R$ 1.1 billion destined for the telecommunications sector, further expanding the reach and quality of connectivity in Brazil. Furthermore, more favorable conditions were established for the amortization of *FIES* student loans, aiming to alleviate the financial burden on students and facilitate access to higher education.

The *Direct Cash at School Program-PDDE* applies decentralized governance with community participation in defining priorities and allocating resources, with the aim of supplementing the financial needs of public and private schools in basic education in Brazil. The Program promotes significant

improvements in the infrastructure and teaching conditions of schools, directly impacting targets of universalization and quality of basic education. These measures reflect the new government's commitment to promoting high-quality, inclusive and accessible education to all Brazilians.

F - Access to water and energy

Another important line for territorial development is equitable access to water and energy. In 2023, the *Light for All Program* benefited more than 64.5 thousand families with investments of R$ 1.4 billion. This program, taken over by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), is the largest program to universalize access to electricity in the world. For 2024, the program's target is to connect 75 thousand consumer units with the public electricity distribution network, with planned investments of R$ 2.5 billion, benefiting more than 300 thousand people in rural areas and remote regions of the Legal Amazon.

If rural poverty in the Brazilian semiarid region is often attributed to the scarcity and poor distribution of water resources, the population of this region is an important target audience for the *Cisterns Program*, which benefits more than 1.2 million families through the capture and storage of rainwater for consumption and production of social technologies for water storage in small agricultural areas. The program is coordinated by the federal government in collaboration with civil society, states and municipalities and its exclusive target audience is families registered in CadÚnico. It is notable that 80% of the benefited families are headed by black people. The installation of cisterns represents a means of autonomy for vulnerable rural families in the semi-arid region, reducing their dependence on intermittent water sources, such as tankers or wells. Evaluations of the program demonstrate significant improvements in the quality of water consumed, a reduction in waterborne diseases and a decrease in the daily time spent obtaining water. Furthermore, access to water positively impacts other areas, such as school attendance and children's health, highlighting the intersectionality of social policies. In 2017, the Cisterns Program was recognized as the second most effective public policy in combating desertification, receiving the Policy for the Future Award, granted by the *World Future Council* in partnership with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

G - Gender equality

In the field of gender equality, it stands out that, in November 2023, Decree nº 11,795/2023 was published, which regulates Law nº 14,611 of July 3, 2023, on Equal Pay between men and women, sanctioned by President Lula da Silva in July of the same year. Companies with 100 or more employees must prepare a Salary Transparency and Compensation Criteria Report and, in case of non-compliance, they will have to implement mitigation actions.

Furthermore, it is worth noting that there are currently three important agricultural programs aimed at rural women: Productive and Economic Organization Program for Rural Women, Productive Backyards Program for Rural Women, National Citizenship and Good Living Program for Rural Women. Such initiatives aim to build a genuinely fairer and more equitable society.

Among the sexual and reproductive health policies, the Menstrual Health Protection and Promotion program stands out, which ensures the free supply of female sanitary pads and other basic care related to men-



strual health; and access to safe and effective contraceptive methods, which aims to ensure that women have autonomy over their bodies and plan their families according to their desires and needs.

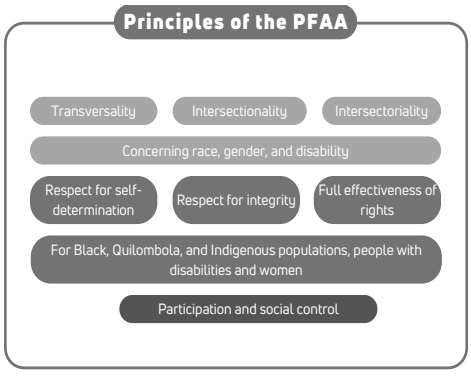
To reduce gender-based violence, a set of legal provisions were implemented to toughen sentences, alleviate the suffering of victims and guarantee immediate protection to women who report violence. Currently, Brazil has specialized services in combating violence and promoting gender equality, such as the Brazilian Women's Houses and the Women's Reference Centers, which work together with other bodies, such as the Specialized Police Station, the Court of Justice, the Public Defender's Office, the Public Prosecutor's Office, Transit Accommodation, among other psychosocial assistance services and the promotion of economic autonomy. A binding report from the Attorney General's Office (AGU) was established, which defines the practice of sexual harassment as conduct punishable by dismissal, as well as the granting of rental assistance to women victims of domestic violence. There is also the resumption of the "*Women Living Without Violence*" program and the *Maria da Penha Patrols*, which reinforce comprehensive support for women victims of violence, providing resources for emergency, legal and psychosocial support. Additionally, providing rental assistance to women who are victims of domestic violence provides essential financial support for those in need of immediate, safe housing. 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 policies, combined with mobilization and societal engagement actions. 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.

H - Ethnic-racial equality

The formal and material guarantee of the right to racial equality is a constitutional commitment of the Brazil-

Federal Affirmative Action Program (PFAA)

Ministry of Racial Equality, Secretariat for Affirmative Action Policies, Combating and Overcoming Racism (Decree No. 11,785, of November 20, 2023).



The Federal Affirmative Action Program (PFAA) aims to promote rights and equal opportunities in direct federal public administration through affirmative actions aimed at black, quilombola and indigenous populations, people with disabilities and women, considering their specificities and diversities. Decree No. 11,785/2023 defines affirmative actions as "programs and measures adopted by the Public Power to correct inequalities and promote equity and the rights of historically discriminated against social groups". In the case of the PFAA, priority groups for its actions were: black people, Quilombolas, indigenous people, people with disabilities and women.

MODALITY	DESCRIPTION
Quota policies or reserved spots	The most well-known quota policies are those for reserved spots in public universities based on social, racial, and ethnic criteria.
Bonuses or differentiated scoring criteria in selection processes	Based on a prior diagnosis, it may be defined that some groups may have their selection criteria altered to ensure equitable participation in competitive processes. Some universities adopt extended deadlines for point accumulation for individuals who have taken maternity leave, for example.
Establishment of targets aimed at increasing the participation and inclusion of the mentioned groups	Decree No. 11,443/2023 sets a goal for federal administration bodies to have at least 30% of their positions and commissioned functions occupied by Black individuals by December 31, 2025.
Tie-breaking criteria in competitive processes to increase the participation of the mentioned groups	In public tenders, higher age is used as a tie-breaking criterion, for instance.
Preparatory courses for selection processes	The Esperança Garcia Program, by the Office of the Attorney General in partnership with the Ministry of Racial Equality, offers preparatory courses for public careers in Advocacy.
Financial assistance programs, including scholarships and aids to ensure access and permanence in educational or professional qualification institutions	The Affirmative Action Program of the Rio Branco Institute, developed since 2002, is an example. Another example is the permanence scholarships for Indigenous and Quilombola students in Federal Universities.
Accessibility policies (architectural, attitudinal, methodological, instrumental, communicational, or programmatic)	Accessibility policies aim to ensure the possibility and condition of access, perception, and understanding for the safe and autonomous use of spaces, furniture, urban equipment, buildings, transport, information, and communication, including their systems and technologies, for all people regardless of their abilities or physical conditions.
Allocation of portions of existing resources and funds for affirmative actions or creation of specific funds for affirmative actions	Allocation of financial resources or specific assets intended to finance specific policies for a particular group. The funds provide financial support for the development, sustainability, strengthening, and promotion of these groups. An example is the allocation of 30% of campaign funds to female and Black candidates since the 2020 elections.

Source: BRAZIL (2024) Federal Affirmative Action Program: Action Plan Model. Ministry of Racial Equality. Secretariat for Affirmative Action Policies, Combating and Overcoming Racism. Brasília, 2024.

ian State, which has been implemented through the adaptation of legislation and the creation of public policies, such as the Statute of Racial Equality and affirmative actions for entry into educational institutions and civil service. Despite these initiatives, racial discrimination and inequalities persist and still need to be overcome. Brazilian society is marked by dynamics deeply rooted in systemic racism, establishing a complex relationship between discriminatory practices that perpetuate inequalities and systematically violate the human rights of the Afro-descendant population.

The State has dialogued with other actors in intergovernmental spaces and with civil society, assuming commitments at the international level, such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965) and the Durban Declaration and Program of Action (2001). One of the challenges in implementing the 2030 Agenda is precisely using this normative framework as a key for interpretation. From poverty eradication (SDG 1) to partnerships and means of implementation (SDG 17), this means considering the interdependence of human rights and the barriers that racism imposes on their effective guarantee.

The creation of the Ministry of Racial Equality, in 2023, was an important step in this direction, demonstrating the State's political will to tackle ethnic-racial inequalities. However, the challenge of overcoming systemic racism must be followed by a strategy of structuring intersectional policies on racial issues in public policies. Integrating the racial approach implies, among other aspects, having a budget, producing disaggregated data and defining indicators to evaluate transversality.

In line with the commitment to reduce ethnic and racial inequalities in the country, there is a broad set of inclusion and racial equity policies, enhanced by the creation of the Ministry of Racial Equality and the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, and by the sanction of Law No. 14,532, of January 11, 2023, which classifies racial insult as a crime of racism, with a penalty increased to two to five years of imprisonment. While racism is understood as a crime against the community, the insult is directed at the individual. The law is understood as a fundamental step towards the elimination of structural racism in the country.

The L*iving Black Youth Plan*, which involves strategies aimed at the generational group most affected by violence and affirmative action programs that establish special measures, through quotas and specific programs, with access targets for black people to management positions in the federal government or through scholarships for black, quilombola, Roma and indigenous women, is a relevant example of ethnic-racial policy. These policies also operate at the subnational level, in which the National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SINAPIR) plays a structuring role in coordinating policies and capabilities at different federal government levels.

The *National Urban and Peri-Ur-*

ban Agriculture Program establishes a transversal dialog between actions to promote ethnic-racial equality. It aims to preserve the environment, the agroecological transition, the socioeconomic inclusion of urban farming families and the activities of women and young people. Indigenous peoples, Quilombolas, traditional communities and rural youth now have priority access to the PAA and are being encouraged to access credit access programs through the Family Farming Harvest Plan 2023/2024.

Another policy of great impact for indigenous peoples and traditional communities is the formal recognition of territories, with compliance with the entire land regularization process from identification, delimitation, demarcation and registration with a registry office. Currently, there are 736 indigenous lands in Funai records, of which 477 are fully regularized. Additionally, around 490 claims from indigenous peoples are under analysis. The Federal Attorney General's Office obtained, from the Federal Supreme Court, judicial approval of the de-intrusion plans for the Yanomami, Trincheira-Bacajá and Apiterewá Indigenous Lands. In particular, the Brazilian government faced the Yanomami crisis with social assistance actions, as well as launching systematic operations to extricate miners. At this point, the Inter-ministerial Committee for the De-intrusion of Indigenous Lands was created, under the coordination of the recently created and innovative Ministry of Indigenous Peoples

The Indigenous Territories (IT) demarcation process must be complemented by the National Policy for Environmental and Territorial Management of Indigenous Lands (PNGATI), which aims to guarantee the protection, recovery, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in indigenous territories, to ensure the integrity of their heritage, improving the quality of life and full conditions for physical and cultural reproduction of current and future generations of indigenous peoples, respecting their sociocultural autonomy, in accordance with current legislation.

In the implementation of PNGATI, specific gender and intergenerational aspects have been observed, strengthening the role of women, young people and the elderly as subjects of public policies. The participation of these groups will be intensified through spaces of governance and social participation where organizations representing the people have a seat with voice and vote, such as the PNGATI Management Committee and the National Council for Indigenous Policy, reopened by the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples. Furthermore, the creation of the Committee for the Promotion of Public Policies for the Social Protection of Indigenous Peoples aims to highlight the challenges experienced by people in different government spheres, and seek solutions that integrate different sectors.

Eight out of ten Brazilian artisan fishermen are from the North and Northeast. This population is mainly made up of indigenous fishermen, black women, caiçara communities, shellfish gatherers, jangadeiros, vazan-

teiros, riverside dwellers, extractivists, quilombola fishermen. In this sense, the *Artisan Fishery Peoples' Program* aims to benefit more than 1 million fishermen and fisherwomen in all regions of the country, consisting of seven different actions, which range from minimum working conditions to valuing the culture of communities.

Among traditional Brazilian peoples, the importance of reaching quilombola communities as a historical ethnic group left behind is recognized. In addition to MIR's transversal initiatives that include this population group, there are also specific programs, such as the *Aquilomba Brasil* Program, which aims to promote sustainable development and the inclusion of quilombola communities through integrated policies that cover education, health and infrastructure. It is estimated that around 214 thousand families benefit directly or indirectly from the program. Finally, there is also a concern to facilitate the social inclusion of these ethnic-racial minorities in strengthening the production of Brazilian knowledge. In this sense, the *Abdias Nascimento Program* is highlighted, which provides research opportunities for individuals from historically marginalized groups, such as blacks, browns, indigenous people and people with disabilities, facilitating access and progress in the academic career and promoting inclusion and equity in higher education. There are also interventions with a gender focus, such as the *Programa Atlânticas*, which offers doctoral and post-doctoral scholarships for black, indigenous, quilombola and Roma women, increasing their academic representation and strengthening their perspectives in research scientific. Together, these programs form several multidimensional strategies to combat inequalities and promote the inclusion of these people left behind.



CHAPTER II





Progress in the Targets and Objectives of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil

Context

This chapter analyzes the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their global targets, with special attention to the targets identified as priorities for Brazil and its Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024-2027. In the case of global targets that have already been achieved or that do not adequately reflect the challenges faced by the country, targets adapted to the Brazilian reality were also considered. Specifically, the analysis of SDG 17 is found in chapter VII, which is dedicated to the means of implementation and partnerships.

The analysis period covers the year 2016 (beginning of implementation of the 2030 Agenda) to 2022 or 2023 (last year in which data were available). In addition to presenting the indicator data, more context is provided around the problems addressed in the targets, seeking to elucidate the reasons behind the performance demonstrated. It is important to highlight that, whenever possible, the indicators were disaggregated by criteria of color or race, sex and household status. At the end of the analysis of each SDG, there is an illustrative table that summarizes the situation of all global indicators of their respective targets.

Additionally, each section was enriched with two boxes. The first dialogs with the recommendations of civil society addressed to the federal government, presented in the 2023 Luz SDG Report produced by the Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda. The second highlights initiatives that exemplify policies or programs that demonstrate the feasibility of being transformed into State policies and

have the potential for replication in other countries. These initiatives are particularly important for their focus on the motto "leave no one behind", based on the guiding principles: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships (5P).

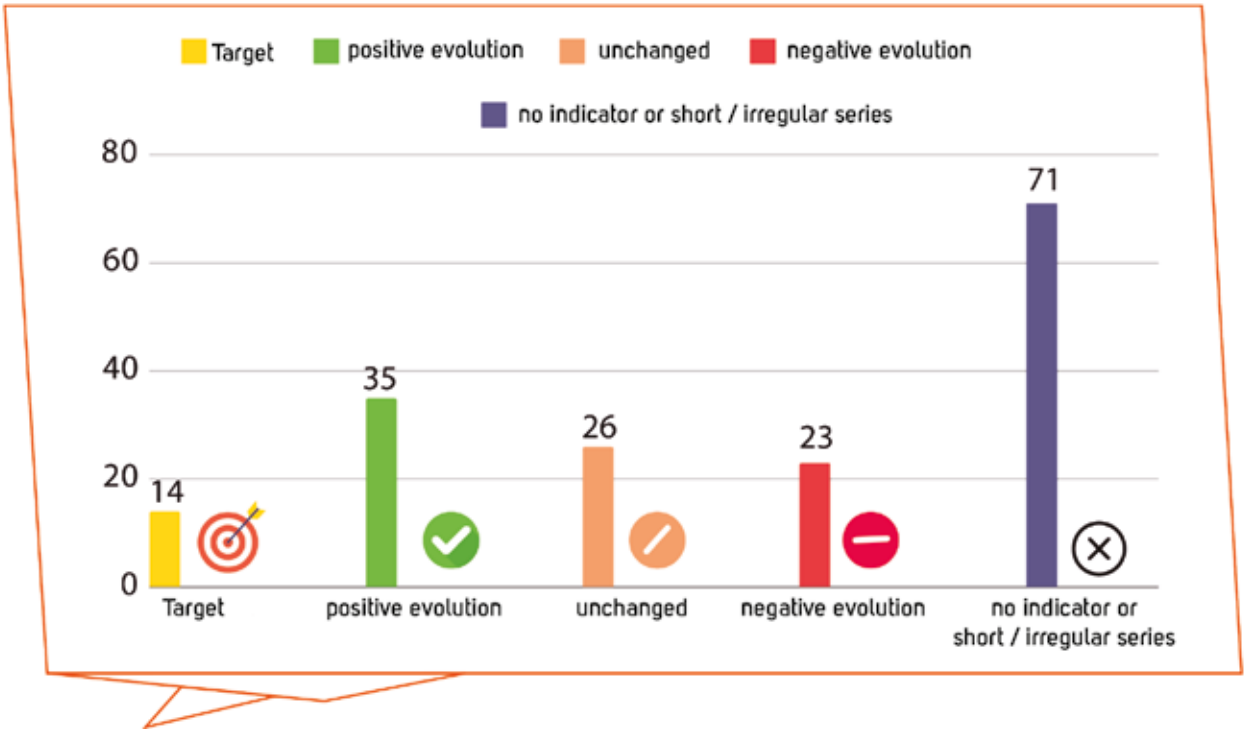
Finally, it is important to clarify that this analysis constitutes just one part of a more comprehensive analytical document on the 17 SDGs, prepared by the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) to support the creation of this Voluntary National Review (VNR). In this document, in addition to analyzing the performance of the indicators, information is provided regarding the diagnostics, public policies, plans and programs implemented, as well as critical challenges and government priorities. The full versions for each of the SDGs can be accessed on the IPEA website.

3.1. General analysis of the progress towards Targets

In general, Brazil did not make significant progress towards the targets of the 17 SDGs in the period from 2016 to 2022. Graph 1 and table 1 illustrate the evolution of global targets for all objectives. It is noted that of the total of 169 targets, the country achieved 14 (8.3%); showed positive evolution in 35 (20.7%); did not show any evolution in 26 (15.4%); there was a negative evolution in 23 (13.6%); and 71 targets (42%) could not have their progress assessed due to unavailability of data or because they presented irregular or very short time series.

It is also noted that among the targets analyzed, the COVID-19 pandemic (2020 and 2021) negatively impacted the performance of 37 (22%) targets.

Graph 1 - Brazil: Performance of SDG targets 2016-2022



Source: IBGE, ODS Brazil Platform. <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/>
Prepared by: IPEA

Table 1- Brazil: Performance of targets according to each SDG 2016-2022

1	0	2	0	2	4	7
2	0	1	3	1	3	8
3	2	2	3	4	4	13
4	4	1	0	7	3	10
5	3	0	1	1	5	9
6	2	4	2	3	0	8
7	1	0	0	0	1	5
8	3	1	3	4	5	12
9	1	3	3	4	1	8
10	0	6	2	2	2	10
11	2	3	1	2	2	10
12	3	1	0	0	7	11
13	0	0	1	3	3	5
14	1	0	0	0	7	10
15	2	0	1	0	9	12
16	1	1	3	1	7	12
17	0	1	0	3	8	19
	10	1	0	3	8	19

positive evolution | unchanged | Global target achieved
negative evolution | Impacted by COVID-19 | No indicators or short/irregular series

Source: IBGE, ODS Brazil Platform. <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/>
Prepared by: IPEA
Note: The column of targets affected by the COVID-19 pandemic is not added to the others, as each target may have had an independent evolution, whether negative, positive, no evolution or achieved, and still have been affected by the pandemic.

Below is a summary of the performance of each SDG and its main challenges.

SDG 1 - No Poverty



There has been little progress in reducing extreme poverty in the last ten years. The pandemic had a notable negative impact on SDG 1. With a brief drop in extreme poverty in 2020 because of Emergency Aid transfers, there was a significant increase in 2021, after the interruption of this aid. The recovery of the job market and the resumption of social transfers contributed to a new drop in 2022. However, for SDG 1 targets to be achieved by 2023, Brazil still needs to reduce the extreme poverty rate annually by around 0.4 percentage points (p.p.). Disparities in the incidence of poverty persist between different regions and groups. The highest rates are in the north and northeast regions, among the black and brown population and in rural areas. Reducing multidimensional poverty has been more positive than reducing monetary poverty, although there are challenges in obtaining regular data for monitoring. Income transfer programs, such as Bolsa Família, play a crucial role in reducing poverty. The new phase of Bolsa Família, starting in 2023, expands coverage and amounts transferred, with a focus on protecting early childhood, representing an inspiring initiative for other developing countries in the fight against poverty

SDG 2 - Zero Hunger



Brazil faces significant challenges in relation to SDG 2. Although hunger is an old issue in the country, the concept of Food and Nutritional Security emerged in the 1980s. Since then, policies and programs have been developed to combat hunger and promote food security at the same time, such as the Zero Hunger Program, launched in 2003. As a result, between 2004 and 2013, there was significant progress in reducing hunger and Brazil, in 2014, left the United Nations (UN) Hunger Map for the first time. However, the following years were marked by an economic and political crisis, which resulted in an increase in food insecurity, worsened by the pandemic. The most recent data shows that 9.4% of Brazilian households were moderately or severely food insecure in 2023, indicating a reduction of 3.3 p.p. compared to 2017-2018, but 1.6 p.p. above 2013. Therefore, a joint effort by the government, civil society and the private sector is still needed to promote policies and programs that guarantee access to nutritious and sufficient food for the entire population, especially those more vulnerable. For this reason, the PPA 2024-2027 emphasizes tackling food insecurity and poverty as priorities, in addition to strengthening family farming and sustainable agribusiness.

SDG 3 - Good Health and Well-Being.



Despite advances, such as the reduction in maternal, neonatal and child mortality and a slight improvement in mortality from non-communicable diseases, challenges remain for Brazil to guarantee a healthy life for all people. Indicators below the established targets are a consequence of socio-economic and racial disparities in access to healthcare and the challenges emerging from the pandemic and the ongoing burden of chronic non-communicable diseases. Since 2023, the Brazilian government has been implementing reforms and policies that promote social development, improve the living conditions of the population and strengthen the Unified Health System (SUS) , such as the National Immunization Program and the More Doctors Program.

SDG 4 - Quality Education



In Brazil, education faces insufficient service, low quality of learning and the need for infrastructure and trained teachers to deal with social inequalities. Although there has been positive evolution in most global SDG 4 indicators, between 2016 and 2022, Brazil faces challenges, especially in areas such as daycare centers, secondary education, professional and technological education and higher education. Furthermore, in recent years, policies such as civic-military schools have been prioritized to the detriment of the focus on inequalities and learning, worsened by the pandemic, when schools were closed and there were difficulties in remote teaching. To reverse this situation, since 2023, new public education policies seek to reduce inequalities through measures such as full-time schooling and additional support for students with difficulties.

SDG 5 - Gender Equality



From 2019 to 2022, Brazil faced challenges in advancing gender equality due to the political crisis, the pandemic and the growth of conservative movements. This led to the replacement of the term "gender" by "women" in official documents and the removal of content on equality, autonomy and diversity. Although the judiciary has played an important role in stopping setbacks, progress has been limited. SDG 5 indicators show a reduction in the mortality rate from homicides among women and early marriages, but inequalities persist in unpaid domestic work and in women's participation in political and business leadership. Women's access to technology has increased, but disparities persist, especially among women living in rural areas. The current Brazilian government has implemented important measures to resume advances in gender equality in the country, including: policies such as Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women, the Equal Pay Law and the preparation of the National Care Plan.

SDG 6 - Drinking Water and Sanitation



The data reveals improvements in achieving SDG 6 in Brazil. In 2022, 97.9% of the population had access to safe water. Despite this, access is still unequal, especially in the north and northeast regions and in rural areas . In basic sanitation, only 52.08% of the population had access to sewage treatment in 2019, with slower evolution between 2019 and 2022 and significant challenges, especially in the northern region. Integrated management of water resources faces obstacles, including limited community participation and insufficient implementation of public policy. Despite advances, the country needs to face issues such as the drop in federal resources for sanitation, uncertainties in technical regulation, challenges in integrated water management and the need for greater municipal capacity building for operations in these areas.

SDG - 7 Affordable and Clean Energy



There was progress in the implementation of SDG 7, highlighted by the high participation of renewable sources in the energy matrix and universal access to energy services. Although energy tariffs are still high, the target of ensuring universal access at affordable prices has largely been achieved. However, it is necessary to assess the impact of these rates on low-income people and improve access in isolated communities, especially in the north and northeast regions. Programs such as Light for All have been fundamental in reducing inequalities. The PPA 2024-2027 is aligned with the targets of SDG 7, seeking to guarantee energy security and expand clean sources. In this sense, another challenge is dealing with possible socio-environmental impacts of wind power.

SDG 8 - Decent Work and Inclusive Growth



Between 2016 and 2022, globally, SDG 8 indicators faced challenges, worsened by the pandemic. In Brazil, the impacts of the pandemic were combined with internal crises, resulting in below-average performance. Although there were improvements in three of the seven targets, the core of SDG 8, related to "decent work and economic growth", did not reflect this trend. There was stagnation in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and decline in GDP per employed person, in addition to an increase in the unemployment rate, informality and drop in average income. However, in 2023, the country recorded real GDP growth of 2.9%, accompanied by improvements in the job market, a reduction in child labor and the number of young people who are not studying or working. Factors such as the slowdown in inflation and reform initiatives contributed to these results.

SDG 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



The pandemic had a significant impact on the achievement of SDG 9, especially in the business, employment and the transport spheres. The analysis of the targets revealed negative performance in several indicators until 2022, highlighting the urgency of advances in infrastructure and economic transformation. The PPA 2024-2027 prioritizes neo-industrialization, aligned with the principles of SDG 9, which seeks to promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization. However, investments in transport infrastructure remain challenging, especially to reduce dependence on road transport. The investment rate registered a decline between 2022 and 2023, making it difficult to mobilize resources to face critical challenges, such as reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Furthermore, the extended deadlines between the start of infrastructure projects and their impacts on final indicators represent an additional challenge. Advancing GHG emissions reduction targets is imperative. Finally, the importance of consultation between different actors in society, including the private sector and civil society, is highlighted to face the challenges related to SDG 9.

SDG 10 - Reduced Inequalities



SDG 10 aims to ensure progressive growth in the income of the poorest 40% of the population, exceeding the national average by 2030. Brazil has faced considerable setbacks in this aspect since 2015, with a decrease in the income share of these groups in the national context, reaching just 4.4% in 2022. Targets 10.2 and 10.4, aimed at fostering social and economic inclusion, and implementing policies aimed at greater equality, also faced challenges during this period, with limited progress and even setbacks. Despite the implementation of Emergency Aid in 2020, which significantly reduced the proportion of people with income below half the median, its end in 2021 led to a new increase in this indicator. The targets related to inequalities between countries also did not register significant progress. Although Brazil is praised by the UN for its migration policies and the reduced costs of sending financial remittances, its international cooperation initiatives face financial constraints. The role of the State in reducing inequalities, through income transfer policies, direct taxation and the provision of public services, is emphasized as essential. However, challenges such as the high concentration of wealth and the regressive nature of indirect taxes still represent obstacles to achieving the SDG 10 targets. The State's financial capacity will be essential to overcome these challenges, especially in a context of economic uncertainty and the need to expand the financing of social policies.

SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities



Brazil is facing significant challenges in relation to SDG 11. Uneven urbanization has resulted in areas lacking decent housing and adequate infrastructure, while others remain underutilized. The My House, My Life (MCMV) program aims to reduce the housing deficit, but faces obstacles in mitigating socio-spatial disparities due to the peripheral location of the projects. SDG 11 is integrated to strategic line 2 of the PPA 2024-2027, dealing with issues such as sustainable transportation and combating poverty. Despite regulatory advances and investments in infrastructure, political-institutional changes negatively impacted urban development, but have already been reversed since 2023. The strengthening of economic initiatives to preserve cultural heritage and the crucial role of Civil Defense in preventing disasters stands out. However, there are significant challenges in adapting to climate change and managing solid waste. The persistence of urban violence also represents a major obstacle.

SDG 12 - Responsible Consumption and Production



Despite initial efforts, such as the creation of the Sustainable Production and Consumption Steering Committee and the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS), the country was unable to continue these initiatives. A key indicator, the material footprint, reveals a worrying increase in consumption and production patterns. Furthermore, Brazil has the largest per capita material footprint among the BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), especially in relation to biomass. Internal consumption of materials has also grown significantly, indicating an urgent need to adopt more efficient and responsible practices. Brazil joined the Marrakesh Process in 2007 and prepared the PPCS for the period from 2011 to 2014, but the lack of continuity in this plan is a challenge. Public policy, such as sustainable public purchasing and laws to combat food waste, represent important steps, but a continuous effort is needed to promote effective changes. Education for sustainable consumption, both through public policy and digital tools, is essential to advance this target. Furthermore, it is necessary to develop sustainable technological solutions and promote innovation in this sense, involving both the private and public sectors. At the governmental level, the creation of the transversal environmental agenda in the PPA 2024-2027 is an innovative and positive step. Lastly, it is essential to develop national methodologies and indicators to monitor progress towards SDG 12 targets, as many of them currently lack indicators

SDG 13 - Climate Action



Brazil is undergoing a renewal of its climate agenda, acknowledging it as a priority. The Ecological Transformation Plan, presented at COP 28, aims to promote sustainable development and protect the environment, with significant investments in areas such as sustainable finance, energy transition and adaptation to climate change. In addition, 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, as well as the strengthening of the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA), demonstrate a renewed commitment to environmental protection. Despite disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework, there are regional disparities in the adoption of these strategies by local governments, highlighting the need for cooperation and joint efforts to address challenges. Brazil still faces significant challenges, especially after previous decisions that weakened environmental and climate change policies. Enhancing civil defense and preparedness for natural disasters are priority areas that cannot do without cooperation between federal, state and municipal governments, as well as civil society. The country also faces pressure to fulfill its international commitments, especially in relation to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as Brazil will host COP 30 in 2025.

SDG - 14 Life Below Water



SDG 14 highlights the importance of the oceans for global sustainability. Brazil, acknowledging this, has programs and policies dedicated to the oceans, reflected in the PPA 2024-2027 with emphasis on programs such as "Ocean, Coastal Zone and Antarctica" and "Protection and Recovery of Biodiversity and Combating Deforestation and Fires". The implementation of these policies is essential to promote marine conservation, sustainable fishing and the protection of the rights of artisan fisheries. The country has achieved positive results, such as exceeding the marine conservation target and the high level of implementation of instruments to combat illegal fishing. Furthermore, government programs address issues such as climate emergency, sustainable tourism and economic development, all linked to SDG 14. The Brazilian government, through initiatives coordinated by ministries such as Defense and Environment, seeks not only to conserve marine ecosystems, but also to promote inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development related to the oceans.

SDG 15 - Life on Land



In Brazil, a country naturally rich in biodiversity, the main causes of degradation include habitat loss, introduction of invasive species and extreme weather events, especially in the northeast region, where desertification is a significant challenge, affecting both social and economic aspects. Brazil reaffirmed its commitment to the 2030 Agenda, highlighting the fight against deforestation and environmental conservation as priorities in the PPA 2024-2027. However, challenges persist, such as deforestation and the conversion of forests into pastures and agricultural areas, despite the country's extensive vegetation cover. Although there are notable improvements in indicators such as biodiversity protection and sustainable forest management, reflected in indicators 15.1.2 and 15.2.1 respectively, significant challenges remain. The implementation of the Access and Benefits Sharing agenda made progress with Law No. 13,123, of 2015, but there are still challenges to its full implementation. Despite the environmental policies and actions implemented over the last few decades, Brazil faces obstacles such as the lack of updated information and the presence of organized crime in the northern region. With less than seven years until the SDGs deadline, achieving SDG 15 in Brazil requires more resources and an intensification of international cooperation actions.

SDG 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



SDG 16 is of crucial importance in the Brazilian context, especially given the recent threats to democracy in the country. Issues such as the integrity of the electoral system, the independence of the judiciary and social participation were challenged, while public policies aimed at guaranteeing and promoting rights were discontinued. To achieve this objective, it is essential to face the consequences of Brazil's history of colonialism and slavery, reflected in profound inequalities, especially in relation to race and gender. This is because promoting sustainable development in Brazil requires the reduction of various forms of inequality, which impact marginalized groups in different ways. A detailed analysis of the indicators reveals specific challenges in relation to reducing of violence, promotion of the rule of law, development of transparent institutions and guarantee of social participation. Although there are advances in some areas, such as the reduction in the proportion of prisoners without a sentence, significant challenges still persist in others, such as racial inequality in victimization due to violence and the setback in the development of instances of social participation. Despite the challenges, there are ongoing efforts to advance towards the objectives of SDG 16, highlighting recent initiatives to rebuild participatory structures and expand affirmative action policies to promote non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

SDG 17 - Partnerships for the Goals



Brazil's SDG 17 targets show positive progress in areas such as financing, mobilization of additional resources, external debt reduction, digitalization and national capacity building. Furthermore, the country is committed to regional integration in South America, seeking strategies to advance this integration through infrastructure projects and multilateral cooperation. At the Amazon Summit, the countries of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization reinforced their commitment to the integrated development of the region, with the support of public development banks that committed to offering financing for sustainable businesses in the region. The reactivation of regional cooperation, combined with the commitment to sustainable development, attracted multilateral financing and initiatives such as the Green Coalition, which promises up to US$20 billion in credit for sustainable businesses in the Amazon region by 2030. These initiatives represent initial efforts to attract more international partnerships and resources, aiming to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda.

NO POVERTY



End poverty in all its forms everywhere

SDG 1 - Analysis of Progress towards Targets

Brazil is a country historically marked by high levels of inequality and terrible social indicators. Therefore, article 3 of the 1988 Federal Constitution, drawn up after more than two decades of military dictatorship, included the eradication of poverty among the fundamental objectives of the Federative Republic of Brazil. Fortunately, the country surpassed the global target of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1, which focused on ending hunger and poverty. In this way, the excellent pace of progress was expected to continue, and that it would be possible to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030.

The expectation was not confirmed due to a deep recession between 2014 and 2016, which was followed by years of weak and concentrated growth and by the economic, social and health crisis deepened by the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, despite the increase in poverty caused by poor labor market conditions, there was an erosion of successful social protection programs for the most vulnerable people in the period 2019 and 2022.

Re-engagement with the SDGs from 2023 signals the resumption of the objective of eradicating poverty in Brazil. The importance of all SDG 1 targets is undeniable. However, poverty reduction, as formulated by targets 1.1 and 1.2, is arguably the biggest current challenge for Brazil. Therefore, these were the targets analyzed in detail.

Featured Targets

Target 1.1. - By 2030, end extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

The first target of SDG 1 is measured by the

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

In its recommendations for SDG 1, the report recorded great concern about the reconstruction of the country's public policies and their financing. At least four of the 10 recommendations call for greater budgetary allocation for social policies and public services aimed at the most vulnerable population.

Notably, the recommendations on resources express concern both about expanding access to services and social protection and recovering the budget necessary for the proper functioning of programs. Both aspects reflect the perception of deterioration in living conditions and disorganization of public policy in recent years.

In the first case, for example, recommendations for more investments in basic sanitation, in order to expand coverage in the most vulnerable territories, and in social protection, health and education. The second concern is explicit in the recommendations for recomposing the budget dedicated to Social Assistance Reference Centers (CRAS), Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers (CREAS) and Specialized Reference Centers for the Homeless Population (POP Center), as well as the demand for resources for monitoring and evaluating public policies for social protection, health and education.

From a budgetary point of view, the promulgation of Constitutional Amendment 126 allowed an increase of R$145 billion in the spending ceiling for 2023, providing room for the federal government to finance more expenses with social policies such as Bolsa Família, Cooking Gas Assistance and Popular Pharmacy. Still in 2023, the approval of the New Fiscal Framework replaces the rigidity of the spending ceiling, which froze real public spending, with a more flexible system, capable of improving the reconciliation between the prioritization of social spending and the containment of public debt. For this, a real increase in public spending is expected between 0.6% and 2.5% per year, depending on the primary fiscal result and real revenue growth.

Therefore, if the economic recovery shows momentum, there will be room for substantive growth in real spending, leaving the political challenge of channeling these resources to combat poverty, understood in a broad sense.

international poverty line. Its text makes explicit reference to the line of $1.25 per capita per day, defined by the World Bank (curator of the target) in 2015. However, this value was updated twice in response to more recent information on purchasing power parity (PPP) between countries becoming available.

Thus, the analysis considered the value of $2.15 *per capita* per day, in 2017 international dollars (2017 PPP$). This value was estimated by the World Bank to represent the typical poverty line in some of the world's poorest countries. This is the best-known target of the 2030 Agenda, corresponding to one of the country's current priorities, as evidenced by its PPA 2024- 2027.

Graph 1.1 shows the trajectory of indicator 1.1.1, that is, the poverty rate from 2012 to 2022, according to the international line. Estimates do not show any lasting progress in reducing extreme poverty over this period. The advances that allowed the country to achieve MDG 1 targets ahead of schedule were reversed from 2014 onwards. Extreme poverty increased 1.5 percentage points (p.p.) during the severe recession between 2014 and 2016 and continued to rise in 2017, stabilizing at a level above 7% in 2018 and 2019, years of fragile economic recovery.

In 2020, despite the pandemic and contrary to expectations, extreme poverty fell. This was thanks to the effects of Emergency Aid, a cash transfer program for the lowest-income population approved by the National Congress. The aid was paid in five installments between April and August 2020, being replaced by a new, less generous iteration which guaranteed payments up to December of the same year. Together, the two versions of Emergency Aid transferred over nine months an amount

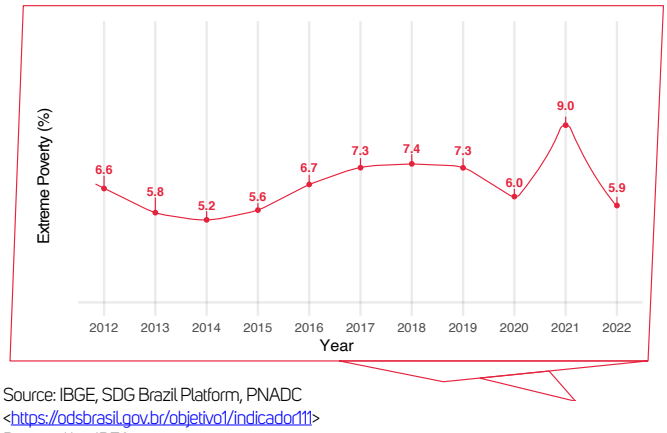
almost ten times greater than the aid from the Bolsa Família Program in 2019.

Unfortunately, in 2021 there was another twist. Even with the worsening of the pandemic in early 2021, Emergency Aid was not renewed, abruptly reducing social transfers at a time of health crisis, high unemployment and rampant inflation. Only in April was a new version of Emergency Aid created, with even more restricted criteria and benefits. This aid was not enough to contain the rise in extreme poverty, which made its biggest jump in decades, jumping from 6% in 2020 to 9% in 2021.

Fortunately, this jump was temporary. The recovery of the job market and the new round of expansion of social transfers allowed for a fall in the poverty rate in 2022. As will be explained further on, this expansion was compromised by serious management problems, but it was still essential to bring extreme poverty back to the level of 6% – a value even higher than that observed in the previous decade, between 2013 and 2015.

Therefore, considering the results of 2022, to meet target 1.1, Brazil will have to record an average annual reduction of around 0.4 p.p. in the extreme poverty rate by 2030. It is a doable, although demanding, effort. It will require the country to resume an average rate of progress similar to that observed between 1990 and 2015, a period in which the country implemented income transfer programs that played a fundamental role in the process of economic and social inclusion of the poorest population. It is important to clarify that, due to measurement errors, sampling issues and other problems, the eradication of poverty is normally defined as the reduction of the percentage of poor people to a non-zero residual value.

Graph 1.1 - Brazil: Incidence of poverty for the line of $2.15 per capita per day - 2012-2022



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, PNADC
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo1/indicador111>
Prepared by: IPEA
Notes: the international line of $2.15 per capita per day, in international dollars with 2017 purchasing power parity factor, is equivalent to approximately R$200 per capita per month, in 2022 reals.

Graph 1.2 shows the evolution of extreme poverty for different population groups. The estimates suggest two conclusions. First, the poverty trajectory for most groups followed the same pattern as Brazil as a whole. In 2022, only poverty rates in rural areas and, to a lesser extent, among black and brown people reached values close to or lower than the historical minimums recorded in 2014.

Second, historical inequalities in poverty rates between groups remain. The percentages are much higher in the North and Northeast regions, among black and brown people and in rural areas. Therefore, eradicating extreme poverty by 2030 will depend mainly on the progress made by these groups, as the percentages are already residual in the most privileged categories in graph 1.2.

As already mentioned in the previous chapter and observed in the report on the adequacy of global targets to the Brazilian reality[1], social disadvantages are not independent and disconnected from each other.

1 SDG – National Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals: Adaptation proposal. IPEA, 2018. Available at: https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/handle/11058/8636

In this sense, intersectional approaches to tackling poverty and inequality in Brazil are extremely important.

Target 1.2 - By 2030, reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children, of all ages, living in poverty, in all its dimensions, in accordance with national definitions

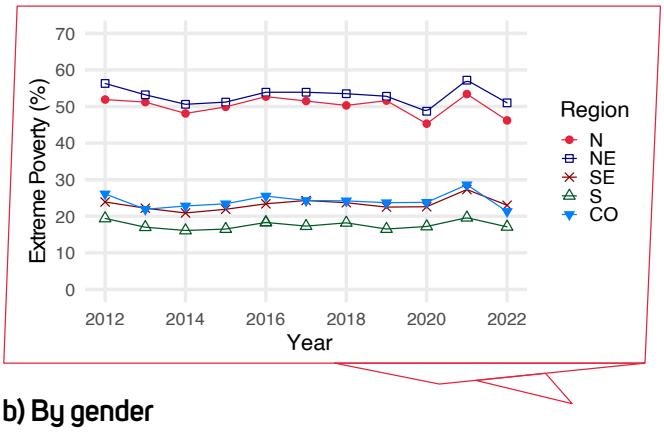
In addition to the eradication of extreme poverty, global target 1.2 envisages halving poverty defined by national and multidimensional criteria. Graph 1.3 reports indicator 1.2.1 – Proportion of population below the national poverty line for Brazil between 2012 and 2022. As Brazil does not have a national line, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) adopts as a reference the highest among the three international lines commonly used by the World Bank, which corresponds to $6.85 *per capita* per day, in 2017 international dollars. In 2022, this was equivalent to approximately R$ 640 *per capita* per month.

The evolution of the indicator was similar to that of extreme poverty measured by indicator 1.1.1. There was a period of improvement between 2012 and 2014, a reversal of the trend amid the recession occurred between 2014 and 2016, a stagnation during the slow economic recovery between 2016 and 2019 and abrupt fluctuations following the pandemic between 2020 and 2022. As a result, the percentage recorded in 2022 was identical to that of 2015 and slightly higher than that of 2014.

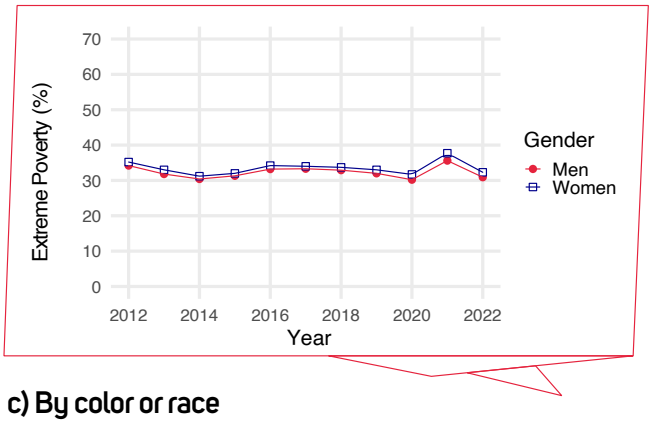
In other words, with the sad period of a decade without social progress, for the target of reducing poverty by half to be achieved, it will be necessary to go from almost 32% to 16% by 2030. This implies an average rate of decrease of about 2 p.p. per year. It is worth highlighting, that this scenario is only feasible with the combination of vig-

Graph 1.2 - Brazil: Incidence of poverty for the line of $2.15 per capita per day, by population subgroups 2012-2022

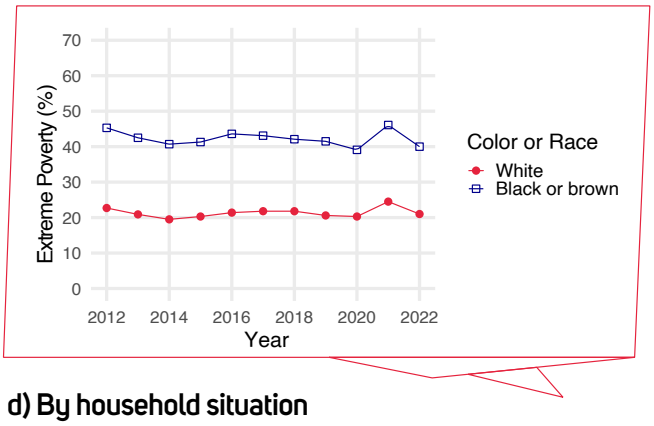
a) By macro-region



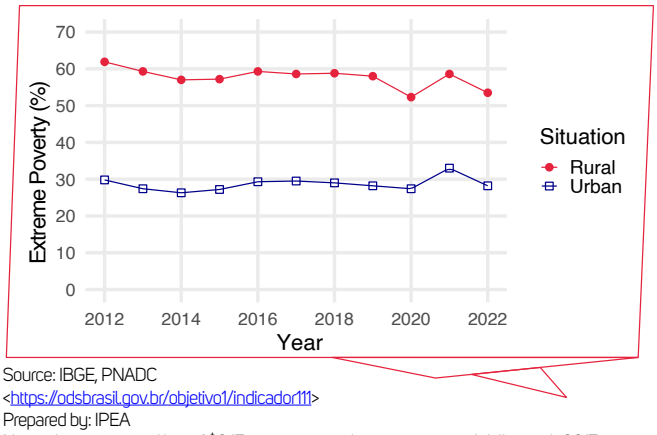
b) By gender



c) By color or race



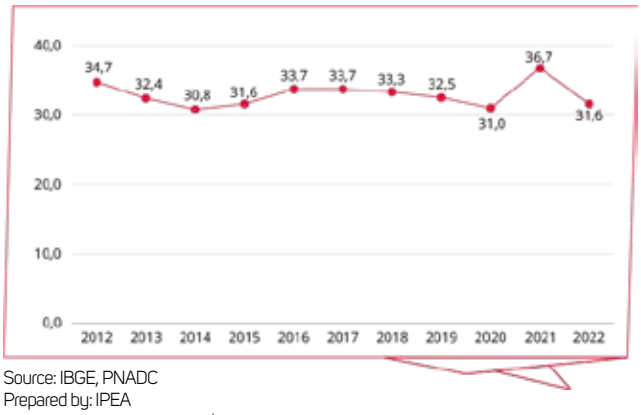
d) By household situation



Source: IBGE, PNADC
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo1/indicador111>
Prepared by: IPEA
Notes: the international line of $2.15 *per capita* per day, in international dollars with 2017 purchasing power parity factor, is equivalent to approximately R$200 *per capita* per month, in 2022 reals.

orous growth and income redistribution. After all, if the income distribution remains identical to that of 2022, growth in income *per capita* would have to exceed 6% per year on average until 2030 for the reduction target to be met. The challenge is so great that it will not be easy to achieve even if Brazil manages to replicate the virtuous cycle of pro-poor economic growth seen in the 2000s.

Graph 1.3 - Brazil: Incidence of poverty for the line of $6.85 *per capita* per day
2012-2022



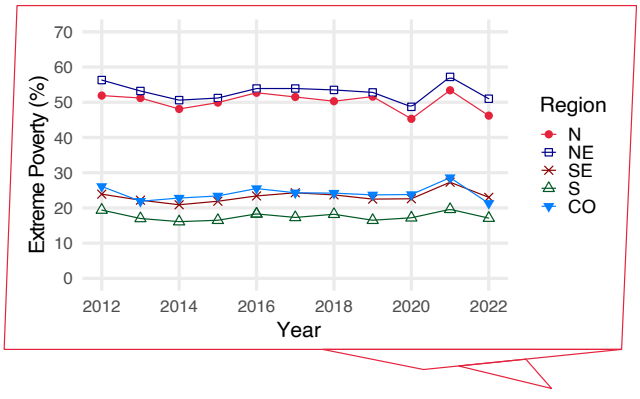
Source: IBGE, PNADC
Prepared by: IPEA
Notes: the international line of $6.85 v per day, in international dollars with 2017 purchasing power parity factor, is equivalent o approximately R$640 *per capita* per month, in 2022 reals.

Chart 1.4 breaks down the $6.85 PPP line by population subgroups. Once again, it is observed that most groups followed the national trajectory, with little or no progress accumulated since 2015. Likewise, the persistence of disparities in living conditions between groups was reiterated, with much higher poverty rates in the North and Northeast regions, among black and brown people and in rural areas.

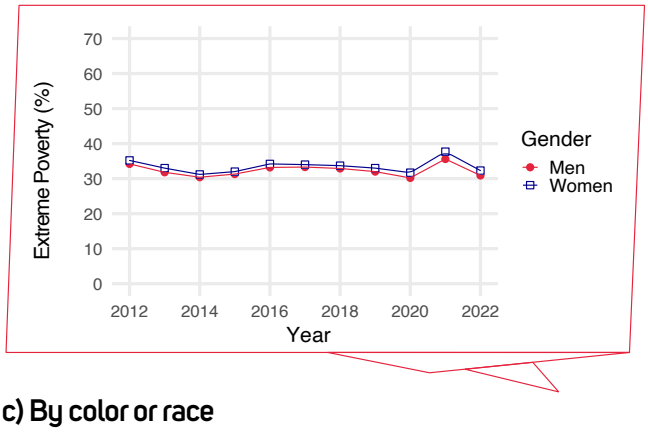
Poverty goes beyond the monetary dimension. It is a genuinely multidimensional phenomenon. SDG 1 recognizes this characteristic in target 1.2, especially in indicator 1.2.2 - Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all dimensions according to national definitions. Until the time of writing this report, the indicators constructed by IBGE

Graph 1.4 - Brazil: Incidence of poverty for the line of $6.85 *per capita* per day by population subgroups
2012-2022

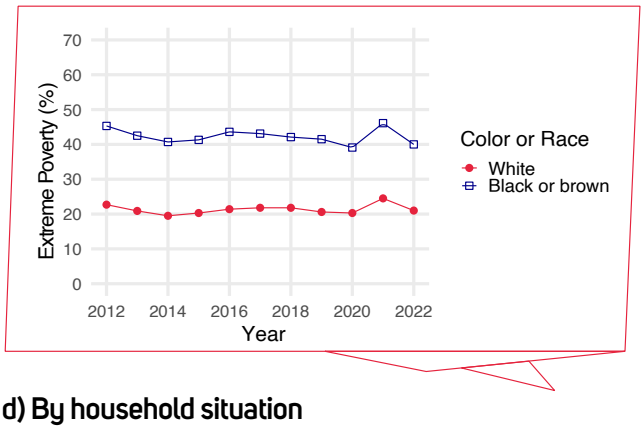
a) By macro-region



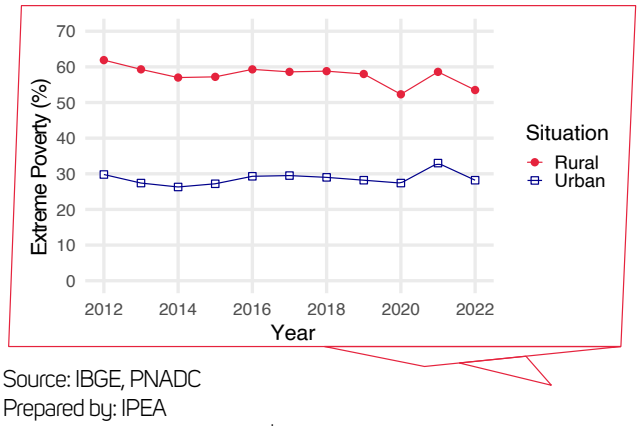
b) By sex



c) By color or race



d) By household situation



Source: IBGE, PNADC
Prepared by: IPEA
Notes: the international line of $6.85 *per capita* per day, in international dollars with 2017 purchasing power parity factor, is equivalent to approximately R$640.00 *per capita* per month, in 2022 reals.

were only available for the years 2008 and 2017, as they depend on information about the consumption of Brazilian families and, therefore, can only be estimated for years in which data from the Family Budget Survey (POF).

Table 1.1 reports the evolution between 2008 and 2017 for two metrics: the percentage of the population with some degree of multidimensional poverty and the non-monetary multidimensional poverty index (IPM-NM). In both cases, the IBGE methodology considers deprivation in six dimensions: housing; access to public utility services; health and nutrition; education; access to financial services and standard of living; and transportation and leisure.

Table 1.1- Brazil: Multidimensional poverty indicators 2008 and 2017

1	Population in some degree of multidimensional poverty			Multidimensional Non-monetary Poverty Index (IPM-NM)		
	2008 (%)	2017 (%)	Variation (p.p.)	2017 (%)	2008 (%)	Variation (p.p.)
a) By macro-region						
North	73,3	43,8	-29,5	13,8	5,2	-8,6
Northeast	69,2	38,2	-31,0	12,4	4,3	-8,1
Southeast	29,2	12,6	-16,6	3,2	1,1	-2,1
South	22,8	8,9	-13,9	2,2	0,6	-1,6
Center-West	44,4	20,1	-24,3	5,3	1,7	-3,6
Brazil	44,2	22,3	-21,9	6,7	2,3	-4,4
b) By sex						
Males	44,8	22,9	-21,9	6,9	2,4	-4,5
Females	43,6	21,8	-21,8	6,4	2,2	-4,2
Brazil	44,2	22,3	-21,9	6,7	2,3	-4,4
c) By color or race						
White	28,9	13,0	-15,9	3,5	1,2	-2,3
Black or brown	58,5	29,9	-28,6	9,6	3,2	-6,4
Brazil	44,2	22,3	-21,9	6,7	2,3	-4,4
d) By household situation						
Urban	37,3	17,3	-20,0	4,8	1,6	-3,2
Rural	77,8	51,1	-26,7	15,7	6,4	-9,3
Brazil	44,2	22,3	-21,9	6,7	2,3	-4,4

Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, POF. <http://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo1/indicador122>
Prepared by: IPEA
Note: The "population with some degree of multidimensional poverty" corresponds to the population whose weighted sum of deprivations is above 1/3, considering six dimensions (housing; access to public utility services; health and food; education; access to financial services and standard of living; transportation and leisure). The IPM-NM represents the population's average degree of poverty.

Dissemination of the Bolsa Família Program

Brazil was one of the pioneering countries in income transfer programs with conditionalities, which spread to dozens of countries on several continents starting in the 2000s. Again, Bolsa Família Program stands out, which was particularly influential because it was a program with broad coverage, unlike most initiatives of this type. It achieved excellent results by combining more transparent criteria for eligibility and low administrative costs.

In Brazil, the Bolsa Família Program put into practice the principle of "leaving no one behind" by extending, for the first time, social protection to vulnerable groups who were previously completely unprotected, such as poor families of working age and children. In addition to the immediate alleviation of poverty through monetary transfers, the existence of conditionalities contributed to improving living conditions in the long term thanks to a non-punitive management approach, that is, oriented towards facilitating effective access by poor families to their social rights in education and health. With intersectoral and decentralized governance, the Bolsa Família Program was also a success from an institutional point of view, which aroused interest in its operation in many developing countries.

The new phase of the Bolsa Família Program, inaugurated with its recreation in 2023, has similar potential for international dissemination, as it innovates in relation to the original program. It expands both the scope of the program –consolidating coverage of more than 20 million families – and substantially increases the values transferred, with a focus on protecting early childhood.

Given all the turmoil brought about by the pandemic, the expansion of social transfers along the lines of the Bolsa Família Program must play a crucial role so that the world can achieve the target of eradicating poverty by 2030. In this sense, Brazil's pioneering spirit in expanding assistance spending to combat poverty can serve as an inspiration for many developing countries.

The results for multidimensional poverty are more positive than those suggested by monetary indicators. Using the multidimensional metric, which does not account for income, the proportion of poor people fell from 6.7% to 2.3% in in just under a decade, with considerable reductions for all population groups. The IBGE experimental indicator even suggests pronounced reductions in disparities between groups, especially in the case of regional disparities. The IPM-NM, in turn, reveals the same pattern. As this is a short and irregular series, it is difficult to extrapolate these trends to the SDG reference period. In the absence of more recent results for multidimensional poverty, it is impossible to make an assessment of the trajectory of the indicators, given that the SDG target stipulates reducing rates by half compared to values observed in the mid-2010s.

Table 1.2 - Brazil: Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 1 - 2016-2022
Source: Prepared by IPEA.
Notes: For indicators with multiple breakdowns, the target assessment is based on national estimates, comparing the most

Target	Global indicators	Evolution of indicators	Target assessment
1.1 - By 2030, end extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US $1.25 per day	1.1.1 - Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, work status and geographic location (urban/rural)		
1.2 - By 2030, reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children, of all ages, living in poverty, in all its dimensions, in accordance with national definitions	1.2.1 - Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age, work status and geographic location (urban/rural).		
	1.2.2 - Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all dimensions according to national definitions		
1.3 - Implement, at national level, adequate social protection measures and systems for all, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the whole population in poverty and vulnerability	1.3.1 - Proportion of the population covered by social protection schemes, by sex and for the following population groups: children, unemployed population, elderly population, disabled population, pregnant women, newborn children, people who have suffered accidents at work, population at risk of poverty and other vulnerable population groups		
1.4 - By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and 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 technologies and financial services, including micro-finance	1.4.1 - Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services		
	1.4.2 - Proportion of the total adult population with guaranteed land tenure rights, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their land rights as secure, by sex and by type of tenure		
1.5 - By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to extreme climate-related events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters Global indicators	1.5.1 - Number of deaths, missing people and directly affected people due to disasters per 100 thousand inhabitants		
	1.5.2 - Direct economic losses due to disasters in relation to global Gross Domestic Product (GDP)		
	1.5.3 - Number of countries that have adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030		
	1.5.4 - Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies		

Legend

 Positive evolution

 No evolution

 Global target achieved

 Negative evolution

 Impacted by covid-19

 No indicators or short or interrupted series

recent data with information closest to 2016, the year of the SDG baseline.

ZERO HUNGER AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



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

SDG 2 - Analysis of Progress towards Targets

SDG 2 is fundamental for Brazil, given the historical inequality and high levels of poverty in the country. The *Zero Hunger Program* (2003) was the first comprehensive national policy to combat hunger. Between 2004 and 2013, Brazil made significant progress, leaving the United Nations (UN) Hunger Map in 2014. However, the economic crisis between 2015 and 2018, combined with the dismantling of Food and Nutritional Security (SAN) policies, resulted in the rollback of the advances made, which are being resumed from 2023, with the launch of the Brazil Without Hunger Plan.

Since SDG 2 reconciles the production and consumption of healthy and sustainable food, the analysis focused on the first four targets. The first two relate directly to SAN, while the following refer to sustainable agriculture.

Data from the last PNADC, from 2023, indicate that 4.1% of the population is still severely food insecure and 5.3% live with moderate food insecurity. The only indicator that reached the target was 2.b.1, which measures the prevention of restrictions on international trade. Six of the 14 proposed indicators could not be calculated due to lack of data or methodological difficulties. Target 2.1.2, which measures the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, had the latest official data from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) made available in 2023.

Target 2.1 seeks to end hunger and ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all.

Target 2.2 aims to end all forms of malnutrition, including chronic and child malnutrition. Target 2.3 aims to double agricultural productivity and the income of small producers, while target 2.4 proposes ensuring sustainable food production systems and implementing resilient agricultural practices.

In 2023, the PPA 2024-2027 began a new process of rebuilding SAN policies, prioritizing the fight against hunger and the reduction of inequalities. The main strategies include strengthening family farming and sustainable agribusiness, expanding income transfer programs and promoting sustainable food systems. Continuous monitoring of indicators is an important instrument to provide more recent data and support policy formulation.

Featured Targets

Target 2.1 - By 2030, end hunger and ensure access for all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including children, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food throughout the year.

In Brazil, food security and insecurity are analyzed by surveys that uses the Brazilian Food Insecurity Scale (EBIA) for measurement. These surveys show that, in 2013, Brazil reached the highest level of food security (77.4% of Brazilian households) and the lowest level of severe food insecurity (3.2%). Data from the Family Budget Sur-

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

In relation to SDG 2, the report points to the setback of eight targets and raises important questions that were decisive in taking the country back to the Hunger Map, among which the following stand out: 1) the dismantling of food security programs, 2) the extinction of the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security (Consea), and 3) the insufficient budget of the National School Food Program (PNAE). Below, we highlight how these issues were handled in the first year of the current government, in 2023.

1) Food and nutritional security programs were dismantled: The National Secretariat for Food and Nutritional Security was recreated and investments in the Food Acquisition Program were increased by the federal government in July 2023, strengthening local circuits and production marketing networks of family farming. Other programs such as the Cisterns Program and the Rural Development Program were also rebuilt and returned to supporting small rural producers, with women, young people and traditional peoples and communities, such as indigenous people and Quilombolas, as their priority target audience. In August 2023, the government launched the Brazil Without Hunger Plan, the execution of which is the responsibility of the Inter-ministerial Chamber of Food and Nutritional Security, reinstalled and currently made up of 24 ministries. And it will be implemented with the support of the National Food and Nutritional Security System, which is highlighted and has a structure of intersectoral government chambers in the three governmental spheres.

2) Extinction of Consea: One of the first actions of the federal government in 2023 was the reactivation of Consea. In December, the 6th National Conference on Food and Nutritional Security was held with broad participation from different segments of civil society and the commitment to the human right to adequate food was renewed.

3) PNAE Budget: After six years without adjustment, the PNAE per capita values were increased at rates ranging from 28% and 39% in March 2023 and there was an increase of around 37% of resources allocated to the program.

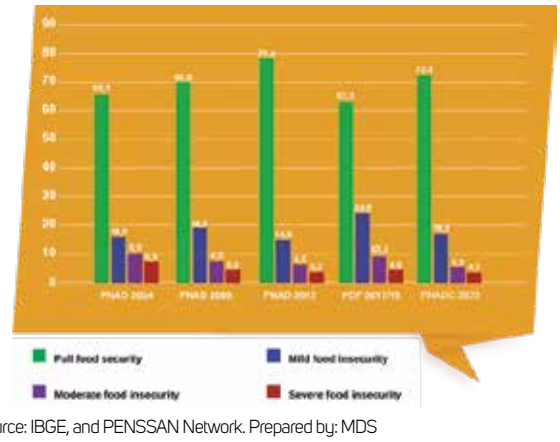
vey (POF) 2017/2018 revealed a process of deterioration. This was due to the economic crisis, which generated recession and an increase in unemployment and food price inflation, and the voiding of the main policies for this area, in a context of contractionary fiscal adjustment. The situation worsened during the pandemic. In 2020, there was a 3.3% drop in the Brazilian Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In addition to the loss of income due to the pandemic and the economic slowdown, food inflation of 37.5% was recorded between the end of 2019 and the end of 2022. In the same period, the general consumer price index rose 21.7%. Added to this, schools were initially closed, with the suspension of the PNAE in several parts of the country.

In 2020, according to the household food and nutritional security surveillance survey (VIGISAN I), carried out by the Brazilian Research Network on Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and Security, there was a worsening of severe food insecurity, whose indicator rose from 4.6% to 9. 0% of Brazilian households, while the food security condition fell by 18.5 p.p.

Data from VIGISAN II, carried out in 2022, show an even more serious scenario. Food security, which was 63.3% in 2017 and 2018, reduced to 41.3% of Brazilian households. On the other hand, moderate food insecurity rose from 8.1% to 15.2%. Between the first and second VIGISAN the number of people living in households affected by severe food insecurity went from 19 to 33 million.

This deterioration in food security began to reverse from 2023 onwards, among other causes, due to the real increase in the minimum wage and the substantive increase in the value of income transfers from *Bolsa Família Program*. Thus, in the fourth quarter of 2023, 9.4% of households were in a situation of moderate or severe food insecurity, indicating a reduction of 3.3 percentage points (p.p.) compared to 2017-2018, but 1.6 p.p. above 2013 (graph 2.1).

Graph 2.1 - Brazil: Proportion of households, by food security situation in the household (%) - 2004-2023



Source: IBGE, and PENSSAN Network. Prepared by: MDS
Note: Between 2004 and 2013, data were captured by PNAD, in 2017-2018 by POF, in 2020 and 2022 by Vigisan and in 2023 by PNADC. The Vigisan 2020 and 2021-2022 surveys used the reduced version of the EBIA questionnaire, with 8 questions.

Indicator 2.1.2 calculated by IBGE –prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity, based on EBIA– shows that, in 2023, 21.6 million Brazilian households (27.6%) were experiencing some degree of food insecurity, with 9.4% in the moderate or severe form. Severe food insecurity affected a total of 8.7 million people in households (4.1% of all residents in private households).

Between 2013 and 2018, the share of Brazilian population living in food security was reduced from 77.4% to 63.3%. This condition was partially recovered in 2023, with 72.4% of the population in food security and 18.2% in mild food insecurity, a situation in which people adopt the strategy of replacing products to continue eating. Moderate food insecurity means a reduction in the quantity of food among adults and/or disruption in eating pat-

terns due to lack of food. It increased from 4.6% to 8.1% of households in 2018 and improved to 5.3% in 2023. Finally, severe food insecurity rose from 3.2% to 4.6% of households in 2018 and in 2023 it fell to 4.1%. It is considered serious when the reduction in the amount of food also affects children and it can be said that there is hunger in the home.

Regarding the household situation, it is observed that, throughout the entire historical series, rural areas have always presented worse food security rates. In 2023, 73.3% of urban households and 65.5% of rural households were food secure. Moderate and severe food insecurity affected 8.9% of urban households and 12.7% of rural households.

Data from 2023 revealed that people who self-declare as black or brown are more likely to be in food insecurity of any level when compared to those who declared themselves white. Considering moderate food insecurity, in 73.9% of households the head person declared themselves as black or mixed race, while in 25% of households the head declared themselves as white. For severe food insecurity, households with black and brown heads represented 74.6%, while households with white heads represented 23.4%.

Furthermore, it is observed that the North and Northeast regions had lower levels of food security when compared to other regions. While 39.7% of households in the North region and 38.7% in the Northeast were food insecure, this percentage was 16.5% in the South region, 22.9% in the Southeast and 24.3% in the Central-West.

Target 2.2 - By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including by achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on chronic malnutrition and malnutrition in children under five years of age, and meet the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and elderly people.

As the available data on the target indicators are prior to the 2030 agenda, for a comparative analysis, it was decided to use more recent complementary data from the National Study of Child Food and Nutrition (ENANI) and the National Survey of Demography and Child Health and of Women (PNDS) 2006. Although the sources are different, the data allows comparisons.

Table 2.1 - Brazil: Prevalence of height-for-age deficit in children under 5 years old (%)
2009 and 2019

Age	2009*	2019**
Total	6.0	7.0
0 to 11 months	8.8	9.0
12 to 23 months	6.7	10.2
24 to 35 months	4.4	6.5
36 to 47 months	5.7	5.8
48 to 59 months	4.7	3.4

Source: *IBGE, POF 2008-2009, based on the reference distribution for children from families with a total income and monthly asset variation of more than 1 minimum wage per capita and **ENANI (UFRJ, 2019))
Prepared by: IPEA

From the data in table 2.1, a small increase in the height-for-age deficit in children under 5 years of age is observed, revealing that on average 7.0% of Brazilian children had some delay in growth in 2019. The analysis of the height-for-age deficit, according to the National Economic Indicator (IEN), reveals that the prevalences were decreasing in the last 3 fifths. This shows that, among the 20% with the highest income level, there is a prevalence of stunting in only 4.4% of children under 5 years old, a value lower than the national average of 7.0%. In turn, children from the poorest families present developmental problems, with rates above the national average, around 8.5%.

Table 2.2 - Brazil: Prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5 years of age, underweight and overweight for their age - 2006 and 2019

Prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5 years of age, by type of malnutrition	Prevalence of underweight in children under 5 years old (Percentage)		Prevalence of overweight for age according to BMI in children under 5 years old (Percentage)	
Sex	**2006***	**2019****	**2006***	**2019****
Brazil	1.4	3	7.3	10.1
Males	1.8	3.2	6.9	11.1
Females	1.1	2.7	7.7	9.1

Source: *IBGE, PNDS 2006 and **ENANI
Prepared by: IPEA
Note: Although IBGE calculated the indicators using the weight-for-height index, according to ENANI (UFRJ, 2019), all prevalences using the weight-for-height index are similar to those presented using BMI for age, the measure that was used by the study.

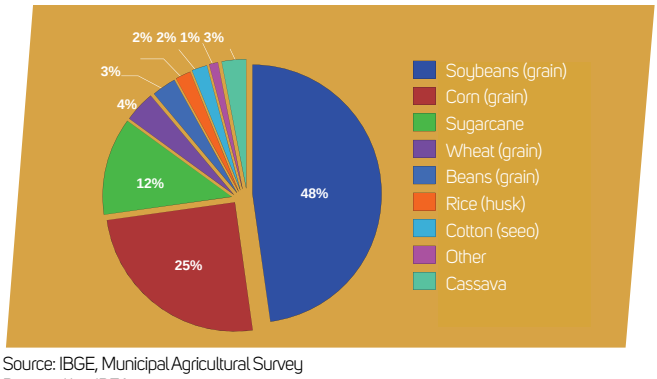
The prevalence of underweight in children under 5 years old increased by 1.6% p.p., between 2006 and 2019, when it reached 3.0% of children under 5 years old. Although this is not alarming data, its increase over time draws attention. In turn, the prevalence of overweight in children under 5 years of age increased by 2.8% p.p. in the same period, indicating a more worrying problem in Brazil. Overweight children reached 10.1% of the total under 5 years old in 2019. This aspect sheds light on the issue of food quality, the increased consumption of ultra-processed foods and their impacts on health with increased risks of chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs).

Childhood excess weight and obesity are factors that reinforce concern about issues arising in adults. Vigitel is the telephone survey used by the Ministry of Health to monitor the frequency and distribution of the main determinants of NCDs. According to this research, between 2006 and 2021, excess weight rose from 42.6% in 2006 to 57.2% in 2021. Among women, the increase was greater, going from 38.5% in 2006 to 54.4% in 2021 (Vigitel, 2022).

Target 2.3 - By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and income of small food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishermen, including through safe and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-agricultural employment.

Despite the centrality of target 2.3, focused on small producers and aligned with the Agenda's spirit of leaving no one behind, few countries managed to publish indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2, on productivity and income, respectively. As these global indicators are not available, information on the production behavior of important agricultural crops, such as soybeans, corn, beans, rice and cassava, will be presented below. The first two constitute the main *agricultural* commodities in the Brazilian export basket. The others are essential elements in the composition of the Brazilian population's diet, generally grown by family farmers. In 2022, of the 85.6 million hectares of area designated for temporary crops, soybeans and corn together accounted for 73% of the planted area. On the other hand, the areas destined to the cultivation of beans, rice and cassava totaled only 6% of the total.

Graph 2.3 - Brazil: Area planted with temporary crops (%) 2022



Source: IBGE, Municipal Agricultural Survey
Prepared by: IPEA

Analyzing the behavior of these crops over

the years, opposite trends can be observed between the two groups of crops. While soybeans and corn showed an upward trend in both the quantity produced and the area planted, beans, rice and cassava suffered a reduction in the quantity produced and the area allocated to planting. In 2005, soy and corn were cultivated, in an area of 35.7 million hectares, reaching a combined production of 86.3 million tons. In 2022, they reached a planted area of 62.4 million hectares and production of 230 million tons. In turn, in 2005, rice, beans and cassava crops occupied almost 10 million hectares, with production of 42 million tons. In 2022, the area allocated for planting reduced to just over half, 5.6 million hectares, while production decreased to 31.2 million tons.

The data shows the advance in the production of *agricultural commodities* aimed at foreign trade and the decline of products intended for local consumption, due to the loss of planting area. From the perspective of Food and Nutritional Security (FNS), agricultural production should prioritize serving the internal food market, increasing the supply of food to be consumed by the population.

However, when observing the recent history of rural credit, the main Brazilian agricultural policy, it is noted that soybean and corn crops have been increasing their predominance in the volume of resources contracted in agricultural funding. In 2013, financing for these two crops represented 54% of the total volume. In 2023, this share reached 68%, with soybeans alone representing half of the entire value traded in the country.

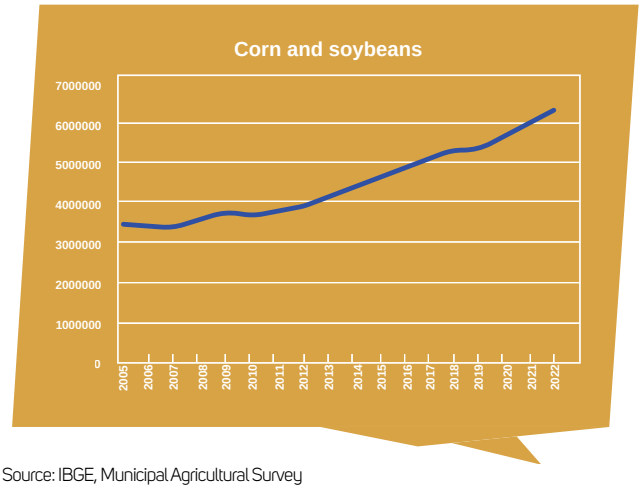
This inertial scenario, in which agriculture, financed by rural credit policy, advances in the production of *commodities* aimed, above all, at the foreign market, requires change. It becomes necessary to articulate agricultural and FNS policies, since domestic food production to supply the population is strategic to face global crises.

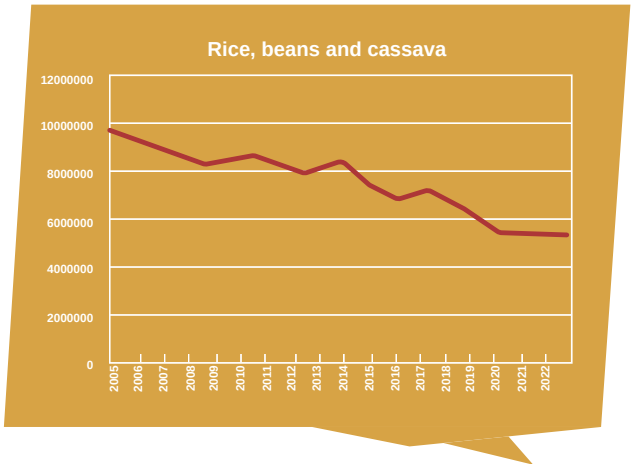
Target 2.4 - By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen the ability to adapt to climate change, extreme weather conditions, droughts, floods and other disasters, and that progressively improve the quality of land and soil.

The only global indicator is 2.4.1 – Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture. Originally, the indicator was proposed with 11 sub-indicators, addressing economic, social and environmental dimensions of agriculture. However, less than 2% of countries managed to publish it and the indicator methodology is under review. Similar to target 2.3 indicators, there is no information to monitor it in Brazil. In this way, data was sought on two agricultural practices related to socio-environmental sustainability: areas destined for agroforestry systems (AFS) and organic producers.

The AFS comprise consortia in the same area of land between tree crops, trees with temporary crops and/or animal husbandry. For the Brazilian territory, the most recent information is contained in the 2017 Agricultural Census. According to this research, there is growth in both the number of agricultural establishments and the area allocated to AFS. In 2006, there were almost 306 thousand establishments, occupying an area of 8.3 million hectares. In 2017, the number of establishments increased to 490 thousand, occupying an area of 13.9 million hectares. There was, therefore, a 60% increase in the number of establishments and a 67% increase in the area allocated to AFS.

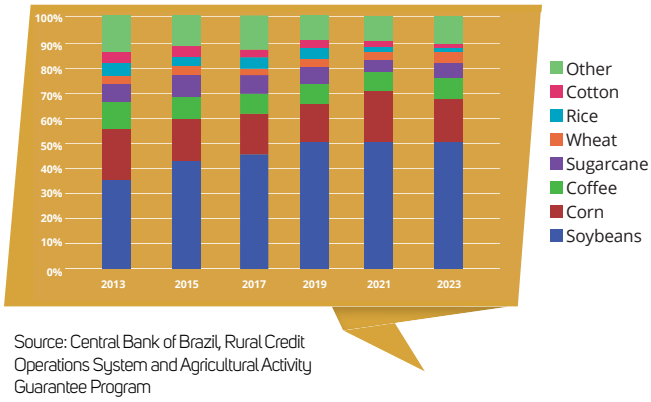
Graphs 2.4 - Brazil: Planted area for selected crop groups: corn and soybeans; rice, beans and cassava (in millions of hectares) 2005-2022





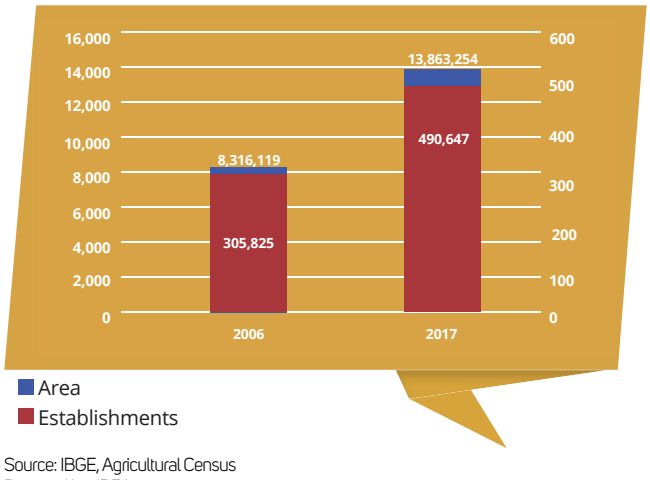
Source: IBGE, Municipal Agricultural Survey
Prepared by: IPEA

Graph 2.5 - Brazil: Rural Credit – Percentage of resources contracted by type of cultivation 2013-2023

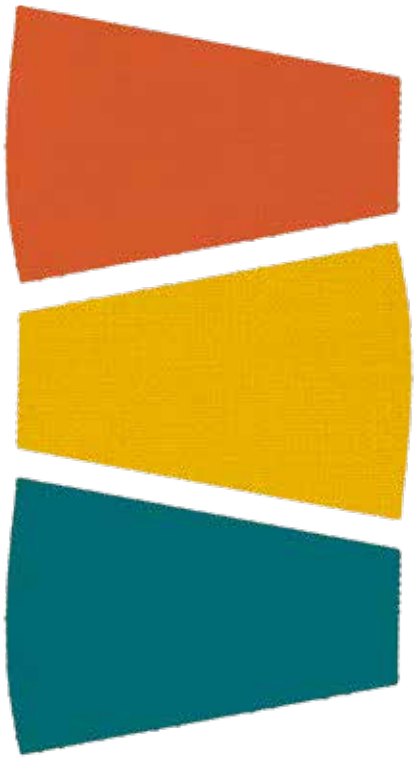


Source: Central Bank of Brazil, Rural Credit Operations System and Agricultural Activity Guarantee Program
Prepared by: IPEA

Graph 2.6 - Brazil: Number and area of agricultural establishments with agroforestry systems (in millions of hectares) - 2006-2017

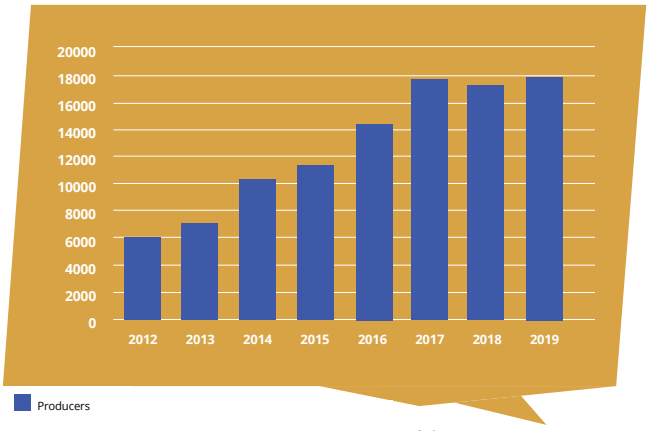


Source: IBGE, Agricultural Census
Prepared by: IPEA



Data referring to organic producers are provided by the National Register of Organic Producers, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. Until February 2024, there were 22.8 thousand organic producers registered in the country, while in 2012 this number was below 6 thousand. The increase in the number of registrations is the result of a continuous growth observed in the last twelve years in the certification of producers due to the increase in the number of certifying entities and the feasibility of participatory certification through Participatory Conformity Assessment Bodies (OPAC) and Social Control Organizations.

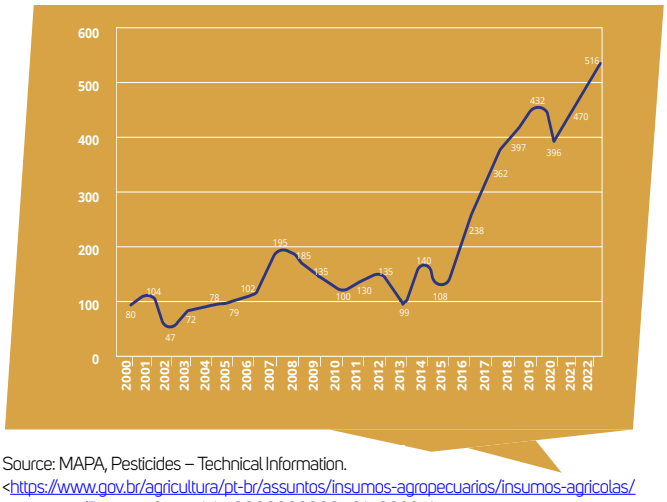
Graph 2.7 - Brazil: Number of certified organic producers 2012-2019



Source: MAPA. <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/em-sete-anos-triplica-o-numero-de-produtores-organicos-cadastrados-no-mapa>
Prepared by: IPEA

The data on the progress of AFS and organic certification are positive. However, when related to the magnitude of the more than five million agricultural establishments that occupy an area of over 350 million hectares, such models are still residual. Furthermore, the use of pesticides in agricultural establishments has been increasing significantly. Pesticide registration and consumption information shows an increasing trend. From 2016 onwards, there was an intensification of the granting of registrations and, in 2022, the record number of 516 new pesticide registrations was reached.

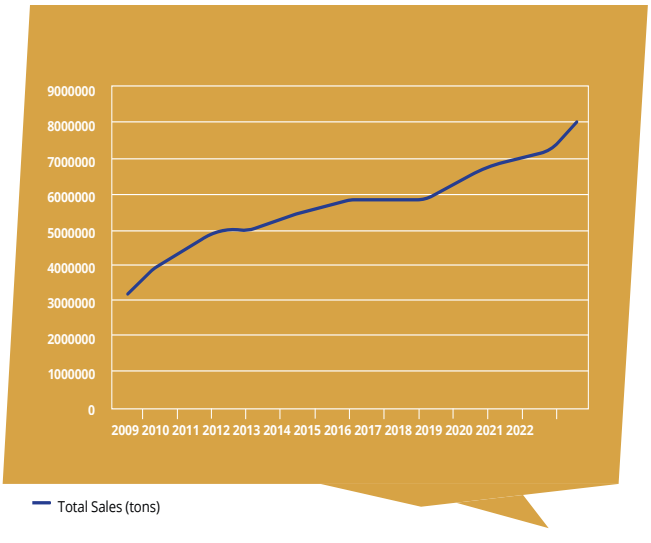
Graph 2.8 - Brazil: Pesticide records 2000-2022



Source: MAPA, Pesticides – Technical Information. <https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/insumos-agropecuarios/insumos-agricolas/agrotoxicos/RegistrosConcedidos20002023O9_01_2023.xlsx>
Prepared by: IPEA
Note: records referring to biological products and those intended for organic production are excluded.

With these numbers, Brazil is currently the world's largest consumer of pesticides. Between 2009 and 2022, the amount consumed in the country increased by 161%. It went from 306.8 thousand tons in 2009 to 800.7 thousand tons in 2022. The increase in pesticide consumption per crop area increased by almost 150%, from 5.06 kg/ha in 2009 to 12.61 kg/ha in 2022. These numbers consider the area destined for crops according to the Agricultural Censuses of 2006 (in relation to consumption in 2009) and 2017 (in relation to consumption in 2022).

Graph 2.9 - Brazil: Sales of pesticides (in tons) 2009-2022



ce: IBAMA, Information Panel on the Commercialization of Pesticides and Related Products in Brazil – historical series 2009-2022. <https://www.gov.br/ibama/pt-br/assuntos/quimicos-e-biologicos/agrotoxicos/paineis-de-informacoes-de-agrotoxicos/paineis-de-informacoes-de-agrotoxicos#Painel-comercializacao>
Prepared by: IPEA

Therefore, there have been positive advances in environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, such as organic production and AFS, but these practices are still incipient compared to the agricultural model based on large monocultures and the intensive use of chemical inputs. This model is predominant and has been advancing in areas of natural vegetation. In addition to environmental risks, this model has a socioeconomic anti-distributive character, given the highly concentrated land structure.

Embrapa and the Brazilian Genetic Bank

Target 2.5 establishes a global commitment to maintaining the genetic diversity of plant and animal species, both domestic and wild. Its aim is to guarantee fair access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. In this sense, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa) has maintained, since 1974, a genetic bank managed by the National Center for Research in Genetic Resources (CENERAGEN).

The Bank preserves a wide variety of plant, animal and microorganism species. For conservation, it uses methods such as cold chambers with temperatures of minus 20ºC, in vitro seedling for plants that do not propagate by seeds or seeds that cannot withstand low temperatures and cryobanks that keep the genetic material preserved at a temperature of 180º below zero. Currently, around 140 thousand accessions are stored, mostly plant species. This is the largest genetic bank in Latin America and the fifth largest in the world. Embrapa develops national and international exchanges, such as the Svalbard Global Seed Bank, in Norway, to which it contributed hundreds of accessions of grains, such as varieties of beans, rice and corn. The Global Bank, nicknamed "Noah's Ark" or "Doomsday Vault", stores around one million grains of agricultural importance and aims to safeguard biodiversity, preventing the extinction of several species.

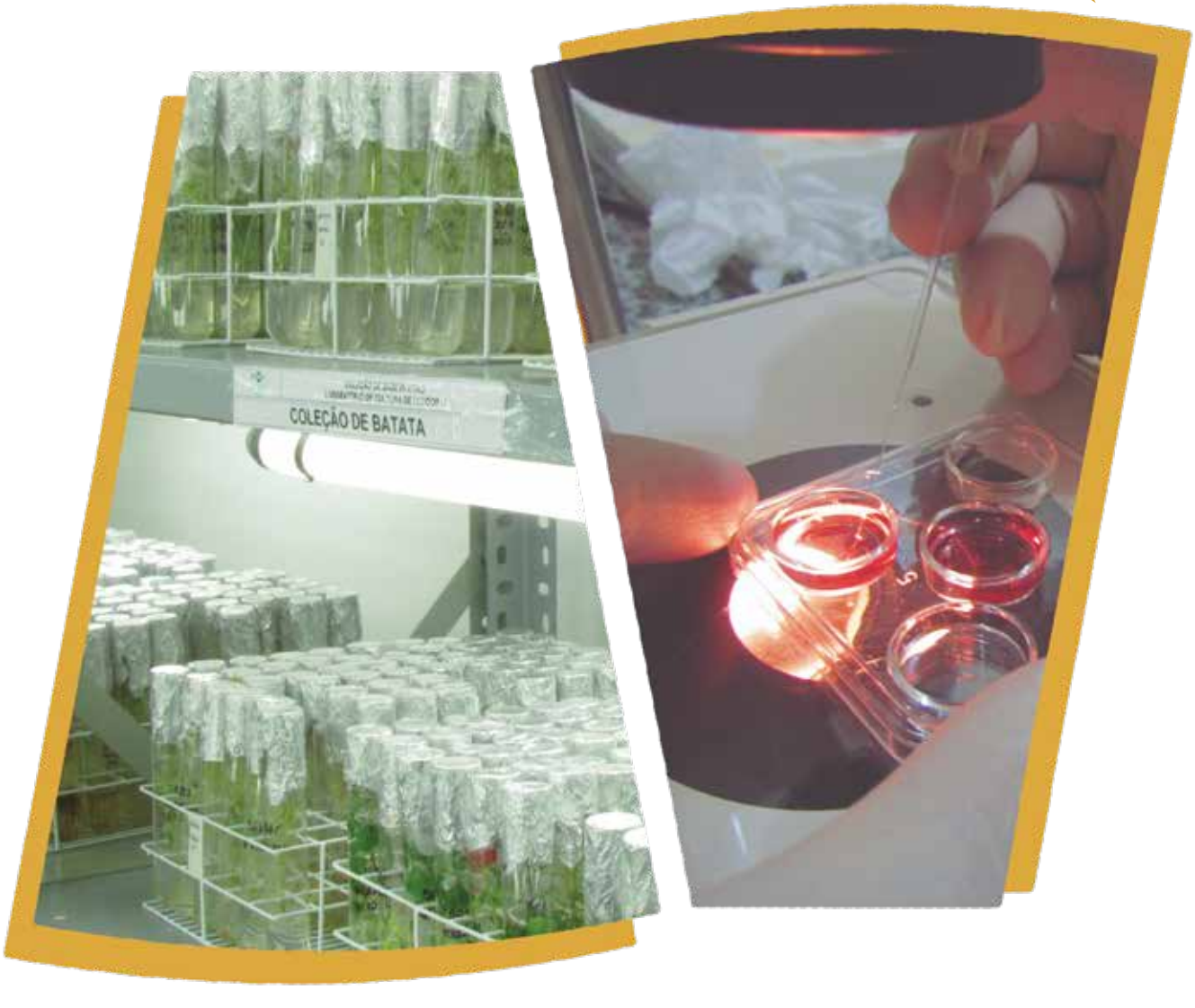


Table 2.3 - Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 2 - 2016-2022

GLOBAL GOAL	Indicators	Evolution of indicators	Assessment of target
2.1 - By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	2.1.1 - Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	✗	✗
	2.1.2 - Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (% of households)	✗	Impacted by Covid-19
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	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	✗	✗
	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition in children under 5 years of age by age, by type of malnutrition (underweight and overweight)	✗	
	2.2.3 - Prevalence of anemia among women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (%)	✗	
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	2.3.1 - Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	✗	✗
	2.3.2 - Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	✗	
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	2.4.1 - Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	✗	✗
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	2.5.1 - Number of (a) plant and (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities	—	—
	2.5.2 - Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction	✗	
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	2.a.1 - The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	✗	✗
	2.a.2 - Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector	✗	
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	2.b.1 - Subsidies to agricultural exports	—	Global target achieved
2.c - Adopt measures to guarantee 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 the extreme volatility of food prices	2.c.1 - Indicator of food price anomalies	✗	✗

Legend

- Positive evolution
- No evolution
- Global target achieved
- Negative evolution
- Impacted by Covid-19
- ✗ No indicators or short or interrupted series

Source: Prepared by IPEA.

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

SDG 3 - Analysis of Progress towards Targets

SDG 3 achieved some progress between 2016 and 2022, however, improvement was slow and some indicators still fall far short of the proposals for 2030. Therefore, in the coming years, an increased effort will be necessary to achieve several of the established targets. Furthermore, among the 28 global indicators, 11 are in the construction and evaluation phase, as they present a very complex methodology that requires the production of very specific information for their construction. This SDG presents 13 targets, all crucial for the country, but the analysis is focused on six of them, considered fundamental at this time due to their importance in overcoming inequalities in access to healthcare.

In general, there was positive progress in mortality indicators, with the achievement of global target 3.1 related to maternal mortality in 2022, after a period of substantial increase in indicator 3.1.1 – Maternal mortality ratio, which occurred in the pandemic years. It also reduced under-5 mortality and neonatal mortality, target 3.2. These mortality rates presented values below the global target, despite the former's increase in 2021 and 2022, possibly as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of live births to teenage mothers (10 to 19 years old) per 1,000 women in this age group also improved during the period, indicator 3.7.2. There was a slight improvement in indicator 3.4.1 with a reduction in the probability of premature death from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases. Target 3.3 on the incidence of communicable

diseases fluctuated during the period, with emphasis on indicator 3.3.2, which showed an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in the last two years analyzed. Regarding target 3.6, deaths caused by traffic accidents have decreased, although not enough to reach the global target.

On the other hand, vaccination coverage was below the desired level, target 3.b, reflecting the interruption, by past administrations, of successful national health policies. There was an increase in mortality attributed to unintentional poisoning, indicator 3.9.3. Suicide mortality, indicator 3.4.2, has shown an upward trend since the beginning of the period analyzed, with acceleration in the years of the pandemic. Per capita alcohol consumption, in turn, remained stable – target 3.5.

Featured Targets SDG 3

Target 3.1 - By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality rate to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births

There are situations in Brazil in which global targets are not adequate for national problems. Some are aimed at less developed countries and others refer to parameters that Brazil has already achieved, meaning that the country can aim for a more ambitious target. This is the case with global target 3.1. As it is a priority for Brazil, the target was reached in 2015, when the maternal mortality ratio was 62 deaths per 100,000 live births. Thus, in response to the commitment made in 2018 at the National Commission to Combat Maternal Mortality and at the launch of the National Week of Mobilization for Women's Health, a national target of 30 deaths per 100,000 live births was proposed.

As shown in graph 3.1, between 2016 and 2019, there was a sequence of reductions in the maternal mortality ratio. However, the downward trend was interrupted by the significant increase in mortality during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the rate reached more than 117 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2021.

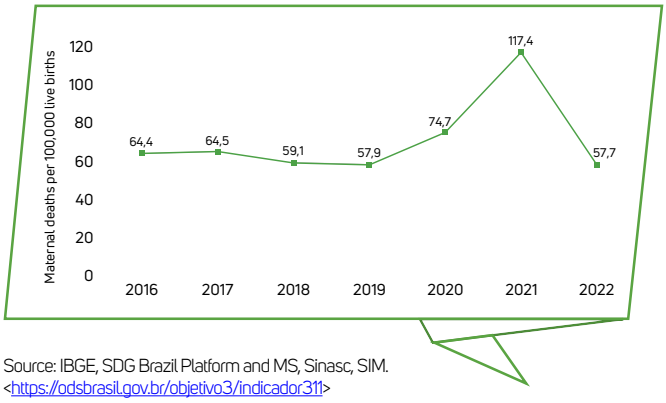
The shortage of beds for high-risk preg-

1 - Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

Analysis by the Civil Society Working Group for the 2030 Agenda on SDG 3 revealed that budget restrictions imposed on federal financing of the Unified Health System (SUS) due to the fiscal rule in force between 2017 and 2022, together with the impacts of the pandemic, resulted in the setback or threat to most of the targets established for this objective. Faced with this challenging scenario, the group proposed a series of measures to the government, of which three stand out: 1) ensure at least seven prenatal consultations for all pregnant women, to reduce maternal mortality, and increase the budget for primary care and obstetric health services; 2) strengthen treatment and early diagnosis programs and health promotion actions, especially in primary care and 3) ensure and expand vaccination coverage of the Brazilian population, in addition to demystifying fake news in relation to safety and vaccine effectiveness. To face the challenges highlighted in the recommendations, the government has adopted the following initiatives: Reconstruction of the Cegonha Network, strengthening of the Family Health Strategy, expansion of the *More Doctors Program*, strengthening of the *Family Health Strategy*, expansion of financing for primary care teams in municipalities and strengthening of the *National Immunization Program* (PNI), the National Movement for Vaccination and of the *Health with Science Program*.

nancies, the lack of specialized intensive care for pregnant women and the interruption of essential sexual, reproductive and maternal health services during this period explain the worsening. In 2022, the trend towards reducing maternal mortality was resumed and the rate decreased to 57.7 deaths per 100,000 live births, a number lower than the global target determined by the United Nations (UN), but still far from the national target.

Graph 3.1 - Brazil: Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 thousand live births)
2016-2022



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and MS, Sinasc, SIM.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador311>
Prepared by: IPEA

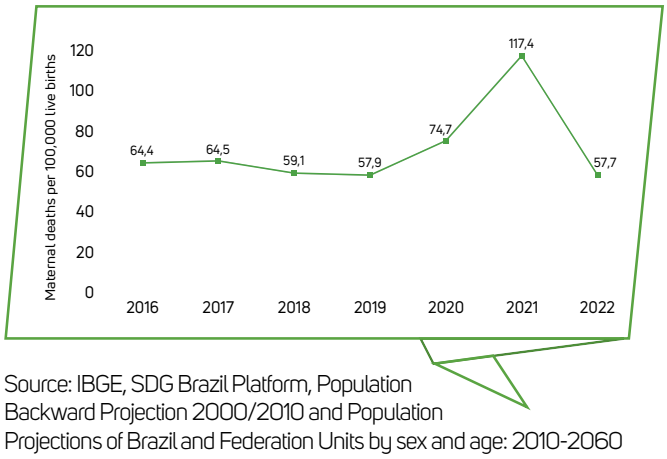
Therefore, to achieve the national target by 2030, the downward trend will have to intensify. This means a decrease of 27.7 points over the next six years, with a drop of around 4.6 per year, which represents a rate of decrease much higher than that observed between 2016 and 2022. During this period, the drop was only 6.7 points. Such data highlights a substantial gap between the progress made to date and the trajectory required to achieve the more ambitious national target.

The disaggregation of maternal mortality data by color or race indicates what the greatest effort should be to move forward and not leave anyone behind. In Brazil, there is inequality in maternal mortality among black women, whose risk of death is approximately double compared to that of white women. The maternal mortality ratio among indigenous people also exceeds the national average, with fewer prenatal consultations compared to white women. Regional differences also contribute to variations in maternal mortality, with states in the North, Northeast and Central-West regions being the most affected compared to states in the South and Southeast regions, which are richer.

Target 3.7 - By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, information and education, as well as the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs.

Between 2016 and 2022, Brazil advanced in indicator 3.7.2, which measures the number of live births to teenage mothers (10 to 19 years old). There was a reduction of 31.2 live births per thousand women to 21.6 (graph 3.2). However, nothing can yet be said about the performance of indicator 3.7.1 - Proportion of women in reproductive age (15 to 49 years) that use modern family planning methods, as it is still under construction.

Graph 3.2 - Brazil: Number of live births to teenage mothers between 10 and 19 years old, per thousand women in these age groups - 2016-2022



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, Population Backward Projection 2000/2010 and Population Projections of Brazil and Federation Units by sex and age: 2010-2060 (reference year 2018) and MS, Sinasc.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador372>
Prepared by: IPEA

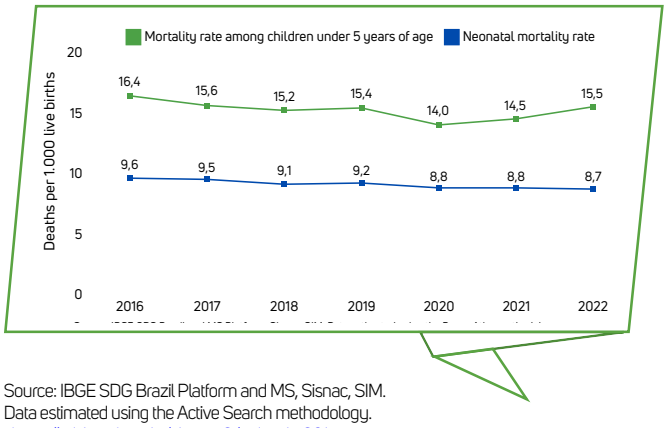
Target 3.2 - By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least 12 per 1,000 live births and mortality of children under 5 years of age to at least up to 25 per 1,000 live births.

In 2022, Brazil had already achieved global target 3.2. The country reduced neonatal mortality from 9.6 in 2016 to 8.7 in 2022 and, in the same year, recorded a mortality rate for children under 5 years of age of 15.5 deaths per thousand live births.

In relation to national target 3.2, there was progress in reducing mortality among children under 5 years of age and neonatal mortality, as shown in graph 3.3. However, during the pandemic years, the mortality indicator for children under 5 years of age worsened, from 14.0 in 2020 to 15.5 deaths per thousand live births in 2022. The neonatal mortality indicator maintained its downward trend. In percentages, the number of live births fell by 6.2% and the number of deaths of children under 5 years had an increase of 7.0%, with a reduction in neonatal deaths (children aged 0 to 27 days, -3.8%) and an increase in infant deaths (under 1 year old, 2.6%) and children between 1 and 4 years (37%). These results show that the worsening of the mortality indicator for children under 5 years old was notably due to the increase in the number of deaths of children aged between 1 and 4 years old.

The increase observed in the under-5 mortality indicator is largely explained by the worsening of socioeconomic vulnerabilities and the weakening of existing social policies, which could minimize the effects of the economic crisis; and the pandemic itself, with the vaccine being administered later to children. This was a combination of the increase in deaths (7.0%) and the drop in live births (-6.2%, comparing 2022 and 2020). However, it is important to recognize that significant inequalities in mortality levels in children under 5 years of age persist between the regions of the country, with higher levels in the North and lower ones in the South and Southeast.

Graph 3.3 - Brazil: Mortality rate of children under 5 years of age and neonatal mortality (deaths per thousand live births) 2016-2022



Source: IBGE SDG Brazil Platform and MS, Sisnac, SIM.
Data estimated using the Active Search methodology.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador321>
Prepared by: IPEA

National target 3.2 will only be achieved if Brazil achieves: i) a downward trend in the under-5 mortality indicator six times higher between 2023 and 2030 (-0.93 deaths per thousand live births per year) than that observed between 2016 and 2022 (-0.15 deaths per thousand live births per year); and ii) a downward trend in the neonatal mortality indicator three times higher between 2023 and 2030 (-0.46 deaths per thousand live births per year) than that observed between 2016 and 2022 (-0.15 deaths per thousand live births per year). Even though the government is making efforts to improve the population's living conditions by reinforcing existing policies and implementing new economic, social and environmental policies, it seems unlikely that this target will be achieved in seven years.

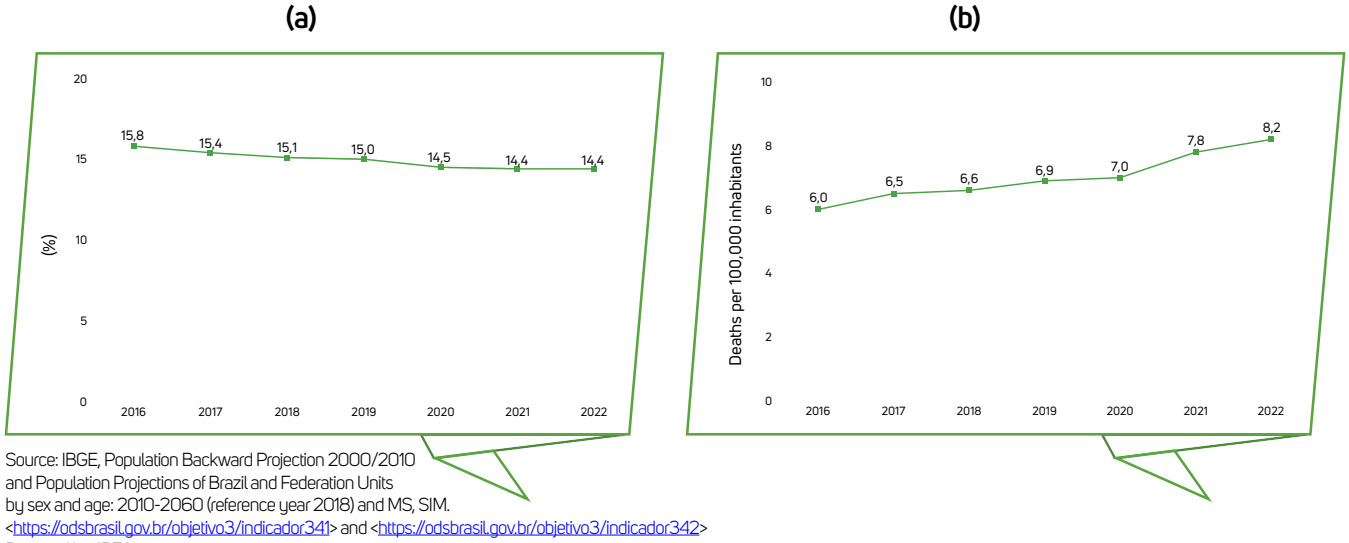
Target 3.4 - By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one third through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being.

Global target 3.4 had a slight improvement in the deaths from circulatory diseases, malignant tumors, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases indicator and a worsening of the suicide mortality rate indicator. Between 2016 and 2022, the probability of a person between 30 and 69 years old dying as a result of the aforementioned diseases was reduced from 15.8% to 14.4%, while the suicide mortality rate increased from 6.0 to 8.2 per 100 thousand inhabitants (graphs 3.4 and 3.5).

The achievement of target 3.4 by 2030 is in jeopardy, as it would be necessary to reduce the probability of dying prematurely (30 to 69 years old) from the diseases mentioned from 15.8% to 10.5%. To achieve this, the yearly decline of 0.23 points observed between 2016 and 2022 must accelerate and reach 0.5 percentage points per year from 2023 onwards. For the national target, which includes the health of workers and suicide prevention, the challenge is even greater because it also considers mortality from suicide, for which the aim was to significantly change the increasing trend of recent years.

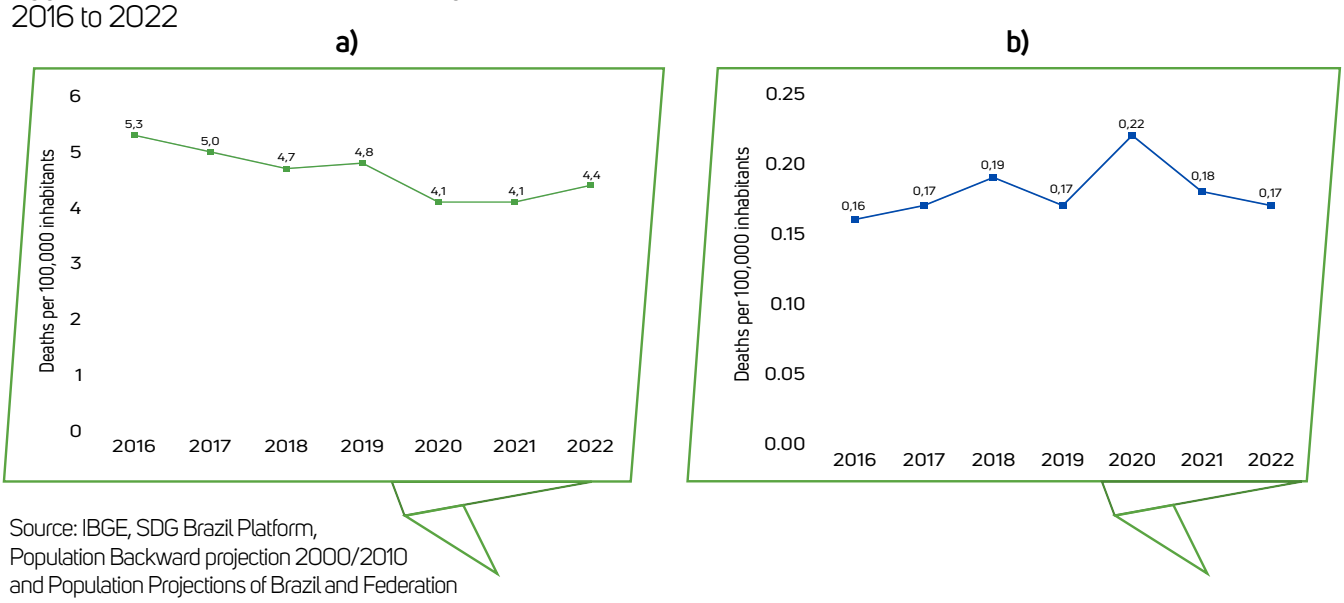
Factors such as the Brazilian economic recession from 2014 to 2016, which resulted in an increase in the unemployment rate and the worsening of living and health conditions for a significant part of the population; and the implementation of a fiscal austerity agenda from 2015 to 2022, with negative impacts on social protection policies, are factors of great influence on these results. Furthermore, the pandemic was an important factor in the deterioration of the population's mental health, but this effect could not be adequately mitigated due to a series of reforms carried out in the national mental health policy between 2019 and 2022. The so-called psychiatric counter-reform, due to its opposition to the community-based model that was being adopted in Brazil and characterized by the de-institutionalization of patients, the federal government started to promote the return to the model centered on specialized hospitals (asylums), encouraging hospitalization and the use of obsolete electro-

Graphs 3.4 and 3.5 - Brazil: **(a)** Probability of dying from 30 to 69 years of age due to some chronic diseases and **(b)** suicide mortality rate - 2016-2022



Source: IBGE, Population Backward Projection 2000/2010 and Population Projections of Brazil and Federation Units by sex and age: 2010-2060 (reference year 2018) and MS, SIM.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador341> and <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador342>
Prepared by: IPEA

Graphs 3.6 and 3.7 - Brazil: **a)** Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water sources, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene and **b)** unintentional poisoning (deaths per hundred thousand inhabitants)
2016 to 2022



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform,
Population Backward projection 2000/2010
and Population Projections of Brazil and Federation
Units by sex and age: 2010-2060 (reference year 2018) and MS, SIM.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador392> e <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador393>
Prepared by: IPEA

convulsive therapy (electroshock), in addition to separating mental health from the alcohol and other drugs policies.[2]

Target 3.9 - By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from dangerous chemicals and contamination and pollution of air, water and soil.

Target 3.9 is also a priority, but there are many uncertainties about the possibility of Brazil achieving it. Between 2016 and 2022, there was reduction in the mortality rate attributed to unsafe water sources, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene, although in the years of the pandemic this indicator worsened. However, the biggest obstacle to achieving this target is related to deaths due to unintentional poisoning, which did not show a significant reduction in the period analyzed (graphs 3.6 and 3.7).

Chemical products are widely used in homes as cleaning materials. Despite this, the greatest risk linked to these products is that of poisoning in the workplace, in sectors such as agriculture and construction. In agriculture, this risk has intensified in recent years due to the relaxation of regulations on the use of pesticides in Brazil. The number of active ingredients sold increased from 377 in 2016 to 416 in 2022, which represents a 10.3% increase in the supply of active substances. In terms of quantity sold, the increase was more significant, reaching 36.6% - with sales going from 535.5 thousand tons in 2016 to 731.7 thousand tons in 2022. The government has been taking actions to regulate the use of these products and stop the approval of those most dangerous to health. However, it is unlikely that there will be a reversal in the quantity of pesticides consumed in the country in the medium term and, therefore, it will be difficult to substantially reduce deaths due to unintentional poisoning.

Environmental factors are the main cause of a range of diseases that particularly affect developing countries. According to IBAMA, it is estimated that 25% of global deaths and illnesses are related to en-

2 IPEA. Health. Social Policies: Monitoring and Analysis, n. 29, 2022

vironmental risks, which include, among others: contaminated water; contamination of the domestic environment by solid fuels (e.g. wood and coal); urban pollution generated by vehicles, industries and energy production, which is estimated to kill 800 thousand people annually; and unintentional acute poisoning, generally due to excessive exposure and inappropriate use of toxic chemicals and pesticides present in work and domestic environments.[3]

In Brazil, many deaths are attributed to inadequate water sources, inadequate sanitation and lack of hygiene. Even so, the country faces major challenges in ensuring access to sewage services for the entire population. In 2017, 25.6 million Brazilian households did not have access to sewage systems or septic tanks, with significant inequalities in access between regions.[4]

It is also important to consider that not all sewage collected by the network is sent to treatment plants. Data from 2017 reveals that almost half of the volume of sewage collected by the network did not receive treatment before its final disposal.

Despite the reduction in direct investments in basic sanitation and the granting of loans to municipalities and states by the federal government to finance projects in this area, there was a decrease in mortality attributed to unsafe sources of water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene from 2016 to 2021.

This result may be related to a greater effort by states and municipalities to expand access to basic sanitation services. However, between 2021 and 2022, there was an increase in mortality from these causes, which can be explained by the increase in the number of people living in conditions of greater socioeconomic vulnerability, with more precarious access to basic sanitation services during the pandemic.

Target 3.b - Support research and development of vaccines and drugs for communicable and non-communicable diseases, which mainly affect developing countries, provide access to medicines and vaccines essential drugs at affordable prices, in line with the Doha Declaration, which affirms the right of developing countries to make full use of the provisions of the TRIPS agreement on flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, to provide access to medicine for all.

Global target 3.b was adapted to the following national target: Support research and development of health technologies and innovations for communicable and non-communicable diseases, provide access to these technologies and innovations incorporated into the SUS, including drugs and vaccines, to the entire population. The shift from "vaccines and drugs" to "health technologies and innovations" was carried out aiming for a more comprehensive approach. The inclusion of "incorporated into the SUS" is justified by the Brazilian government's commitment to guaranteeing access only to technologies incorporated into the SUS. It is important to highlight that the number of technologies incorporated into the SUS is greater than the number of vaccines and essential drugs considered in the global target.

Brazil stands out as a country that provides, through its public health network, free access to drugs from different lines of care, including for high-cost treatments for rare diseases, defined in Clinical Proto-

3 Source of data cited: IBAMA, Information Panel on the Commercialization of Pesticides and Related Products (series 2009 - 2022). Available at: <https://www.gov.br/ibama/pt-br/assuntos/quimicos-e-biologicos/agrotoxicos/paineis-de-informacoes-de-agrotoxicos/paineis-de-informacoes- de-agrotoxicos#Painel-comercializacao>.

4 Data source: IBGE, 2022 Demographic Census. Available at <https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/6805>

Family Health Strategy (ESF) and More Doctors Program (PMM)

The Family Health Strategy (ESF) is a model of basic health care that operates through multidisciplinary teams in specific areas. These teams are in charge of up to 4 thousand people, depending on the level of vulnerability of the local population. The team includes medical and nursing professionals and community health agents.

One of the essential aspects of the ESF are home visits carried out by community health agents, according to the needs of families and the territory. During visits, first assistance is provided and, when necessary, appointments are scheduled in basic health units or specialized facilities.

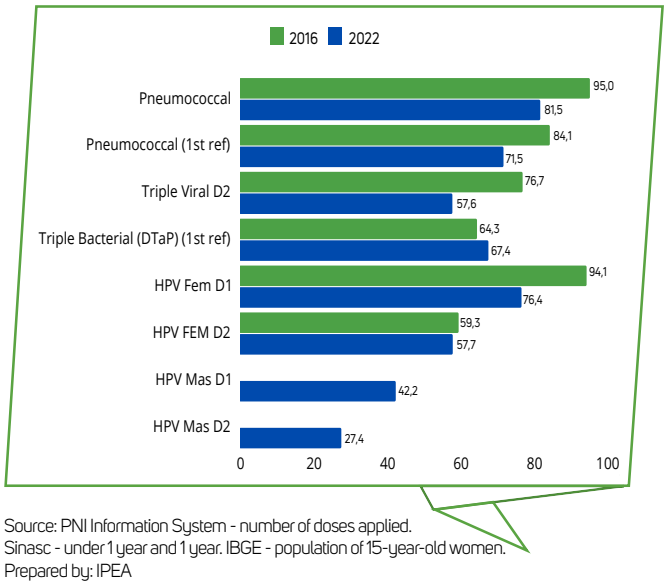
The ESF covers approximately 62.6% of the Brazilian population and studies indicate that municipalities that adopt it experience benefits such as a reduction in infant mortality and hospitalizations, in addition to an improvement in quality of life and health equity.

Within the scope of primary health care, the ESF is the structuring model of a set of actions to strengthen access to health services, being a tool to "leave no one behind". In the same direction, there is the *More Doctors Program* (PMM), which seeks to improve SUS service, through the availability of medical professionals in regions where there is a shortage or absence of professionals. The government has been reinforcing the program by increasing the number of doctors and offering medical residency positions.

These two programs have a major impact on improving sexual and reproductive health and reducing maternal and child mortality. Both provide comprehensive and longitudinal care for the population, in addition to encouraging the retention of professionals in the health care network.

cols and Therapeutic Guidelines. However, despite the broad supply of immunization agents, vaccination coverage, which had already reached more than 90%, has decreased in recent years, although there are signs of recovery with the growth of childhood vaccination coverage between 2021 and 2022 (graph 3.8). Furthermore, there was an expansion of immunization in children aged one year of age against hepatitis A, polio, pneumonia, meningitis, DTP (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis) and a double-dosed triple viral (measles, mumps and rubella) in 2023. The increase was registered in all states of the country.

Graph 3.8 - Brazil: Vaccination coverage, by vaccine (%) 2016-2022



Source: PNI Information System - number of doses applied.
Sinasc - under 1 year and 1 year. IBGE - population of 15-year-old women.
Prepared by: IPEA

Measures that are underway to reverse the scenario of falling vaccinations include the *National Movement for Vaccination*, which has comprehensive vaccination campaigns targeted at specific audiences, and the *Health with Science Program*, which combats misinformation about vaccines. Microplanning, a regionalization strategy through workshops with state and municipal health departments to seek solutions based on local reality, has also been fundamental for the immunization strategy to be adapted according to the population and the local health structure.

It is important to highlight that Brazil considers health to be a universal right. Primary health care covers access to reproductive, maternal and child health, in-

cluding communicable and non-communicable diseases in general. They are made available to the population through a set of universal public policies. In the period from 2019 to 2022, there was an increase in family health and primary health care teams, which are composed of doctors, nurses, technicians in nursing and community health agents and funded by the Ministry of Health, states and municipalities operating throughout the national territory. The increase was larger than 18%, going from 44,447 to 52,529 teams. The contingent of community health agents was also increased, going from 260,373 to 278,209, the which means an increase of 6.9%.

Table 3.1 - Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 3 - 2016-2022

Target	Global Indicators	Indicator assessment	Assessment of the Target
3.1 - By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 - Maternal mortality ratio	✓	🎯
	3.1.2 - Proportion of births assisted by skilled health personnel	–	🦠
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 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 - Under-5 mortality rate	✓	🎯
	3.2.2 - Neonatal mortality rate	✓	🦠
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	3.3.1 - Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population, by sex, age and specific populations	⊗	
	3.3.2 - Incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	✗	✗
	3.3.3 - Incidence of malaria per 1,000 population	–	
	3.3.4 - Incidence of hepatitis B per 100,000 population	✓	🦠
	3.3.5 - Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)	✗	
3.4 - By 2030, reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one-third through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 - Mortality rate from diseases of the cardiovascular system, malignant neoplasms, diabetes mellitus and chronic respiratory diseases	–	✗
	3.4.2 - Suicide mortality rate	✗	🦠
3.5 - Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 - Coverage of interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial, rehabilitation and aftercare) for the treatment of substance abuse	⊗	–
	3.5.2 - Harmful use of alcohol, based on the national threshold set for consumption in liters of pure alcohol per capita (people aged 15 and over) per year	–	
3.6 - By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 - Road traffic accident mortality rate	✓	✓
3.7 - By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 - Proportion of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years old) who use modern methods of family planning	⊗	✓
	3.7.2 - Number of live births to teenage mothers (age groups 10-14 and 15-19) per 1,000 women in these age groups	✓	
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	3.8.1 - Primary Health Care Coverage (defined as the average coverage of primary health care services measured by indicators related to reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases; and access to and capacity of services, among the general population and the most disadvantaged populations)	⊗	⊗
	3.8.2 - Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	⊗	
3.9 - By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses due to hazardous chemicals, soil, air and water contamination and pollution	3.9.1 - Mortality rate due to environmental (ambient and domestic) air pollution	⊗	–
	3.9.2 - Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water sources, unsafe sanitation and poor hygiene	✓	
	3.9.3 - Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning	✗	
3.a - Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 - Prevalence of smokers in the population aged 15 years and older	⊗	⊗
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	3.b.1 - Vaccination coverage rate of the population in relation to vaccines included in the National Program for Vaccination	⊗	✗
	3.b.2 - Total net official development assistance for medical research and basic health sectors	⊗	
	3.b.3 - Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis	⊗	🦠
3.c - Substantially increase health financing and recruitment, development, training and retention of health personnel in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing states	3.c.1 - Number of health workers per capita	⊗	⊗
3.d - Strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.	3.d.1 - Capacity for the International Health Regulations (IHR) and preparedness for health emergencies	⊗	⊗
	3.d.2 - Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms	⊗	

Source: Prepared by IPEA.

Legend

✓ Positive evolution – No evolution 🎯 Global target achieved

✗ Negative evolution 🦠 Impacted by COVID-19 ⊗ No indicators or short or irregular series

Source: Prepared by IPEA.

QUALITY EDUCATION



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

SDG 4 - Analysis of Progress towards Targets

Most global indicators had positive developments between 2016 and 2022. Attendance has improved for school-age populations in primary education in the early years (EF 1 or primary), in the final years (EF 2) and in secondary education (EM). Global targets were achieved, in part. In the case of basic education, targets 4.1 and 4.2 were achieved. For professional and technological education (EPT) and higher education, target 4.3 was reached. In terms of student performance, targets 4.1 and 4.2, the global indicators were not calculated.

Target, 4.5 aimed at reducing inequalities in education, showed progress through the greater presence of: black people, people with lower *per capita* family income, residents of rural regions and more vulnerable states. In relation to target 4.6, illiteracy fell, but remains high for a country with income levels *per capita* like Brazil. On the other hand, there are no indicators to measure functional illiteracy. Target 4.7 does not have an official indicator calculated so far.

Target 4.a, referring to school infrastructure, had little progress in access to electricity and treated water, as both were already available in more than 95% of schools in 2016. On the other hand, access to the internet and computers for teaching purposes has increased. Infrastructure adapted for people with disabilities has evolved vigorously. Finally, target 4.c showed that the proportion of teachers who received the minimum qualification by teaching level increased, with emphasis on EF 1 and EM.

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

Among the important suggestions to the government in the field of education is the expansion of Youth and Adult Education (EJA), which has positive effects on increasing schooling in Brazil. EJA is necessary, as repetition and abandonment of studies generate a strong age/grade gap in the country. This order of problems, in recent decades, occurs, with more vigor, in secondary education. The current government faces such problems through the creation of the *Pé-de-Meia Program*, aimed at high school students, between 14 to 24 years of age, or EJA, between 19 and 24 years old, members of families benefiting from the *Bolsa Família Program*. Pé de Meia consists of encouraging the completion of secondary education, through the payment of eight installments of R$ 200.00 to students for each month of the school year in which they have proven school attendance of 80%, totaling R$ 1,600 per year ; plus, a single installment of R$ 200.00 per year when enrolling in each of the three grades of high school. These values can be used freely by students. Furthermore, at the end of each of the three years of secondary education that is approved, R$1,000.00 will be deposited into a student's savings account, which can only be withdrawn after graduation from this last stage of basic education.

Featured Targets SDG 4

Target 4.1 - By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education that leads to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Since 2016, there has been an improvement in the service provided to the school-age population, with emphasis on EM, followed by EF 2 and EF 1. This movement followed the logic of universalization of education, which began in mid in the 1990s, focusing on PE as a whole, and, in the 2000s, focusing on basic education (graph 4.1).

Target 4.2 - By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-school education so that they are ready for primary education.

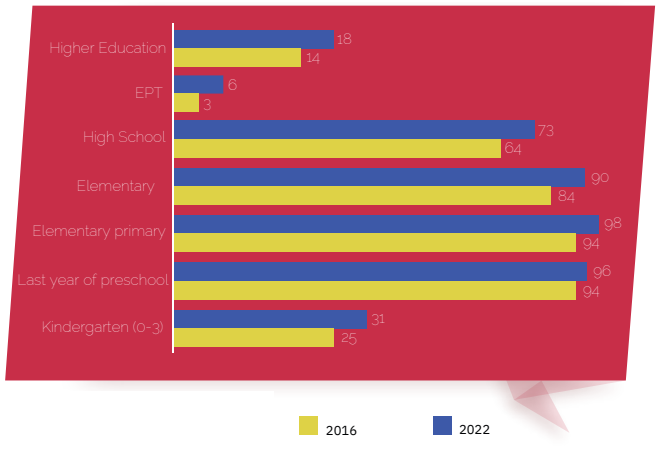
In early childhood education, there is a preponderant portion of children from the year before primary school who were already in education. However, when the focus is on the population up to three years of age, the percentage of 31% is still distant from the 50% target established by the National Education Plan (PNE) (graph 4.1).

Target4.3 - By 2030, ensure equal access for all men and women to high-quality, affordable technical, professional and higher education, including university.

In relation to target 4.3, progress has also been made, but the portions of the population that attend EPT and higher education are still quite small, with emphasis on the former.

Graph 4.1 presents the results for the evolution of targets 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 between 2016 and 2022. This allows us to check how schooling is going according to the age group at each stage of education in Brazil.

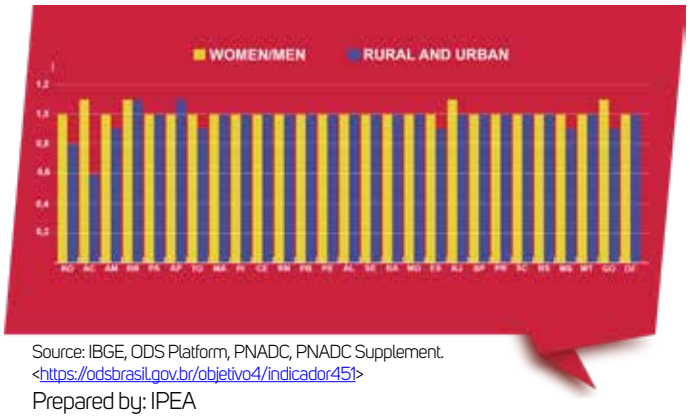
Graph 4.1 – Brazil: Proportion of the school-age population studying, according to the stage of education (%) - 2016 and 2022



Source: IBGE, ODS Platform, PNADC, PNADC Supplement.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=4>
Prepared by: IPEA

schools more regularly. This is a historical trend, but the differences are moderate.

Graph 4.2 - Brazil: Parity indices between women and men and between rural and urban, at 5 years of age, by UF (states and federal district) - 2022



Source: IBGE, ODS Platform, PNADC, PNADC Supplement.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo4/indicador451>
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 4.5 - By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the most vulnerable, including people with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in disadvantaged situations of vulnerability

For target 4.5, the global indicator chosen is 4.5.1 - Indices of parity for women/men, rural/urban, 1st/5th income quintiles and others such as the population with disabilities, indigenous peoples and those affected by conflict, as data becomes available. In the Brazilian case, parity indices are available and disaggregated by states and federal district (federation units - UFs).

The data reveal (graph 4.2) that, in Brazil, the proportion between women and men and the proportion between residents of rural and urban areas are balanced in school attendance. Of the 27 UFs, 17 were in balance. The imbalances are concentrated in the northern region, dominated by the Amazon, where the availability of teachers and the movement of students is very difficult in relation to rural and urban parity. Furthermore, the greater presence of women is due to the fact that they attend

Target 4.a - Build and improve physical education facilities that are child-appropriate, disability- and gender-sensitive, and that provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Table 4.1 shows that access to electricity and water supply were high in 2016 and maintained the same levels in 2022. The most relevant aspects are: internet access, computers for teaching purposes and infrastructure adapted for people with disabilities. Internet access increased significantly in EF 1, but was less vigorous in EF 2 e in EM, as in them they were already closer to the level of 100%. This increase was favored by the COVID-19 pandemic and the adoption of remote teaching in almost all schools in 2020 and a large part 2021. The arrival of 5G for cell phones, approved in 2021, should give a strong boost to quality for broadband, also benefiting schools, according to the Applied Economics Research Institute (IPEA) (2021)[5]. Another improvement was accessible infrastructure for people with disabilities. The number more than tripled for EF 1 and doubled for EF 2 and EM. These results are the best for SDG 4, suggesting a good situation for 2030.

5 IPEA. Social Policies: Monitoring and Analysis. Brasília: Ipea, 2017.

Table 4.1 - Brazil: Proportion of schools with infrastructure by teaching stage (%) - 2016-2022

School infrastructure by education stage		2016	2022
Access to electricity	Early primary	95,0	97,3
	Final primary	97,9	98,0
	Secondary	99,9	99,6
Access to internet	Early primary	58,9	83,4
	Final primary	80,2	91,5
	Secondary	94,6	96,8
Computer for educational purposes	Early primary	53,1	61,1
	Final primary	75,1	76,1
	Secondary	87,8	90,5
Infrastructure adapted for students with disabilities	Early primary	20,1	62,5
	Final primary	30,5	72,5
	Secondary	37,0	75,8
Water supply	Early primary	93,8	97,3
	Final primary	97,2	98,5
	Secondary	99,6	99,6

Source: IBGE, Plataforma ODS e INEP, School Sensus.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo4/indicador4a1>
Prepared by: IPEA

Table 4.2 - Brazil: Proportion of teachers with adequate training in relation to the subjects in which they work in Brazil according to teaching stages (%) - 2016 and 2022

Early Childhood Education		Primary-1		Primary-2		Secondary	
2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022	2016	2022
44,6	62,0	56,6	75,3	48,9	47,4	58,9	67,6

Source: IBGE, Plataforma ODS and INEP, School Census.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo4/indicador4c1>
Elaborated by: IPEA

Target 4.c - By 2030, substantially increase the number of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for the training of teachers, in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island States

Table 4.2 indicates that the best qualification situation is that of High School (EM), as more than 65% of teachers have the necessary training. This also applies to early childhood education. In Basic Education (EF), the situation of EF 2 is worse than that of EF 1. In this stage, teachers have university degrees, but, unfortunately, many teach subjects unrelated to their training. In EF 2, the situation is worse from than in EM , but the results do not allow to state that any of the two stages are close to what was recommended by the PNE. It is worth noting that in none of the teaching stages did the evolution until 2022 have a pace of evolution that would allow reaching the level of 100% by 2030.

This report only analyzed the global targets of SDG 4. However, it is worth noting that, in April and May 2018, IPEA coordinated a meeting with representatives of the Ministry of Education (MEC) and federal institutions related to education, in which 28 civil servants attended to adapt the targets to the Brazilian context (except target 7).

[6] This was because the way of organizing education in Brazil is different from that envisaged by the United Nations (UN). Therefore, in addition to the wording changes, it was necessary to establish parameters for Brazil. These adjustments were quite bold and exceeded the PNE targets

Direct Cash at School Program (PDDE)

The PDDE is an example of success in Brazil. Since 1995, the program has been supplementing the financial needs of public and private basic education schools in partnership with the public authorities.

The financial resources made available annually can be used for repairs and small works, the purchase of materials and consumer goods or educational activities. The MEC also uses the PDDE to finance specific actions, such as the Emergency PDDE, which financed adaptations to the return to school in the context of the pandemic, and the New High School PDDE, aimed at implementing the new teaching model. Other PDDE modalities finance ongoing actions, such as: Connected Schools PDDE, aimed at access to high-speed internet, Accessible Schools PDDE, aimed at students with disabilities, among others.

Governance is what sets PDDE apart, as it involves the transfer of money to school accounts. Community participation takes place via assemblies, with the aim of listing the school's needs and defining how the resource will be used. The MEC sets the rules, but schools have a lot of freedom and are held responsible for their actions. This model favors engagement and social control of resources.

Far from being sufficient to remedy the multiple existing needs, the PDDE contributes decisively to meeting the most urgent needs of schools. Hence its potential to serve as a reference for other countries. It directly impacts targets 4.1 and 4.2, which seek to ensure universalization and learning in basic education, and indirectly targets 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7, by generating better teaching conditions in schools. However, its most direct relationship is with target 4.a, due to its focus on the physical and pedagogical infrastructure of schools.

6 IPEA – Institute of Applied Economic Research. Agenda 2030: SDGs – National Targets of the Sustainable Development Goals. Brasília: Ipea, 2018.

Table 4.3 - Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 4 2016-2022

GLOBAL GOAL	Indicators	Evolution of indicators	Assessment of the Goal
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	4.1.1 - Proportion of children and young people: (a) in the second and third years of primary education; (b) at the end of the primary education; and c) at the end of lower secondary education, achieving at least a minimum level of proficiency in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	✗ Covid-19	— Covid-19
	4.1.2 - Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)	✓ Overall target achieved Covid-19	
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	4.2.1 Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	— Covid-19	✓
	4.2.2 - Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	✓ Overall target achieved Covid-19	Covid-19
4.3 - By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 - Participation rate of young people and adults in formal and non-formal education, in the previous 12 months, by sex	✓ Overall target achieved Covid-19	✓ Overall target achieved Covid-19
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	4.4.1 - Proportion of young people and adults with skills in information technologies and communication (ICT), by type of skill	✗	✗
4.5 - By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and guarantee equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the most vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 - Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, 1st/5th bottom wealth quintiles and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and populations affected by conflicts, as data becomes available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	✓ Covid-19	✓ Covid-19
4.6 - By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women are literate and have acquired basic knowledge of mathematics	4.6.1 - Percentage of the population in a given age group that reached at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) reading and writing and (b) mathematics, by sex	✓ Covid-19 ✗	✓ Covid-19
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	4.7.1 - Degree to which (i) education for global citizenship and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) school curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	✗	✗
4.a - Build and improve education facilities that are Child, disability and gender sensitive, and that provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	4.a.1 - Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) internet for educational purposes; (c) computers for educational purposes; (d) infrastructure and materials adapted for students with disabilities; (e) safe drinking water; (f) sex-segregated sanitation facilities; and (g) basic facilities for hand washing (according to definitions of WASH indicators)	✓ Overall target achieved Covid-19	✓ Overall target achieved Covid-19
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 programs in developed countries and other developing countries.	4.b.1 - Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study.	✗	✗
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.	4.c.1 - Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by level of education	✓ Covid-19	✓ Covid-19

Legend:

- ✓ Positive evolution
- — No evolution
- Overall target achieved
- ✗ Negative evolution
- Covid-19 impact
- ✗ No indicators or short or irregular series

Source: Prepared by IPEA.

GENDER EQUALITY



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

SDG 5 - Analysis of Progress towards Targets

Given the lack of adequate data to monitor most of the SDG 5 targets, the advances and setbacks of targets 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 and 5.b will be highlighted. This highlight is also due to the importance of confronting violence in the debate on gender equality in Brazil, which is a priority topic in strategic objective 1.7 of the PPA 2024-2027. The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) published four indicator time series to assess the evolution of targets 5.4, 5.5 and 5.b and proxy indicators, which do not follow the methodology of global indicators, but which help in the analysis of targets 5.2 and 5.3. Thus, in total, seven indicators relating to five global targets were analyzed, but it was only possible to evaluate four of the nine global targets.

Featured Targets SDG 5

Target5.2 - Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

Brazil is an extremely violent country and this violence is marked by racial, class and gender relations. In relation to lethal violence, the country is at the top of international rankings for intentional homicides, both in absolute numbers and in the rate per 100,000 inhabitants. The majority of victims are men, young, black, single and with up to seven years of education. The greater number of homicides against young males is determined by social gender standards, as they combine the expectations of masculine provider with the almost insurmountable barriers of racial and class segmentation in Brazil. The same happens with the high homicide rates of women,

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

Civil society correctly diagnosed that violence against women is an endemic, structural phenomenon strongly influenced by ethnic-racial inequalities. Therefore, it must be faced with greater vigor. In addition to repealing setbacks by far-right governments, it would be necessary to comply with legislation to prevent and combat violence beyond its criminal aspect. In other words, ensuring full protection for the victim with humanized and non-revictimizing treatment, increasing the effectiveness of reflective and accountability groups for male perpetrators of violence, among other possibilities. Therefore, it would also be necessary to improve the application of the Maria da Penha Law within the judiciary, in addition to the executive. Its recommendations focus mainly on: increasing the federal budget for "evidence-based public policies, promoting equality, to prevent and put an end to violence against women and girls, in all their diversity", enforcing "the Maria da Penha to all cases of domestic violence – paternal, fraternal, lesbian, labor relations – and domestic work, also ensuring its application to violence against trans women", in addition to "resuming the evaluation and replanning of the National Plan to Combat Abuse and Sexual Exploitation conducted by civil society/National Council for the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) since 2020".

In 2023, the federal government, in agreement with other federated entities, through the Ministry of Women and the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, has already resumed works, started construction and approved resources for another 40 new Brazilian Women's Houses (CMBs), the main equipment to combat violence against women in the country. In December 2023, the eighth house was inaugurated in Salvador, works on the Ananindeua (PA), Teresina (PI), Palmas (TO) and Macapá (AP) units have started or resumed, and will be the next to be opened. R$ 250 million were also allocated for the next 13 CMBs in: Recife (PE), Maceió (AL), João Pessoa (PB), Natal (RN), Belém (PA), Porto Velho (RO), Dourados (MS), Cuiabá (MT), Maringá (PR), Rio de Janeiro (RJ), Serra (ES), Florianópolis (SC) and Porto Alegre (RS). The comprehensive and humanized care provided by CMBs fills some gaps highlighted by civil society. In total, according to the PPA 2024-2027, 117 new CMBs are planned to be built and equipped by 2028, which will promote a quantitative and qualitative leap in the care provided to women victims of violence.

which are also determined by social standards of gender, class and color. Therefore, for both men and women, gender relations are relevant factors in explaining the level of violence we experience. Furthermore, in both cases, the racial and class component decisively modulate the incidence and experience of violence and death in Brazil.

The classification of feminicide, defined by law since 2015, was an important advance for the country. From this milestone, the collection of police information, carried out in a decentralized manner by state and municipal administrations, has been increasingly qualified, but it still does not allow the evolution of the phenomenon over time to be read. The indicator used as *proxy* of feminicide, constructed from data from the Mortality Information System (SIM) of the Ministry of Health, corresponds to homicides that occurred in the victim's home. The data shows a reduction in the female homicide rate from 1.37 in 2017 to 1.14 in 2021. Despite this, since 2019, rates have remained relatively stable (graph 5.1). This is an extremely worrying trend, which had among its explanatory factors: (i) lower in-

come and proportionally greater loss of work among women throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, since lower income leads to less autonomy, obstructing exiting from violent relationships; (ii) family isolation and the closure of various support services for women in situations of violence during the pandemic; and (iii) the increase in divorces and separations since the pandemic.

Graph 5.1 - Brazil: Homicide rate of women in the household (per 100 thousand inhabitants), according to color/race - 2017-2021

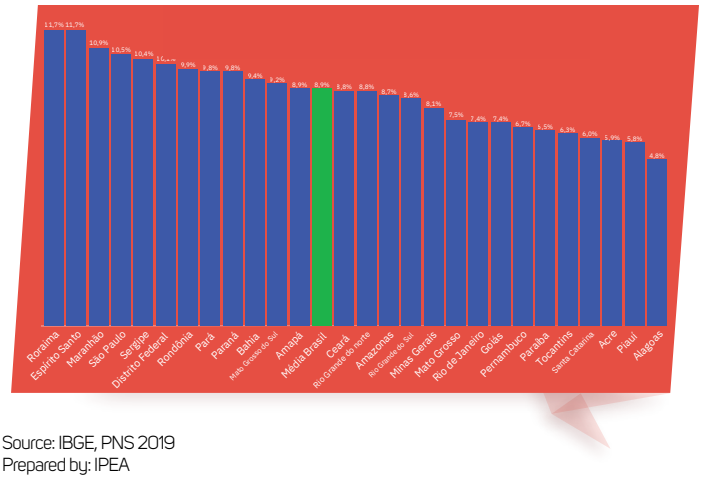


Source: IBGE from MS data, SIM. <https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/multidominio/genero/20163-estatisticas-de-genero-indicadores-sociais-das-mulheres-no-brasil.html>
Prepared by: IPEA
Note: The group of black women is made up of brown and black women.

The data also shows that, in Brazil, lethal violence against women has a color. In 2021, at home, black women were 30% more likely to be murdered than white women and, outside of it, 114% more likely. With regard to non-lethal violence, such as physical, sexual and psychological violence, there are serious difficulties in measuring it. Still, although probably with underestimated data, the IBGE National Health Survey (PNS) 2019 shows that 6% of women aged 18 or over reported suffering psychological, sexual or physical violence in the last 12 months before the survey was administered.

The 2019 PNS also reveals that approximately 9% of all women aged 18 or over declared having suffered at least one act of sexual violence in their lives. This percentage was highest in the states of Roraima (11.7%), Espírito Santo (11.7%), Maranhão (10.9%) and São Paulo (10.5%) (graph 5.2). Specifically in the case of sexual violence, the same survey showed that violence occurred mostly at home (62%), followed by public roads or other public places (19%), work, educational establishments, bars or restaurants (15%), and others (5%). Sexual violence perpetrated by a spouse or partner, ex-spouse or ex-partner, partner or ex-partner and boyfriend or ex-boyfriend against women, in the last 12 months, corresponds to 85% of cases. In other words, sexual violence occurs mostly in women's romantic relationships.

Graph 5.2 - Brazil: Percentage of women aged 18 or over who have suffered sexual violence at some point in their lives, by State (states and federal district) 2019



Source: IBGE, PNS 2019
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 5.3 - Eliminate all harmful practices such as early, forced and child marriages and female genital mutilation

The indicator predicted to monitor the evolution of global target 5.3, most appropriate for Brazil, is 5.3.1 - Proportion of women aged 20 to 24 who were married or cohabiting before the age of 15 and before the age of 18 years old. Early marriage is a worrying phenomenon. The latest IBGE National Demographic and Health Survey

Women's police stations now provide 24-hour service

Women who are victims of domestic and family violence have the right to care 24 hours a day, seven days a week, including holidays, at specialized women's assistance police stations. The obligation for the uninterrupted operation of this type of police station came into effect immediately, as of Law 14,541, sanctioned by President Lula in April 2023. The weekend is when women need this service most. However, before this law came into force, a woman who was the victim of violence on a Friday night would have to wait until Monday to receive specialized care.

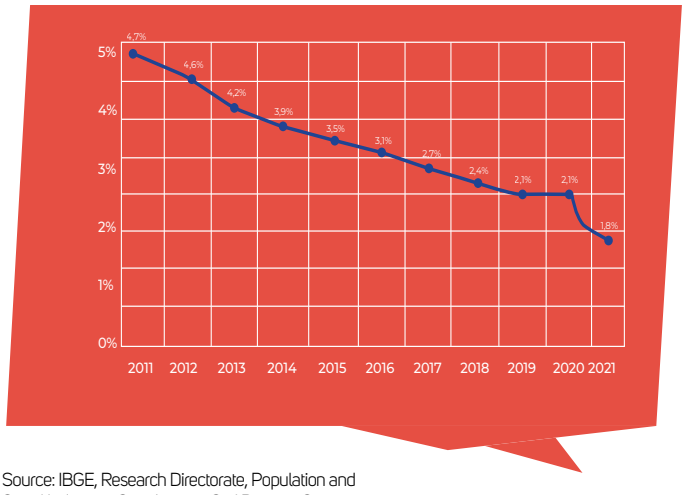
Resources from the National Public Security Fund allocated to states can be used to create Deams in accordance with the technical standards established by the Executive Branch. The service should preferably be carried out in a private room and by female police officers. Deams are also responsible for analyzing crimes against sexual dignity and feminicides.

found that, in 2006, 10.5% of young Brazilian women between 20 and 24 years old had been married before the age of 15, formally or informally, and 36.5% before the age of 18.

Although there is still no updated data, it is possible to infer that the indicator has evolved positively over the years, as civil registration statistics, which only capture unions formalized in a registry office, show a reduction in marriages before the age of 18. In Brazil, legislation only authorizes formal marriages for people aged 18 or over, but allows marriage between 16 and 18 years old with the express authorization of the mother and father or the person legally responsible. This is a fragile indicator to measure the phenomenon, but it still helps to signal a trend.

Graph 5.3 shows that the percentage of formal unions of young people under 18 years of age showed a persistent drop, going from 4.7% in 2011 to 1.8% in 2021. A long series, in this case, is relevant to give consistency to the analysis, since civil registration suffers from the underreporting mentioned above, as well as being a small percentage. It is important to establish that this phenomenon has always been negligible for male spouses under 18 years —0.4% in 2011 and 0.2% in 2021. The North region had the highest proportion of young women who married under 18 years of age, 3.0%. The South (2.3%), Central-West (2.2%) and Northeast (2.2%) had very similar proportions, and the Southeast had the lowest percentage (1.2%).

Graph 5.3 – Brazil: Proportion of Marriages whose female spouse was 17 years old or younger (%) 2011-2021



Source: IBGE, Research Directorate, Population and Social Indicators Coordination, Civil Registry Statistics
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 5.4 - Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work, through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, as well as the promotion of shared responsibility within the home and family, according to the national contexts

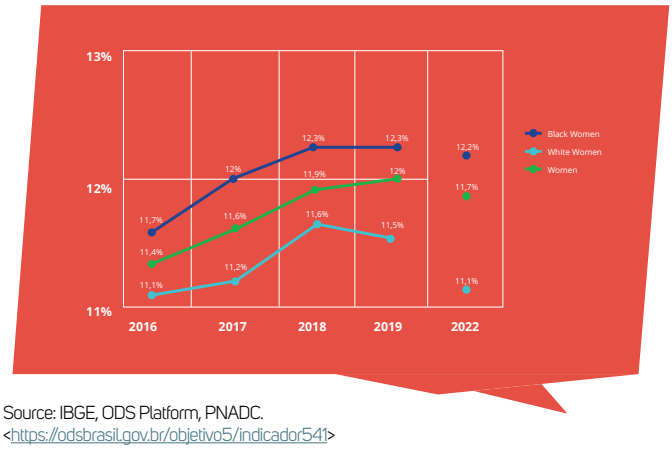
Achieving the target of eliminating inequality in the sexual division of paid and unpaid work, particularly domestic and care work, involves breaking down patriarchal and colonial structures. In Brazil, these practices are rooted in gender and racial inequalities. The greater time spent by women on care and domestic tasks, especially by black and poor women, constitutes a powerful barrier to their entry and stay in the job market. This precarious job insertion generates poverty and wage inequalities, affects women's health and their political participation and assumption of leadership positions.

Among the numerous consequences of isolation measures during the pandemic, the impact on the increase in domestic work and care at home stands out. What was previously partially supplied by the market or by State institutions, such as daycare centers and schools, was largely the responsibility of women. Therefore, the pandemic had a double impact on indicator 5.4.1 - Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic work and care, by sex, age and location. The impact was due to the increase in the inequality of weekly hours dedicated to this type of work between men and women and the increase in the visibility and importance of the topic in the face of the serious health emergency, in which the majority of the population needed to receive or offer some type of assistance.

The IBGE National Household Sample Survey (PNADC) did not collect data on unpaid work in the years of the pandemic crisis, 2020 and 2021. Despite this, some studies have shown that, in 22 countries in Asia-Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, the pandemic has increased the reproductive workload, both for men and women, with the increase being more pronounced among women. This increase sometimes reached the limit of the possibility of conciliation with other activities, including paid ones.

The proportion of time women spend on unpaid domestic and care work between 2016 and 2022 saw a small decline, from 11.4% to 11.7%. The racial breakdown also showed a decline, revealing that white women dedicated 11.1% of daily hours performing domestic care tasks, while black women dedicated 12.2%, in 2022. Inequality between white women and black women increased, while among men there was a reasonable balance at in extremely low levels In 2022, white men dedicated 5.7% of hours daily allowance to carry out these activities and black men, 5.6% (graph 5.4).

Graph 5.4 - Brazil: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic work and care, by sex and race/color (%) 2016-2022



Source: IBGE, ODS Platform, PNADC.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo5/indicador541>
Prepared by: IPEA
Note: The group of black women is made up of brown and black women.

The same trend of increasing inequality when disaggregated by color or race occurs between women with higher and lower incomes. In 2022, IBGE found that women in the lowest income quintile

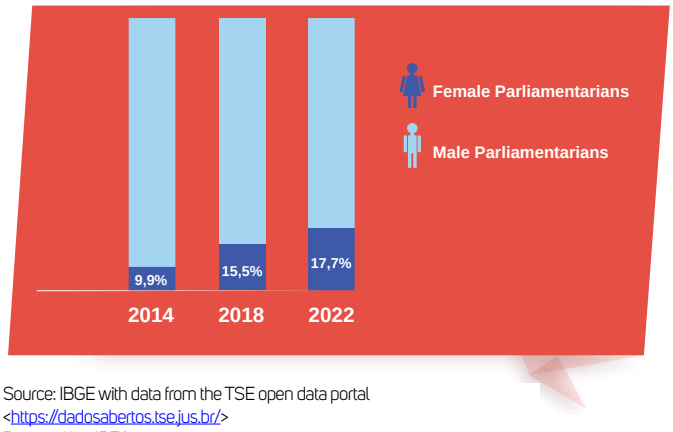
(poorest 20%) performed 24.9 hours of unpaid work per week, while women in the highest income quintile (richest 20%) performed only 17.6 hours. For men, this figure was 12.2 and 11.2 hours, respectively. In 2016, this inequality between the poorest and richest women was smaller: the poorest quintile of the distribution worked 23.5 hours a week and the wealthiest quintile, 18.4 hours.

Target 5.5 - Ensure the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

In Brazil, there is a persistent underrepresentation of women in positions of power and decision-making in the public and private spheres. In the case of political careers, it is worth highlighting the parties' resistance to female candidacies, despite the legal obligation to allocate 30% of resources from the Special Campaign Financing Fund and the time allocated to free electoral ads for women. Data made available by the Superior Electoral Court (TSE) show that there was a slight increase in the proportion of women among candidates for elected positions in the state and federal legislative and executive branches. In 2022, 9,891 women were candidates for some elected position, representing 34% of the total number of candidates. In the previous elections, in 2018, women represented 32% of candidacies, indicating that the percentage reservation of at least 30% has become, to date, a ceiling.

At the federal level, the information presented in graph 5.5 indicates that, between 2014 and 2022, there was progress in the participation of women in parliament. However, during this period, the number of women parliamentarians in the Chamber of Deputies remains notably reduced, growing from 9.94% to 17.74%. After the 2022 election, 91 seats were occupied by female parliamentarians, 58 white women (11.31%), 29 black women (5.65%) and four indigenous women (0.78%). The increase in the number of indigenous federal deputies (elected by the states of Amapá, Minas Gerais and São Paulo) stands out due to the political articulation of indigenous women, who continue to expand their capacity to act as protagonists in the defense of their rights.

Graph 5.5 - Brazil: Proportion of female parliamentarians elected to the Chamber of Deputies (%) - 2014, 2018 and 2022



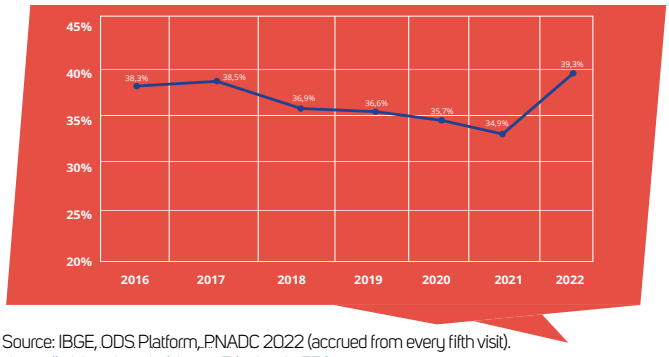
Source: IBGE with data from the TSE open data portal <https://dadosabertos.tse.jus.br/>
Prepared by: IPEA

Also, according to IBGE, indicator 5.5.1 shows the evolution of the proportion of women elected to municipal parliaments (city councilors). This proportion was positive, but even more discreet than that at the federal level —rose from 13.5% in 2016 to 16.1% in the 2020 elections. According to TSE data, there is also a low proportion of women in the executive branch. In 2018, only one woman was elected as governor (in the state of Rio Grande do Norte), among the 27 governors elected in Brazil. In 2022, only two women (in Rio Grande do Norte and Pernambuco). In city hall positions, in 2020, 663 women were elected out of the total of 5,496 men elected, a percentage of just 12.1%.

Female participation in the judiciary (considering the different branches of justice)

remains low, even though it has increased from 24.6% in 1988 to 40% in 2022, according to data collected by the National Council of Justice. In the Superior Courts, female ministers represent 23% of the total number of ministers at the Superior Court of Justice, 22% at the Superior Labor Court and 17% at the Supreme Military Court. In the history of the Supreme Federal Court, in turn, out of a total of 168 ministers, only three women have ever been ministers, all of them white. Currently, among the 11 ministers, there is only one woman. Thus, in all instances and branches, there is a very low participation of women in decision-making and power positions, even though there have been positive developments in recent years. Indicator 5.5.2 - Percentage of women in managerial positions addresses the participation of women in leadership positions in the public and private sectors, such as director or managerial positions. The numbers reveal the difficulties that women face both in inserting themselves in decision-making spaces and in advancing their professional trajectories, a situation correlated to significant salary inequalities between men and women. According to IBGE, in 2022, 60.7% of management positions were held by men and 39.3% by women. In 2016, it was 61.7% against 38.3%. In 2022, the proportion of women in managerial positions was lowest in the Central-West region (33.8%) and highest in the Southeast region (42.2%). The evolution of this indicator has been erratic, with a downward trend between 2018 and 2021 and a sudden increase in 2022, resuming the trend prior to 2018. The pandemic greatly affected the participation of women in management positions. As they were responsible for most of the domestic and care work during social isolation, they lost more jobs and were ousted from the best positions in 2020 and 2021.

Graph 5.6 - Brazil: Proportion of women in managerial positions (%). 2016-2022

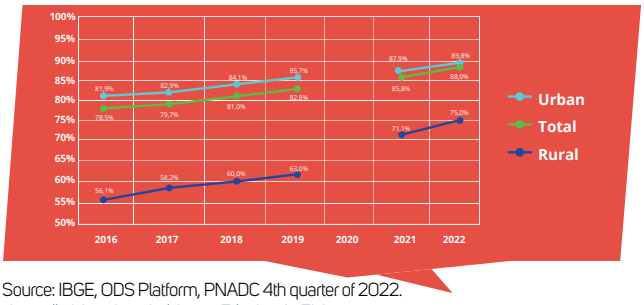


Source: IBGE, ODS Platform, PNADC 2022 (accrued from every fifth visit).
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo5/indicador552>
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 5.b - Increase the use of basic technologies, especially information and communication technologies, to promote women's empowerment.

Access to and skills in the use of technologies, particularly information and communication, is decisive for enjoying a full life in contemporary society. Its access and types of use range from entry into the job market to access to information and involvement in political, social and interpersonal activities, including emotional encounters. The only global indicator proposed to measure these phenomena is 5.b.1 - Proportion of people who have a cell phone, by sex. This indicator had positive evolution in Brazil between 2016 and 2022. The proportion of women who owned a cell phone increased from 78.5% in 2016 to 88% in 2022. Among men, 85% had a cell phone in 2022. Among the biggest disparities is the lower access of rural women. Only 75% of them had a cell phone in 2021.

Graph 5.7 - Brazil: Proportion of women and girls aged 10 or over who have a cell phone, by household situation (%). 2016-2022



Source: IBGE, ODS Platform, PNADC 4th quarter of 2022.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo5/indicador5b1>
Prepared by: IPEA

Table 5.1 – Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 5 - 2016-2022

TARGET	GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR ASSESSMENT	TARGET ASSESSMENT
5.1 End all forms of discrimination against allwomen and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Existence or absence of alegal framework in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex	✗	✗
5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all wome-nand girls in the public and private spheres, including-trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of women andgirls aged 15 and older who haveexperienced physical, sexual orpsychological violence by a currentor former intimate partner in thepast 12 months, by form ofviolence and by age	✗	✗
	5.2.2 Proportion of women andgirls aged 15 and older who haveexperienced sexual violence bypersons other than an intimate-partner in the previous 12mon-ths, by age and place ofoccurrence	✗	
5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child,early and forced marriages and female genitalmutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20to 24 years who were married orlived in a de facto union before age15 and before age 18	✓	✓
	5.3.2 Proportion of girls andwomen aged between 15 and 49 who were subjected to female genital mutilation, by age	✗	
5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domesticwork through the provision of public services,infrastructure and social protection policies, as well asthe promotion of shared responsibility within thehousehold and the family, as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent onunpaid domestic and care work bys ex, age and location	✗	✗ + Covid-19 impact
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participationand equal opportunities for leadership at all levels ofdeci-sion-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats heldby women in (a) nationalparliaments and (b) localgovernments	✓	✓
	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	✓	
5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, as agreed inaccordance with the Program of Action of theInternational Conferen-ce on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action andthe outcome documents of the review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged between 15 and 49 years whomake their own informeddecisions about their sexualrelations, use of contra-ceptivesand reproductive healthcare	✗	✗
	5.6.2 Number of countries withlaws and regulations thatguarantee full and equal access towomen and men, aged 15 or over,to sexual and repro-ductive healthcare, information and education	✗	
5.a Carry out reforms to give women equal rights toeconomic resources, as well as access to ownershi-pand control over land and other forms of property,-financial services, inheritance and natural resour-ces,in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of totalagricultu-ral population withownership or secure rights overagricultural land , by sex; and (b)proportion of women amongowners or rights-bearers ofagricultural land, by type of tenure	✗	✗
	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where-the legal frameworks (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	✗	
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technologies, inparti-cular information and communications technologies, to promote women's empowerment	5.b.1 Proportion of people whohave a mobile cell phone, by sex	✓	✓
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies andenforceable legislation for the promotion of genderequality and the empowerment of all women and girlsat all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries withsys-tems to track and make publicalloca-tions for gender equality andwo-men's empowerment	✗	✗

Legend: ✓ positive evolution; ✗ negative evolution; Covid-19 impact

Source: Prepared by IPEA.

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

SDG 6 - Analysis of Progress towards Targets

The targets that deal with access to safe water (6.1), safe sewage systems and hygiene conditions (6.2) and monitoring water quality in the environment, pollution control and recycling (6.3) are priorities for Brazil, as they were most impacted by the reduction in public investment in the sector and by uncertainties in the political-institutional environment in the period of 2015-2022, slowing down the advances already achieved.

Targets 6.4 (efficient use, sustainable withdrawals and reduction in the number of people affected by scarcity), 6.5 (integrated management of water resources) and 6.6 (protect and restore ecosystems linked to water) were also affected by actions contrary to environmental protection in the country. However, the global indicators of SDG 6 allow us to observe only part of the impacts on these targets, as well as targets 6a (cooperation and sanitation and water resources) and 6b (community participation in water management and sanitation). The reason for this is limitations in scope, data quality and indicator methodology, which do not fully capture the complexity of the challenges involved.

Featured Targets SDG 6

Target 6.1 - By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe drinking water for all

The Indicator used to monitor this target is 6.1.1 – Proportion of the population that uses safely managed drinking water

Dialog between the Spotlight Report 2023 Recommendations and federal government initiatives

The 2023 Luz Report contains two important recommendations with which the initiative described below strongly interacts: Recommendation 1: Prioritize the population without adequate access and Recommendation 2: Consider decentralized solutions adapted to territories that are difficult to access or without service, involving local stakeholders and lowering of costs (in relation to the continuous expansion of traditional networks).

Community Water Management (GCA) in Brazil is an example of implementing rural sanitation strongly aligned with SDG 6. The initiatives come from community organization and mobilization and partnerships with social organizations, state sanitation companies, universities, city halls and governments. These are possible solutions for up to 12 million rural residents, including villages and settlements far from cities, which depend on rural sanitation solutions. Groups such as: smallholders, rubber tappers, extractivists, fishermen, Quilombolas, riverside communities and indigenous people benefit.

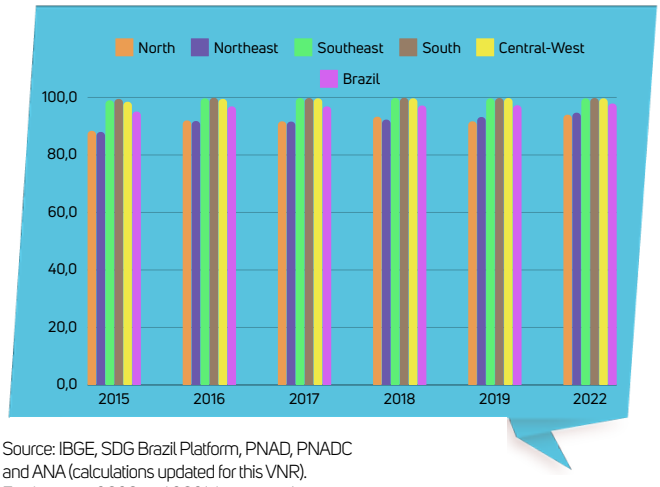
Two community water management initiatives have had great prominence in the country: the *Semi-Arid Articulation/One Million Cisterns Program* (P1MC) and currently, *Program Cisterns and the Integrated Rural Sanitation System in the State of Ceará* (Sisar/CE). Each one exceeds one million people benefiting from water systems. The P1MC suffered budget and federal project cuts between 2015 and 2022, being resumed in 2023, while Sisar/CE and similar models continue to expand, mainly in the North and Northeast regions.

Sisar/CE, created in 1996, successfully develops a model that began in the state of Bahia and is spreading throughout the country. It is a group of autonomous regional associations, which supports GCA system projects, providing training and inputs for water maintenance and treatment. At the end of 2023, the System reached 164 of the 184 municipalities in the state of Ceará, which has 80% of its area located in the semi-arid region. The Sisar Network has more than 350 water treatment plants and 690 wells. Investments are obtained from state and federal governments and partner banks. The National Health Foundation, NGOs, universities and companies complete the partnerships. The tariff is affordable and aims to cover only operational costs.

services. It is calculated annually in the country, at national and state scales, and considers the urban and rural population residing in households supplied by the general network and by other forms of access to water, such as collection through wells and cisterns, with internal plumbing. The calculation follows the methodology of the United Nations (UN), but without recording the intermittences.

Graph 6.1 indicates a trajectory of improvement in the indicator. Access for the total population (rural and urban) to "safely managed" water, that is, without considering intermittences, increased from 95.1% in 2015 to 97.9% in 2022. The worst rates occur in the North and Northeast regions, for economic reasons, organizational capacity and because they face greater financial and environmental challenges. In rural areas, in turn, the proportion of the population with access to "safely managed" water is 87.4%, around 10 percentage points less than the population living in urban areas.

Graph 6.1 - Brazil and Major Regions: Proportion of the population that uses safely managed water services – total population (urban + rural) (%)
2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2022



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, PNAD, PNADC and ANA (calculations updated for this VNR).
For the years 2020 and 2021 there is no data.
Prepared by: IPEA

It is also noteworthy that the quality of water for human consumption is not uniform across the country, as shown by data from the Ministry of Health, which covers, by sampling, 82% of the population. The absence of bacteria that would indicate fecal contamination of water (bacteria *E. coli)* is 99% for urban areas, denoting an adequate standard. In turn, in rural areas, the suitability index for *E. Coli* is only 75%.

It is illustrative to complement the analysis with data from THE *Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene* (JMP), an initiative of the World Health Organization and United Nations Fund for Childhood (UNICEF) The JMP compiles data on the status of countries in the context of targets 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. It compares the trajectories of water service and quality in urban and rural areas, based on the concepts of "improved water" *(improved water*) , which evolves into "safely managed water systems" (*safely managed drinking water*) and for "water safe for human consumption". According to this analysis, the values reached for safe water for human consumption still highlight a major challenge, especially in rural areas, where the index reached 76% in 2022, compared to 88.9% in urban areas.

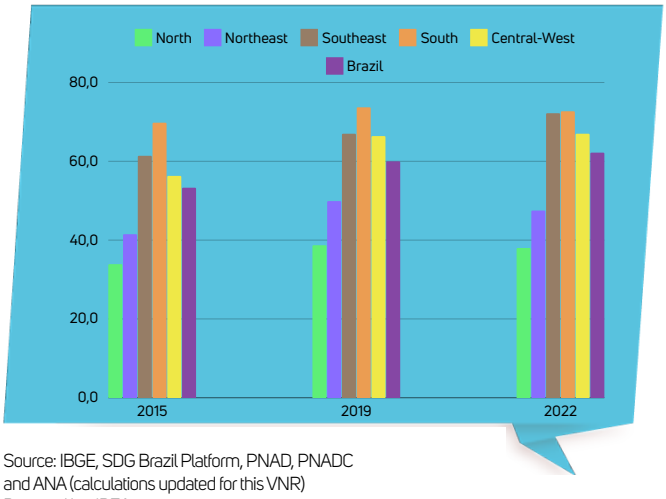
Target 6.2 - By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, with particular attention to the needs of women and girls and those in of vulnerability

Throughout Brazil there are precarious systems for collecting, treating and disposing of sewage, which represents another challenge for the advancement of basic sanitation in the country. According to data from the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD) 2019, only 52.08% of the population had collection and some type of treatment of domestic sewage discharged into the public network (including septic tanks connected to the network), while 20.2 % of the population used septic tanks not connected to the network. There is a great disparity in the index by regions. The estimate is that there are around five million people without basic hygiene conditions, that is, without bathrooms and equipment to wash their hands with soap and water regularly.

The monitoring indicator for this target is 6.2.1a - Proportion of the population that uses safely managed sanitation services. This indicator evolved positively between 2015 and 2022, in all regions. In the period 2015 to 2019, there was an increase in the proportion of the population that uses sanitation services (sewage) safely, rising from 53.3% to 60% in Brazil as a whole. This increase was a reflection of the expansion of services that occurred from the mid-2000s onwards. Between the years 2019 to 2022, the evolution was slower, going from 60% in 2019 to 62.2% in 2022 (graph 6.2). It is observed that the worst rates are

those in the North region, which went from 33.9% of attendance to just 38%.

Graph 6.2 - Brazil and Major Regions: Proportion of the population that uses safely managed sanitation services (%) - 2015, 2019 and 2022



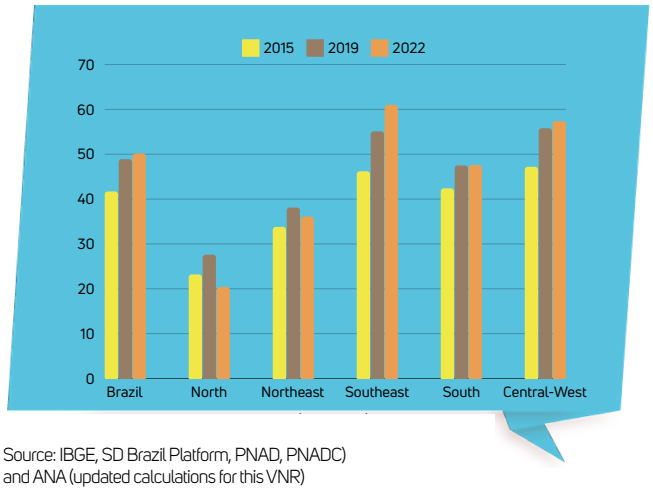
Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, PNAD, PNADC and ANA (calculations updated for this VNR)
Prepared by: IPEA

Indicator 6.2.1 (b) - Proportion of the population that uses facilities for washing hands with soap and water lacks data in Brazil and is not presented in this report. However, data from the 2022 Census indicate that more than 8.5 million people in Brazil (24.2% of the total population) did not have at least the basics of sanitary services, declaring that they use ditches, water bodies and other unsuitable methods. Of this population without basic access, 56.7% are black people, 12.7% mixed race, 28.7% white, 1.8% indigenous and 0.1% yellow.

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

This target has two indicators already calculated in Brazil: Indicator 6.3.1 – Proportion of the flow of domestic and industrial wastewater treated safely and indicator 6.3.2 – Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality. The first is based on the Federation Units and the second on large river basins. Sewage treatment is an environmental priority in the country, an aspect that converges with management by river basins and their multiple uses. Domestic sewage treatment rate in Brazil was 50.2% in 2022, showing a positive evolution, since in 2015 this rate was 41.7%. As noted in indicator 6.3.1 (graph 6.3), the North and Northeast regions present the worst indicators, 20.4% and 36.1% respectively, in 2022. This scenario configures a huge regional inequality from the point of view of the flow of safely treated domestic and industrial wastewater.

Graph 6.3 - Brazil and Major Regions: Proportion of the flow of domestic and industrial wastewater treated safely (%) - 2015 and 2019



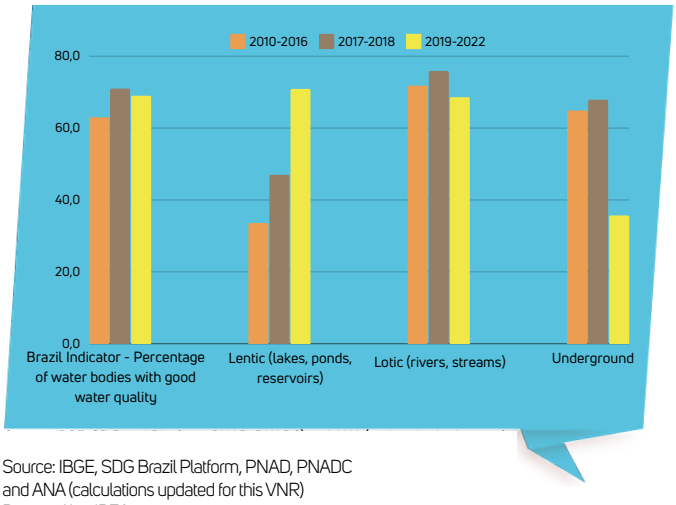
Source: IBGE, SD Brazil Platform, PNAD, PNADC) and ANA (updated calculations for this VNR)
Prepared by: IPEA

Regarding the environmental quality of water, Brazil has 8,946 monitoring points located in 3,000 water bodies (rivers, reservoirs and aquifers) with an average of 44,393 annual records. However, monitoring of dangerous industrial and agro-industrial products released into rivers is done through registration and sporadic local inspection and the quality of sewage and receiving bodies is not monitored uniformly in all river basins.

With these caveats, indicator 6.3.2, which is measured in non-periodic cycles, showed

that 69% of water bodies had good environmental water quality in the 2019-2022 cycle. The values have fluctuated, in the different river basins, between 52.46% and 96.83%, reflecting regionalized scarcity situations. As for the types of flows, the official way of presenting indicator 6.3.2, an improvement in results has been observed, from the 2010-2016 cycle to 2019-2022, in the case of lakes, lagoons and reservoirs. However, there is a worsening in the indicators for rivers and streams (from 71.8 to 68.6 points) and groundwater (from 64.9 to 35.7 points). This worsening occurred mainly between the 2017-2018 and 2019-2022 cycles (graph 6.4).

Graph 6.4 - Brazil: Proportion of bodies of water with good environmental water quality (%) - 2010-2022



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, PNAD, PNADC and ANA (calculations updated for this VNR)
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 6.4 - By 2030, substantially increase the efficiency of water use in all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supplies of fresh water to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water shortage

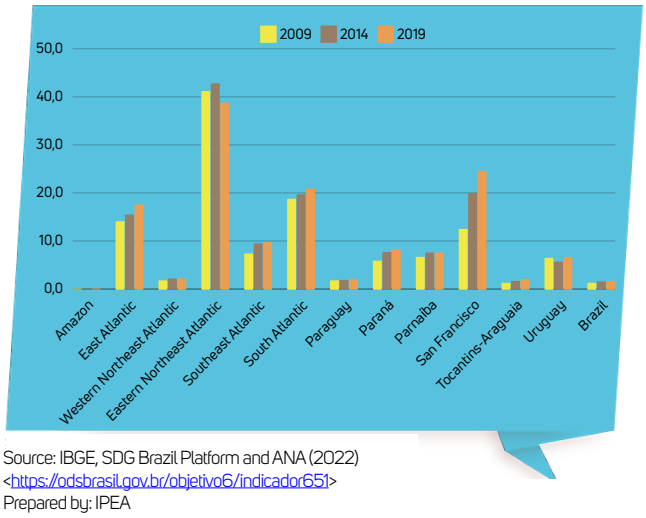
The target has indicators 6.4.1 – Change in water use efficiency over time and 6.4.2 – Water stress level: proportion of freshwater withdrawals in relation to the total available freshwater resources.

Between 2015 and 2018 there was stability with a slight improvement in water use efficiency, which went from R$ 72.1/m3 to R$ 78.0/m3. The highlight was the services sector, which went from R$ 243.6/m3 to R$ 256.5/m3 in this period.

The water stress level has remained stable since 2014 on the Brazil scale (fluctuated from 1.6 to 1.7), having increased compared to the 1.3 index in 2009. However, it is important to observe the data by river basins (graph 6.5). Worsening is seen in six of the 11 basins with data precisely where there is high population density and water-demanding activities, in the Atlantic basins (Eastern Northeast, South, East and Southeast) and the São Francisco River.

Furthermore, Brazil has not yet widely adopted ecological flow (flow of water in water bodies necessary to guarantee their ecosystem functions, aquatic life and natural landscapes) as a rule for grants and for calculating water stress. Considering that all Atlantic basins and the São Francisco River are those with the greatest water stress, governance and use control actions are necessary.

Graph 6.5 - Brazil: Water stress level - Proportion of freshwater withdrawals in relation to total available freshwater resources (in units and range from 0-100) 2009, 2014 and 2019

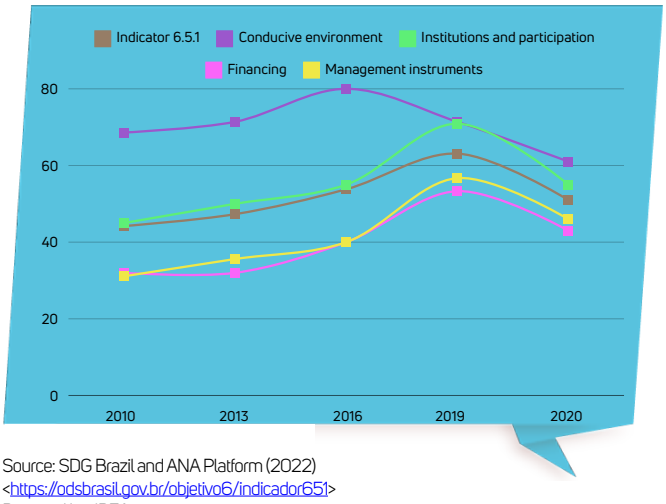


Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and ANA (2022)
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador651>
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 6.5 - By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including via trans boundary cooperation, as appropriate

For target 6.5, indicators 6.5.1 - Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (0-100) and 6.5.2 - Proportion of trans boundary river basin areas covered by an operational agreement for water cooperation are adopted. It is noteworthy that the first indicator evolved positively between 2010 and 2019, going from 44.2 to 63.1 points. However, the trajectory was negative from 2019 to 2020, when the index fell to 51. The "Conducive Environment" item has seen a drop since 2016 (from 80 points to 61), reflecting changes contrary to the 2030 Agenda in the conduct of water resources policy (graph 6.6).

Graph 6.6 - Brazil: Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (in units) 2010-2020



Source: SDG Brazil and ANA Platform (2022) <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador651>
Prepared by: IPEA

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

In this target, the indicator 6.6.1 – Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time is of great relevance and a challenge that brings together efforts from different entities and measurement methodologies, including satellite data analysis.

The Northeast region experienced a major drought between 2012 and 2016, impacting agricultural production and living conditions in rural areas. In fact, the data available for the period 2017-2019 indicates that the rivers and permanent lakes that suffered the greatest losses are in the Northeast, particularly in the semi-arid region of Brazil (states of Sergipe, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Bahia and Ceará). As a whole, 21% of Brazilian river basins underwent changes between 2015 and 2020, with losses in the length of permanent rivers and lakes, and seasonal and artificial reservoirs increases, according to records from the National Water Agency. The extension of artificial reservoirs recorded the largest losses, from 38% to 63% of the baseline, in the states of Paraíba, Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte.

The State's actions, with initiatives prior to the 2030 Agenda, such as the *Cisterns Program* (rainwater storage in rural residences) and water infrastructure works, in addition to the control of reservoirs, were fundamental to the population. In 2017, the water emergency affected 38 million people, more than 80% of whom lived in around 800 municipalities in the Northeast region.

Target 6a - By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity building support for developing countries in activities and programs related to water and sanitation, including water collection, desalination, water use efficiency, effluent treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Indicator 6.a.1 – Amount of official development aid in the area of water and sanitation, included in a government expenditure plan reporting official development aid for water and sanitation (*Official Development Assistance* – ODA, Organization for

Economic Co-operation and Development/ *Creditor Reporting System*). The indicator shows that Brazil has received fewer resources from the ODA initiative each year: in 2011 it received 240 million dollars and reached just 68 million in 2022.

Target 6b - Support and strengthen the participation of local communities to improve water and sanitation management

Indicator 6.b.1 – Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management covers institutional aspects related to the existence or absence of laws providing for participatory forums in water management for supply, exhaustion, hygiene conditions and water resources. Brazil has a legal provision for population participation in all items of this indicator. However, despite the global indicator having its relevance, to adequately analyze the initiative to "support and strengthen participation", it is important to develop indicators capable of measuring the results of community participation. In this sense, it is important to check whether this participation occurs in a democratic and representative way and whether the people participating are protagonists in decisions. Social participation in water management is provided for in national legislation through river basin committees and councils of the National Water Resources Management System. However, the participation of local communities is still limited in these forums due to representative, operational, cultural, support, economic power and training difficulties. At the same time, other local arrangements aimed at local collective participation have been built, where demands are discussed and solutions are put forward, such as rural sanitation and community water management.

Program for the Consolidation of the National Pact for Water Management (Progestão)

Progestão is an initiative of the federal and state governments, structured and executed by ANA. It is a political and institutional agreement to strengthen state systems and their integration with the national system. Established in 2011, it was renegotiated in 2015 and 2017. Its financial resources are based on Financial Compensation for the Use of Water Resources for the Purpose of Generating Electric Energy, in addition to a small contribution from the states (in the 2nd cycle of the Program). The initiative collaborates strongly with the National Water Resources Information System.

Progestão aims to: promote more effective coordination between national and state water management processes and regulation of multiple uses; strengthen the water governance model, with integrated, decentralized and participatory actions and; collect data on the management and physical information of the states to fulfill obligations of the Federative and ANA entities under the legislation.

The program constitutes a model experience for allocating resources from the Union to other levels of government, with its own transfer mechanism, operational simplicity of commitment and execution and ease of accountability. Thus, it offers a guarantee of resource allocation, overcoming a difficulty in water management in Brazil.

Other highlights of Progestão are: the system anchored in targets agreed by state; possibility of greater coordination between actors; flexibility of partnerships in defining targets and focus in each situation; more challenging targets as progress is made in improving system management. Thus, the program has contributed to the improvement of state units responsible for water management, creating new capabilities. Furthermore, there is significant production and transfer of relevant information from states to SINGREH. The need to advance the participation of state councils (in deliberations and evaluations) is highlighted as an important step towards improving programs of this nature.

Table 6.1 - Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 6
2016-2022

Target	Global Indicators		Target Assessment
6.1 - By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe drinking water for all	6.1.1 - Proportion of the population that uses drinking water services that are securely managed	✓	✓
6.2 - By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1a - Proportion of the population that uses sanitation services that are securely managed	✓	–
	6.2.1b - Proportion of the population that using handwashing facilities with soap and water	⊗	
6.3 - By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing the approval of chemicals and hazardous materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 - Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater treated safely	✓	–
	6.3.2 - Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality	–	
6.4 - By 2030, substantially increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supplies of fresh water to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 - Change in water use efficiency over time	✓	✓
	6.4.2 - Level of water stress: proportion of sweet water withdrawals in relation to the total available freshwater resources	✓	
6.5 - By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including via cross-border cooperation, as appropriate	6.5.1 - Degree of implementation of integrated water resource management (0-100)	✗	✗
	6.5.2 - Proportion of transboundary river basin areas covered by an operational agreement for water cooperation	–	
6.6 - By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 – Change in the extension of water-related ecosystems over time	–	–
6a - By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity building support for developing countries in activities and programs related to water and sanitation, including water collection, desalination, water use efficiency, effluent treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 - Amount of official development aid in the area of water and sanitation, included in a government expenditure plan	✗	✗
6b - Support and strengthen the participation of local communities to improve water and sanitation management	6.b.1 - Participation of local communities in managing water and sanitation	–	–

Legend

✓ Positive evolution
– No evolution
⊗ No indicators or short or irregular series
✗ Negative evolution
Impacted by COVID-19
Global target achieved

Source: Prepared by IPEA

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



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

SDG 7 - Target Analysis

Brazil stands out for an energy matrix with more than 45% of its supply made up of renewable energy, surpassing the average for countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). This feature places the country in a privileged position in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, with the energy sector being responsible for just 18% of emissions, compared to an average of 37% for OECD countries. Such merits are the result of effective public policy and government programs that have solidified Brazil as a global reference in energy renewability. However, it is important to recognize that the Brazilian energy system has faced significant challenges from a social point of view, such as expropriations, negative impacts on health and income, among others.

Despite significant advances in universalizing access to energy and promoting renewable sources, the challenge of high energy tariffs persists, affecting low-income people in particular. The analysis also considered energy access in isolated communities outside the National Interconnected System (SIN), with special emphasis on the North and Northeast regions.

Considering the breadth of SDG 7, which includes five targets with data available for four of them, we opted for a comprehensive analysis of them all, in order to provide a detailed overview of the progress and remaining challenges in Brazil's journey towards energy sustainability.

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

The VII Civil Society Luz Report for the 2030 Agenda highlights the need to advance in the diversification of the Brazilian energy matrix, emphasizing the importance of investment in renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind and biofuels, to reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuels. This approach aims to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and promote more sustainable and inclusive energy development.

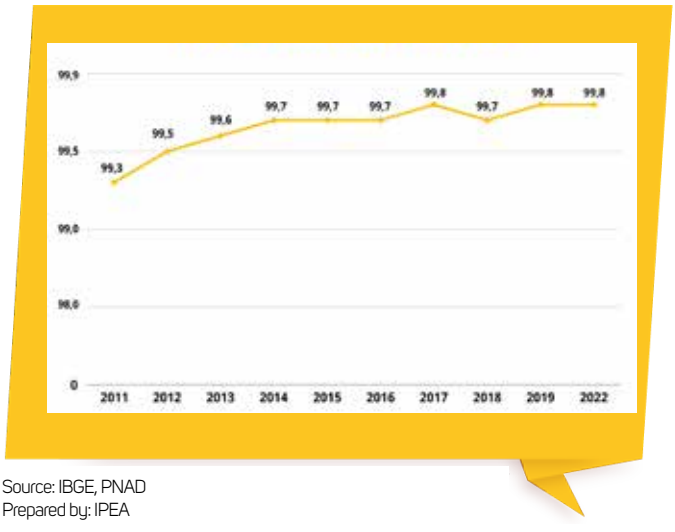
In this sense, the federal government promotes Renewable Energy Auctions, a public policy that seeks to increase the participation of clean sources in the Brazilian energy matrix. These auctions facilitate the sale of renewable energy credits to companies committed to the construction and operation of solar, wind, biomass energy plants, among other renewable sources. This measure aligns with the SDGs, bringing benefits such as reducing GHG emissions, diversifying the energy matrix, creating jobs and stimulating technological development. The country's largest renewable energy auction, held in 2023, sold more than 50 GW of power and attracted significant investments, marking an important step in the expansion of clean energy generation in Brazil.

Featured Targets SDG 7

Target 7.1 - By 2030, ensure universal, reliable, modern and affordable access to energy services

According to a study by IPEA[7], access to public electricity services was planned in 2002 through the Universalization Plan approved by the National Electric Energy Agency. In 2003, the *Light for All Program* was created, aimed at rural areas, with the aim of ensuring the provision of electricity to this portion of the population, contributing to the gradual universalization of services. In 2022, according to data from the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), 99.8% of Brazilian households had access to electricity, with only 140 thousand residential units still without access to electricity (graph 7.1).

Graph 7.1 - Brazil: Percentage of population with access to electricity (%)
2011- 2022



Source: IBGE, PNAD
Prepared by: IPEA

Note the absence of data for the period of the COVID-19 pandemic, 2020-2021, and the small variation in this indicator throughout the period. Therefore, it was decided to keep the complete period, included in the updated data table of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), to highlight both aspects. It is important to highlight the positive evolution, maintaining high levels throughout the period between 2011 and 2022. As can be seen, 99.8% of permanent households in 2022 had access to electricity, which speaks to the success of the two previously mentioned programs.

7 SDG Notebooks: What does the portrait of Brazil show? Brasília: Ipea, 2019. Available at: https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/images/stories/PDFs/livros/livros/190502_cadernos_ODS_objetivo_7.pdf

Light for All Program

The *National Program for Universal Access and Use of Electric Energy - Light for All* aims to provide electrical energy to the population in rural areas and to the population located in remote regions of the North and the Legal Amazon, which still lack access to the public electricity distribution service.

The program seeks to democratize access and use of electricity, reducing energy poverty and allowing productive inclusion and socioeconomic development of vulnerable communities. It also foresees the use of clean and renewable energy sources to generate electricity, contributing to the preservation of the Amazon biome

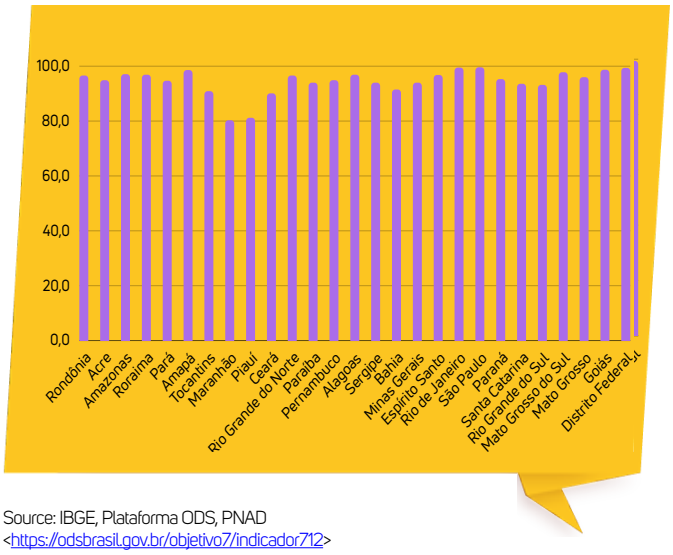
Since its creation in 2003, more than 3.6 million homes have been served. In the new stage launched in 2023, up to 500 thousand families will benefit. The success of the program demonstrates its potential as an international reference in energy inclusion.

Brazil was successful in universalizing energy services, with 99.8% of households having access to electricity in 2022. However, energy tariffs in Brazil are one of the highest in the world, compromising accessibility, especially for low-income people.

Therefore, although target 7.1 has been achieved, it is necessary to observe other dimensions, such as the impact of high tariffs on family budgets and access for isolated communities outside the SIN. However, there is a lack of available data for a more complete analysis of these issues.

Indicator 7.1.2, which shows the percentage of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%), only has data up to 2015. This year, the country had a high reliance value, 96.1% (graph 7.2). It is noteworthy that the state of Maranhão had the lowest value, 80.3%, followed by Piauí, with 81.2%. All other states presented values above 90%.

Graph 7.2: Federation Units (states and federal district): Percentage of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology - 2015

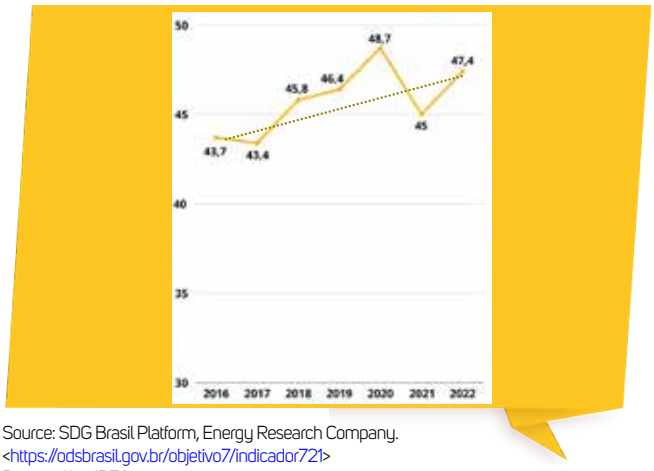


Source: IBGE, Plataforma ODS, PNAD
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador712>
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 7.2 - By 2030, substantially increase the share of renewable energy in the energy matrix

Electricity generation from renewable sources reached 80.4% in 2017, with a predominant share of hydro sources (65.2%). This result places Brazil in a leading position, considering that in the world the share of renewable sources in electricity generation was 26.5% in 2017. Data from the indicator 7.2.1 (graph 7.3) show a favorable evolution of the share of renewable energies in the national energy matrix in the period 2016-2022. The share of renewable energies in the Internal Energy Supply (IES) rose from 43.7% to 47.4%, a very high value when compared to the corresponding figure in OECD countries.

Graph 7.3 - Brazil: Participation of renewable energies in the IES - 2016-2022

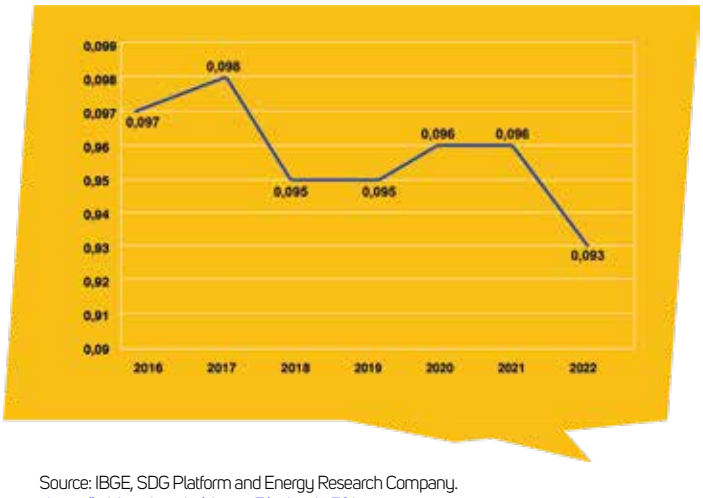


Source: SDG Brasil Platform, Energy Research Company.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador721>
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 7.3 - By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in the energy efficiency of the Brazilian economy

Basically, a larger energy efficiency allows for more production of goods and services with less energy, being an important variable in the evaluation of an energy system. In assessing target 7.3, the level of energy intensity of the economy was used as a variable, an indicator widely used as a *proxy* of a country's energy efficiency, which allows international comparisons. Graph 7.4 shows the recent evolution of the energy intensity indicator per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Graph 7.4 - Brazil: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP (tons of Oil equivalent/ Thousand US$ GDP PPP 2017) - 2016-2022



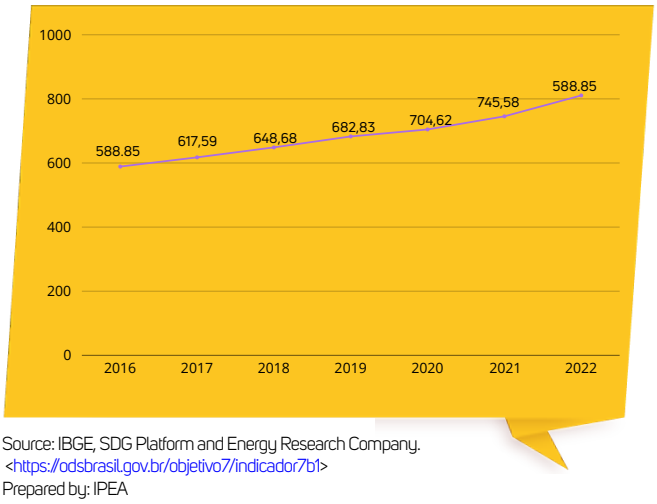
Source: IBGE, SDG Platform and Energy Research Company.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador731>
Prepared by: IPEA

In the period from 2016 to 2022, there was an improvement in the evolution of energy intensity, which went from 0.097 to 0.093. This result points to greater energy efficiency in the Brazilian economy and was achieved through several programs implemented by the federal government, such as the *National Electric Energy Conservation Program* and the *Brazilian Labeling Program.*

Target 7.b - By 2030, expand infrastructure and modernize technology to provide modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries in accordance with their respective support programs

Access to modern energy generation technologies is a fundamental aspect of an energy system. It is directly related to the adoption of clean energy sources and, therefore, the quality of life of the population served. Thus, target 7.b seeks to measure the extent of use of clean technologies by the Brazilian population to provide modern and sustainable energy services. Graph 7.5 shows the recent evolution of indicator 7.b.1.

Graph 7.5 - Brazil: Installed renewable energy generation capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita) - 2016-2022



Source: IBGE, SDG Platform and Energy Research Company.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador7b1>
Prepared by: IPEA

The data shows a very important evo-

lution. From 588.8 *watts per capita* in 2016 to 810.7 watts *per capita* in 2022 – a growth of 38%. This result is due to the entry of solar and wind sources in a very significant way into the Brazilian electrical matrix, as a result of various government programs to encourage renewable sources.

Table 7.1 - Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 7 - 2016-2022

Target	Global Indicators	Assessment of indicators	Target Assessment
7.1 – By 2030, ensure universal access to reliable, modern and affordable energy services.	7.1.1 – Percentage of population with access to electricity	✓	✓ 🎯
	7.1.2 – Percentage of population with primary access to clean fuels and technologies	✓	
7.2 – By 2030, substantially increase the participation of renewable energies in the global energy matrix	7.2.1- Renewable energy share in the final energy consumption	✓	✓ 🎯
7.3 – By 2030, double the overall rate of improvement in the energy efficiency of the Brazilian economy.	7.3.1- Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	✓	✓ 🎯
7.a – By 2030, reinforce international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and more advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies	7.a.1 – International financial flows for developing countries to support research and development of clean energy sources and to the production of renewable energy, including hybrid systems	⊗	⊗
7.b – By 2030, expand infrastructure and modernize technology to provide modern and sustainable energy services for everyone in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, in small island developing states and in developing landlocked countries, in accordance with their respective support programs.	7.b.1 – Investments in energy efficiency, in percentage of GDP, and volume of foreign direct investment financial transfers for infrastructure and technology for sustainable development services	✓	✓

Legend

- ✓ Positive evolution
- – No evolution
- ⊗ No indicators or short or irregular series
- ✗ Negative evolution
- Impacted by COVID-19
- 🎯 Global target achieved

Source: Prepared by IPEA

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



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

SDG 8 - Analysis of progress towards targets

The period from 2016 to 2022 was challenging for advancing SDG 8 indicators across the world. In Brazil, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic were added to a succession of internal crises and partial recoveries, which resulted in accumulated economic performances below the world average.

The country has global indicators for seven of the 12 targets of this SDG. Among these seven targets, there have been improvements in three.

It is worth highlighting the reductions observed in the frequency of young people out of work, education or training (target 8.6) and children subjected to child labor (target 8.7). These are positive signs on the use of time among age groups that will make up the country's workforce for several decades to come. Furthermore, there was an expansion in access to financial services, increasing the number and proportion of people with a bank account, despite the reduction in the number of branches and self-service points caused by the intense digitalization of the sector.

Between 2016 and 2022, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita was practically the same as the base year 2015 and the GDP per employed person fell. The unemployment rate has increased and, among employed people, there was a higher pro-

Dialog between the Spotlight Report 2023 Recommendations and federal government initiatives

Among the recommendations for SDG 8, two stand out: 1) Expansion of training centers for young professionals and creation of lines of credit for ventures started and led by young people; 2) Promote cultural productions and activities in public spaces in vulnerable communities.

In this sense, the federal government finances local initiatives through the National Bank for Economic and Social Development, such as the "Galpão Aplauso" project, developed by the Brazilian non-governmental organization Stimulus Brasil. The project serves young people at risk in the city of Rio de Janeiro, offering basic skills (including mathematics and Portuguese) and professional skills (construction, welding, among others). Its difference lies in transmitting content through the arts. The course has 600 hours of training at an average cost, in 2013, of US$ 810 per student and, since its creation has served 14 thousand young people. Impact assessment in a randomized controlled experiment demonstrated that the young participants benefited from significant positive impacts on employability, quality of occupation and income.

1. CALERO, C. et. Al. Can arts-based interventions enhance labor market outcomes among youth? Evidence from a randomized trial in Rio de Janeiro. Labour Economics. N. 45 (2017), pg. 131–142. Amsterdam: Elsevier

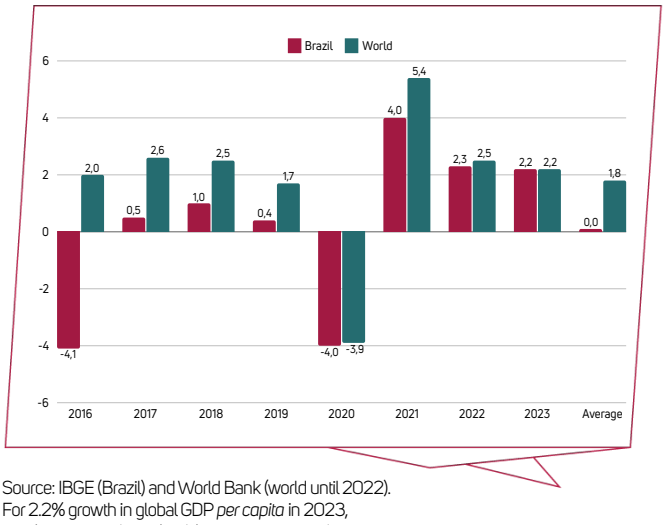
portion of informality and less purchasing power for the average income.

Featured Targets SDG 8

Target 8.1 - Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, annual GDP growth of at least 7% in least developed countries

The indicator for monitoring this target is 8.1.1 - real GDP per capita growth rate. Graph 8.1 shows that, between 2016 and 2022, Brazilian GDP per capita registered smaller variations than the world average. After strong fluctuations, GDP per capita in 2022 (at 2017 PPP$, 15,112) still did not exceed the level of 2015 (PPP$ 15,138). The historic peak was reached in 2013 (PPP$ 15,887) and has still not been reached again by 2023 (PPP$ 15,447).

Graph 8.1 - Brazil and the World: Real GDP per capita growth rate (%) - 2016-2023



Source: IBGE (Brazil) and World Bank (world until 2022).
For 2.2% growth in global GDP *per capita* in 2023, IMF (3.1% of GDP) and (UN) (0.9% of population)
Prepared by: IPEA

Brazil is classified by the World Bank as an upper middle-income country and, in 1995, its GDP per capita was 13.4% higher than the world average. However, the country was surpassed by the world average in 2015 and, after that, has continued to move away from this average. In 2022, Brazil's GDP per capita was already 13.8% lower than the world average. In this context, it is important that Brazilian GDP per capita grew by 2.2% in 2023.

Considering the average for the years 2016–2022, Brazil's GDP per capita had zero growth (0.0%). Although it grew very little, Latin America and the Caribbean had a positive rate (0.3% p.a.). The countries currently classified in the upper middle-income group accumulated strong growth (3.2% p.a.), which was more in-

tense than the global growth (1.8% p.a.). The Brazilian result in this indicator was weaker than that of 147 (i.e., 78.6%) of the other 187 countries with data available in the World Bank database.

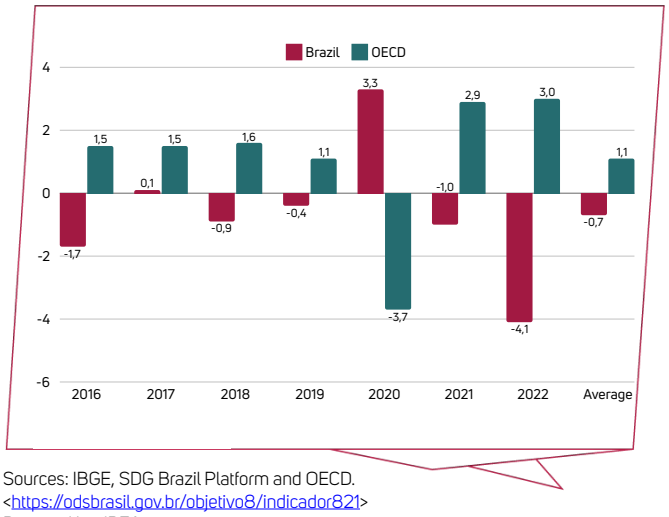
Strictly speaking, the assessment that target indicator 8.1 remained unchanged is the best possible interpretation. It is a fact that GDP per capita practically did not vary in the annual average (over the seven-year period, there was an oscillation of -0.2%), but the growth rate slowed down in relation to previous periods. Furthermore, dropping sharply and returning to the initial level is not the same as "sustaining per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances"[8], as the global target says.

In 2019, when the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA) published the SDG 8 Notebook, the proposal for national adaptation of target 8.1 was "to record an average annual per capita economic growth of 1.6% between 2016 and 2018; and 2.55% between 2019 and 2030". In the PPA 2024-2027, the lower limit of the range considered feasible for GDP per capita growth in this period is an average rate of 0.9% per year, while the upper limit – called the desired result – is 2.9% per year.

Target 8.2 - Achieve higher levels of productivity in economies through diversification, technological modernization and innovation, including through a focus on high value-added and labor-intensive industries

In the case of target 8.2, there is no doubt that the evolution was negative, as indicator 8.2.1, annual rate of change in real GDP per employed person, on average for the period 2016-2022, was 0.7%. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) calculates this indicator for the average of its member countries, a group that is more economically developed than Brazil. The gap widened over the period, as while labor productivity fell in Brazil, it grew 1.1% per year in the OECD (graph 8.2).

Graph 8.2 - Brazil and OECD: Annual rate of change in real GDP per employed person (%) - 2016-2022



Sources: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and OECD.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador821>
Prepared by: IPEA

In the seven years analyzed, Brazil only performed worse than the OECD in 2020, when the Brazilian rate was positive because the employed population fell more sharply (-6.4%) than GDP (-3.3%) because of the initial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

The informality rate of people aged 15 or over who were employed in the reference

8 National circumstances mean that per capita economic growth must be sustained taking into account the specific conditions of each country. This implies that policies and strategies to promote economic growth must be adapted to the unique characteristics, resources, challenges and opportunities of each nation.

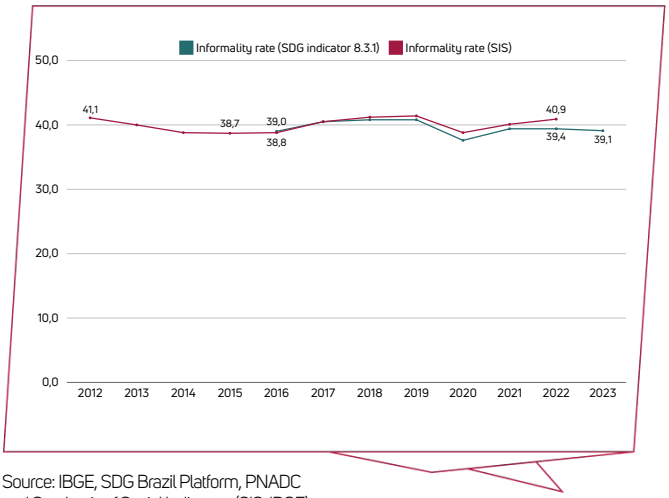
More Productive Brazil

Brazil launched, in 2016, the More Productive Brazil Program, at the time a "pilot", which benefited 3,000 small and medium-sized industrial companies, through the provision of consultancy for the optimization of productive and managerial processes. Participating companies were entitled to a reserve of places in the National Program for Access to Technical Education and Employment (Pronatec) to meet the qualification needs of their employees. The estimated cost per beneficiary company was R$18,000, with each participant receiving a contribution of R$3,000. In 2018, IPEA and ECLAC carried out a performance assessment of More Productive Brazil. Despite some adjustment recommendations, the evaluation was positive, especially in terms of increasing the productivity of the companies served. Having crossed governments with very different characteristics, the program has managed to get to the heart of the low productivity of small businesses. If applied on a larger scale, a program of this nature can have significant and direct impacts on achieving targets 8.1 and 8.2 and indirectly contribute to all other targets of SDG 8, as well as to the reduction of socioeconomic inequalities.
In 2023, a new edition of More Productive Brazil foresees R$ 2.037 billion to benefit 200 thousand companies. In addition to consulting on best productive and managerial practices, the digital transformation of companies should play a central role in the process. Given the similarities between the reality of small businesses in Brazil and in many other countries in the global south, the program has high potential for replication.

weekend also worsened in the years 2016-2022. IBGE publishes two informality rates. The one chosen for monitoring target 8.3 considers that employers and self-employed workers are formal when they are registered in the National Register of Legal Entities, information that only began to be collected in the last quarter of 2015 in the National Continuous Sample Survey of Households (PNADC). The Social Indicators Summary (SIS) series, which IBGE also publishes based on PNADC, begins in 2012 and considers employers and self-employed workers who contribute to a social security institute to be formal. People employed in the public sector or registered with a work ID are considered formal in both indicators.

Both series indicate an increase in informality between 2016 and 2022 (graph 8.3). The SIS rate has risen more since 2016 and increased in relation to 2015, confirming the worsening in the analyzed period. At the time of writing this report, the 2023 SIS had not yet been published, but indicator 8.3.1 fell from 39.4% to 39.1%.

Graph 8.3 - Brazil: Informality rate in two definitions (%)



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, PNADC and Synthesis of Social Indicators (SIS-IBGE)
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador831>
Prepared by: IPEA

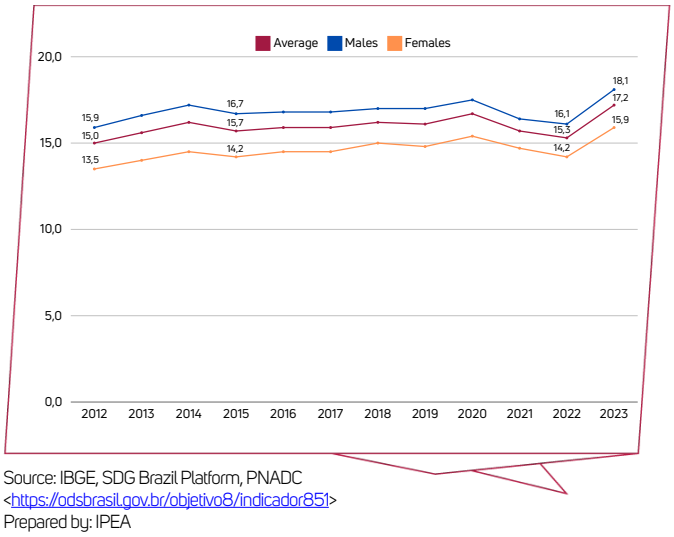
Target 8.5 - By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and people with disabilities, and equal pay for work equal work

This target has two indicators, 8.5.1 - average real hourly income of people aged 15 and over employed in the reference week with income from work, usually received in all jobs and 8.5.2 - unemployment rate.

Average real hourly earnings (indicator 8.5.1) fell by 2.5% in the years 2016-2022. This result was driven by the 3.6% drop in men's average income and the return of women's to the same level as in 2015 (graph 8.4). Thus, the ratio between the hourly earnings of women and men rose from 85.0% to 88.2%. The improvement is positive in terms of the reduction of inequality between men and women, however, it is related to a drop in men's income, and not to an increase in women's income.

In 2023, the average earnings per hour worked registered strong real growth (12.4%), recovering the losses of previous years and reaching the highest average value in the historical series (R$ 17.20). The real values were the highest in the series both among women (R$ 15.90) and among men (R$ 18.10). If we compare 2023 (instead of 2022) with 2015, the drop in average income turns into expansion, with an average real rate of 1.6% per year in the period 2016-2023.

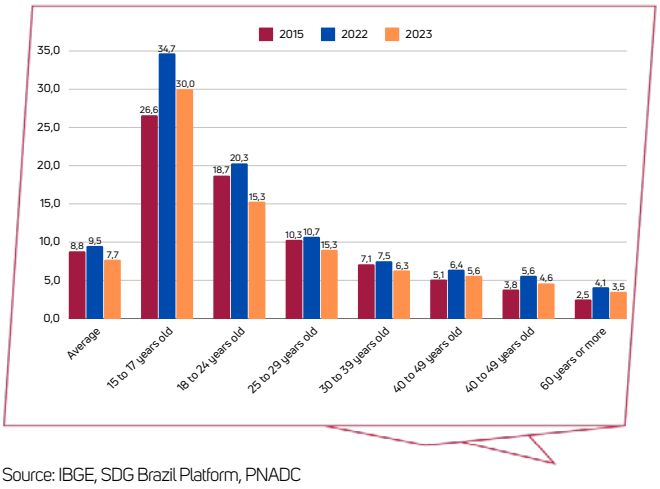
Graph 8.4 - Brazil: Average real income per hour (R$ in 2022) - 2012-2023



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, PNADC
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador851>
Prepared by: IPEA

The unemployment rate (indicator 8.2.5) rose 0.7 percentage points from 2015 (8.8%) to 2022 (9.5%) (graph 8.5). The worsening occurred in all age groups. In the 15- to 17-year-old group, unemployment jumped 8.1 percentage points, surpassing a third (34.7%) of people who participated in the labor force in this age group in 2022.

Graph 8.5 - Brazil: Unemployment rate of people aged 15 or over (%) - 2015, 2022, 2023



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, PNADC
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador852>
Prepared by: IPEA

As in the case of average income, the worsening from 2015 to 2022 becomes an improvement if the year 2023 is included in the analysis. After all, the unemployment rate fell from 9.5% in 2022 to 7.7% in 2023, a lower level than the 8.8% in 2015. The improvement occurred in all age groups from 2022 to 2023, but was more concentrated in people aged between 18 to 39 years compared to 2015.

In the third quarter of 2022, IBGE included a special supplement in the PNADC with a question identifying people with disabilities. It was observed that people with disabilities had an unemployment rate 0.5 percentage points higher than that of other people and, when employed, they had an hourly income that was 26.4% lower than that of other people.

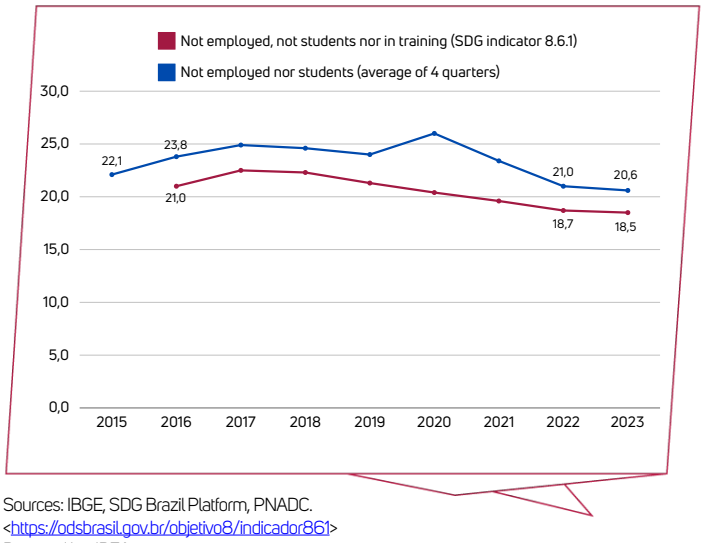
The best results of SDG 8, as already mentioned, refer to the use of time by children and young people. In the case of children, the child labor indicator was published by IBGE as an experimental statistic, based on the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNADC, IBGE). The publication points to a decline in the proportion of children in child labor between 2016 (5.2%) and 2022 (4.9%). The improvement occurred progressively in 2017, 2018 and 2019, when the proportion reached 4.5%. The COVID-19 pandemic prevented the collection of information in 2020 and 2021. It is considered one of the causes for the return, in 2022, to the same percentage that had been observed in 2017.

Target 8.6 - By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of young people out of employment, education or training

To assess this target, the indicator is 8.6.1 – Percentage of young people (15 to 24 years old) who are not in the workforce (employed and not employed), are not students and are not in training for work. IBGE, through the Continuous National Household Sample Survey, began to investigate in 2016 whether people attend professional training courses. However, due to the pandemic, it was not possible to collect this information in 2020 and 2021.

Graph 8.6 shows that, from 2016 to 2022, this percentage fell 2.3 percentage points, from 21.0% to 18.7% and, in 2023, it reached 18.5%. As in the case of child labor, much of the improvement in this indicator for young people is associated with the continued increase in the proportion that attends regular education. The graph also shows, in addition to indicator 8.6.1 used to monitor the target, an alternative indicator that is independent of information on professional training and simply considers the proportion who was out of work or primary/higher education. This indicator can be estimated for the year 2015, when the SDGs were established. With this, it is possible to observe that the improvement also occurred in the comparison between 2015 and 2022 and continued in 2023, when the percentage decreased from 21.0% to 20.6%.

Graph 8.6 - Brazil: Percentages of people aged 15 to 24 in both situations (%) - 2015-2023



Sources: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, PNADC.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador861>
Prepared by: IPEA

In 2019, IPEA included a national adaptation of target 8.6, which proposed achieving a reduction of three percentage points by 2020 and 10 percentage points by 2030 in the proportion of young people who are not employed, studying or undergoing professional training. To reduce 10 percentage points in 15 years (between 2015 and 2030), an average reduction rate of 0.67 percentage points per year would be necessary. Indicator 8.6.1 fell by an average of 0.38 percentage points per year between 2016 and 2022, which represents an achievement and, at the same time, highlights the challenge of accelerating to the desired pace.

Indigenous and black and brown youth, in general, suffer more from the simultane-

ous lack of study and work, which indicates the relevance and need for specific measures for this group. The same goes for young mothers, whose work and educational trajectories are systematically harmed by gender inequality in the labor market and in the division of domestic and care work.

Target 8.7 - Take immediate and effective action to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms

The best results of SDG 8, as already mentioned, refer to the use of time by children and young people. In the case of children, the child labor indicator was published by IBGE as an experimental statistic, based on the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (Continuous PNAD, IBGE). The publication points to a decline in the proportion of children in child labor between 2016 (5.2%) and 2022 (4.9%). The improvement occurred progressively in 2017, 2018 and 2019, when the proportion reached 4.5%. The COVID-19 pandemic prevented the collection of information in 2020 and 2021. It is considered one of the causes for the return, in 2022, to the same percentage that had been observed in 2017.



Table 8.1 - Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 8 2016-2022

Target	Global Indicators	Assessment of the indicator	Target assessment
8.1 - Sustain per capita economic growth according to national circumstances and, in particular, an annual growth of at least 7% of the domestic product	8.1.1 - Real GDP per capita growth rate	⊖ 🦠	⊖ 🦠
8.2 - Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological modernization and innovation, including through a focus on high added value sectors and labor intensive sectors	8.2.1 - Annual rate of change in real GDP per employed person	✗ 🦠	✗ 🦠
8.3 - Promote policies aimed at development that support productive activities, generation of decent employment, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized companies, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 - Informality rate of people aged 15 or over employed in the reference week, by sex, sector of main work activity and existence of disability	✗ 🦠	✗ 🦠
8.4 - Progressively improve, by 2030, the efficiency of global resources in consumption and production, and strive to dissociate economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the Ten-Year Program Plan on Sustainable Production and Consumption, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 - Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint as a percentage of GDP	⊗	⊗
	8.4.2 - Internal consumption of materials, internal consumption of materials per capita and internal consumption of materials per unit of GDP	⊗	
8.5 - By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and people with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 - Real average hourly earnings of people aged 15 or over employed in the reference week with income from work, usually received in all jobs, by sex, age group, occupational group of the main employment and existence of disability	✗ 🦠	✗ 🦠
	8.5.2 - Unemployment rate, by sex, age group and existence of disability	✗ 🦠	
8.6 - By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of young people out of employment, education or training	8.6.1 - Percentage of people aged 15 to 24 who are not employed, who are not students and who are not training for a job	✓	✓
8.7 - Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking, and ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labor in all its forms	8.7.1 - Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years involved in child labor, by sex and age	✓	✓
8.8 - Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular migrant women, and people in precarious jobs	8.8.1 - Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migration status	⊗	⊗
	8.8.2 - Level of national compliance with labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on textual sources of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and national legislation, by sex and migration status	⊗	
8.9 - By 2030, develop and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism, which generates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 - Tourism as a percentage of GDP and rate of change	⊗	⊗
8.10 - Strengthen the capacities of national financial institutions to encourage the expansion of access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 - (a) Number of bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of ATMs per 100,000 adults	✗	✓
	8.10.2 - Proportion of adults (15 or over) with an account at a bank, other financial institution or with a service	✓	
8.a - Increase support to the Aid for Trade Initiative for developing countries, particularly those least developed, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Assistance for the Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 - Commitments and disbursements under the Aid for Trade Initiative	⊗	⊗
8.b - By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Employment Pact of the International Labor Organization [ILO]	8.b.1 - Existence of a national strategy developed and operationalized for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	⊗	⊗

Legend

✓ Positive evolution — ⊖ No evolution — 🎯 Global target achieved

✗ Negative evolution — 🦠 Impacted by COVID-19 — ⊗ No indicators or short or irregular series

Source: Prepared by IPEA

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



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

SDG 9 - Analysis of progress towards Targets

SDG 9 is fundamental for the country in order to ensure that infrastructure and production structures are adapted to climate change. The concern with an inclusive and sustainable process leads to a comprehensive and pervasive adaptation process for all economic activities, regions and people in the country. Furthermore, the concern with innovation ensures the development and incorporation of technologies that allow this adaptation, generating more productivity and better-quality jobs.

SDG 9 has eight targets that are monitored through twelve global indicators, ten of which have already been calculated and made available, in addition to being published regularly. Even though all SDG 9 targets are considered to be important for achieving the objective, the five targets that are directly related to the PPA 2024-2027 were selected for analysis: 9.1; 9.2; 9.4; 9.5; and 9.c. Furthermore, these highlighted targets are aligned with the Ecological Transformation Plan and the Neo-industrialization Plan. Two indicators (9.1.1 and 9.a.1) were not calculated due to lack of data.

It is important to highlight that SDG 9 had a significant impact from the COVID-19 pandemic, with special emphasis on companies, jobs and transport, especially passengers. For around half of the indicators, performance, comparing the last year of information with 2016, was negative or without evolution.

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

Among the 12 important recommendations, the recommendation to "Invest in the expansion of telecommunications infrastructure, ensuring the availability of mobile and fiber optic networks in remote areas, as well as identifying and eliminating barriers that hinder the expansion of internet services", stands out.

To respond to the challenge posed by target 9.c, relating to access to information and communication technologies, the federal government adopted a series of measures. Specifically, regarding internet access in remote areas, the Connected North Program stands out, which aims to expand the communications infrastructure of the Amazon through the implementation of sub-fluvial fiber optic cables. Initially, the cities of Macapá and Tabatinga will be interconnected, passing through Manaus, including branches in 59 municipalities. The program will feature eight info ways, representing 12 thousand km in length, and will benefit 10 million people.

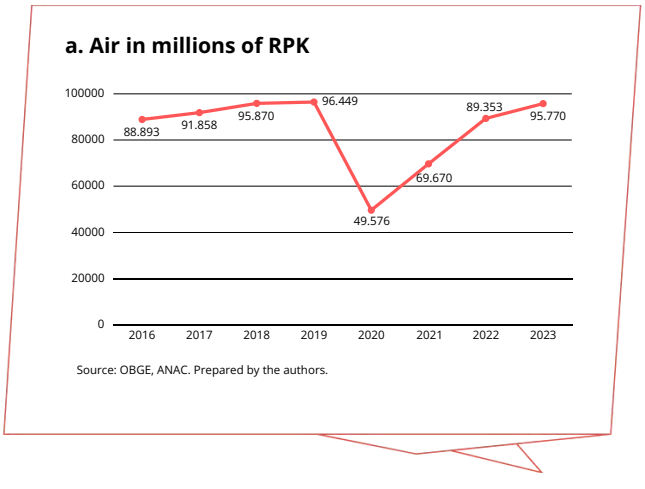
In addition to this program, the National Strategy for Connected Schools was established, aiming at the inclusion of children and adolescents. The strategy is an effort to define adequate connectivity for schools, in order to ensure the pedagogical use of technology in the classroom and coordinate all federal government resources and actors involved in the topic. The aim of connecting all public basic education schools in Brazil by 2026.

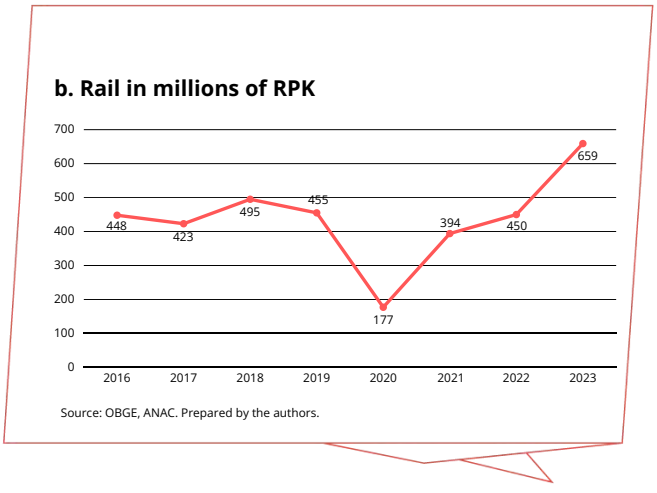
Featured Targets SDG 9

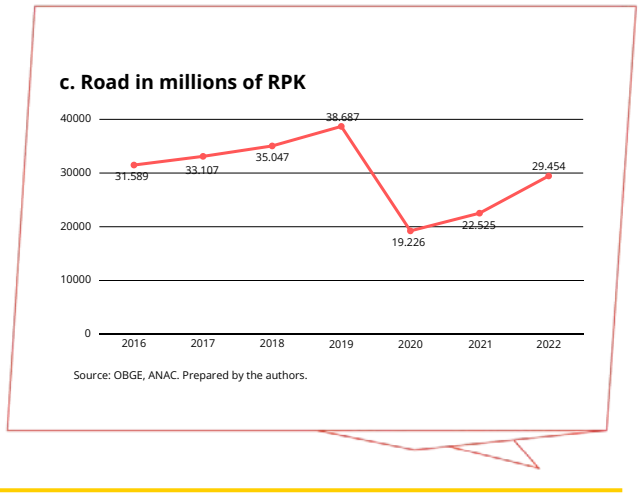
Target 9.1 - Develop high-quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on equitable and affordable access to all

Passenger transport had its growth trends interrupted by the pandemic in all modes for which information is available. According to graphs 9.1, air and rail modalities showed recovery from 2022 onwards and sustained growth in 2023, surpassing 2016 levels. On the other hand, road transport showed some recovery between 2012 and 2022, but still presented lower rates than in 2016.

Graphs 9.1 - Brazil: Evolution of passengers transported by mode of transport - 2016-2023







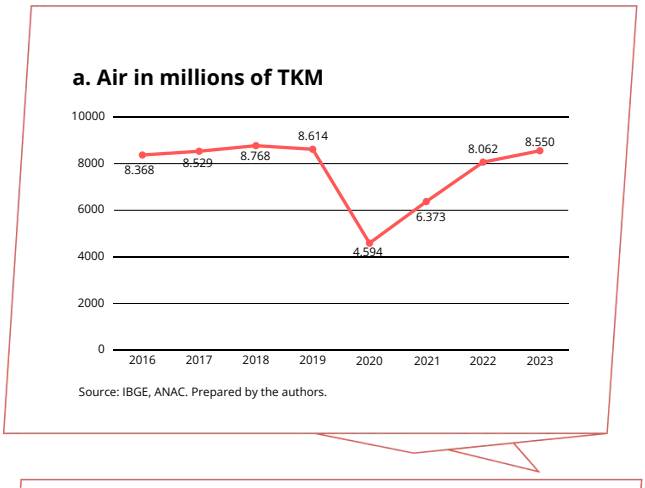
For cargo transport (graphs 9.2), the only mode of transport that maintained an increasing trend throughout the period, including during the pandemic, was water transport. Road transport also stands out, which showed a recovery in 2020 compared to 2019, even though these were the peak years of the pandemic. From 2021 to 2023 there was growth compared to previous years, exceeding the 2016 figures. Likewise, the road modality draws attention due to its greater magnitude, in tons, kilometers.

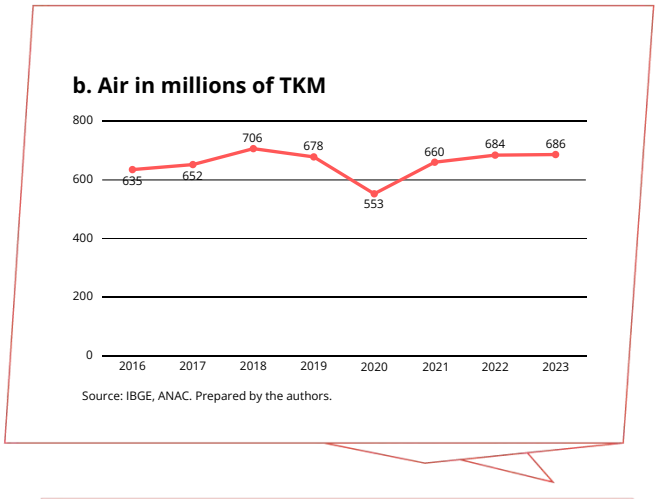
To meet global and national targets, in addition to the indicators defined by the United Nations (UN), it is important to consider investment indicators in transport infrastructure. National target 9.1 received the following statement: Improve the country's road system, with a focus on sustainability and safety in traffic and transport, equalizing regional inequalities, promoting regional and cross-border integration, in the search for lower costs, to the transport of passengers and cargo, avoiding losses, with greater participation of high-capacity modes such as rail, waterway and pipeline, making it accessible and providing well-being for everyone.

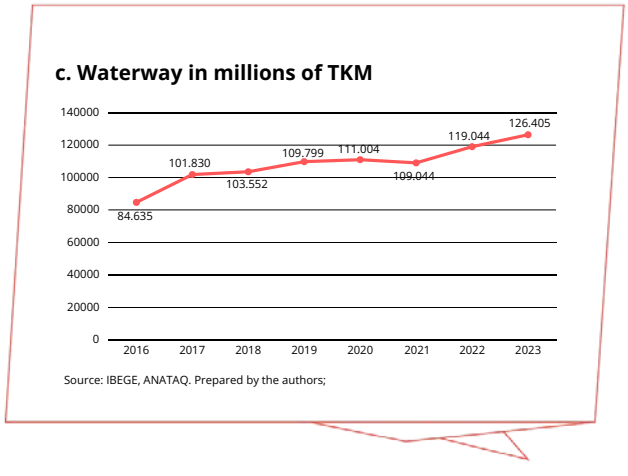
Graph 9.3 shows the evolution of the share of federal public investment in transport, by modality, in relation to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Graph 9.4 shows the share of private investment invested in federal transport concessions, by modality, in relation to GDP.

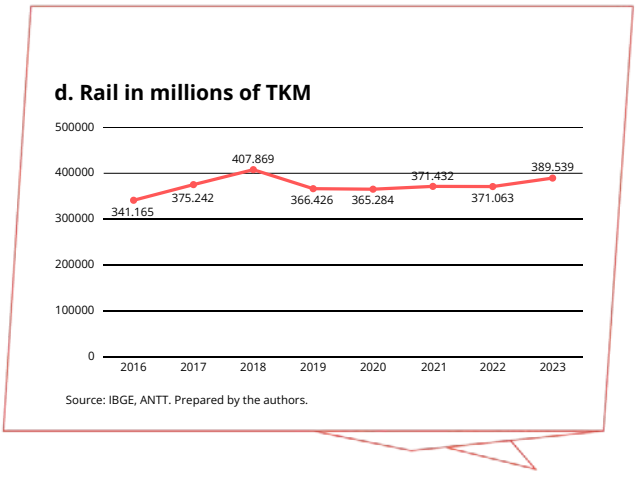
As the information shows, investment, both public and private, by modes of transport had a very low participation in the years presented, not reaching 0.2% of GDP. Furthermore, the negative trend in federal public investments in the period

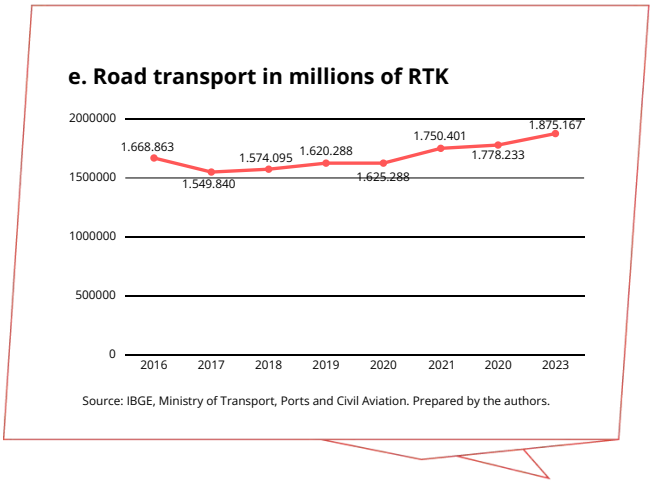
Graphs 9.2 - Brazil: Evolution of cargo transported by mode of transport - 2016-2023







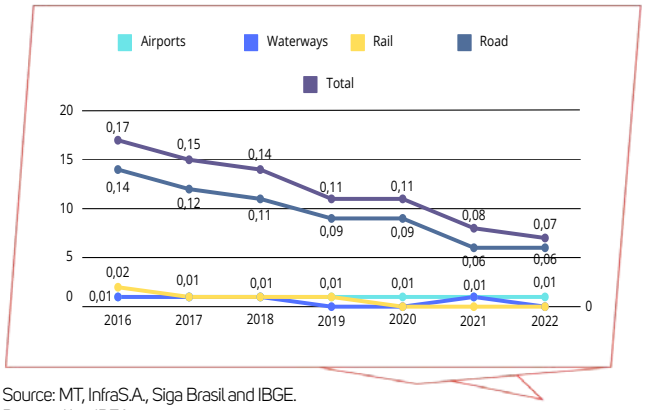




Source: IBGE, Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation. Prepared by the authors.

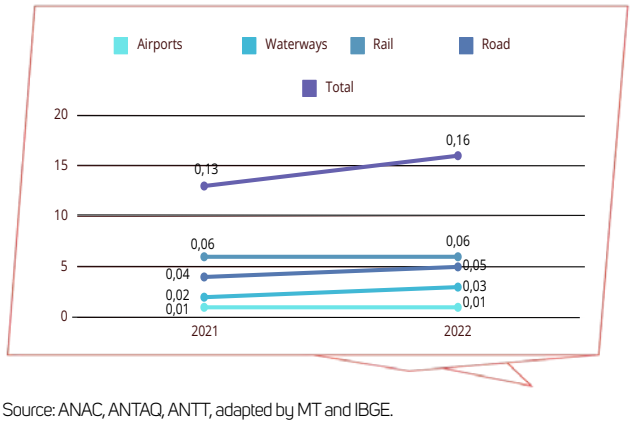
stands out, which went from 0.17% in 2016 to 0.07% of GDP in 2022, in relation to total investments. In the case of information regarding private investment in federal concessions, even though there are only two years, for the total investments, an increase is observed in the second year, going from 0.13%, in 2021, to 0.16%, in 2022.

Graph 9.3 - Brazil: Federal public investment in transport, by modality, in relation to GDP (%) 2016 - 2022



Source: MT, InfraS.A., Siga Brasil and IBGE.
Prepared by: IPEA

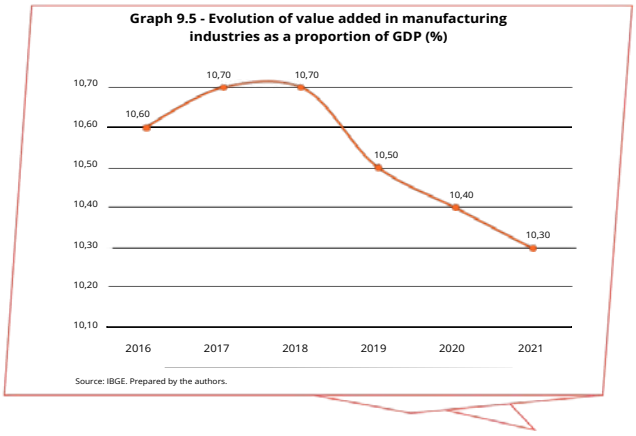
Graph 9.4 - Brazil: Private investment invested in federal transport concessions, by modality, in relation to GDP (%) - 2021 - 2022



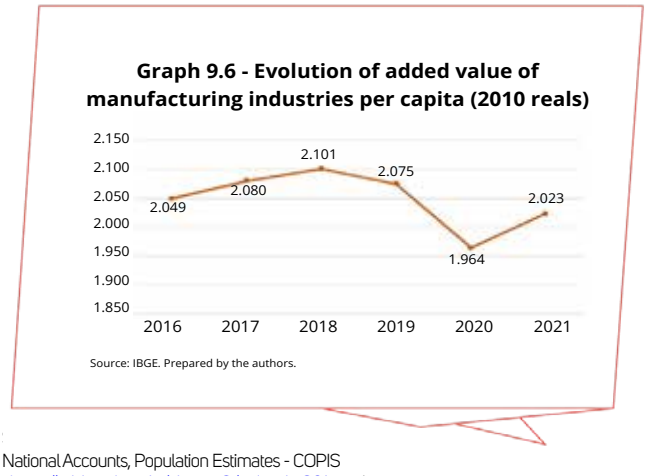
Source: ANAC, ANTAQ, ANTT, adapted by MT and IBGE.
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 9.2 - Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly increase the share of industry in employment and gross domestic product, according to national circumstances, and double its share in relatively less developed countries.

Target 9.2 showed negative performance in the period 2016-2022, confirming the trend of previous years for two of the three indicators defined by the UN (graphs 9.5 and 9.6). The value added by industry in relation to GDP increased from 10.6% in 2016 to 10.3% in 2021. The value added by manufacturing industries per capita went from R$ 2,049.00 in 2016 to R$ 2,023.00 in 2021. However, only the value added of manufacturing industries per capita signaled the possibility of reversing the negative trend, since there was growth between 2020 (R$ 1,964.00) and 2021 (R$ 2,023.00). In contrast, the evolution of employment in manufacturing industries as a proportion of total employment was positive between 2016 (10.6%) and 2021 (10.8%) (graph 9.7).



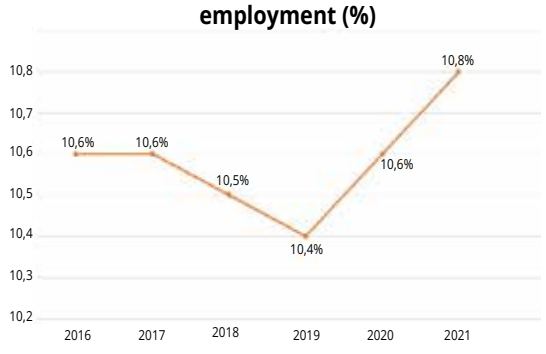
Source: IBGE. Prepared by the authors.



Source: IBGE. Prepared by the authors.

National Accounts, Population Estimates - COPIS
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador921> and
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador922>
Prepared by: IPEA

Graph 9.7 - Evolution of employment in the manufacturing industries as a proportion of total employment (%)

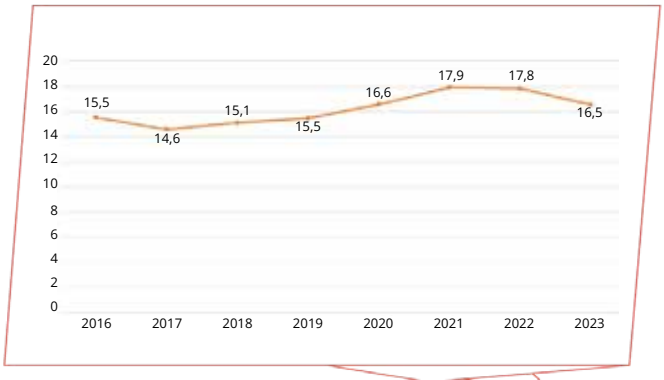


Source: IBGE. Prepared by the authors.

National target 9.2 expands the challenge of inclusion and sustainability for all economic activities, not restricted to manufacturing industries: By 2030, promote inclusive and sustainable economic activity and activity of high technological complexity, with a focus on increase in productivity, employment and gross domestic product, and with an improvement in working conditions and the appropriation of resulting productivity gains. It is associated mainly with line 2.5. of the PPA 2024-2027, which foresees increasing the productivity and competitiveness of the economy by strengthening production chains and improving the business environment.

For this line, among the monitoring indicators adopted by the PPA 2024-2027, is the investment rate, defined by the ratio of Gross Fixed Capital Formation to GDP. This investment rate showed growth when comparing 2016 (15.5%) and 2023 (16.5%). However, it is noteworthy that there was a drop between 2022 (17.8%) and 2023 (16.5%) (graph 9.8).

Graph 9.8 - Brazil: Investment rate (%) - 2016-2023



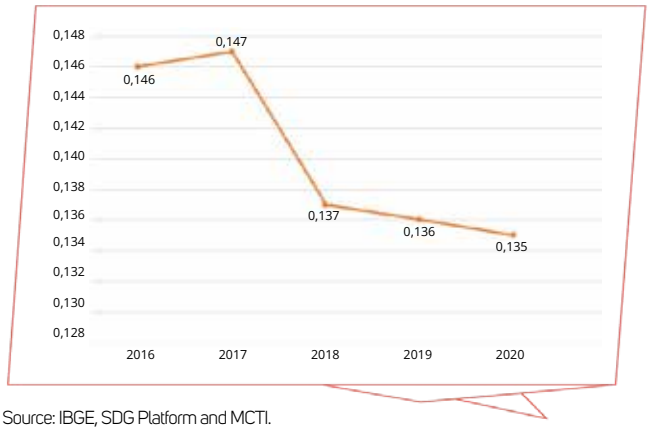
Source: IBGE, Quarterly National Accounts System.
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 9.4 - By 2030, modernize infrastructure and rehabilitate industries to make them sustainable, with increased efficiency in the use of resources and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound industrial technologies and processes, with all countries acting according to their respective capabilities

Target 9.4 has as an indicator the emission of carbon dioxide (CO2) in relation to GDP. In the period 2016-2020 (latest available data) there was negative evolution, which in this case is desirable and seems to confirm the reversal trend observed between 2014 and 2015 (graph 9.8).

This target was also appropriate in the process of nationalization of the SDGs, aiming to include the set of economic activities and received the following wording: By 2030, modernize infrastructure and rehabilitate economic activities to make them sustainable, with greater efficiency in use of resources and greater adoption of clean and environmentally appropriate technologies and industrial processes. In this sense, the indicator of CO2 emissions by GDP, defined by the UN, continued to be used, as it is not restricted to industries and covers all economic activities.

Graph 9.9 - Brazil: CO2 emission by GDP 2016-2020



Source: IBGE, SDG Platform and MCTI.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador941>
Prepared by: IPEA
Annual GHG Emission Estimates.
<https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/sirene/emissoes/emissoes-de-gee-por-setor-1>
GDP data.
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.PP.KD?end=2019&locations=BR&name_desc=false&start=1990&view=chart>

The connection with the PPA 2024-2027 is in line 2.4 - Promoting industrialization on new technological bases and decarbonization of the economy. However, unlike the nationalized target, the three indicators used to monitor the PPA are restricted to industry: ratio of greenhouse gas emissions from industry to industrial GDP; evolution of exports of medium and high technological intensity manufactured goods; and added value of the manufacturing industry as a proportion of GDP. It is noteworthy that the first two indicators are not calculated and published by official statistics on a regular basis and the third is the same one used to measure target 9.2.

Target 9.5 - Strengthen scientific research, improve the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly in developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per million people and public and private spending on research and development

Target 9.5 maintains an important association with line 2.6 of the PPA 2024-2027: Expand the development of science, tech-

Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy

The Brazilian sustainable taxonomy action plan was put out for public consultation in September 2023. This taxonomy can serve as inspiration for other countries that still need to assess whether their future investments are aligned with the SDGs. The three strategic objectives established by the plan are related to the mobilization and redirection of sustainable public and private investments; promoting technological densification on a sustainable basis, with increased productivity and competitiveness; and the creation of bases for generating reliable information on sustainable finance flows. These objectives aim to align the stimulus for ecological transformation and the monitoring and evaluation process. The intention is that the taxonomy reorients the federal government's public investments and that it can be adopted by other levels of government and private organizations.

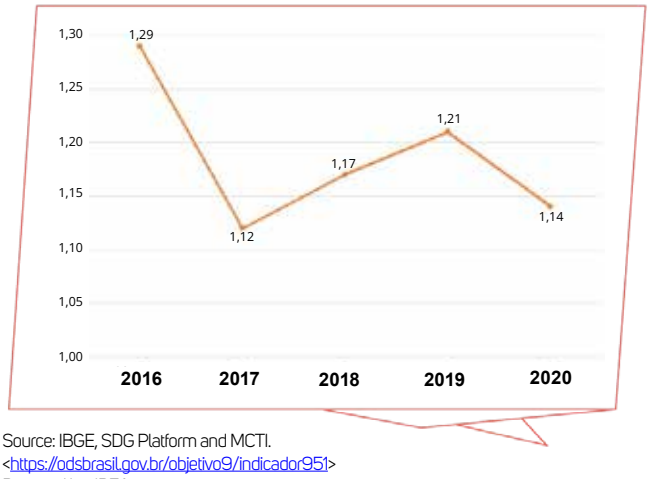
The environmental, climate and social objectives involve: mitigation and adaptation to climate change; protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems; sustainable use of soil and water and marine resources; conservation, management and sustainable use of forests; protection of water and marine resources; transition to circular economy; and contamination prevention and control. The economic-social objectives that will be addressed by the taxonomy are: generation of decent work and increased income; reduction of socioeconomic inequality, considering racial and gender aspects and regional and territorial inequalities in the country; and promoting quality of life, with expanded access to basic social services. These objectives are directly related to the SDG motto of "leaving no one behind". Finally, the design of the taxonomy's general criteria provides for the identification of possible interrelationships between eligible activities, intending to enhance those that contribute to more than one objective and minimize the selection of activities that may harm some other objective.

Source: MF. <https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira.pdf>

nology and innovation to strengthen the National System of Science, Technology and Innovation, State-research institutes-business cooperation and international cooperation to overcome technological challenges and expand innovation capacity.

The global indicator defined to monitor the progress of this target is the same used to monitor the line in the PPA: Expenditure on production and development (P&D) as a proportion of GDP. The data indicate a decreasing trend in the period 2016-2020, when expenditure went from 1.29% in 2016 to 1.14% in 2020 (graph 9.9).

Graph 9.10 - Brazil: Evolution of expenditure on P&D as a proportion of GDP (%) - 2016-2020



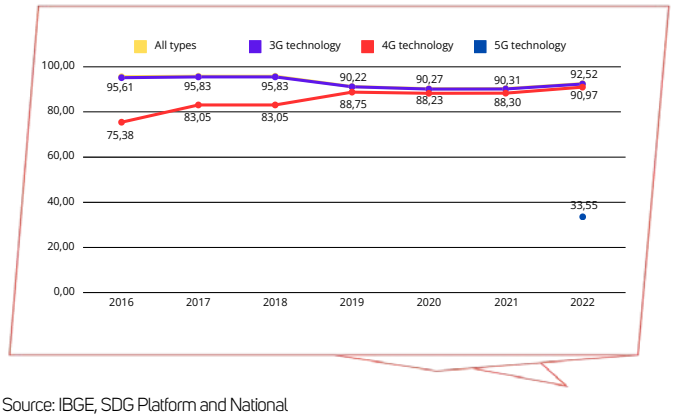
Source: IBGE, SDG Platform and MCTI.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador951>
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 9.c - Significantly increase access to information and communication technologies and strive to make every effort to offer universal and affordable access to the internet in countries of lower relative development, until 2020.

Indicator 9c.1 adopted by the UN to monitor this target refers to the percentage of the population residing in municipalities with mobile network coverage, by technology, regardless of whether they subscribe to the telecommunications service or not.

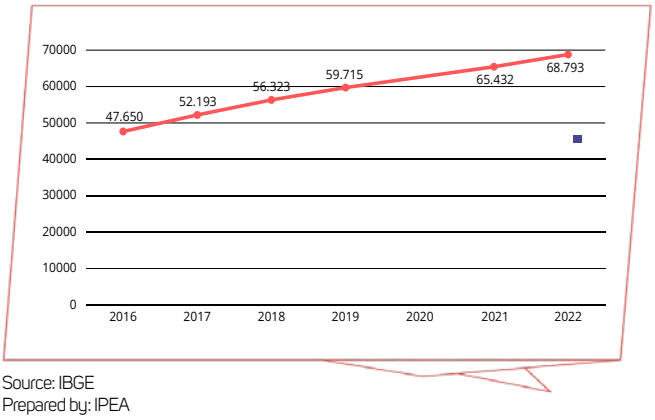
Although the Brazilian data indicator shows a negative evolution, the assessment requires caution, since there were changes in the prediction methodology in 2019 and, therefore, a break in the historical series. Therefore, the analysis of the evolution of the indicator should focus on the period 2019-2022. In this case, according to graph 9.10, it is considered that the indicator remained stable (92.5%).

Graph 9.11 – Brazil: Evolution of the proportion of the population covered by mobile networks, by type of technology (%) - 2016-2022



Source: IBGE, SDG Platform and National Telecommunications Agency.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador9c1>
Prepared by: IPEA

Graph 9.12 - Brazil: Evolution of the total number of households using broadband Internet (in thousands) 2016-2022



Source: IBGE
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 9.c is also reflected in line 2.9 of the PPA 2024-2027: Promote the digital transformation of the economy, digital inclusion and the dissemination of high-speed internet. To monitor this line, the

PPA adopts as an indicator the total number of households in which broadband Internet was used (in thousands). This indicator complements the one used by the UN, as it specifically deals with households that use the internet rather than the population potentially covered by these technologies. This detail shows positive evolution in the period 2016-2022, going from 49 million households in 2016 to 69 million in 2022 (graph 9.11).

Table 9.1 – Evolution of SDG 9 global target indicators 2016-2022

Objective 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure			
TARGET	**Indicators**	**Performance**	**Target Assessment**
9.1 - Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on equitable and affordable access for all	9.1.1 - Proportion of population residing in rural areas that lives within a radius of 2 km of access to a passable road in all seasons of the year	⊗	✗
	9.1.2 - Passengers and cargo transported by mode of transport	🦠✗	
9.2 - Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly increase the industry's share in national employment and gross domestic product, according to national circumstances, and double its share in relatively less developed countries	9.2.1 - Industry added value as a proportion of GDP and GDP per capita	🦠✗	✗
	9.2.2 - Employment in industry as a proportion of total employment	🦠✓	
9.3 - Increase access for small industries and other companies, particularly in developing countries, to financial services, including accessible credit and enabling their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 - Proportion of added value of "small-scale" companies in the total added value of the industry	🦠✗	–
	9.3.2 - Proportion of micro-enterprises with loans or lines of credit	🦠✓	
9.4 - By 2030, modernize infrastructure and rehabilitate industries to make them sustainable, with increased efficiency in the use of resources and greater adoption of clean environmentally adequate industrial technologies and processes; with all countries acting according to their respective capabilities	9.4.1 - CO2 emission by GDP	🦠✓	🦠✓
9.5 - Strengthen scientific research, improve technological capabilities in industrial sectors in all countries, particularly in developing countries, including, until 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of workers in research and development per million people and public and private spending on research and development	9.5.1 - Expenditure on R&D as a proportion of GDP	🦠✗	🦠✗
	9.5.2 - Researchers (full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	⊗	
9.a - Facilitate the development of sustainable and resilient infrastructure in developing countries, through greater financial, technological and technical support to African countries, to countries with smaller relative development, landlocked developing countries and to small island developing States	9.a.1 - Total official international support (official aid to development and other official flows) to infrastructure	⊗	⊗
9.b - Support national technological development, research and innovation in developing countries, including ensuring a political environment conducive to, among other things, industrial diversification and adding value to commodities	9.b.1 - Proportion of value added in medium and high technological intensity industries in total added value	🦠–	🦠–
9.c - Significantly increase access to information and communication technologies and strive to try as much as possible to offer universal and affordable internet access in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 - Proportion of population covered by mobile network, by type of technology	🦠–	🦠–

Legend

✗ Negative evolution — 🦠 Impacted by COVID-19 — ⊗ No indicators or short or irregular series

✓ Positive evolution — – No evolution

Source: Prepared by IPEA

REDUCED INEQUALITY



Reduce inequality within and among countries

SDG 10 - Analysis of progress towards Targets

Income inequality and the distribution of wealth within countries have, in general, grown considerably since the 1980s. Between countries, too. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the various forms of existing inequalities were highlighted and exacerbated, especially in emerging and low-income countries. It is worth noting that the pandemic also proved how bolder public policies can be effective in combating inequalities.

This scenario creates immense difficulties for efforts aimed at developing and expanding opportunities, especially for the most vulnerable people, to be successful. Achieving the targets of SDG 10 has a fundamental impact on the lasting achievement of all other SDGs.

The targets that were selected for the analysis are those considered central to achieving the future vision of the PPA 2024-2027: A democratic, fair, developed and environmentally sustainable country, where all people live with quality, dignity and respect for diversity. Among the attributes of this vision is equity (inclusion, social justice, guarantee of rights and equal opportunities), essentially linked to targets 10.2 and 10.3. Likewise, these attributes are associated with targets from 10.1 to 10.4, which are complemented by 10.5, which is decisive for the country, as the regulation and strengthening of global financial markets are essential to finance policies. Target 10.b deals with promoting international cooperation for sustainable development.

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

Among the recommendations for SDG 10, it is worth highlighting the repeal of Constitutional Amendment 95 (EC 95) as a crucial measure to expand public investment and guarantee an adequate budget for income transfer and social protection programs. EC 95 was repealed in 2023 and replaced by the new fiscal framework (NAF). It imposed a freeze on public spending in real terms, which, in practice, reduced the proportion of social spending in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The NAF also presents challenges for financing public expenditures that most contribute to reducing inequality. However, the NAF also presents challenges for financing public spending that most contributes to reducing inequality.

Specifically, the NAF stipulates a limit for the increase in public expenditure, establishing that it cannot exceed 70% of the increase in real revenue, with a maximum annual increase limited to 2.5% p.a. In the event of no revenue growth, the NAF guarantees a 0.6% increase in expenses. This means that, despite guaranteeing a minimum increase in expenses, the NAF continues to impose penalties in the event of non-compliance with fiscal targets. By linking increased expenditure to increased revenue, one may fear that in the absence of continued economic growth, adequate financing of social policies will become dependent on non-recurring revenue increases, making the distributivity impact of fiscal policy more uncertain and the achieving SDG 10 targets more difficult.

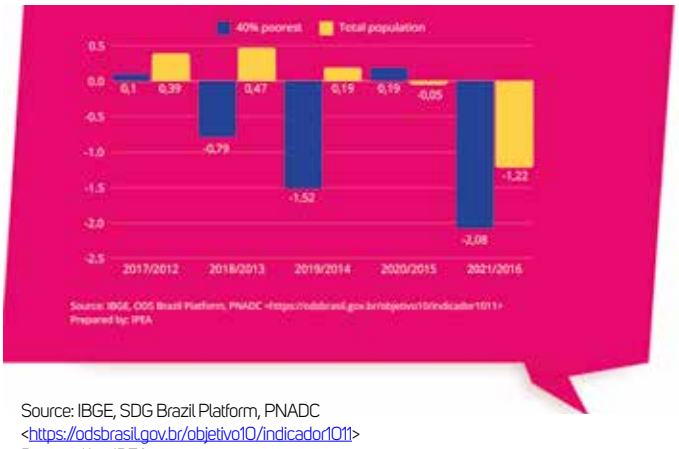
Even so, compared to EC 95, the NAF presents some advances, in addition to the possibility of real growth in social spending as indicated above. Establishing a band for the primary result target can reduce contingencies that affect many social expenditures. The main parameters that regulate the power of fiscal policy may be changed every four years. The Basic Education Maintenance and Development Fund and the nursing wage floor are excluded from the limits of readjustment of expenses and the NAF will respect the criterion of "constitutional minimums", by which the Union is obliged to apply at least 15% of its net current revenue to health and 18% of its net tax revenue to education.

Featured Targets SDG 10

Target 10.1 - By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth for the poorest 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Target 10.1 is fundamental for analyzing inequality in Brazil. Chart 10.1 displays the only global indicator recommended for monitoring this target, 10.1.1. It illustrates the five-year growth rate of per capita household income among the poorest 40% of the population compared to the national average. The data shows that, between 2017 and 2021, income growth for the poorest 40% of the population was lower than that of the total population in every year except 2020. The 2020 result is a reflection of the pandemic and emergency aid, which was soon reversed with the sharp drop in income in 2021.

Graph 10.1 - Brazil: Annual growth rate of the average per capita household income of the total population and the poorest 40%, between the reference year and 5 years before. - 2012-2021

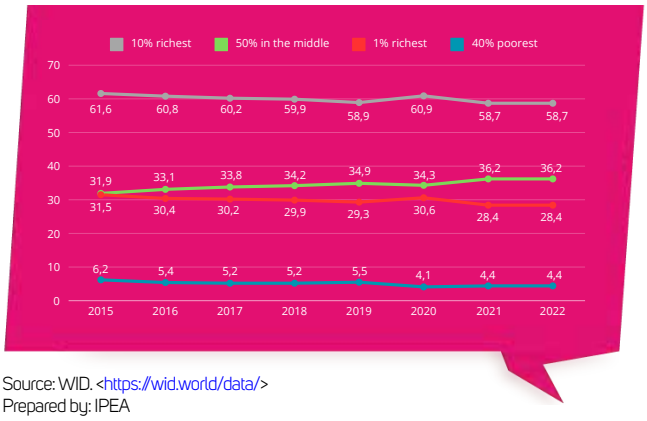


Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, PNADC
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo10/indicador1011>
Prepared by: IPEA

One criticism of information on income at the top of the distribution in household surveys is the possible underestimation of income in this group. Thus, to assess the achievement of target 10.1, data from the *World Income Database* (WID) were considered, which aggregate other sources of

information. Graph 10.2 shows the income distribution in Brazil between 2015 and 2022, based on WID data, which combines the information available in household surveys with that obtained from income tax returns. This graph illustrates that the participation of the poorest 40% fell uninterruptedly during this period, reaching only 4.4% in 2022.

Graph 10.2 - Brazil: Distribution of income in the country (%) - 2015-2022



Source: WID. <https://wid.world/data/>
Prepared by: IPEA

Table 10.1 presents income growth for the periods from 2001 to 2015 and from 2016 to 2022. The data reveal that, for the period of the Millennium Development Goals (2001-2015), the United Nations (UN) target regarding the monetary reduction of extreme poverty could be met without significant changes in income distribution. The income of the poorest 40% of the population grew by 27.8%, well above the national average of 10%. As a result, the poorest 40% increased their share of income from 5.6% in 2001 to 6.2% in 2015. However, the participation of the richest 10% rose from 60% to 61.6% and that of the richest 1% rose from 29.9% to 32%. For the SDG period, that is, after 2015, a drop of almost 33% in the income of the poorest 40% can be seen between 2016 and 2022, a much greater drop than any other income group and completely canceling out income growth in the previous period.

Table 10.1 - Brazil: Income growth, by income groups 2001-2015

		40% poorest	10% richest	National average	1% Richest	Middle 50%
Yearly average growth	2001- 2015	1,9	1,2	1	1,8	0,4
	2016-2022	-4,7	-1,3	-0,6	-2,5	1,4
Total Growth	2001 - 2015	27,8	17,5	14,0	24,4	4,5
	2016 - 2022	-32,9	-9,2	-4,3	-17,1	9,7

Source: WID. <https://wid.world/data/>
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 10.2 - By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, regardless of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other condition

Target 10.2 also went through a period of regression, showing some progress only in 2022. The global indicator 10.2.1 is calculated by sex and age by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). Table 10.2 shows our own elaboration including data by race.

Table 10.2 - Brazil: Proportion of people living below 50% of the median household income from all sources, by sex, age and race (%) - 2016 – 2022

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Males	23,1	23,4	23,8	24,4	21,6	23,2	21,7
Females	23,7	23,9	24,3	24,9	22,7	24,8	22,8
Under 25 years old	34,2	34,1	35,1	36,0	32,3	35,0	33,5
Between 25 and 39 years old	22,0	22,2	22,5	23,5	20,9	23,3	20,8
Between 40 and 59 years old	17,2	17,7	18,0	18,4	17,3	19,4	17,7
60 years or more	6,5	6,8	7,0	7,5	8,3	8,2	7,9
Yellow	7,6	12,2	16,7	15,5	14,0	14,8	11,6
White	13,9	14,2	14,4	14,6	13,9	15,0	14,1
Indigenous	34,4	34,3	41,9	37,7	46,6	31,9	36,4
Brown	32,3	31,6	32,0	32,9	29,2	32,2	29,6
Black	26,7	27,9	28,2	28,5	25,7	27,7	25,3

Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, PNADC.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo10/indicador1021>
Prepared by: IPEA
Note: 2016 to 2019 (accrued in first visits) and 2020 to 2022 (accrued in fifth visits).

From the table, differences by race and age can be seen. The proportion of people living with incomes below half the median household income decreases as age increases. It is around 35% for children and young people (under 25) and 7% for older people (over 60). On the other hand, this proportion is much higher for black, brown and indigenous people than for white and yellow people.
Considering household income, there are no substantial differences between the sexes. However, this masks still significant differences in the labor market, both in terms of income and participation. When considering the year 2023, PNADC data from the third quarter, show that, while 11% of men received less than half of the median labor income (i.e., less than R$ 900.00), among women, the proportion was 16%. These are essentially the same proportions observed in the same quarter of 2016. For average income, in the third quarter of 2023, the proportions were 31.4% and 41.4% for men and women, respectively.

A general aspect of table 10.2 deserves to be highlighted. After the increase observed between 2016 and 2019, there is an almost generalized drop in the proportion of people living on less than half the median income in 2020, followed by a further increase in 2021 and a further substantial drop in 2022. This fact is a reflection of the emergency aid provided during the pandemic in 2020 and the increase in the value of the benefit in 2022. This demonstrates how public policies have a significant impact on inequalities. The data made available by IBGE by age and sex for the year 2023 show a continued improvement in the indicator, with a greater reduction among men and people over 40 years of age.

Target 10.3 - Ensure equality of opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including through the elimination of discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promote appropriate legislation, policies and actions in this regard

There are no official data to analyze progress towards target 10.3. Its only global indicator, 10.3.1, has no internationally established methodology and standards. Despite this, it must be emphasized that discrimination is only part of the circumstances that generate inequality of opportunities. Furthermore, greater equality of results related to income, for example, can be obtained through compensatory policies. In turn, these policies do not necessarily affect the impact of causes on results. In this sense, there is Brazilian literature that seeks to quantitatively measure the weight of inequalities in opportunities in Brazil. In general, this literature points out that the roles of circumstances are significant, that is, inequalities of opportunities substantially influence inequality of results.[9]

In the absence of data to calculate the global indicator, it is mentioned that, according to data from the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship[10], around 310 thousand reports of human rights violations were registered in 2021, 380 thousand in 2022 and 530 thousand in 2023. Although it cannot be said that human rights violations have increased based on this data, the increase in complaints is a worrying sign. It is worth noting that more than 60% of the victims are women, 23% are minors and 44% are black or brown people.

Target 10.4 - Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

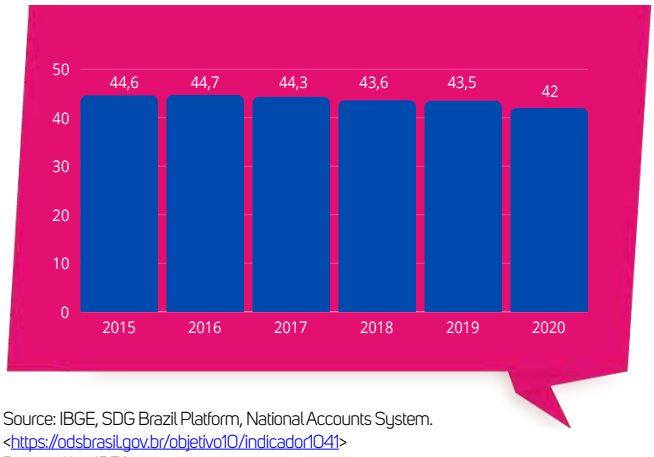
9 Inequality of outcome refers to actual differences in outcomes achieved, while inequality of opportunity addresses disparities in access to opportunities that may influence these outcomes.

10 Available at: <https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/ondh/painel-de-dados>.

The global indicator 10.4.1, shown in graph 10.3 for the years between 2015 and 2020 (latest available data) reveals the drop in the share of labor income as a proportion of GDP. The drop in the share of labor share in GDP was 2.2 percentage points in the period considered. This empirical result must be evaluated carefully due to the short period of four years. Furthermore, long-term evidence suggests that it is not possible to identify a clear trend in the labor share compensation in GDP. What is identified is a cyclical movement associated with structural and institutional changes in the Brazilian economy and the orientation of economic policy. In particular, long-term evidence suggests the importance, in the Brazilian case, of adopting public policy to increase or contain wages (such as the policy of less-than real adjustment of the minimum wage or even adjustments below inflation). Likewise, economic and political conditions that increase the bargaining power of working people are also recognized as important factors in explaining the decline of the labor share in national income.

Additionally, the 2017 labor reform and the permission for the expansion of outsourcing, also in that same year, weakened the bargaining power of working people. These institutional changes in labor market regulation occurred in a macroeconomic context in which there was a resumption of GDP growth, but with significantly reduced rates – 1.3% in 2017, 1.8% in 2018 and 1.1% in 2019–, which kept the job market weak and the unemployment rate high. This set of factors helps to explain the drop in the share of labor income in GDP, as shown in graph 10.3.

Graph 10.3 - Brazil: Labor share in GDP, including salaries and social transfers - 2015-2020



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, National Accounts System.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo10/indicador1041>
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 10.5 - Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions, and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

For the target 10.5 , most financial strength indicators were stable between 2016 and 2022, revealing that there was no increase in risk for financial institutions in Brazil. As shown in table 10.3, in summary, the national financial system did not show a significant worsening in its robustness in the period from 2017 to 2022. The system continued with indicators of solid assets, low level of default, high profitability and liquidity and acceptable exposure to foreign currency. Nevertheless, the domestic financial system continues to operate with high banking *spreads*, which are passed on to families and companies in the form of high nominal and real interest rates that hinder the consumption of durable goods and the investment. This undoubtedly has negative distributional effects.

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

Table 10.3 - Brazil: Financial strength indicators, annual averages, 2016 -2022. (%)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Reference Equity Index Level I on Adjusted Total Assets	9,0	9,2	9,2	9,7	8,9	9,2	9,1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net Default Rate of Provisions on capital	-12,2	-13,1	-13,2	-12,7	-16,5	-15,5	n.d.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Return on assets	1,3	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,6	1,4	1,5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net foreign currency open position on equity	0,4	0,3	0,8	0,6	0,7	2,2	3,6

Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and Central Bank of Brazil.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo10/indicador1051>
Prepared by: IPEA

Table 10.4 - Brazil: Federal government spending on international cooperation by modality (in R$ 1 thousand) - 2019 and 2020

Type of cooperation	2019	2020	Total
Contributions to IOs	2.604.298	1.467.011	4.071.309
Humanitarian cooperation	20.770	93.611	114.381
Technical cooperation	62.973	52.977	115.951
Scientific and technological cooperation	31.411	2.412	33.823
Educational cooperation	9.762	8.082	17.846
Total	**2.729.214**	**1.624.093**	**4.353.310**

Source: IPEA (2022)

Target 10.b was adapted to Brazil by replacing the expression official development assistance (ODA) with international development cooperation (IDC). AOD is a concept that applies to countries in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), while IDC is broader, and in which Brazil has numerous initiatives.

The Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), in collaboration with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), has been producing a series of reports that aim to map Brazil's international cooperation with data between 2005 and 2021. According to a 2022 analysis, the evolution of the values involved did not follow a linear trajectory, with peak moments in 2013 and 2014, with annual variations of 80% or more in dollar values. The decrease observed since was due to the economic crisis that the country faced.

As shown in table 10.4, in 2019 and 2020 R$ 4.3 billion were spent, of which 93% refers to contributions from international organizations. In other forms of cooperation, R$ 282 million was spent. The R$ 115 million registered as technical cooperation operationalized initiatives in several developing and relatively less developed countries, especially in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, in sectors such as social development, public management, environment, energy, agriculture, education and health.
As of 2021, in the Brazilian Cooperation for International Development reports, IPEA, in partnership with ABC and IBGE, began to take a closer look at monitoring the Brazilian IDC expenditures with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. With the commitment to participate in the Task Force of *Total Official Support for Sustainable Development* (TOSSD), the scope of the investigation was expanded. For example, for the first time, public health expenditures on care for immigrants were surveyed, both in terms of participating institutions and initiatives.

Table 10.5 shows Brazilian IDC expenditures evaluated based on this effort, by SDG, in 2021. It is worth noting that of the total of R$ 6.6 billion, R$ 3.45 billion refers to the contribution from the then Ministry of Economy to the New BRICS Development Bank. Therefore, the emphasis on spending on SDG 9. Excluding the value of this contribution, total spending in 2021 with the IDC reaches R$ 3.2 billion.

Table 10.5 - Brazil: Expenditure on International Cooperation for International Development by SDG 2021

SDG	Total expenses (R$)	Number of initiatives
SDG 1	10.316.278,27	7
SDG 2	187.454.196,44	41
SDG 3	356.741.259,36	260
SDG 4	374.553.427,17	6443
SDG 5	301.055,10	4
SDG 6	1.765.710,93	4
SDG 7	1.759.298,81	5
SDG 8	343.462.483,38	71
SDG 9	3.993.914.260,65	677
SDG 10	106.948.547,43	8
SDG 11	18.426.465,74	15
SDG 12	2.110.486,30	3
SDG 13	3.992.766,05	7
SDG 14	6.146.117,92	11
SDG 15	9.214.564,92	12
SDG 16	264.890.544,87	197
SDG 17	951.558.619,62	109
Total General	**6.633.556.082,94**	**7874**

Source: IPEA (2022)

Brazilian International cooperation for development

Most of the amounts allocated for Brazilian international cooperation involve contributions to international organizations and the contribution of capital to banks, with these multilateral initiatives absorbing around 75% of resources each year.

However, the expenses involved in technical, scientific and technological cooperation, or even in humanitarian cooperation, are relevant and bring together hundreds of different initiatives that deserve to be highlighted. A characteristic of the Brazilian IDC is the focus on capacity development projects, being a response to the traditional vision of technical assistance associated with cooperation provided by developed countries. Furthermore, capacity development is the guiding element of the cooperation provided and the cooperation received.

Such cooperation activities involved 49 countries in 2019 and 39 countries in 2020. Regarding technical cooperation initiatives under ABC supervision, according to IPEA (2022a), 176 initiatives were carried out in 2019 and 112 in 2020. The African countries that received the most technical cooperation through ABC were Guinea-Bissau (R$5.7 million), São Tomé and Príncipe (R$2.4 million), Mozambique (R$1.4 million) and Senegal (R$ $1 million). In Latin America, Paraguay and Suriname stand out, as well as Bolivia and Ecuador.

A prominent project in Guinea-Bissau was in the area of education, carried out in partnership with the National Industrial Learning Service (Senai), whose objective was to contribute to the professional insertion of the Guinean population in the job market.

In 2021, cotton farming initiatives remain in Senegal and Zimbabwe, in addition to the professional insertion project in Guinea-Bissau. Of note is the sending of a humanitarian mission to Haiti after the earthquake that hit that country, generating total aid of R$ 5.7 million.

Also noteworthy is the expenditure of R$ 32 million on humanitarian cooperation in sending four tons of rice to Lebanon and Mozambique, in addition to the National Department of Transport Infrastructure project worth R$ 221 million for the construction of a bridge between Porto Xavier in Brazil and San Xavier in Argentina.

Table 10.6 - Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 10 2016-2022

TARGET	GLOBAL INDICATORS		TARGET ASSESSMENT
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth for the poorest 40% of the population at a higher rate.	10.1.1 - Growth rate of household expenditure or per capita income among those in the lowest 40% distribution of income and the total population.	✗	✗
10.2 - By 2030, empower and promote social, economic and political inclusion of all, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic condition or other.	10.2.1 - Proportion of people living below 50% of the median income, by sex, age and people with disabilities.	−	−
10.3 - Guarantee equal opportunities and reduce inequalities in outcomes, including through the elimination of laws, appropriate policies and actions in this regard.	10.3.1 - Proportion of the population who reported having felt personally discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months for reasons of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.	⊗	⊗
10.4 - Adopt fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 - Proportion of labor share in GDP, including salaries and social protection transfers.	✗	✗
	10.4.2 – Redistributive impacts of fiscal policy.	⊗	
10.5 - Improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions	10.5.1a - Level I Reference Equity Ratio over Adjusted Total Assets (B1B2).	−	−
	10.5.1b - Level I Reference Equity Index.	−	
	10.5.1c – Credit portfolio default rate.	−	
	10.5.1d - Default rate of the credit portfolio.	✓	
	10.5.1e - Return on assets (B1B2).	−	
	10.5.1f - Net assets over short-term liabilities.	−	
	10.5.1g - Net open position in foreign currency on capital.	✗	
10.6 – Ensure greater representation and voice of developing countries in in economic and financial global decision-making institutions, in order to produce more effective, credible, responsible and legitimate institutions.	10.6.1 - Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.	−	−
10.7 – Facilitate an orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility for people, including through the implementation of well-planned and well-managed migration policies.	10.7.1 - Recruitment cost borne by the employee in proportion to the monthly income earned in the destination country.	⊗	⊗
	10.7.2 - Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate the mobility of people in an orderly, safe, regular and responsible manner.	⊗	
	10.7.3 - Number of people who died or disappeared during the international migration process	⊗	
	10.7.4 - Proportion of the refugee population, by country of origin	⊗	
10.a – Implement the principle of special and differentiated treatment for developing countries, especially least developed countries, in accordance with WTO agreements.	10.a.1 - Proportion of tariff lines with zero rates applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries	−	−
10.b – Encourage official assistance to development and financial flows including direct foreign investment, for the States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small developing island states and developing landlocked countries, according to their national plans and programs.	10.b.1 - Total flow of resources for development, by beneficiary and country of origin, and type of flow (e.g. public development aid, foreign direct investment and other flows)	−	−
10.c – By 2030, reduce the transaction costs of migrant remittances to less than 3% and eliminate remittance channels with costs greater than 5%.	10.c.1 - Remittance costs in proportion to the value remitted	−	−

Legend

✓ Positive evolution

− No evolution

🎯 Global target achieved

✗ Negative evolution

Impacted by covid-19

⊗ No indicators or short or irregular series

Source: Prepared by IPEA.

Source: Prepared by IPEA

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



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

SDG 11 - Analysis of progress towards Targets

The 10 targets of SDG 11 are broken down into 15 global indicators, nine of which have series that allow the analysis of their evolution. As for the others, one of them has already been calculated, but does not have updated data, and five have not been calculated.

The targets for housing (11.1), urban transportation (11.2), urbanization (11.3) and disaster losses (11.5) were selected to be analyzed in detail as they are part of the key strategy of the PPA 2024-2027, which incorporated global indicators. Target 11.5 also stands out for its relationship with other SDGs, mainly SDG 1 and SDG 13. Target 11.3 is highlighted additionally due to its influence on the other targets of SDG 11 and the need for improved monitoring.

In general, there was a positive evolution in indicators related to housing (target 11.1), mobility and urban transportation (11.2), urbanization (11.3) and the protection and safeguarding of cultural and natural heritage (11.4). Among the implementation targets, there was a positive evolution of indicator 11.b.2, local disaster risk reduction strategies. Two other indicators, presented with a "yes" answer to all questions, show that Brazil has already achieved global targets regarding the existence of national urban policies (target 11.a) and the adoption of national disaster risk reduction strategies (target 11.b).

In turn, the indicator that measures performance related to the environmental impact caused by solid waste (target 11.6) showed no evolution in the period, causing concern about the continued inappropriate disposal of waste with harmful potential.

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

The report assessed that there was no progress on SDG 11 targets, indicating that housing and urban mobility policies are fragile and that access to basic sanitation and several other sectoral policies are insufficient and unequal. Housing policy stands out for the enormous residential deficit, especially in social interest units, and for its potential to reduce the multiple and colossal inequalities in cities.

Among the recommendations are the review of the My House, My Life Program, the completion of suspended works and the expansion of housing programs beyond the production of new homes, including alternatives to the qualitative deficit (housing improvements with technical assistance, social rent and retrofits).

In this sense, the New My House, My Life (MCMV), which has been running since 2023, includes new lines of financing, in addition to those aimed at the acquisition of new housing units, which meet the recommendations: social rental of properties in urban areas; provision of urbanized lots and housing improvements. Technical assistance is both a guideline of the new MCMV and an item that can comprise investment in operations in other modalities. Housing improvements with free public technical assistance are aimed at families with a monthly income of up to three minimum wages and seek to contribute to reducing the "qualitative deficit", that is, repairing inadequacies in homes. Once the infrastructure renovations and additions have been carried out, these families will continue to live in the same location, reinforcing principles such as permanence and consolidation of urbanization.

Also worrying is the negative trend, albeit very volatile, in human and economic losses caused by disasters (target 11.5).

Finally, it is worth pointing out that, at least, the results of two targets (11.1 and 11.5) have strong interactions with the COVID-19 pandemic: inadequate housing, which was not able to provide the necessary conditions for people to stay in home and the number of people affected by disasters, especially the loss of housing during the pandemic.

Featured Targets SDG 11

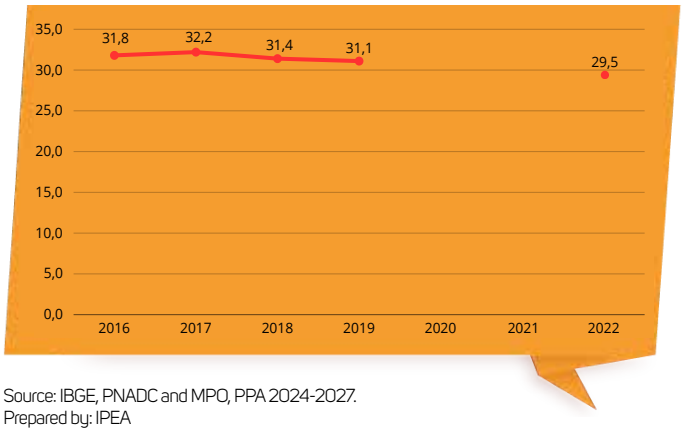
Target 11.1 - By 2030, guarantee access for all to safe, adequate and affordable housing and basic services and urbanize favelas.

Indicator 11.1.1 - Proportion of the urban population living in precarious settlements, informal settlements or inadequate housing covers most of the dimensions of inadequate housing proposed by the UN: (i) water supply, (ii) sanitary sewage, (iii) solid waste collection, (iv) density of residents per room serving as dormitories (available metric of housing size), (v) excessive burden of paying rent (capacity to pay or *affordability*) and (vi) condition of residence located in favelas and urban communities[11], which can be understood as *proxies* of insecurity of property ownership.

As the survey of favelas and urban communities is only updated in demographic censuses, we used the alternative indicator of precarious housing, used in the PPA 2024-2027, which covers five of the six dimensions of housing inadequacy. Only insecurity of ownership is not covered.

11 The term "favelas and urban communities" was adopted by IBGE to replace the term subnormal agglomeration (AGSN) and has already been used in the 2022 Demographic Census.

Graph 11.1 - Brazil: Proportion of urban population living in precarious homes (without taking into account the location of the home in favelas and urban communities) (%) - 2016-2022



Source: IBGE, PNADC and MPO, PPA 2024-2027.
Prepared by: IPEA
Note: The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a decrease in the utilization rate of the PNADC sample, which made it difficult to measure data corresponding to the general characteristics of households in the years 2020 and 2021, which were not published.

The information contained in graph 11.1 shows a small decline in the proportion of the population living in precarious housing. There was a decrease from 31.8% in 2016 to 29.5% in 2022, which can be interpreted as positive. However, if the same trend continues, Brazil will still have around a quarter of inadequate urban households in 2030.

The number of households excessively burdened with paying urban rent deserves special attention as it is the only dimension to have shown a growth trend. In the period from 2016 to 2019, the indicator varied from 2.81 million to 3.04 million housing units, a geometric average growth of 2.6% per year. Thus, it can be said that the growth in the rent burden would be "canceling out" the relative decrease in the other dimensions of the composite indicator.

Target 11.2 - By 2030, provide access to safe, accessible, sustainable and affordable transport systems for all, improving road safety through the expansion of public transport, with special attention to the needs of people in vulnerable situation, women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly

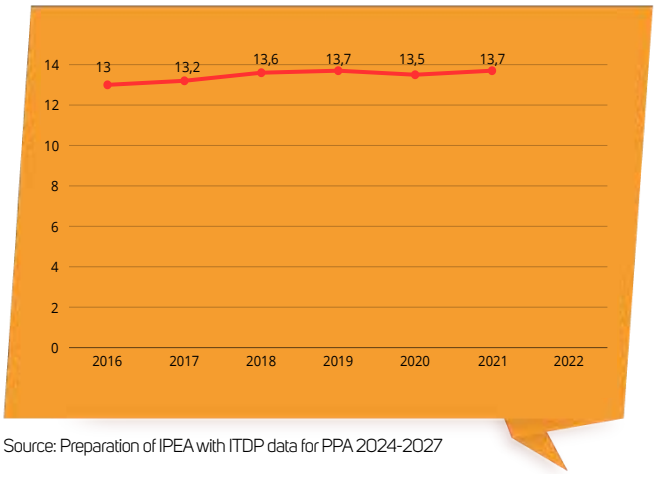
Target 11.2 highlights the needs of priority target audiences, in addition to focusing on aspects of safety and physical and financial accessibility to public transport. The global indicator 11.2.1 - Proportion of population that has adequate access to public transport by sex, age and people with disabilities, considers as adequate a system in which a stop or station is at a distance of up to 0.5 km from their place of reference. Furthermore, the stop must be safe and services must be frequent and accessible for people with disabilities, the elderly and children. However, due to unavailability of data, this indicator has not yet been calculated.

For this reason, the analysis was carried out based on the proposed national indicator used in the PPA 2024-2027: Proportion of the population living close (within a radius of 1 km) to medium and high-capacity transport terminals and stations. Its calculation is made annually by the Institute for Transport and Development Policies (ITDP) and considers the population's proximity to medium and high-capacity transport corridors. In large cities, where travel time is longer, medium and high-capacity public transport helps to reduce this time, in addition to being more efficient in terms of greenhouse gas emissions.

Graph 11.2 shows a positive variation in the indicator, albeit small. In the PPA 2024-2027 projections, the desirable scenario is to reach around 15% of the population of nine metropolitan regions living close to transport stations. Extending the projection until 2030, the indicator would reach 16% of the population. However, it is worth reiterating that, when selecting only medium and high-capacity transport

networks, this could not be the only indicator in monitoring access for all people, as there are other feeder lines and modes of transport. Furthermore, the population of smaller cities, where there is no scale for this type of solution, is also not considered when analyzing this indicator.

Graph 11.2 - Metropolitan Regions: Proportion of the population living close (within a radius of 1 km) to terminals and transport stations of medium and high capacity (%) – average weighted by the population of the Metropolitan Regions of Belo Horizonte (MG), Federal District and Surrounding Area, Curitiba (PR), Recife (PE), Rio de Janeiro (RJ), São Paulo (SP), Salvador (BA), Belém (PA) and Fortaleza (CE). 2016-2021



Source: Preparation of IPEA with ITDP data for PPA 2024-2027

Target 11.3 - By 2030, increase inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and capacities for the planning and management of participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlements, in all countries.

Target 11.3 encompasses the physical-territorial and planning-management dimensions of urbanization. The notion of urban sustainability suggests that, if urban areas were more intensely occupied, cities would be more compact and journeys would be shorter and less polluting. Thus, urban growth in which the urbanized area increases less than the population would indicate an efficient use of urban infrastructure.

Currently, based on IBGE data, it is not possible to calculate indicator 11.3.1 - Ratio of soil consumption rate to population growth rate. In this way, UN-Habitat suggestions were used for the analysis, which allow analyzing the efficiency of land use in Brazilian cities. The ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate given in table 11.1 indicates an improvement in land use efficiency between 2015 and 2020, especially in large urban areas.

Table 11.1 - Brazil: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate (large and medium areas of urban concentration - ACUs)

Urban Concentration Areas (ACUs)	2010-2015	2015-2020
Average ACUs	1.22	1.05
Large ACUs	1.01	0.88
Brazil (Medium + Large ACUs)	1.12	0.98

Source: Preparation of IPEA with data from Global Human Settlement Layer (GHSL)

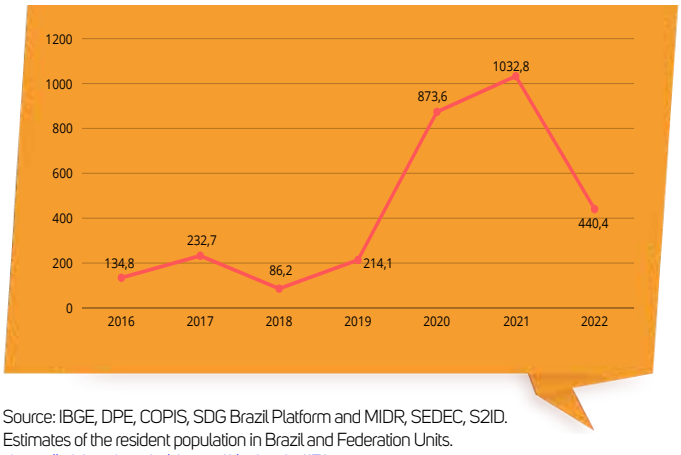
Table 11.1 shows changes between the periods 2010-2015 and 2015-2020. It reveals that medium and large Brazilian cities, seen together, have shown a more intensive use of urban land over time. Between 2015 and 2020, the land consumption rate was lower than the population growth rate (which is expressed as a ratio less than 1). At however, the results were not homogeneous. There was a difference between large and medium-sized urban areas, with large areas showing a land consumption rate 5% higher than the population growth rate between 2015 and 2020.

Regarding the dimension of planning, management and control of urban expansion, the available historical series of indicator 11.3.2 - Proportion of cities with a structure of direct participation of civil society in urban planning and management that operates on a regular basis and democratic process was interrupted in 2012, preventing the assessment of its evolution during the period of validity of the 2030 Agenda.

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

Indicator 11.5.1 - Number of deaths, missing people and directly affected people attributed to disasters per 100 thousand inhabitants is shown in graph 11.3.

Graph 11.3 - Brazil: Number of deaths, missing people and people directly affected attributed to disasters per 100 thousand inhabitants - 2016-2022



Source: IBGE, DPE, COPIS, SDG Brazil Platform and MIDR, SEDEC, S2ID. Estimates of the resident population in Brazil and Federation Units. <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo11/indicador1151>
Prepared by: IPEA

Between 2016 and 2022, its behavior was quite volatile, which also occurred with indicator 11.5.2 - Direct economic losses in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), including damage caused by disasters to critical infrastructure and the interruption of basic services. Data from indicator 11.5.2 are not directly presented given the short historical series available, which only covers up to 2020. Such volatility is due to the uncertainty of the period of recurrence of extreme weather events. It is worth mentioning that the occurrence of extreme events is closely linked to the onset of a "climate emergency" situation and, therefore, these events should be more inconsistent, as well as more severe. Therefore, it is reckless to analyze the trend in the historical series of this indicator as a counterpart to the public policies that should act on it.

It is known that, in the Brazilian reality, the most serious damage to people usually occurs in situations of flooding and landslides. Thus, the most socioeconomically vulnerable groups are those most exposed to risk, due to the construction of housing in unsuitable areas. Despite advances in the direct provision of housing in housing policies, it has not yet interfered with the established situation of occupation of risk areas.

Target 11.b - By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements by adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans for inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters; and develop and implement, in accordance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

This target seeks to increase the number of cities that have policies and plans developed and implemented for mitigation, adaptation and resilience to climate change and integrated disaster risk management. In this sense, indicator 11.b.2 - Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies showed a notable increase between 2017 and 2020, going from 33.8% to 47%. However, in 2020, the situation was more critical in the north, northeast and central-west regions, where eight states had not yet reached the national level observed in 2017. They had less than a third of municipalities with risk reduction strategies in place.

Preventive action against the risks of natural disasters

In 2017, Civil Defense, together with the National Telecommunications Agency (Anatel) and other partners, began a successful project that has continued since then, which consists of registering cell phones to receive alerts of imminent disasters, via text message. text (SMS). The number of registered lines has grown rapidly and, currently, 6.3% of cell phone users in the country receive these alerts. This percentage may seem small; however, it appears that the range of alerts is greater than the national average in states that are more exposed to the risk of mass movements, that is, landslides caused by very intense rains and with high potential to cause human and economic losses. This is the case of São Paulo, Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catarina, with the percentage reaching 12.1% of total users in the latter. This shows the greater scope of this project in the locations where it is most needed.

This project, which comes from the federal government and relies on information from a federal Civil Defense system, can be complemented by local community mobilization actions.

Table 11.1 - Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 11 2016-2022

Target	Global indicators	Indicator assessment	Assessment of the target
11.1 – By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 - Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (The IBGE calculation is based on the 2010 Census, therefore we opted for the most recent 2022 data used in 2024-2027 PPA - Proportion of urban population living in precarious housing)	⊖	⊖ ✹
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	11.2.1 - Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (Given that this data was not collected by IBGE, the 2024-2027 PPA indicator was utilized, namely - Proportion of population living close (within 1 km radius) to medium and high-capacity transport terminals and stations)	✓	✓
11.3 – By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 - Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	⊖	⊖
	11.3.2 - Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically.	⊗	
11.4 – Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 - Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and other as defined by the World Heritage Center) level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal) type of expenditure (routine or investment), and type of private funding (donations, private sector, non-profit and sponsorship)	✓	✓
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	11.5.1 - Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	✗	✗ ✹
	11.5.2 - Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and interruption of basic services (% of GDP)	✗	
11.6 – By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 - Proportion of municipal solid waste regularly collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	⊖	⊖
	11.6.2 - Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. with diameter less than 2.5 μm and 10 μm) in cities (population weighted)	⊗	
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	11.7.1 - Share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.	⊗	⊗
	11.7.2 - Proportion of persons victim of non-sexual or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	⊗	
11.a – Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas, reinforcing national and regional development planning	11.a.1 - Existence of national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) ensure fiscal responsibility	⊖	⊖ ◎
11.b – By 2020, increase substantially the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans for inclusion, the efficiency of resources, 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	11.b.1 - Number of countries that adopt and implement national strategies for disaster risk reduction in in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 11.c – Support least developed countries, including through technical and financial assistance in building sustainable and resilient buildings, using local materials	⊖	✓ ◎
	11.b.2 - Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.	✓	
11.c.1 - Proportion of financial support to least developed countries allotted for the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings, utilizing local materials.	11.c.1 - Proportion of financial support to least developed countries allotted for the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings, utilizing local materials.	⊗	⊗

Key

✓ Positive evolution ⊖ No evolution ◎ Global target achieved

✗ Negative evolution ✹ Impacted by covid-19 ⊗ No indicators or short or interrupted series

Source: Prepared by IPEA



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

SDG 12 - Analysis of progress towards Targets

Sustainable development, essential for the preservation of natural resources, is driven by SDG 12, which establishes 11 targets focused on promoting responsible production and consumption patterns. Coordinated management, transparency and accountability are decisive in achieving these targets, which are monitored by 13 indicators. However, regularity in the production of these indicators is still a challenge for the country.

In this way, the following targets were analyzed: 12.1, which addresses national strategies for sustainable production and consumption; 12.4, focused on international agreements on hazardous waste, 12.5, which aims to reduce waste through prevention, recycling and reuse; and 12.6, which encourages companies to adopt sustainable practices and include information about sustainability in their reports and, finally, 12.a, which aims to strengthen scientific and technological capabilities so that more sustainable patterns of production and consumption arise, with a focus on renewable energy.

Brazil achieved target 12.4 by adhering to five international conventions, including the Minamata Convention in 2018. Target 12.1 was partially achieved with the implementation of the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS) for 2011-2014, although the lack of new cycles revealed a gap in the continuity of actions. Target 12.5 has not yet been achieved, with the rate of recovery of dry and organic recyclable solid waste stagnant at 2% and target 12.6 has shown progress that needs to be expanded, with

25% of large companies in the country publishing sustainability reports. Finally, target 12.a presented a 26.9% growth in installed renewable energy capacity, but requires more efforts to support developing countries in the transition to more sustainable standards.

Featured Targets SDG 12

Target 12.1 - Implement the Ten-Year Plan of Programs on Sustainable Production and Consumption, with all countries taking action, and developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

The global indicator of the first target of SDG 12 is 12.1.1 - Number of countries that incorporate sustainable consumption and production in national action plans or as a priority or target in national policies.

Brazil formally joined the Marrakesh Process in 2007, committing to prepare its Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS). The target was initially achieved, as the country published a document referring to the first cycle of implementation of the PPCS for the 2011–2014 four-year period. In it, objectives were established, priorities were listed and actions were defined for this period. However, this effort was not continued, as the second cycle of the PPCS was not implemented.

The country's official indicator is qualitative in nature (no/yes) and, therefore, since the year 2011 it indicates that the target was met by recording the value "yes". Because it is binary, it is not able to follow the PPCS discontinuity. Therefore, it is inconclusive regarding its implementation effectiveness.

Target 12.4 - By 2020, achieve

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

Among the recommendations related to SDG 12 is the regulation of the New Bidding Law for sustainable public procurement. The country has made progress in this direction.

Ordinance of the Management Secretariat of the Ministry of Economy (SEGES/ME) No. 8,678, of July 19, 2021, provides for the governance of public contracts within the scope of federal public administration. Its 5th article defines as one of the governance guidelines the promotion of sustainable national development, in line with the federal development strategy and the SDGs. The ordinance also lists, as a governance instrument in public contracts, the Sustainable Logistics Master Plan (PLS). The PLS was thought of as a great promoter of sustainable national development in public administration, as it is capable of establishing new paradigms for internal management and influencing the supplier market, promoting impactful businesses, innovation and more responsible consumption, production and disposal patterns.

Article 7 establishes the preparation and implementation of the PLS as mandatory.

The PLS must guide the preparation of the Annual Hiring Plan. In September 2023, the "Logistics Notebook – Sustainable Logistics Master Plan" presented a reference model for the preparation and implementation of a PLS, recommending that PLS actions should cover six thematic lines, as shown in figure 12.1.

Figure 12.1 - PLS Thematic Lines



Source: Logistics Notebook – Sustainable Logistics Master Plan (SEGES/ME).

National innovations against food loss and waste

12

Target 12.3 - By 2030, halve global per capita food waste at retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

Brazil has not yet established processes to adequately calculate its food loss and waste rates, which are essential to monitor compliance with this target. Despite this, there are important initiatives in some production chains that, although still unable to face the problem in all its complexity and scale, can be expanded and serve as a model for new actions, including in other countries.
Innovations developed by the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), linked to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Mapa), are worth highlighting. In 1992, Embrapa began the project "Post-Harvest Losses – Strategies for Reduction", its first institutional foray into the topic that, decades later, would make up the aforementioned target 12.3.
Since the early years, studies in this area have brought together researchers from various units of the company and universities in Brazil and abroad, having produced and accumulated knowledge for more than three decades. Embrapa has received international innovation awards for developing, in partnership with the National Institute of Technology (INT) and the Institute of Macromolecules (IMA) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), reusable anatomical packaging that reduces losses of fruit and vegetables such as papaya, mango, persimmon, strawberry and pupunha palm by up to 80%. 30 patent applications were registered for different formats and sizes, with loss rates of less than 2%.
There are also projects underway on edible coatings, plant health in cereals, grains, fruits and vegetables, among others, generally focused on one product or one stage of the production chain. Embrapa highlights, among the main causes of food losses and waste in the country, "inadequate handling in the field, the sale of products in bulk, inappropriate packaging, overloaded vehicles, poor roads, excessive touching of products by consumers and the accumulation of products on retail display shelves".

Source: SOARES, Antonio Gomes; FREIRE JUNIOR, Murillo (2018). Perdas de frutas e hortaliças relacionadas às etapas de colheita, transporte e armazenamento. In: Desperdício de alimentos [recurso eletrônico]: velhos hábitos, novos desafios / org. Marcelo Zaro. – Caxias do Sul, RS: Educs, 2018. Electronic data (1 file). Pages. 21 to 37. Available at https://www.ucs.br/educs/livro/desperdicio-de-alimentos-velhos-habitos-novos-desafios/

environmentally sound management of chemicals and all waste, throughout their entire life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release into air, water and soil, to minimize their negative impacts on human health and the environment

The fourth target of SDG 12 has as a global indicator (12.4.1) the number of parties to international multilateral agreements on hazardous waste and other chemical products, in the field of the environment, that comply with their commitments and obligations in the transmission of information, as required for each relevant agreement.

To achieve this target, the UN has established a country's adherence to five international conventions: (i) the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste and its Deposits; (ii) the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants; (iii) the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure Applied to Certain Pesticides and Hazardous Chemical Substances Subject to International Trade; (iv) the Minamata Mercury Convention; and (v) the Montreal Protocol.

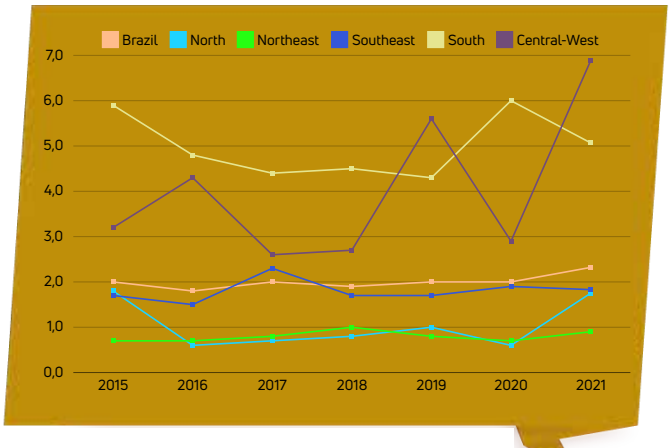
Brazil was already a signatory to four of the five international conventions in 2016.

In 2018, the country adhered to the Minamata Convention, thus completing the defined requirements. It is therefore considered that the target showed good progress in the period 2016-2021.

Target 12.5 - By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Indicator 12.5.1 - National recycling rate per tons of recycled material shows that there was little change in the percentage of recycled material between 2016 and 2021. The national average remained stable at 2% and no macro-region in the country showed significant variations in the period (graph 12.1). This result suggests that the National Solid Waste Policy, established in 2010, had a limited impact on promoting recycling.

Graph 12.1 - Brazil and Major Regions: National recycling rate per tons of recycled material 2015-2021

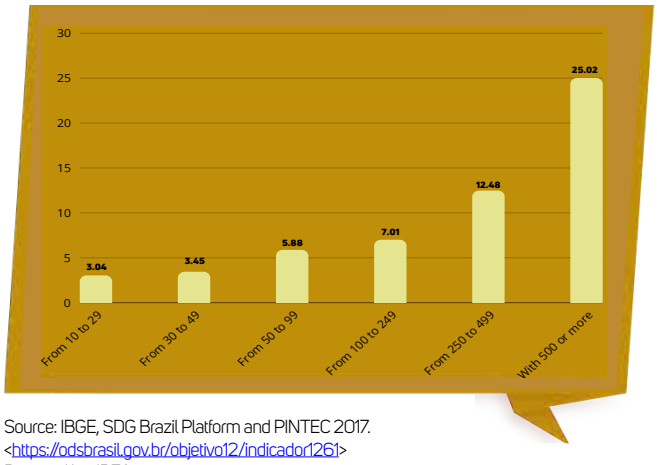


Source: Prepared by IPEA, based on data from SNIS <http://www.snis.gov.br/downloads/diagnosticos/rs/2020/DIAGNOSTICO_TEMATICO_VISAO_GERAL_RS_SNIS_2021.pdf>

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

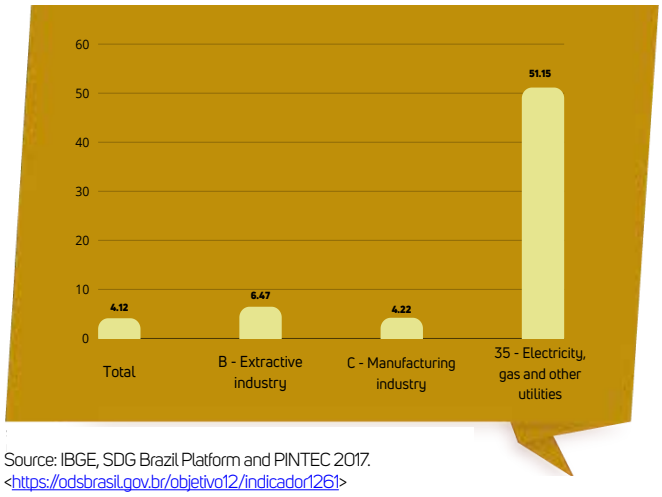
Corporate socio-environmental responsibility appears to be consolidating among Brazilian companies. The indicator allows us to identify some trends, such as sustainability practices that have begun to be more widespread among large companies. According to the Industrial Research on Technological Innovation (PINTEC), approximately 25% of companies in the industrial sector with more than 500 people employed reported publishing a sustainability report (graph 12.2). In the case of electricity, gas and other utilities companies, just over half said to publish sustainability reports (graph 12.3).

Graph 12.2 - Brazil: Percentage of companies that published a sustainability report, according to the number of employees - 2017



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and PINTEC 2017. <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo12/indicador1261>
Prepared by: IPEA

Graph 12.3 - Brazil: Percentage of companies that published a sustainability report, by sector of activity 2017



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and PINTEC 2017. <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo12/indicador1261>
Preparation of IPEA, based on data from the

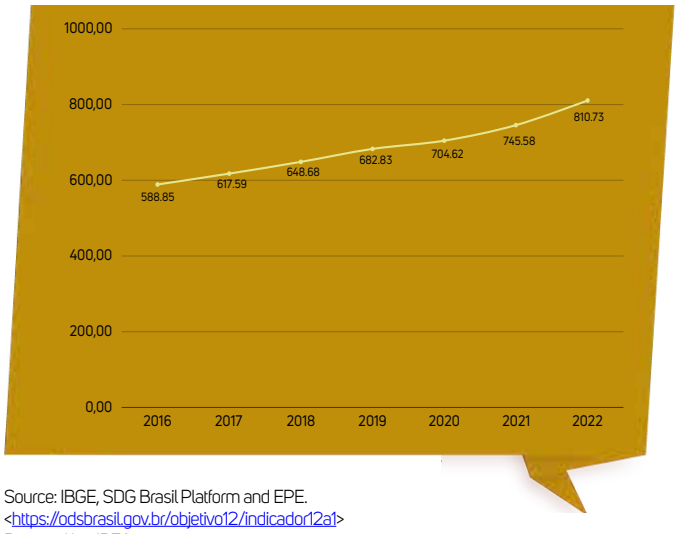
Even though the target 12.6 indicator is not produced regularly, it is possible to say that it has shown positive progress.

What allows this conclusion is the incorporation of sustainability practices in the Brazilian industrial sector in recent years. However, it is not possible to make a conclusive analysis, as data is not available for all sectors.

Target 12.a - Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capabilities to shift to more sustainable patterns of production and consumption

The global indicator for this target is the installed capacity for generating renewable energy. The evolution of the indicator is satisfactory in Brazil, with generation capacity increasing from 588 watts per capita in 2016 to 746 watts per capita in 2021, which represents a growth of 26.9% in the period (graph 12.4). The evolution is in line with the indicative measures defined by the country within the scope of the commitments signed in the Paris Agreement: achieving an estimated 45% share of renewable energy in the composition of the energy matrix in 2030.

Graph 12.4 - Brazil: Installed renewable energy generation capacity - 2016-2022



Source: IBGE, SDG Brasil Platform and EPE.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo12/indicador12a1>
Prepared by: IPEA

Table 12.1 - Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 12 - 2016-2022

SDG 12 - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			
Target	Global Indicator	Indicator Assessment	Target Assessment
12.1 Implement the Ten-Year Framework for Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, with all countries taking action and developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries incorporating sustainable consumption and production into national action plans or as a priority or target in national policies	✓	⊗
12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint as a percentage of GDP	⊗	⊗
	12.2.2 Domestic consumption of materials, domestic consumption of materials per capita and domestic consumption of materials per unit of GDP	⊗	⊗
12.3 By 2030, halve global per capita food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses over the years production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 (a) Food loss index and (b) Food waste index	⊗	⊗
12.4 By 2020, achieve 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 negative impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous wastes and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	✓	✓
	12.4.2 Amount of hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	⊗	⊗
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate per tons of recycled material	–	–
12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational corporations, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports	✓	✓
12.7 Promote sustainable public procurement practices, in line with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Degree of implementation of policies and action plans for sustainable public procurement[	⊗	⊗
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Degree to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed into (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment	⊗	⊗
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacities to move towards more sustainable patterns of production and consumption	12.a.1 Installed renewable energy generation capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)	✓	✓
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Apply standardized accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability	⊗	⊗
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by eliminating market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including through restructuring taxation and the phasing out of 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	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies (production and consumption) per unit of GDP	⊗	⊗

Legend

✓ Positive evolution

– No evolution

Global target achieved

✗ Negative evolution

Impacted by Covid-19

⊗ No indicators or short or interrupted series

Source: Prepared by IPEA

ACTION AGAINST GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG 13 - Analysis of progress towards Targets

Brazil is at a time of resuming the environmental agenda as a political, social and economic priority, with the involvement and cooperation of actors from the State, civil society, academia, the media, companies and the international community. After a period of sensitive neglect with the issue of the environment and the country's international activities, as a leader and articulator among emerging nations, Brazil has gradually recovered these positions by acting on several fronts of initiatives, global and national, to face the problems environmental issues and climate change. To this end, its assets and credentials remain consistent: in addition to having control over 60% of the Amazon, the largest forest area in the world, and an unparalleled wealth of biodiversity, the country also stands out for its renewable energy matrix and ability to harmonize economic progress with the preservation of its natural resources.

The analysis carried out focused on targets 13.1 and 13.2, due to data availability, applicability and importance for Brazil.

Featured Targets SDG 13

Target 13.1 - Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related risks and natural disasters in all countries

The three global indicators in target 13.1 are related to the risk and occurrence of natural disasters. It is important to highlight that similar indicators were introduced in the report presented by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction to monitor the progress of the targets established by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Re-

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

When analyzing the trajectory of SDG 13, the report presents a negative assessment due to the unbridled expansion of predatory economic exploitation in biomes over the last decade, social vulnerability in urban peripheries and the low effectiveness of public policies aimed at for the environment and combating extreme weather events. All of this has led to an increase in the harmful impacts of extreme weather events, as well as an increase in the volume of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in recent years. Despite the risk panorama described, it is necessary to emphasize that the environment has once again occupied prominence on the Brazilian public policy agenda.

Among the recommendations is increasing levels of transparency and disaggregation of budgetary data related to climate change, in addition to creating a taxonomy and methodology for transversally integrating climate change into the country's public spending.

Regarding transparency, the current government created the Transversal Environmental Agenda within the scope of the PPA 2024-2027, covering half of the Plan's programs (44).

Regarding taxonomy, the Environmental Transformation Plan was prepared, coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and presented at COP 28, in 2023. The Plan is organized into six lines, including Sustainable Finance, Energy Transition, and Infrastructure and adaptation to climate change. It encompasses a vast set of actions, which includes the creation of the Inter-institutional Committee on Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy. The committee aims to present a proposal for a classification system for activities, assets or project categories that contribute to the achievement of climate, environmental and social objectives.

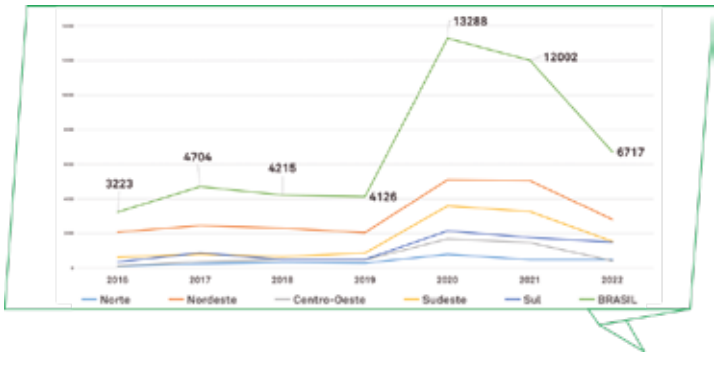
duction 2015-2030, in accordance with the recommendations of the IAEG group -SDG.

The first indicator is 13.1.1 - number of deaths, missing people and people directly affected, attributed to disasters per 100 thousand inhabitants. Brazil showed, in the period from 2016 to 2022, growth in practically all regions of the country (graph 13.1). The northern region stands out as the most impacted. On the one hand, a large part of its population lives in a situation of poverty and precariousness in terms of access to housing, health and basic sanitation. On the other hand, its territory concentrates the impacts of extreme weather events on the Amazon region, such as flooding after heavy rains and prolonged droughts. Between 2016 and 2022, in this region, an average of 1,060.6 people were killed, missing and affected by disasters per 100 thousand inhabitants, compared to the national average of 430.7. This number was much higher than that observed in the central-west (135), northeast (385.1), southeast (426.3) and south (257.5) regions.

It is also worth highlighting the increase in numbers in the 2020-2021 biennium in four of the five Brazilian regions, the exception being the central-west region. This biennium coincides with the period of greatest severity of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country. Although the increase in the four regions declined in 2022, the numbers still remain at a

level much higher than that observed at the beginning of the series.

Graph 13.1 - Brazil and Major Regions: Number of deaths, missing people and people directly affected attributed to disasters per 100 thousand inhabitants 2016-2022



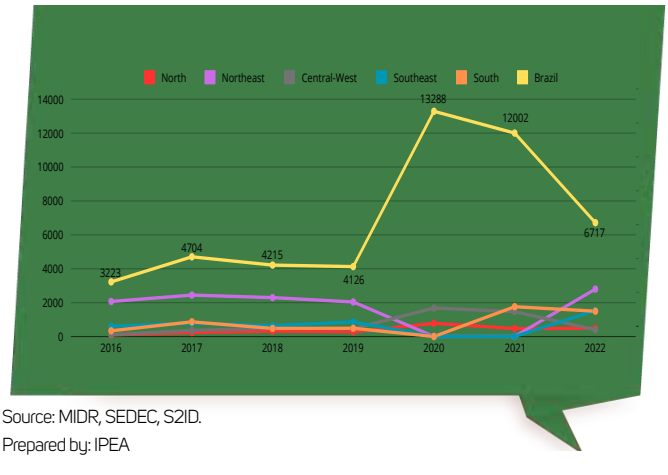
Sources: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, DPE, COPIS and MIDR, SEDEC, S2ID.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo13/indicador1311#>
Prepared by: IPEA

Detailing the data at the regional level also reveals deep inequalities within the regions, both between states and the federal district (Federation Units - UFs), and between their populations. For example, in the northern region, while Acre and Amazonas had, respectively, an average of 1,899.8 and 2,017.0 people killed, missing or directly impacted by disasters per 100 thousand inhabitants, Rondônia and Roraima had averages of 105.8 and 95 .5, respectively. In the northeast region, on the one hand, Alagoas and Rio Grande do Norte presented, respectively, averages of 1,026.4 and 1,128.1, on the other hand, the averages for Ceará and Paraíba were 162.0 and 78.5, respectively.

Examples during the pandemic also illustrate inequalities. In the 2020-2021 biennium, Acre, Amazonas, Rio Grande do Norte and Rio de Janeiro reached, respectively, peaks of 4,660.5, 3,828, 4,755.2 and 3,203.2 deaths, disappearances and direct impacts of disasters per 100 thousand inhabitants, levels much higher than those observed in previous years. Ceará (246.6), Pernambuco (290.4) and Rio Grande do Sul (212.9) did not have an explosion in reported cases in the same period.

Graph 13.2 indicates that the number of natural disasters has been growing over recent years, despite the common sense that the country has a lower incidence of extreme climatic or meteorological events compared to other nations in the world. Of a total of 48,275 disasters recorded between 2016 and 2022, two thirds occurred in the 2020-2022 period alone. In addition to the effects of the pandemic, this increase is most likely also related to climate change, whose destructive effects have been more intense in the last decade. Examples are the long droughts in the north and northeast and the storms in the south and southeast, both caused by the El Niño phenomenon (warming of the waters of the Pacific Ocean in equatorial regions).

Graph 13.2 - Brazil and Major Regions: Number of natural disasters
2016-2022



Source: MIDR, SEDEC, S2ID.
Prepared by: IPEA

In terms of distribution by UFs, again, in addition to regional discrepancies, there was a significant and widespread increase

in disaster cases during the period of greatest severity of the pandemic(2020-2021) (table 13.1).

Table 13.1 - Brazil: Number of municipal disaster decrees by Federation Units 2016-2022

UF (Federative Unit)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
AC	9	8	3	8	53	35	14	130
AL	53	163	86	75	232	54	146	809
AM	28	76	46	62	77	98	88	475
AP	1	16	7	4	60	34	6	128
BA	392	553	531	482	1.210	1.027	344	4539
CE	335	271	300	195	440	315	131	1987
DF	1	2	0	1	3	8	0	15
ES	101	89	107	143	306	260	257	1263
GO	8	21	14	147	558	533	105	1386
MA	30	6	20	53	479	454	510	1552
MG	408	542	354	424	2.348	2.448	998	7522
MS	50	235	359	227	474	463	235	2043
MT	46	107	106	88	647	463	65	1522
PA	19	103	235	176	207	188	210	1138
PB	397	407	388	356	608	1.040	482	3678
PE	211	303	271	350	620	802	496	3053
PI	195	170	232	134	548	345	48	1672
PR	59	39	16	17	130	186	204	651
RJ	45	86	131	213	400	201	136	1212
RN	342	529	416	344	771	803	609	3814
RO	1	4	4	15	78	64	15	181
RR	26	7	8	6	5	18	6	76
RS	140	424	150	170	928	736	454	3002
SC	140	403	313	300	1.087	837	837	3917
SE	113	43	53	51	190	206	33	689
SP	61	76	52	81	528	348	141	1287
TO	12	21	13	4	301	36	147	534
Total	3.223	4.704	4.215	4.126	13.288	12.002	6.717	48.275

Source: MIDR, SEDEC, S2ID
Prepared by: IPEA

Analysis of the distribution of reported natural disasters also illustrates discrepancies between municipalities. It is at the local level that the different natures and lethality of natural disasters and the factors that contribute to increasing the severity and damaging effects of these events become evident. Among these factors are unplanned urban sprawl, deforestation of slopes, silting of rivers and lack of access to housing in suitable locations and provided with essential public services.

A study by the National Confederation of Municipalities published in 2023[12], reported that, between 2016 and 2022, more than 90% of Brazilian municipalities reported the occurrence of some type of natural disaster or one caused by human activity. Property damage in the period was estimated at more than R$ 22 billion and around 4 million people were homeless or displaced as a result of these disasters. The total number of homes damaged or destroyed as a result of extreme weather events, such as storms, floods, fires and landslides, reached around 2 million residential units.

Seeking to prevent and mitigate these impacts, in 2021 the federal government created the National Register of Municipalities with Areas Susceptible to the Occurrence of High Impact Landslides, Flash Floods or Related Geological or Hydrological Processes. This registry identified a total of 1,580 priority municipalities for public actions and policies in civil defense, urban planning and housing.

With respect to indicator 13.1.2 - Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, table 1 presents recent developments in Brazil. This is a qualitative indicator (yes/no), which informs

12 Disasters forced more than 4.2 million people who have been neglected by public policies to look for alternative housing in the last ten years.

Table 13.2 Brazil: Implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies, in accordance with therecommendations of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) 2018-2021

REQUIREMENTS	2018	2019	2020	2021
Awareness of disaster risks in Brazil (None)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Availability of a monitoring and early warning system for disaster risk reduction in Brazil (None)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Existence of a National Task Force for disaster risk reduction in Brazil (None)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Availability of information and communication system for disaster risk reduction in Brazil (None)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Availability of response capacity for disaster risk reduction in Brazil (None)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and MCTI, Cemaden.

whether the country is adopting strategies and actions for disaster risk reduction, in accordance with the understandings and agreements made by the country. The information in table 13.2 demonstrates that Brazil has been following the recommendations and strategies set out in the Sendai Framework for reducing disaster risk. The federal government, together with the states and other subnational units, have been collaborating to implement these strategies, especially after the disaster that occurred in the mountainous region of Rio de Janeiro in 2011. This disaster, caused by heavy rain, caused floods and landslides that resulted in the deaths of 905 people.

The global indicator 13.1.3 - Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies, was calculated by IBGE based on data from the Basic Municipal Information Survey (Munic) 2017, most recent database available. The data correspond to the participation of municipalities in adapting their strategies for preventing and mitigating the effects of disasters to the guidelines established by the federal government. To be counted in this indicator, a municipality must implement at least three of the following five risk management and disaster response initiatives: i) planning instruments (Land Use Law, master plan or other instrument that addresses disaster prevention); ii) management of disaster risks arising from floods and torrents; iii) mass movements disaster risk management; iv) registration for relocation of low-income population residing in risk areas; and v) management teams (fire department or civil defense).

As can be seen from the data presented in table 13.2, in 2020, less than half (47%) of Brazilian municipalities met the requirements. Furthermore, there is once again the presence of great heterogeneity between states. While Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro, located in the southeast region, had almost all municipalities with local disaster risk reduction strategies, Mara-

nhão, Rondônia and Roraima, located in the northeast and north regions, had less than a third of their municipalities with appropriate local actions. In addition to the profound inequality in terms of the institutional capacity of these states, this disparity can also be, in part, explained by the frequency and lethality of the disasters that have hit the southeast region in recent years.

Table 13.2 - Brazil: Proportion of local governments (Federation Units) that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies, in accordance with national disaster risk reduction strategies (%) 2020

FEDERATIVE UNITS (STATES AND FEDERAL DISTRICT)	%
Rondônia	21,2
Acre	59,1
Amazonas	75,8
Roraima	33,3
Pará	48,6
Amapá	50
Tocantins	15,8
Maranhão	23
Piauí	14,7
Ceará	41,3
Rio Grande do Norte	28,1
Paraíba	25,1
Pernambuco	55,7
Alagoas	53,9
Sergipe	45,3
Bahia	34,3
Minas Gerais	48,3
Espírito Santo	93,6
Rio de Janeiro	97,8
São Paulo	53,3
Paraná	69,2
Santa Catarina	79,7
Rio Grande do Sul	56,7
Mato Grosso do Sul	57
Mato Grosso	29,1
Goiás	17,1
Distrito Federal	100
Brazil	47

Prepared by: IPEA

2. Brazil in the G20 and the Climate Agenda

Considering the importance of SDG 13, Brazil decided to take advantage of the opportunity generated by the Presidency of the Group of the 20 largest economies in the world (G20) to advance the fight for mitigating climate change, as well as for the adaptation of countries to its effects and for financing the actions of less developed countries.

Under the motto "Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet" and recognizing the climate emergency disclosed in the 6th IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Report, Brazil has established the following priorities: social inclusion and the fight against hunger, poverty and different forms of inequality; the promotion of energy transitions and sustainable development in its three dimensions (social, economic and environmental); and the reform of global governance institutions. These priorities mark the resumption of Brazil's leading role on the international stage and speak directly to the 2030 Agenda's motto of 'Leaving no one behind'.

The G20 is organized into two parallel tracks of activity, which talk to each other: the Sherpas Track and the Finance Track. It is a priority for the Brazilian government to ensure that both paths can converge, also increasing social participation in this instance that originally dealt fundamentally with macroeconomic issues. Thus, Brazil proposed to the G20 the creation of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty, the establishment of a Task Force for Global Mobilization against Climate Change and the Bioeconomy Initiative.

The Climate Change Task Force aims to establish a policy-oriented agenda that favors structural transformations towards achieving the Paris Agreement. The Task Force unites the Sherpas and Finance Tracks to move towards greater integration of countries in the fight against climate change, in two priority areas, reestablishing credible, robust and righteous; and redefining financing structures to align with the Paris Agreement.

Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, Munic 2017.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo13/indicador1313>
Prepared by: IPEA

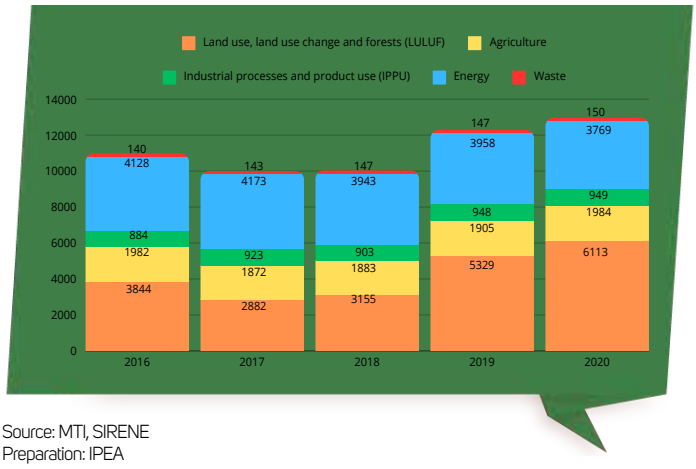
Target 13.2 - Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Global indicator 13.2.1 - Number of countries with Nationally Determined Contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in national and adaptation communications, corresponds to the number of signatory countries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that have been honoring their commitments.

Among these commitments is to develop and periodically update national inventories of anthropogenic GHG emissions not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and to provide a general description of the measures to implement the convention. This information is gathered in an official document called National Communication. Brazil has already submitted four National Communications to the UNFCCC, in 2004, 2010, 2016 and 2020. Furthermore, in October 2023, Brazil submitted a new Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the UNFCCC, within the scope of the Paris Agreement. It is worth mentioning that the NDC is the main international commitment on climate change. Brazil's first NDC was submitted in September 2016, with an update in December 2020.

Indicator 13.2.2 - Total greenhouse gas emissions per year has been calculated since 1990 by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI). This information is published periodically by MCTI, the most recent being the 6th edition of the Annual Estimates of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Brazil (2022) with data from 2020.

Graph 13.3 and table 13.3 show the annual evolution of net GHG emissions and the annual percentage growth, by sector, between 2016 and 2020.



Source: MTI, SIRENE
Preparation: IPEA

Graph 13.3 shows that the main source of GHG emissions (CO_2 equivalent) in Brazil continues to be the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUF) and agricultural sectors. These two activities together represented 66% of emissions in 2020, an increase of 6% compared to 2016, when they both totaled 60%, but a substantial drop compared to 1990, the first year of the series, when both activities totaled 80% of GHG emissions in Brazil.

Table 13.3 shows the annual percentage growth, year by year, by sector, of direct greenhouse GHG emissions, making clear the strong growth in LULUF emissions, between 2018 and 2020.

Table 13.4 presents calculations for growth between 1990-2020 and 2016-2020. It reaffirms the change between emission sources over longer time periods. Total emissions increased by 10.75% between 1990 and 2020, 13.73% between 2016 and 2020, but there are important variations in the components. Between 2016 and 2020, LULUF grew 57%, although it has fallen 29.8% since 1990. Agriculture, on the other hand, grew 44.9% since the beginning of the series,

Table 13.4 - Brazil: Direct greenhouse gas emissions, by gas emission source (GT CO2 equivalent) (% growth year on year) - 2016-2020

YEAR	SOURCE OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS					
	TOTAL	INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE (IPPU)	AGRICULTURE	LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTS (LULUCF)	WASTE	ENERGY
2016	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2017	-7,49	4,76	-4,65	-24,24	1,79	1,12
2018	0,42	-1,62	-0,07	9,16	3,47	-5,29
2019	17,08	5,06	0,90	66,46	1,21	0,38
2020	4,57	0,47	1,99	14,41	3,21	-4,62

Source: Report of the 6th edition of the Annual Estimates of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Brazil 2022.
Prepared by: IPEA

although it decreased 1.44% between 2016-2020. The other sectors (industrial processes and use of products, waste and energy) also grew a lot compared to 1990, but from smaller bases, compared to LULUF and agriculture. The highlight is the energy sector, which despite growing 102% since the beginning of the series, saw a decrease of 8.3% between 2016 and 2020, indicating a possible increase in energy efficiency in recent years.

Table 13.5 - Brazil: Direct greenhouse gas emissions, by gas emission source (GT CO2 equivalent) (growth % selected periods) - 1990-2020

YEAR	SOURCE OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS					
	Total	Industrial processes and product use (IPPU)	Agriculture	Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUF)	Waste	Energy
1990 - 2020	10,75	79,08	44,92	-29,80	165,82	102,00
2016 - 2020	13,73	8,79	-1,95	57,49	10,01	-8,30

Source: Report of the 6th edition of the Annual Estimates of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Brazil 2022.
Prepared by: IPEA

Table 13.6 – Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 13

Target	Indicator	Assessment of Indicators	Assessment of the Target
13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1. Number of deaths, missing persons, and people directly affected by disasters per 100,000 population	✗ COVID-19	✗
	13.1.2. Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	✓ Global target achieved	
	13.1.3. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	✓ COVID-19	
13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning	13.2.1. Number of countries with Nationally Determined Contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in national communications and adaptation	✓	✗
	13.2.2. Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	✗	
13.3. Improve education, increase awareness and human and institutional capacity on mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning of climate change	13.3.1. Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are integrated into (a) national education policies; (b) school curricula; (c) teacher training; and (d) student assessment	⊗	⊗
13.a. Implement the commitment by developed countries parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC] to mobilize jointly US$ 100 billion annually from 2020 onwards, from all sources, to address the needs of developing countries in the context of significant mitigation actions and transparency in implementation; and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1. Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the existing collective mobilization goal of US$ 100 billion until 2025	⊗	⊗
13.b. Promote mechanisms for capacity-building for climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth, local and marginalized communities	13.b.1. Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with Nationally Determined Contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in national communications and adaptation	⊗	⊗

Legend

- ✓ Positive evolution
- — No evolution
- Global target achieved
- ✗ Negative evolution
- COVID-19 Impacted by covid-19
- ⊗ No indicators or short or interrupted series

Source: Prepared by IPEA.

Source: Prepared by IPEA

LIFE BELOW WATER



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

SDG 14 - Analysis of progress towards Targets

The ocean is essential for maintaining life on the planet. Among other functions, it acts as one of the globe's heat regulators, in the functioning of the rain cycle and in the absorption of carbon dioxide.

SDG 14, focused on life in the oceans, is structured into 10 global targets. To date, however, Brazil has indicators with data available for only three targets (14.5, 14.6 and 14.b); two targets have their indicators under construction (14.a and 14.b) and the others do not have available data. Targets 14.1 and 14.3 do not yet have data available, however, they were highlighted due to their importance in terms of sea pollution and their global effects on the ocean. It is worth highlighting that the indicators that measure eutrophication and Ocean acidification, although not yet known, are quite important for the implementation of public policy related to the environment, local communities and the economy of the maritime zone.

Featured Targets SDG 14

Target 14.1 - Conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The indicator for this target is 14.1.1 - a) Coastal eutrophication index; and (b) density of plastic debris. As the report "Agenda 2030 - SDG - National targets for sustainable development objectives: adequacy proposal" (2018) already warned, there remains a lack of continuously monitored data on the problem of marine pollution in Brazil. This makes it difficult to measure indicators and adequately monitor

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

The report indicated a setback in the fight against pollution at sea, as the National Plan to Combat Litter at Sea still does not have substantive results. Furthermore, there is not enough constant and reliable data for a preventive policy against various forms of pollution at sea. Large vessels involved in fishing, transporting goods and tourism, due to their characteristics, can interfere with marine life, generating noise and pollution due to the inclusion of invasive species (due to ballast water) and the use of fossil fuels.

As a recommendation, we highlight the need to ensure the Brazilian State's commitment to the Global Treaty against Marine Pollution of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), in addition to implementing strategies to better manage marine resources and their biodiversity. In line with this recommendation, in 2024, the National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) created a credit line with around R$2 billion, from the Merchant Marine Fund, destined for the naval industry. Its objective is to encourage the construction of vessels that use sustainable technology and fuel to reduce sea pollution, strengthen research and encourage the use of new technologies

the targets. However, it is possible to state that, generally, there is greater eutrophication in densely populated coastal areas, although there is no historical data available for comparison (Cotovicz Jr., Marins and Abril, 2022).

Target 14.3 - Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through strengthening scientific cooperation at all levels

Indicator 14.3.1 - Average marine acidity (pH) measured in a representative set of collection stations also does not have data to allow its calculation, as there is a lack of historical data on the acidification of the coastal ocean. However, researchers (Cotovicz Jr., Marins and Abril, 2022) indicate that areas with colder waters should suffer greater acidification, with the correlation between Greater eutrophication and greater acidification depending on the reaction of each ecosystem. Therefore, it would only be possible to know the situation of each ecosystem if there was constant monitoring.

In Brazil, there is still no continuous measurement of either eutrophication or ocean acidification along the entire coastal extension. Monitoring of these parameters, when it occurs, is carried out by research institutes linked to local universities and does not have national coverage. Therefore, to monitor targets 14.1 and 14.3, it would be necessary to build a joint proposal between municipalities, states and the Union to build an integrated monitoring system. Although several studies indicate that eutrophication and plastic pollution levels have increased globally, there is no national historical data available on this matter.

Target 14.5 - By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, in accordance with national and international legislation, and based on the best scientific information available

This target has a single indicator, 14.5.1 - Coverage of marine protected areas

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

MSP is an ocean management instrument that makes it possible to promote the conservation of coastal and marine environments and ecosystem services, inducing sustainable social and economic development of communities tied activities in the sea. According to UNESCO (2009 and 2021), MSP is a public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas, aiming to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives, generally specified through a political process.

In Brazil, MSP is being co-coordinated by the Inter-ministerial Commission for Sea Resources (CIRM) and the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change, as an action of the Sector Plan for Sea Resources Sea. It is a commitment made by the Brazilian government at the UN Ocean Conference in 2017, where the country proposed to present its MSP by 2030.

With a large maritime area, Brazil has several resources and activities to be managed, such as: oil and gas exploration, minerals (such as polymetallic nodules), industrial fishing, small-scale fishing, aquaculture, oil and gas exploration, minerals (such as polymetallic nodules), maritime transport, shipbuilding, port infrastructure, submarine cables for communication, tourism, exploration of areas for clean energy production (such as wind power), in addition to the need to defend the Brazilian territory and marine space.

In this sense, it is important that the management and governance of the Brazilian oceanic space consider all these economic activities, as well as the social issues involved and the concern with the conservation of the environment and marine and coastal biodiversity. MSP helps manage multiple uses of space, emphasizes environmental conservation and reducing situations of conflict between agendas and economic interests, promoting employment and income and boosting a sustainable, fair and equitable blue economy.

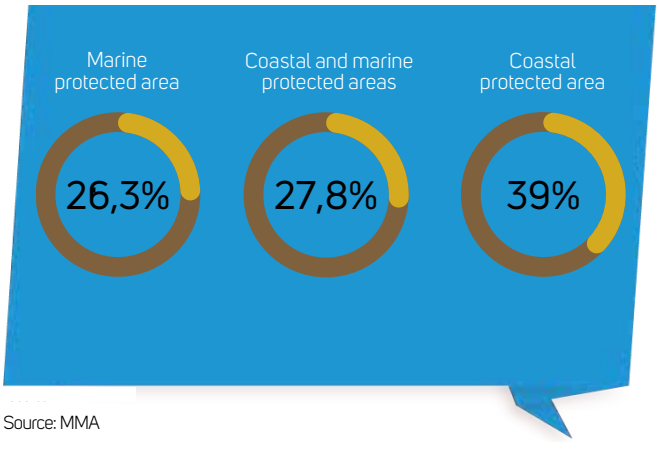
Currently, there are two MSP implementation initiatives in Brazil. The first is an MSP pilot project in the south of the country, including the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná, with financing from BNDES. The project corresponds to more than 10% of the total Brazilian maritime area and is carried out along the border with Uruguay. The second is the contracting of technical studies for the Southeast-Northeast regions, with budgetary resources from Ibama and environmental compensation from Petrobras, through the Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity and for the Southeast Region also with support from BNDES.

Together with MSP, Brazil also develops Integrated Coastal Management (GERCO) established by Federal Law 7,661/88. GERCO covers the 443 municipalities considered coastal by Ordinance 34 of 2021 of the MMA on land and up to 12 nautical miles at sea, having an intense relationship with the MSP on a regional scale

Source: Based on: <https://www.funbio.org.br/compras_contratacoes/funbio-seleciona-empresas-para-servico-de-consultoria-pessoa-juridica-especializada-para-elaborar-o- technical-study-aimed-at-the-implementation-of-a-pilot-project-of-marine-spatial-planning/>

in relation to marine areas. In 2023, Brazil reached 26.3% of marine protected areas, exceeding by more than 100% the target of protecting 10% by 2020 (figure 14.1). In a more comprehensive and explanatory approach, offered by the MMA, there is a differentiation in this percentage when considering the territorial sea, the Exclusive Economic Zone and the coastal area.

Figure 14.1- Brazil: Percentage of protected marine and coastal areas - 2023



Source: MMA

Taking into account current data contained in the National Register of Conservation Units, the percentage of protected area in the marine biome is 26.32%.

Target 14.6 - By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fishing subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and refrain from introducing new subsidies such as these, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differentiated treatment for developing countries and least developed countries must be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation.

The only indicator of the target is p 14.6.1 - Progress of countries, in relation to the degree of implementation of international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unregistered (unreported and un*regulated fishing (IUU fishing)*. It is measured through a questionnaire carried out by FAO and is based on five variables, focused mainly on the adequacy of certain international instruments considered important for responsible and sustainable fishing activity: 1) accession to and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of Mar (1982); 2) accession to and implementation of the United Nations Agreement on Fisheries, Transzonal and Highly Migratory Stocks (1995); 3) development and implementation of a National Action Plan to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (NPOA - IUU) in accordance with the International Action Plan to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (IPOA-IUU); 4) adherence to and implementation of the FAO Ports Agreement (2009); and, 5) implementation of Flag State Responsibilities in the context of the FAO Compliance Agreement (1993) and FAO Voluntary Flag State Performance Guidelines.

This target is also related to 14.4, which deals with fish stocks in the ocean. According to FAO, in 2019[13], stocks in Brazilian maritime space were below levels considered biologically sustainable. However, this was the only area of the planet that was on the path to restoration and closest to achieving the target.

Along these lines, it is important to adopt and implement international rules regarding illegal, undeclared and unregulated fishing. This is because many incentives (subsidies) given by some countries to fishing still allow vessels to seek distant fishing areas or outside their limits, spend more time at sea and practice overfishing. According to the Oceana Foundation, in 2018, the total subsidies given by the ten main fishing nations for fishing in other countries' waters reached US$5.4 billion and for high seas fishing reached US$800 million.

For Brazil, 2022 was the first year in which the indicator was calculated by IBGE. The result of 0.53 (between 0 and 1) places the country in a range of average implemen-

13 "Monitoring progress on SDG indicators for food and agriculture 2023" Disponível em: <https://www.fao.org/3/cc7088en/online/cc7088en.html#/14>. Accessed on 03/01/2024.

tation of instruments to combat illegal or unregulated fishing. This means there is still room for improvement. In general, FAO (2022)[14] considers that there has been an improvement in the application of these instruments since 2018, when the global average was 3, on a scale of 0 to 5. In 2022, the global average and the Brazilian average rose to 4.

Target 14.b - Provide access for small-scale artisan fishermen to marine resources and markets

This target has the following indicator: 14.b.1 - Countries' progress in terms of the degree of application of a legal, regulatory, political and institutional structure (framework) that recognizes and protects the access rights of small-scale fishermen. In the Brazilian case, in 2022, the result of 0.97 (on a scale of 0 to 1) demonstrates a high degree of implementation of instruments for accessing resources and markets for small-scale or artisan fishing.

The indicator is based on the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCPR or CCRF). It is the first instrument agreed at an international level entirely dedicated to the small-scale fishing sector. It is constructed from three variables: 1) existence of laws, regulations, policies, plans or strategies that specifically target or address the small-scale fishing sector; 2) specific initiatives underway to implement the Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines; and 3) existence of mechanisms that allow people who work with small-scale fishing to contribute to decision-making processes.

As it is an implementation target, the result reflects more the state of the structural framework created by regulation for the sector than the effectiveness of public policy in boosting the market for small-scale and artisanal fishing. Thus, it can be considered that Brazil was successful in this target, as, in 2022, the country reached level 5 (on a scale in which 0 indicates deterioration and 5 indicates achievement of the target). This result follows the global trend and exceeds the average for Latin America and the Caribbean, which is at level 4.

Although the legal framework for management and governance standards for fishing activities is well structured, it needs to be reviewed, as the dynamism proposed by the blue economy - those economic activities based on the sustainability of ocean resources and preservation of marine ecosystems - must prioritize sustainability. In this sense, statistics related to fishing and other activities in the maritime space are fundamental for improving the legal framework and for the formulation and implementation of public policy on the subject.



14 "Monitoring progress on SDG indicators for food and agriculture 2023" Disponível em: <https://www.fao.org/3/cc7088en/online/cc7088en.html#/14>. Accessed on 03/01/2024.

Table 14.1- Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 14

Target	Global Indicator	Indicator Assessment	Target Assessment
14.1 - Conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.	14.1.1a) Coastal eutrophication index; and (b) density of plastic debris	⊗	⊗
14.2 - By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take measures for their restoration to ensure healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to manage marine areas	⊗	⊗
14.3 - Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through strengthening scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at a representative set of collection stations	⊗	⊗
14.4 - By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting, and end illegal, unreported and unregulated overfishing and destructive fishing practices, and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish populations in the shortest possible time, at least at levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, as determined by its biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	⊗	⊗
14.5 - By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, in accordance with national and international legislation, and based on the best scientific information available	14.5.1 Coverage of marine protected areas in relation to marine areas	✓	✓ 🎯
14.6 - By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fishing subsidies, which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and refrain from introducing new subsidies such as these, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing countries and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	14.6.1 Progress of countries in relation to the degree of implementation of international instruments aimed at combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing)	✓	✓
14.7 - By 2030, increase economic benefits for small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Small Island Developing States, least developed countries and all countries	⊗	⊗
14.a - Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capabilities and transfer marine technology, taking into account the criteria and guidelines on Marine Technology Transfer of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, in order to improve the health of the oceans and increase the contribution of biodiversity navy for the development of developing countries, in particular in Small Island Developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of the total research budget allocated to research in the area of marine technology	⊗	⊗
14.b - Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishermen to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress of countries regarding the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/political and institutional structure (framework) that recognizes and protects the access rights of small-scale fisheries	✓	✓ 🎯
14.c - Ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources through the implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS [United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea], which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recorded in paragraph 158 of "The Future We Want"	14.c.1 Number of countries with progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing, through legal, political and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Ocean Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	⊗	⊗

Legend

✓ Positive evolution — ⊖ No evolution — 🎯 Global target achieved

✗ Negative evolution — Impacted by covid-19 — ⊗ No indicators or short or irregular series

Source: Prepared by IPEA

LIFE ON LAND



Promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests and halt biodiversity loss

SDG 15 - Analysis of progress towards Targets

Brazil is one of the countries with the greatest biodiversity on the planet, which includes at least 13% of all world species. Many of them are endemic, that is, found exclusively in Brazilian territory. In this way, the loss of biodiversity in Brazil could lead to the definitive extinction of species, leading to an impoverishment of global biodiversity.

Unfortunately, the context of Brazil is worrying with in relation to the main causes of biodiversity loss: loss and destruction of habitats for species due to deforestation, fires, construction of large infrastructure works, mining, urbanization, pollution, introductions of invasive species from other countries and extreme weather events. As can be seen, these causes arise, directly or indirectly, from human actions. For this reason, it is necessary to assess over time, and on a constant basis, whether human activities are causing biodiversity losses and reductions in the supply of ecosystem services.

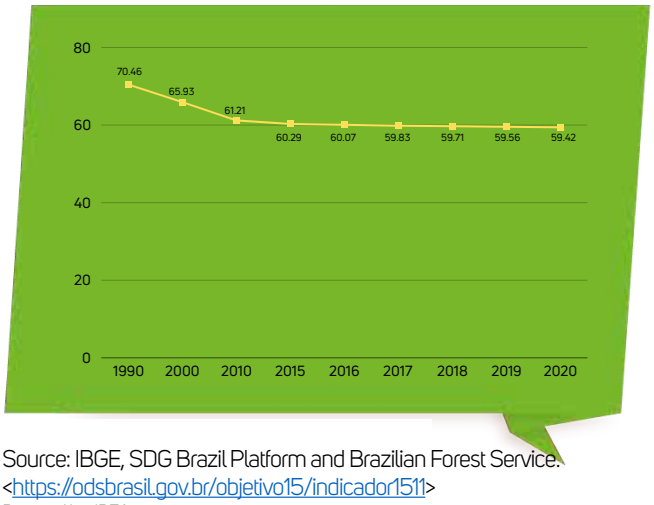
SDG 15 has 12 targets and 14 global indicators, which can be subdivided into three major correlated themes: "conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity", "combating desertification and land degradation" and "sustainable forest management". However, three targets were analyzed — 15.1, 15.2 and 15.6 —, which showed some type of recent evolution in their indicators.

Featured Targets SDG 15

Target 15.1 - By 2020, ensure the conservation, recovery and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and arid lands, in accordance with obligations arising from international agreements

According to the FAO criteria for defining forests, also adopted by the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), Brazil is a country with predominantly forest vegetation cover. The Brazilian territory covers an area of 8,358,140 Km². According to IBGE, based on calculations produced by the SFB, in 1990, natural and planted forests covered 70.46% of the country's land area. Between 1990 and 2015, there was a reduction of 10.17% in the total area of Brazilian forests, reaching 60.29%. This reduction corresponds to approximately 850 thousand km². From 2015 onwards, the reduction was stopped, and, in 2019, the forested area corresponded to 59.42%. In 2020, this area decreased to 59.05%, representing a reduction of 0.87% compared to 2015, which is equivalent to approximately 72.7 thousand km² (graph 15.1).

Graph 15.1 - Brazil: Forest area as a proportion of the total area of the territory (%) - 1990-2020



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and Brazilian Forest Service. <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1511>
Prepared by: IPEA

It is worth mentioning that 98.07% of the Brazilian forest area corresponds to native forests, which are present in its six terrestrial biomes (Amazon, Caatinga, Cerrado, Atlantic Forest, Pampa and Pantanal). Only 1.93% (an area estimated by IBGE in 2020 of 9.6 million ha or 96 thousand Km²) refers to planted forests.

Indicator 15.1.2 - Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity covered by protected areas, by type of ecosystem, measures progress in the percentage of important sites defined as Key Biodiversity Areas - KBAs, which are protected by conservation units (UCs) or indigenous lands (TIs) (IUCN, 2016).[15] In Brazil, currently, 273 KBAs are recognized. The UCs are those that are part of the National System of Conservation Units (SNUC), established through Law No. 9,985, of 2000.

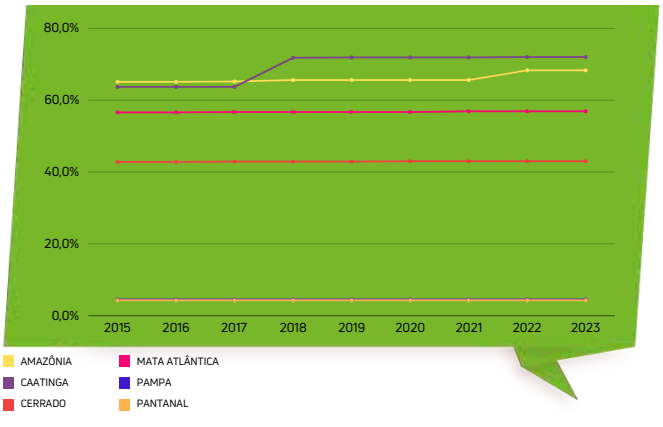
The indicator is calculated based on the intersection of the georeferenced limits of the UCs in the National Register of Conservation Units (CNUC) and the TIs approved with KBAs. In line with public environmental policies, the six Brazilian terrestrial biomes were adopted as a cutoff for data disaggregation. As a reference for defining biomes, the Brazilian Biome Map compatible with the 1:250,000 scale, published by IBGE in 2019, was used.

Graph 15.2 shows that, in 2023, the Caatinga biome had 72% of its KBAs covered by UCs, the highest percentage among all Brazilian terrestrial biomes. In the middle region of the graph are the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado, with 56.9% and 43% of their KBAs in areas protected by UCs. At

15 International Union for Conservation of Nature). Full Source: IUCN (2016). A Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland. Available at: <https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/46259>

the lower end are the Pampa and Pantanal biomes, with only 4.5% and 4.3% of their KBAs protected by UCs, respectively. As can be seen, with the exception of the Amazon and Caatinga biomes, there was no progress in the percentage of KBAs protected by UCs, between 2015 and 2023.

Graph 15.2 - Brazil: Proportion of important sites (KBAs) for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity covered by protected areas, by biome - 2015-2023



Source: IBGE, SDG Brasil Platform and MMA.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1512>
Note: the value of 4.5% in 2023, highlighted, refers to the Pampa biome, whose line in the graph is overlapped by that of the Pantanal.

Some facts draw attention. Caatinga, where 72% of KBAs are covered by UCs, has only 9.32% of its extension protected by UCs, which is a low value. This is because few areas of the Caatinga are included in the KBA Global Database. However, the Caatinga has rich biodiversity with many endemic species and is the only terrestrial biome that is 100% contained within Brazilian territory. Furthermore, most of the biome is found in semi-arid areas, at risk of becoming arid and desertified due to the reduction in rainfall caused by climate change. This will certainly increase the risk of loss of local biodiversity. Therefore, the 72% of KBAs in UCs could indicate that the biodiversity of the Caatinga is sufficiently protected, which does not seem to be the case when other indicators are taken into account.

This also occurs with the Atlantic Forest, one of the tropical forests with the greatest biodiversity and endemic species on the planet. This biome has only 11.46% of its area protected by UCs, which contains 56.9% of its KBAs. The same also occurs with the Cerrado biome, considered the most biodiverse tropical savanna in the world, rich in endemic species, and which is currently suffering strong pressure from deforestation. Only 9.05% of its area is protected by UCs, which contain 43% of the KBAs indicated for the biome.

Graph 15.2 also highlights the 4.5% and 4.3% of KBAs covered by UCs in the Pampa and Pantanal biomes, respectively. These numbers are close to the percentages of UC coverage in these biomes. Only 3.03% of the Pampa area and 4.66% of the Pantanal area are legally protected by UCs, the lowest percentages among all Brazilian biomes.

Given this analysis, the data from indicator 15.1.2 must be analyzed carefully, in Brazil and other countries. Any interpretation must always take other indicators into account. Otherwise, it can be concluded that biomes or ecosystems with high percentages of KBAs in UCs are sufficiently protected, which does not necessarily represent reality.

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

Indicator 15.2.1 - Progress in sustainable forest management is composed of five sub-indicators that measure progress in all dimensions of sustainable forest management. Below are graphs of the evo-

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

Among the report's recommendations, the following stand out: 1) Strengthen public policies for the sustainable management of natural resources, reactivating discontinued programs and establishing measurable targets; allocating adequate resources for its monitoring (including via satellite) and continuous environmental inspection of management and reforestation practices, illegal deforestation, trafficking networks and expansion of mining and agriculture. 2) (...) Implement the 2022 Convention on Biological Diversity, establish and guarantee the urgent maintenance of protected areas, develop management plans with the participation of local and indigenous communities, demarcate indigenous lands and title quilombola communities.

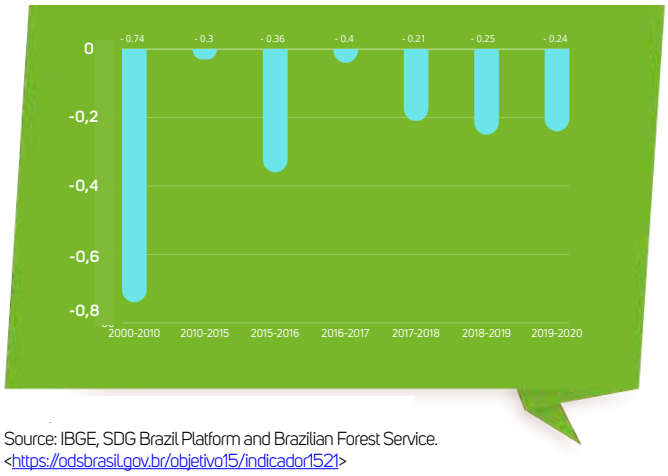
The resumption of the preparation and execution of Action Plans for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPDCD) in biomes has the potential to greatly contribute to Brazilian sustainable development. Such plans include monitoring and control actions, land and territorial planning and promotion of sustainable productive activities. However, more resources are in fact needed, especially from perennial government budgets, intended for monitoring vegetation cover in all Brazilian biomes carried out by INPE. Currently, resources are provided by extra-budgetary sources, resulting from international cooperation.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (EPANB) is being updated by the MMA, in order to align them with the new Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Global Framework of 2022. The establishment and maintenance of protected areas is always an action of the utmost relevance and, as mentioned, new and creative ways of mobilizing and cooperating with private areas, which constitute the majority in extra-Amazonian biomes, are necessary. Furthermore, the participation of local and indigenous communities in the development of management plans, as well as the demarcation of indigenous lands and the titling of quilombola communities, are very relevant and should be prioritized. This includes the establishment of actions in the land regularization line of PPDCDs in the biomes, which are also in the preparation phase.

lution of the five sub-indicators used to assess progress in sustainable forest management in Brazil, in all its dimensions.

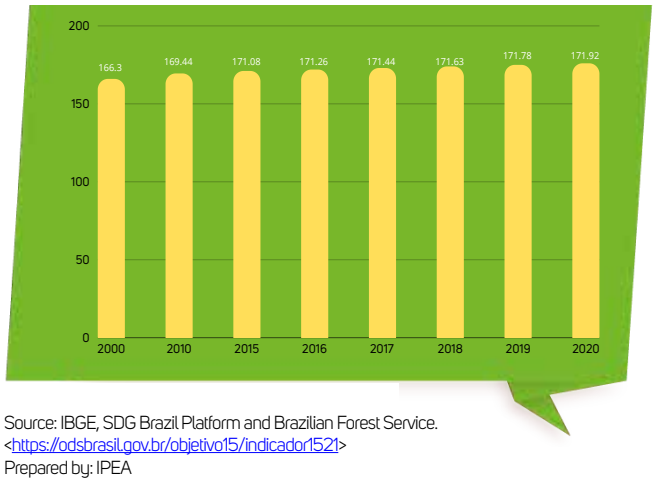
The three sub-indicators of environmental values are centered on the extent of the forest area, the biomass within the forest area and the protection and maintenance of biological diversity and associated natural and cultural resources. They are: 1) Annual rate of change in forest area (graph 15.3), 2) Biomass above ground in the forest (graph 15.4), and 3) Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas (graph 15.5).

Graph 15.3: Brazil: Annual rate of change in forest area (%) - 2000-2020



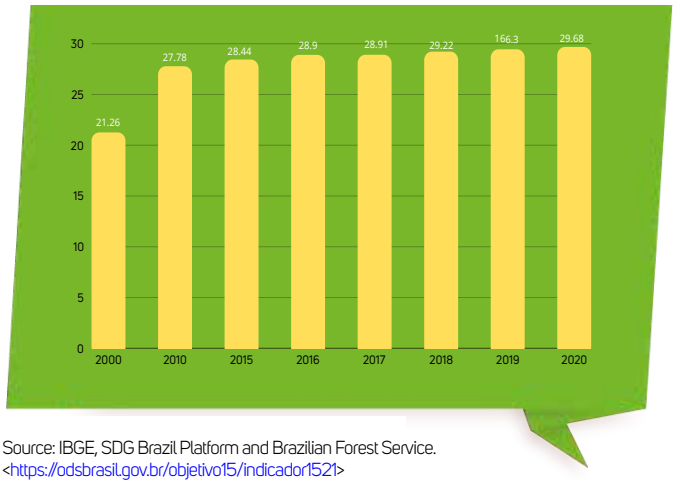
Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and Brazilian Forest Service.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1521>
Prepared by: IPEA

Graph 15.4 - Brazil: Above-ground biomass (ton/hectare) - 2000-2020



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and Brazilian Forest Service.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1521>
Prepared by: IPEA

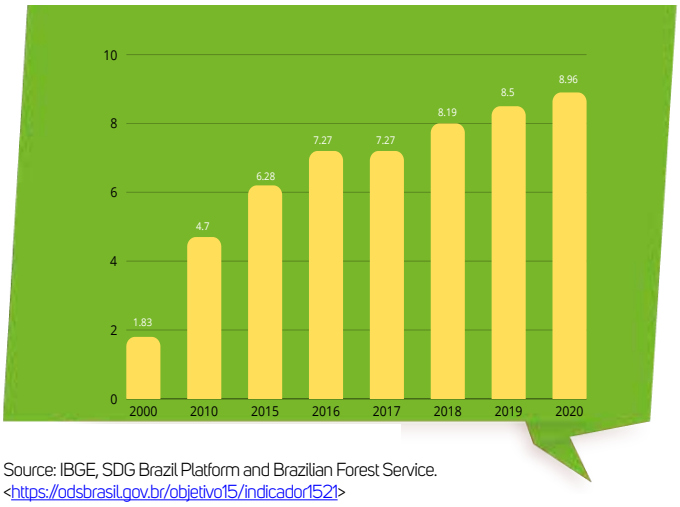
Graph 15.5: Brazil: Proportion of forest area within protected areas (% in relation to the base year 2015) 2000-2020



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and Brazilian Forest Service.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1521>
Prepared by: IPEA

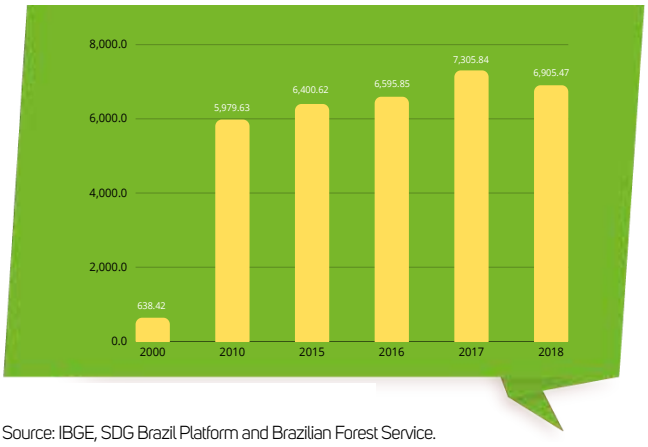
The social and economic values of forests, in turn, are reconciled with environmental values through sustainable management plans, measured by the fourth sub-indicator - Proportion of forest area under a long-term management plan (graph 15.6). Finally, the fifth sub-indicator - Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification scheme, provides additional qualification to the management of forest areas. It assesses areas that are independently verified for compliance with a set of national or international standards (chart 15.7).

Graph 15.6 - Brazil: Proportion of forest area under long-term management plan (% in relation to the base year 2015) - 2000-2020



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and Brazilian Forest Service.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1521>
Prepared by: IPEA

Graph 15.7 - Brazil: Forest area under independently verified forest management certification scheme (in thousand hectares) - 2000-2018



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and Brazilian Forest Service.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1521>
Prepared by: IPEA

In general, data from the five sub-indicators indicate that there has been an improvement in sustainable forest management in Brazil over the last two decades, with the biggest changes occurring since 2010.

Target 15.6 - Ensure a fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources, and promote adequate access to genetic resources

This target corresponds to the implementation in countries of the so-called *Access and Benefit Sharing* (ABS) Agenda. In Brazil, its regulation began in 2001 and has undergone considerable advances since Law No. 13,123, in 2015. Since then, the ABS agenda began to focus on the regulation of results, that is, legal obligations began to be required, in most cases, only when there was a result, such as a study, a patent or a finished product.

The change in regulation facilitated the use of resources, reduced bureaucracy in the relationship with the State and created a regulatory environment more suited to the generation of value, products, wealth

PPCDC and their potential for implementation in other developing countries

The Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation in the Legal Amazon (PPCDAm) was drawn up in response to the high rates of deforestation in the Amazon biome in the early 2000s. According to satellite vegetation coverage monitoring data carried out by INPE, 25.4 thousand km² were deforested per year in 2003. A Permanent Inter-ministerial Working Group was established with the purpose of proposing measures and coordinating actions to reduce deforestation rates in the Legal Amazon. Based on a diagnosis, the actions of PPCDAm were organized into the three thematic lines of the PPCs: Land and Territorial Planning, Monitoring and Control and Promotion of Sustainable Productive Activities.

The extension of vegetation cover monitoring to the rest of the Brazilian territory revealed that deforestation is not a problem restricted to the Legal Amazon. In 2009, the Deforestation Monitoring Project in Brazilian Biomes by Satellite was developed, resulting from cooperation between the MMA, Ibama and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Thus, following the steps adopted for the Legal Amazon, the Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Deforestation and Burning in the Cerrado Biome (PPCerrado) was established in 2010. PPCerrado was initially implemented in three phases: 1st Phase (2010-2011), 2nd Phase (2014-2015) and 3rd Phase (2016-2020), and its actions were equally organized across the three axes.

The extensive and successful experience accumulated by the MMA and other government institutions in preparing these plans (in the expansion phase to other Brazilian biomes), associated with the technical expertise of INPE and Ibama, means that they have high potential to be replicated by others countries, especially those in development.

and economic development. Other instruments created since 2015 were the National System for Management of Genetic Heritage and Associated Traditional Knowledge (SISGen) and the National Fund for Benefit Sharing (FNRB).

Therefore, it can be said that Brazil has made progress, although there are still challenges to be overcome so that the ABS agenda is fully implemented in the country.



Table 15.1- Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 15

Target	Global Indicator	Indicator Assessment	Target Assessment
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 accordance with obligations arising from international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of the total area of the territory	✗	✗
	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity covered by protected areas, by type of ecosystem	–	
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	15.2.1 Progress in sustainable forest management	✓	✓
15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, and restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of territory with degraded soil	⊗	⊗
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to improve their ability to provide benefits, which are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage of protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity	⊗	⊗
	15.4.2 (a) Vegetation cover index in mountain regions	⊗	⊗
	(b) proportion of degraded mountainous areas	⊗	
15.5 Take urgent and significant measures to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red Lists Index	⊗	⊗
15.6 Ensure a fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources, and promote adequate access to genetic resources	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and political frameworks to ensure fair and equitable benefit sharing	✓	✓
15.7 Take urgent action to end illegal hunting and trafficking of protected flora and fauna, and address both the demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of commercialized wildlife that has been subject to poaching or illicit trafficking	⊗	⊗
15.8 By 2020, implement measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive species on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and control or eradicate priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries that adopt relevant national legislation and adequate resources for the prevention or control of invasive species	⊗	⊗
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and accounting systems	15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in line with Aichi Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 or similar targets in their national strategies and action plans for biodiversity and progress	⊗	⊗
	(b) integration of biodiversity into national accounts and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the Environmental Economic Accounts System	⊗	
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase, from all sources, financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 (a) Official development assistance in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	⊗	⊗
	b) revenue generated and financing mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	⊗	
15.b Significantly mobilize resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide appropriate incentives to developing countries to promote sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 (a) Official development assistance for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	⊗	⊗
	(b) revenue generated and financing mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments	⊗	
15.c Strengthen global support for efforts to combat illegal hunting and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of commercialized wildlife that has been subject to poaching or illicit trafficking	⊗	⊗

Legend

✓ Positive evolution – No evolution ◎ Global target achieved

✗ Negative evolution ✹ Impacted by covid-19 ⊗ No indicators or short or irregular series

Source: Prepared by IPEA

PEACE AND JUSTICE 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

SDG 16 - Analysis of progress towards Targets

In Brazil, the relevance of SDG 16 is increased in the face of threats to democracy, with questions about the electoral system and the judiciary, in addition to the reduction in social participation and the discontinuation of public rights policies. Achieving this ideal requires confronting the historical scars of colonialism and slavery, and the roots of patriarchal society. Therefore, progress of this SDG's targets in the country requires inclusive policies that work to reduce inequalities based on race, gender, sexual orientation, age and ability, which impact marginalized groups.

The recent resumption of the trajectory of strengthening democratic institutions and promoting a peaceful and fair society is fundamental to achieving the commitment to sustainable development, reaffirmed by the PPA 2024-2027. However, there are challenges to be faced on different fronts, many of which involve structural and historical issues that are difficult to resolve in the short and medium term.

The targets analyzed are those that are most closely aligned with the PPA 2024-2027 programs and other priority public policies in the country and for which global indicators or related official data are available. Targets 16.1. and 16.3 relate to the dimensions of peace and justice, while tar-

gets 16.6, 16.7 and 16.b directly and more comprehensively reflect the challenges related to strengthening institutions in the dimensions of effectiveness, responsibility and inclusion.

Featured Targets SDG 16

Target 16.1 - Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Target 16.1 provides for four global indicators, with the second indicator (16.1.2 – Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex, age and cause) not applying to Brazil. In recent years, Brazil has made progress in indicator 16.1.1 - Number of victims of intentional homicide, per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex and age. A comparison of the national homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants between 2016 and 2022 reveals a reduction of 30.7% during this period.

However, this decrease should be interpreted with caution. Disaggregating the data indicates that the reduction in homicides has not benefited everyone equally.

When disaggregating the rates by sex and age, it is observed that the decline was more pronounced among men (-31.4%) and among young people aged 10 to 14 (-52.6%) and 15 to 19 years (-47.1%). The drop in the homicide rate for women was 22.7%, a much lower percentage when compared to that of men. A significant proportion of female homicides are related to domestic violence committed by a partner, ex-partner or family member. Therefore, reducing violence against women as a whole also depends on policies tailored to these contexts and dynamics.

Although the global indicator does not provide a breakdown by color or race while, in Brazil, this factor is essential for understanding the dynamics of violence. Black people are three times more likely to be victims of homicide compared to non-black people. Furthermore, black people represented 83.1% of victims of police interventions in 2022 alone.[16]

Another contextual factor also requires caution regarding the trend. The fluctuation in the homicide rate has been shown to be strongly associated with disputes and truces between the large prison factions. In 2016 and 2017, there was an explosion of violence caused by the territorial expansion of the *Primeiro Comando da Capital* (PCC) and the *Comando Vermelho*, factions originating in the Southeast region, towards the other regions of the country. The armistice between the factions, which began in 2018, is the main explanatory factor for the drop in homicides. In this sense, the uncertain future of the balance between the factions does not allow us to confirm that the improvement in the number of homicides will continue. Likewise, despite the recent reduction in 2021, Brazil still occupied the twelfth position in the world homicide rate rankings, according to data from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Indicator 16.1.3 - Proportion of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the last 12 months is only available for the year 2019, in which the IBGE National Health Survey included questions about victimization for physical, sexual reasons and psychological violence suffered by people aged 18 or over. That year, data showed that 18.3% of the population had suffered violence in the last 12 months. The victimization rate was higher

16 Brazilian Public Security Forum (2023). Anuário Brasileiro de Segurança Pública, 2023, p. 65.

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

In the SDG 16 chapter of the report, the following recommendation is found: Develop and implement an Intersectoral and Transversal Agenda for Preventing and Combating Violence against Children and Adolescents, which includes evaluation and review of the Ten-Year Plan for the Human Rights of Children and Adolescents, adequate resources and the promotion of synergy between Sector Plans, with financial allocation for primary and specific prevention interventions, based on the UN INSPIRE51 Package.

The study on the institutional development of childhood policy in Brazil shows that its implementation has always been fragmented. There has never been a coordinating body, with political strength, responsible for the entirety of actions and policies aimed at protecting the rights of children and adolescents (C&A). As it is considered a transversal policy, with a large part of its actions carried out by sectoral ministries, the policy management body does not have a sufficient budget to carry out its actions. Thus, the implementation of the policy depends on the priority given by other ministries. The institutional arrangement, headed by the National Secretariat for the Rights of Children and Adolescents and the National Council for the Rights of Children (Conanda), does not have formal power to allocate budgets to other ministries that carry out actions in the area of childhood. Its role, in this case, is coordination and management so that there are resources and programs focused on C&A. With the PPA 2024-2027 and the creation of the Transversal Agenda for Children and Adolescents, Brazil takes an important step to ensure that public policies meet the principle of absolute priority given to boys and girls by the Brazilian Constitution. This agenda has 83 specific objectives, 178 deliverables and 93 institutional and normative measures, included in 41 programs. All planned deliveries contribute to one of the following dimensions: food and income; education and information; child labor, violence and rights; housing, water and sanitation; health; culture, sport and leisure; and institutional capacity.

among females (19.4%), black (20.6%), mixed race (19.3%) and young people aged 18 to 29 (27%).

Indicator 16.1.4 - Proportion of the population aged 15 or over who feels safe when walking alone in the area where they live also does not have a historical record, and is only available for the year 2021. This year, less than half (48.3%) of the general population reported feeling safe. For comparison purposes, among the 42 countries that reported indicator 16.1.4 in 2021, on average, 63.6% of the population reported feeling safe when walking alone in the area where they live. The feeling of security indicators is worse for women (only 41.1% feel safe) and black and brown people (only 46.7% feel safe). Such data corroborates the scenario of greater victimization of these groups also shown by indicator 16.1.3.

In summary, the indicators, taken together, indicate that there is a long way to go in the construction of a peaceful and inclusive society in Brazil, with prison-based factions and the over-representation of people black and women essential points to be faced.

Target 16.3 - Promote the rule of law, nationally and internationally, and ensure equal access to justice for all

Target 16.3 has three global indicators, for two of which there is information produced by Brazil.

Indicator 16.3.1 - Proportion of victims of violence in the last 12 months who reported to the competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution bodies is only available for 2021, for the crime of robbery, with data from the National Victimization Survey. That year, 71.4% of robbery victims reported having

reported the crime to the competent authorities. Although there is no historical record, Brazil is well positioned in comparison to other countries that reported this indicator. Considering the most recent data for each country between 2016 and 2021, Brazil is in third position among the 31 for which there is information.

Therefore, at least in relation to theft, the data demonstrate reasonable trust in public security institutions. However, it is worth highlighting the lack of data on the proportion of victims who reported crimes of physical aggression and sexual violence to the authorities, which makes a more refined analysis of access to justice and trust in institutions impossible.

For the second indicator, 16.3.2 - Proportion of prisoners without a sentence in relation to the general prison population, there is a historical record available. The proportion of prisoners without a sentence reduced from 34.6% in 2016 to 24.8% in 2022. The good result can be attributed to the implementation of arraignment hearings, created in 2015 on the initiative of the National Justice Council (CNJ). These hearings consist of the timely presentation of the person who has been arrested before a judge where the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office or the person appointed as the detained person's lawyer are also heard.

The arraignment hearing is the moment in which the judge assesses whether the arrest was lawful, whether there was police violence and whether there is a legal basis for its maintenance. The implementation of this type of hearing is provided for in international human rights pacts and treaties internalized by Brazil, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the American Convention on Human Rights.

Even so, given the magnitude of incarceration in Brazil, the number of provisional arrests is still surprising in absolute numbers. In June 2023, there were 180,167 people imprisoned without a conviction, representing around a third of the contingent of 649,592 people imprisoned in physical cells. In any case, the evolution of this indicator is positive and signals the strengthening of fundamental rights, in particular, the presumption of innocence and due legal process.

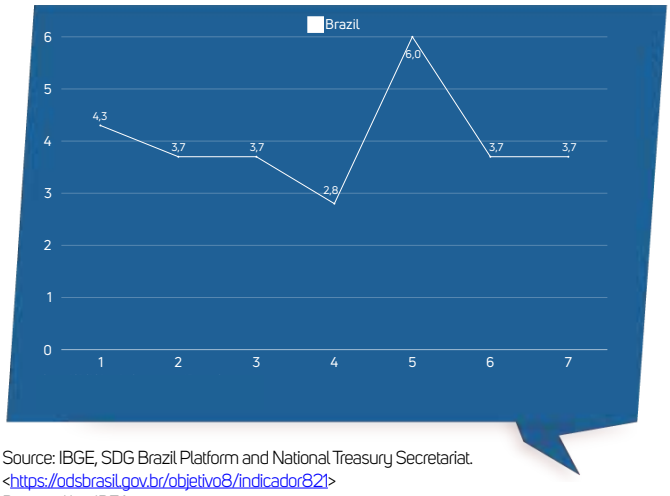
Target 16.6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Target 16.6 is portrayed through two indicators. Data is available for 16.6.1 - Primary public expenditure as a proportion of the approved budget, by sector or by budget codes or similar. However, it is necessary to highlight that, between 2016 and 2022, there were significant changes in the regulatory framework that regulates Brazil's fiscal policy.

In 2016, EC 95 was approved, which established the "New Fiscal Regime" and imposed restrictions on public spending. Four years later, in 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an exemption from achieving fiscal results and limiting commitment. In 2022, Constitutional Amendment nº 126, called "Transition Amendment", was approved, which required the creation of a sustainable tax regime. This regime was consolidated in 2023 with the issuance of Complementary Law No. 200, called "New Fiscal Framework (NAF)". The change in regulatory regimes affects the comparability of data in longer historical series and the measurement of efforts to achieve agreed objectives. Therefore, even though the data in graph 16.1 do not indicate major fluctuations (with the ex-

ception of the increase in 2020, due to the exceptional nature of the pandemic context), it is not possible to state that there was progress or stability. On the contrary, the scenario is one of regression.

Graph 16.1 - Brazil: Proportion of primary government expenditure in relation to the original approved budget (%) - 2016-2020



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and National Treasury Secretariat.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador821>
Prepared by: IPEA

Every year presents values below the 4.3% at the beginning of the series, with the exception of 2020, due to the pandemic. Furthermore, a significant portion of the federal public budget remains committed to financial expenses. In 2023, more than 50% of approved budget resources were allocated to paying interest and amortizing public debt. As long as public debt charges and services continue to put pressure on budget availability, the possibility of a significant increase in the percentage dedicated to primary expenses is low, even with the increase in total budget amounts.

Indicator 16.6.2 - Proportion of the population satisfied with the last experience with public services has not yet been produced by IBGE. However, data from the Federal Services Monitoring Panel demonstrate that there was a slight improvement in the evaluation of digitalized services, which correspond to 90% of federal services. In February 2024, the quality index reached 4.41 points out of a total of 5. In April 2023 and 2021, the satisfaction percentage was 4.37 and 4.26, respectively.

It is necessary to consider the lack of systematized data on services provided in person and services provided by states and municipalities, which have more direct contact with the population. The initiative to digitalize public services seeks to facilitate and improve access and provision of services, but it is necessary to understand the local contexts and be aware of the limits of digitalization. Digitization cannot make it impossible or difficult to serve people who have difficulty accessing or handling the technologies used.

Target 16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

For target 16.7, two global indicators were defined. The first is 16.7.1 - Proportions of positions by sex, age, people with disabilities and population groups in public institutions national and local legislature, public administration and courts. In 2024, IBGE began publishing the proportional representation of judges in the working age population (14 years or older), however graph 16.2 below presents the most recent data available at the time of closing this VNR (2021).

The historical records since 2016 shows that the difference between men and women did not show significant changes and that the proportion of female judges remained lower. In terms of age, there is an increase in the representation of older age groups, especially over 55 years old.

Data from the Brazilian State Atlas, a platform maintained by IPEA for monitoring public service data in Brazil, allows us to complement this diagnosis in terms of

color/race. The data indicate that the presence of white judges increased from 1.75 to 1.78. That of browns and blacks increased from 0.41 to 0.42 and from 0.18 to 0.15, respectively.

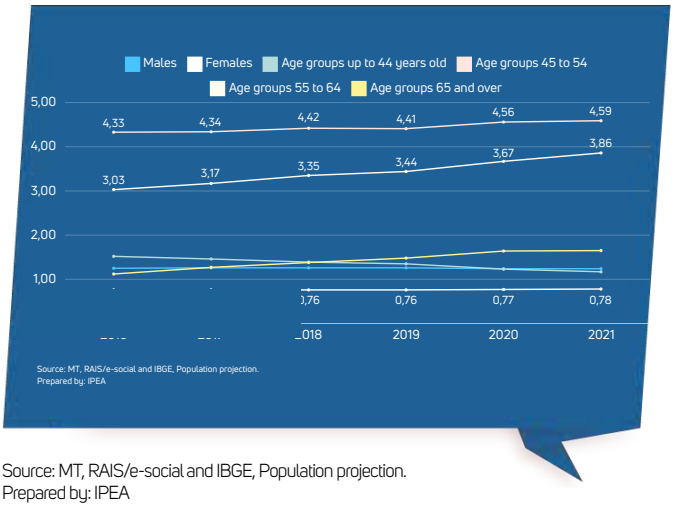
Although there was a slight increase in the presence of brown people among magistrates in the period, the presence of black people (black plus brown) showed a more significant drop, due to the greater drop in the presence of black people among those holding the position of judge. These results question the effects of the racial quota policy implemented in the Judiciary since 2015. The short time it took to implement the measure, the high costs of preparing for public service exams, the tardiness of validating racial self-declaration and the fragmentation of vacancies are some of the possible explanations raised by studies for the low effectiveness of the policy.

The data reinforces the internal homogenization of the judiciary, a phenomenon highlighted in an IPEA study for judicial careers[17]. The aging of people already in public careers and the slow incorporation of women and black people restricts diversity and tends to intensify the internal cohesion of this professional group.

IBGE data to monitor the same indicator for parliamentarians or decision-makers in the Executive Branch were not available. However, it was possible to calculate the indicator for the group of people employed in the three branches using the same IBGE methodology through the Brazilian State Atlas, as shown in graph 16.3.

17 AQUINO, Luseni. Carreiras jurídica, profissionalismo e estado: um olhar a partir do cenário federal. 2023. Available at: https://repositorio.ipea.gov.br/handle/11058/12045

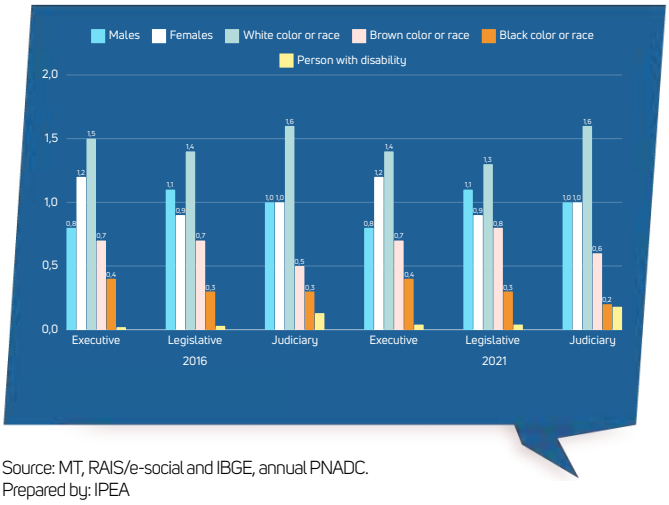
Graph 16.2. Brazil: Proportion of judges in relation to national distributions, by sex and age groups, according to levels - 2016-2021



Source: MT, RAIS/e-social and IBGE, Population projection.
Prepared by: IPEA

The general picture is of little change, with the exception of a small increase in the ratio in terms of color/race in the Executive and Legislative branches and of people with disabilities in the Executive and Judiciary. Also, a decline in the ration when it comes to sex in the Judiciary. The data reveals the challenges to accelerate the expansion of diversity in the Brazilian public service.

Graph 16.3 - Brazil: Ratio between the proportion of public servants and proportion in the population aged 14 or over, by sex, color/race and condition of disability in powers - 2016 e 2021



Source: MT, RAIS/e-social and IBGE, annual PNADC.
Prepared by: IPEA

The quality of public decision-making also seeks to be reflected by the global indicator 16.7.2 - Proportion of the population that

considers decision-making processes to be inclusive and appropriate, by gender, age, disability and population group). Although there is still no data to construct this indicator, information collected and research carried out by IPEA indicate a significant setback in the development and improvement of participation instances aimed at promoting inclusive and responsive decision-making.

These researches show that the period after 2016 was challenging for the permanence and resilience of national participatory institutions. The scenario was marked by explicit attempts to dismantle these bodies, such as decrees abolishing national councils and bodies, cancellation of national conferences already called and changes in the functioning of participatory spaces for government control.

The pandemic, by making in-person events unfeasible, also contributed to the decline in social participation in Brazil. However, the year 2023 was marked by the resumption and reconstruction of participatory arrangements that were extinct and weakened in the period 2019-2022. In the period of one year (2023), for example, five editions of national conferences have already been held and all national public policy councils that had been arbitrarily extinguished in previous years have been recreated. These initiatives demonstrate that Brazil has resumed its trajectory of social participation in public policies to make public decisions more inclusive.

In the same direction, it is important to highlight the broad process of social participation in the preparation of the PPA 2024-2027. This process involved a series of participatory initiatives, such as public consultations, regional hearings and dialog tables with representatives of civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector. Through this process, it was possible to collect contributions and ensure that the PPA policies and guidelines reflected the real needs and demands of the Brazilian population. This inclusive approach strengthened the legitimacy and effectiveness of the plan and the transparency and accountability of the public policy formulation process.

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

Target 16.b does not present data for the global indicator 16.b.1 - Proportion of the population that reported having felt personally discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months for reasons of discrimination prohibited under the scope of international human rights law. However, it is possible to state that, in the period from 2016 to 2022, Brazil went through a process of dismantling public policies that promote equity, which distanced the country from achieving the target. The lowering of the institutional position of the gender, race and human rights agendas, which no longer had policies conducted at ministerial level to be reduced to areas within other departments, had implications of various natures for the discontinuity of policies and the setback in this target. The reduction in the visibility of these agendas, budget cuts and the reduction in coordination capacity, compliance with laws and regulations and policy execution were some of the issues.

Previously based on the logic of transversality, intersectorality and social participation, policies aimed at gender and racial equity have undergone an intense process of delegitimization, reinterpretation and

Advancing the sustainable development agenda for children and adolescents in Brazil and Latin America: progress and learnings for accelerated action

Supporting the full realization of children's rights in all contexts is a legal obligation of all States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Such an act is not only an ethical imperative, but also extremely important for breaking persistent cycles of poverty and inequality and for building equitable and just societies. As we approach the halfway point of the vision of the 2030 Agenda, it is crucial to assess progress towards child-centered SDG targets, such as target 16.2 which proposes "End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children". Using data to monitor and analyze progress is critical to advancing evidence-based policy dialog, refining strategies, accelerating action, and adjusting effective resource allocation to realize our vision for every child. UNICEF launched the report "Progress in Children's Wellbeing: Putting children's rights at the center of the 2030 Agenda" in 2023. It is data from 48 indicators across countries to assess progress in five areas: Survive and Thrive, Learning, Protection from Injury, Safe and Clean Environment, and Poverty-Free Living. Comparing SDG targets related to children can help countries understand the effort and level of ambition needed to achieve their targets. The data makes it possible to assess progress in absolute terms, in relation to regional partners and at a global level. These metrics can also be used in countries where national SDG targets have been established to consider whether these targets are indeed ambitious and realistic. For Brazil, performance is shown in comparison to three distinct benchmarks: (i) Global - where all countries are compared equally; (ii) By other upper middle-income countries; or (iii) By other countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

Source: UNICEF (2023) <https://data.unicef.org/resources/sdg-report-2023/>

reduction in scope. Some examples: the implementation of the racial quota law in universities was not followed up, lethal violence against indigenous people showed progressive growth, few policy instruments for women survived, inclusion actions lost relevance and spaces for dialog with society were demobilized.

As mentioned, obstacles to equal access to work and study remained and the demands of domestic work and care intensified during the pandemic. According to IBGE, 22.3% of young people between 15 and 29 years old were neither studying nor employed in 2022, which is equivalent to one in five people in this age group. Of this percentage, 43.3% were black or mixed-race women, 24.3% were black or mixed-race men, 20.1% were white women and 11.4% were white men.

Thus, given the setback experienced by Brazil in recent years, achieving target 16b demands that affirmative action policies be resumed and expanded, as well as recognizing the importance of considering different social markers to analyze and build strategies. Actions in this regard have been implemented since 2023, with the return of the participatory democratic project in the federal government.

Table 16.1 - Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 16

TARGETS PROGRESS			
Objective 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			
Target	**Global Indicators**	**Indicator assessment**	**Target assessment**
16.1 - Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related mortality rates everywhere	16.1.1 - Number of victims of intentional homicide, per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex and age	✓	⊖
	16.1.2 - Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex, age and cause	⊗	
	16.1.3 - Proportion of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the last 12 months	⊗	
	16.1.4 - Proportion of the population that feels safe when walking alone in the area where they live	⊗	
16.2 - End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children	16.2.1 - Proportion of children aged between 1 and 17 years who suffered any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the last month	⊗	⊗
	16.2.2 - Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex, age and form of exploitation	⊗	
	16.2.3 - Proportion of young women and men aged between 18 and 29 who were victims of sexual violence up to the age of 18	⊗	
16.3 - Promote the rule of law, at national and international level, and guarantee equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 - Proportion of victims of violence in the last 12 months who reported to the competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution bodies	⊗	✓
	16.3.2 - Proportion of prisoners without a sentence in relation to the general prison population	✓	
	16.3.3 - Proportion of the population that had a dispute in the last two years, and that accessed a formal or informal dispute resolution mechanism, by type of mechanism	⊗	
16.4 - By 2030, significantly reduce illegal financial and weapons flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen resources and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 - Total value of inflows and outflows of illicit financial flows (in current US dollars)	⊗	⊗
	16.4.2 - Proportion of weapons seized, found or delivered, whose illicit origin or context has been detected or established by a competent authority, in line with international instruments	⊗	
16.5 - Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms	16.5.1 - Proportion of people who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe or were asked for a bribe by public officials, in the last 12 months	⊗	⊗
	16.5.2 - Proportion of companies that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe or were asked for a bribe by public officials, in the last 12 months	⊗	
16.6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 - Primary public expenditure as a proportion of the original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	✗	✗ 🦠
	16.6.2 - Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience with public services	⊗	
16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 - Proportions of positions (by sex, age, people with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public administration and courts) in relation to national distributions	✗	✗
	16.7.2 - Proportion of the population that considers decision-making processes to be inclusive and appropriate, by sex, age, disability and population group	⊗	
16.8 - Expand and strengthen the participation of developing countries in global governance institutions	16.8.1 - Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	⊗	⊗
16.9 - By 2030, provide legal identity for everyone, including birth registrations	16.9.1 - Proportion of children under 5 whose births were registered by a civil authority, by age	⊗	⊗
16.10 - Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 - Number of verified cases of homicide, kidnapping, forced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, media personnel, trade unionists and human rights defenders in the last 12 months	⊗	⊗
	16.10.2 - Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or political guarantees for public access to information	🎯	
16.a - Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, to build capacities at all levels, particularly in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 - Existence of independent national human rights institutions, in accordance with the Paris Principles	⊗	⊗
16.b - Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 - Proportion of the population who reported feeling personally discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months for reasons of discrimination prohibited under international human rights legislation	⊗	✗

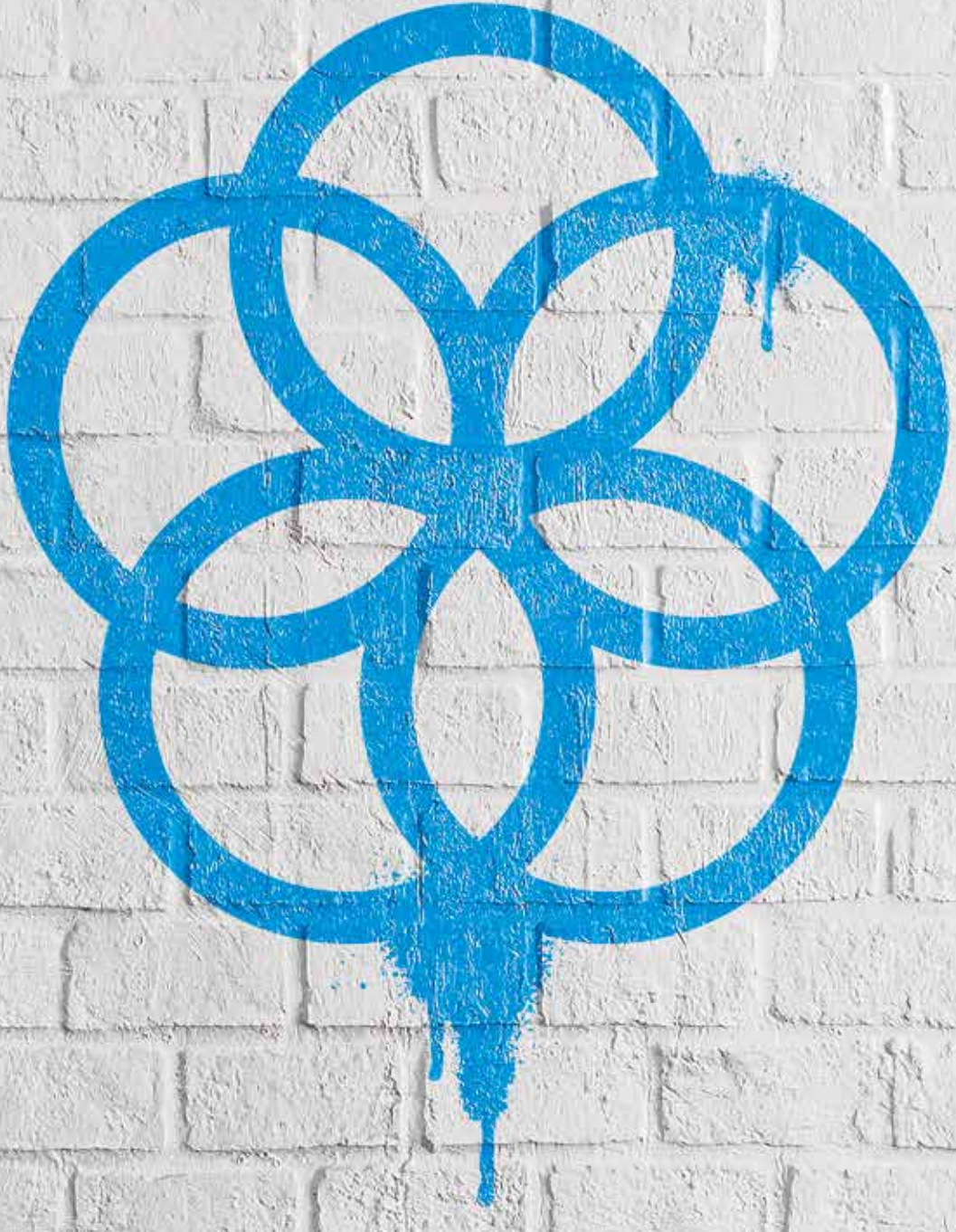
Legend

✓ Positive evolution — ⊖ No evolution — 🎯 Global target achieved

✗ Negative evolution — 🦠 Impacted by covid-19 — ⊗ No indicators or short or irregular series

Source: Prepared by IPEA

CHAPTER IV



PARTNERSHIPS TO ACHIEVE THE GOALS



Means of Implementation of the SDG in Brazil

4.1 Introduction

In a recent special report on the global progress of the 2030 Agenda, the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UNSG) expressed a warning that is as clear as it is alarming: without a strong financial incentive, the SDGs will not be achieved, especially where their urgency is greatest. In that document, the UN Secretary General, Antônio Guterres, defended the need for an intense and broad redirection of resources to the neediest countries, suggesting three simultaneous courses of action: a) debt management with cost reduction; b) expansion of long-term financing, led by national and multilateral public banks; c) and increasing the availability of emergency credit, to help countries seriously indebted due to the pandemic.

Specifically, financial support constitutes an indispensable means of implementation so that the targets agreed upon by humanity can progress towards sustainable development. In any case, it cannot be said that the mobilization of resources is a sufficient instrument. It must be accompanied by the transfer of technologies, technical cooperation, development of national capabilities, production of statistical data, and application of scientific knowledge for the monitoring and evaluation of public policies. Aiming to ensure the reinforcement of these and other fundamental tools for the achievement of the global pact, the last of the seventeen SDGs contains the largest set of targets in the entire 2030 Agenda.

Given its uniqueness, its transversality and its link with the theme of means of implementation, SDG 17 had its examination transferred to this seventh chapter. To ensure the logical sequence of the content presented previously, the analysis of the progress of the targets linked to it is immediately introduced in the following

section. The elaborated discussion serves as a basis to answer aspects of the central question that guides the present topic: how can the targets be effectively achieved by the end of this decade? To continue the reflections, the chapter unfolds into two additional sections: the third section examines Brazilian advances in the context of the recommendations agreed in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, while the last focuses on the lessons that have been and can still be learned by the country.

4.2. Brazil and SDG 17: the means of implementation in numbers

4.2.1. The Brazilian global approach to the topic

The allocation of financial, technological and human resources is essential for achieving the SDG targets, and constitutes one of the greatest challenges, especially for a developing, middle-income country like Brazil. As anticipated, SDG 17 represents a diagonal objective, necessary to achieve the other sixteen objectives. It addresses, in addition to the means of implementation, crucial partnerships to fulfill the mission of "leaving no one behind". According to the letter of the agreement, SDG 17 describes itself as "strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development".

Since the beginning of this century, Brazil has stood out among emerging countries that establish international cooperation projects for development, exchanging their experiences and providing technical resources, according to their capabilities and upon demand from partner nations. Whether in Latin America or Africa, Brazilian south-south technical cooperation expanded in the 2000s, both in terms of the volume of resources deployed by the country and the thematic scope of the initiatives undertaken. Within the scope of this action, Brazil has advocated for structuring cooperation. This idea originated from experiences with projects and partnerships in the healthcare sector, but can be applied to all areas.

The cooperation defended by the country denotes a type of relationship that seeks long-term systemic transformation and the building of capabilities in partner countries through institutional strengthening, the construction of autonomy, with a focus on the collective and in sustainable fashion. In addition to defending these points, Brazil has exercised leadership in international negotiations in promoting additional particular principles and practices of cooperation implemented between countries in the Global South, such as horizontality, mutual benefits, prioritization of demand and the absence of economic or political conditionalities. These ideas generally guide the way in which the country analyzes and monitors the achievement of its objectives in the 2030 Agenda, especially in the case of partnerships and means of implementation.

4.2.2. Analysis of the progress towards Targets.

The targets of SDG 17 are grouped around five complementary themes: financial resources, technology transfer, capacity building, market access and systemic issues. Those associated with systemic issues are subdivided, in turn, into three groups: policy and institutional coherence; multisectoral partnerships; data, monitoring and accountability.

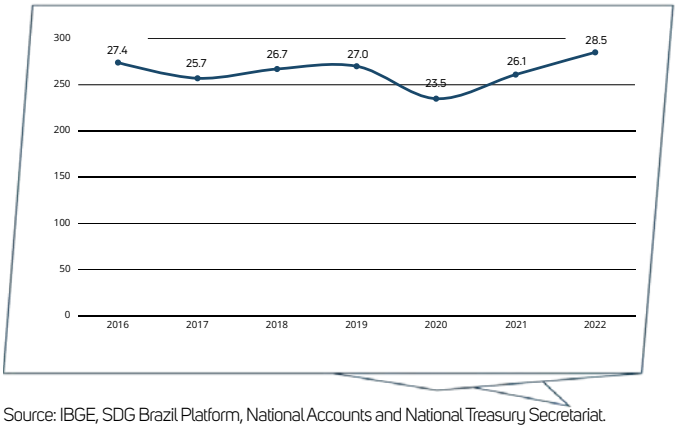
Regarding data preparation by Brazil, six indicators have been produced, meaning that a quarter of the total indicators (25%) are ready to be used in monitoring, evaluation and extraction of lessons. As a result,

the examination of progress focused on the targets related to the data.

Target 17.1 - Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve national tax and revenue collection capacity

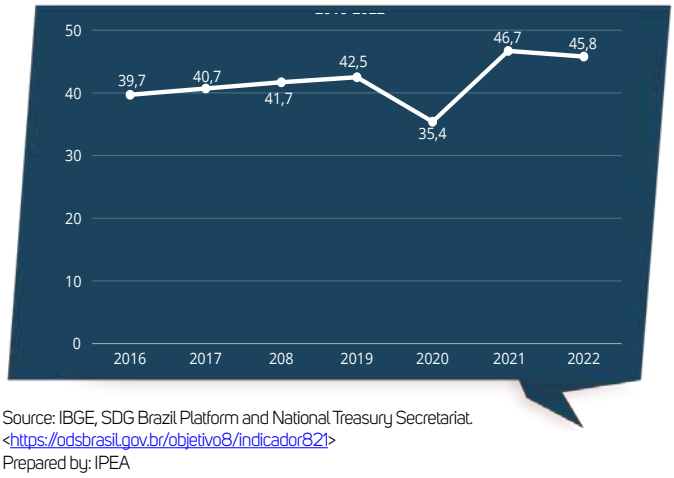
Target 17.1 falls into the "financing" group and establishes a commitment to improving the capacity to collect taxes and other revenues. It is monitored using two indicators, 17.1.1 and 17.1.2 (graphs 17.1 and 17.2).

Graph 17.1 - Brazil: Total Government Revenue as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), by source - 2016-2022



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform, National Accounts and National Treasury Secretariat.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador821>
Prepared by: IPEA

Graph 17.2 - Brazil: Percentage of the Federal Government budget financed by taxes collected internally - 2016-2022



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and National Treasury Secretariat.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador821>
Prepared by: IPEA

Although with relevant fluctuations, for both indicators there was an improvement in the value observed in Brazil in the comparison between 2016 and 2022. Considering only these data, on both budget fronts the progress of the target can be evaluated positively. It is important to note that the trajectory was associated with some negative factors experienced by the country. Inaugurated by the economic recession and the political crisis that took place in Brazil from 2015 onwards, the difficulties in moving forward were resolved in the following year, due to the approval of a constitutional amendment that froze public expenditure [1]growth for 20 years. The initiative aimed to ensure fiscal responsibility and control of government spending.

With the COVID-19 pandemic crisis, in 2021 the rule was suspended so that financial assistance to the population and the purchase of vaccines could be allowed. At the end of the following year, the constitutional provision was revoked, being replaced by the so-called New Fiscal Framework[2], which made room for the maintenance of some social benefits and the resumption of some public policies in 2023. In any case, the governing political coalition remains committed to controlling spending, and concerned about high public debt. The scope for making further progress on target 17.1 by 2030 is therefore quite small.

Target 17.2 - Developed countries fully implement their official development assistance (ODA) commitments, including providing 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) in ODA to countries developing countries, of which 0.15% to 0.20% for least developed

1 Constitutional Amendment 95/2016. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/emendas/emc/emc95.htm

2 Complementary Law 200/2022. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/lcp/lcp200.htm

countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20% of gross national income in ODA to least developed countries

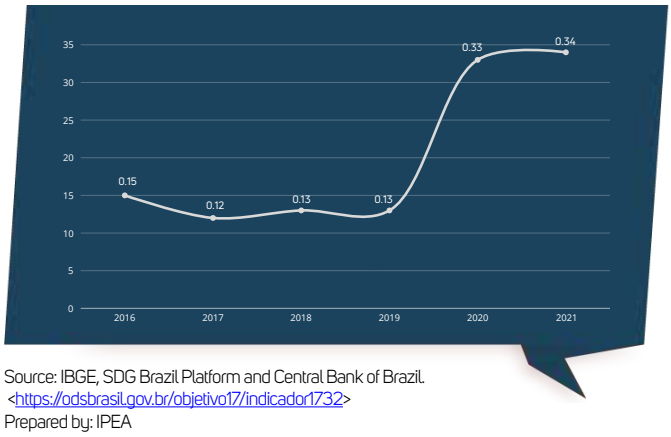
Target 17.2 – and its indicator 17.2.1 – do not apply to the Brazilian case, as they refer to commitments from developed countries, members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in terms of providing of its Official Development Assistance (ODA), especially to relatively less developed countries. Brazil is not a supplier of these resources and, although it qualifies as a destination, it does not belong to the target's main focus group.

Target 17.3 - Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

More comprehensive than the previous one, target 17.3 deals with mobilizing additional resources from multiple sources for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Therefore, at the same time that Brazil classifies itself as a partner, which sends its contribution, it also needs to receive resources to boost its development. Two indicators monitor achievement of the target. The first (17.3.1). Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources), had active Brazilian involvement in the development of its methodology. It is worth noting that it was replaced by a new design in 2023 (box 17.1). Given the changes, the data for all components that Brazil is responsible for reporting are still under construction. As the Conceptual Framework for South-South Cooperation is definitively approved, Brazil will preferably publish its data for the indicator, in accordance with the internationally approved methodology.

Indicator 17.3.2, for its part, refers to personal remittances received unilaterally from abroad (graph 17.3)[3]. They include all current transfers from non-resident individuals to residents, in addition to the net remunerations of employees. As is clearly shown in the graph, after a trend of slight stability, the data practically tripled in value 2019 to 2020 in Brazil, continuing at the new level in the following year. Disaggregating the indicators, it is confirmed that incoming personal transfers grew by 15% in these years. On the one hand, assistance received from relatives abroad during the pandemic years was part of the factors that influenced the movement. On the other hand, the increase in the population of Brazilians abroad, which grew 23% between 2018 and 2021. According to Itamaraty surveys, around 800,000 Brazilians left the country in those years, a significant amount in absolute terms.

Graph 17.3 - Brazil: Volume of remittances as a proportion of GDP - 2016-2021



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and Central Bank of Brazil.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo17/indicador1732>
Prepared by: IPEA

Despite this, the reduction in the sending abroad of personal remittances by Brazilians (-30%) had a much greater contribution to the increase in transfers, in net terms. Employee compensation, in turn, did not contribute to the movement, falling both from the point of view of those received

3 Remittance data as a proportion of GDP is being revised and may present differences in future reports.

Brazil's work towards comprehensive and more adequate monitoring of global support for sustainable development

Responding to demands from various actors, in 2020 the United Nations Statistical Commission created the Working Group on Measuring Development Support. Its mission was to improve the tools available to monitor the progress of target 17.3 of the 2030 Agenda, involving a broad reassessment of indicator 17.3.1. This decision gave rise to requests for data collected regarding financial support from multiple sources for sustainable development to reflect concepts, demands and practices of the countries to which the resources are intended.

Brazil is a prominent defender of this agenda, and participated in the group as an active observer. The activities concluded in 2021 sought to ensure the alignment of the indicator with the provisions of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015).

In the new indicator, the complementarity between the contributions of south-south cooperation and those offered by developed countries is now reflected. As they have different natures, in 2020 the South-South Cooperation Subgroup was created to advise on the best way to approach it.

Brazilian involvement in these activities was very active, developing, in collaboration with Mexico, the basic proposal for measuring South-South Cooperation. The methodology presents three groups of contributions. The first group deals with financial resources. The second group measures spending on non-financial cooperation activities. While the last group presents the multiple metrics of cooperation through strictly non-financial activities.

Brazil sought to ensure that the framework accommodated the variety of conceptions and practices of partner countries, with openness and flexibility for the later inclusion of additional views. The pilot model will go through rounds of testing and capacity building in developing countries.

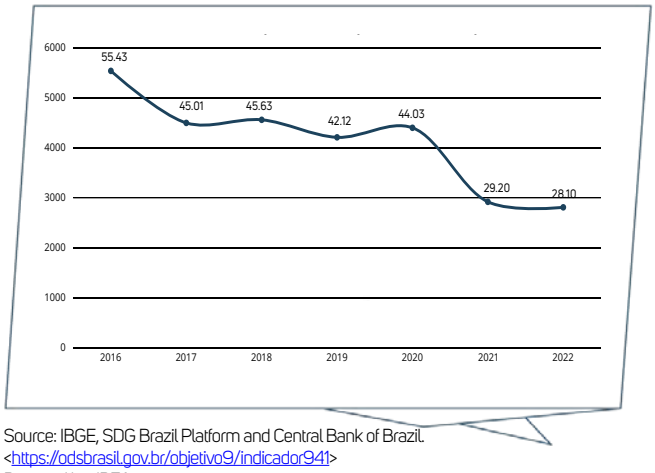
Within this collective construction, Brazil hosted the First Meeting of Experts, an event organized by Unctad. Held at Ipea's headquarters in Brasília, the meeting was very useful in clarifying several issues and the convergence of visions. It included representatives from countries and regional institutions from all continents, with 29 presentations distributed across seven thematic sessions. The country remains committed to this agenda.

from abroad and in net terms. It means that another large part of the explanation is found in the numerator: the exchange rate and the fall in GDP. The devaluation of the Brazilian currency was significant between 2019 and 2020, when the dollar became 30% more expensive. The current value of Brazilian GDP in dollars, used in calculating the indicator, suffered a nominal reduction of more than 20%. Thus, the fluctuation is fictitious progress towards the target. Even if it were positive, the expressiveness of the volume of these resources in the set of financing sources for Brazil's development remains negligible.

Target 17.4 - Help developing countries achieve long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at promoting debt financing, reduction and restructuring, as appropriate, and addressing the external debt of heavily indebted poor countries to reduce over-indebtedness

Continuing the theme, target 17.4 focuses on external debt, aiming to promote any initiative that helps reduce the size of the limitation it exerts on the public budget of debtor countries, as well as avoiding their insolvency. Its monitoring occurs under just one indicator, 17.4.1 (graph 17.4)[4].

Graph 17.4 - Brazil: Debt service as a proportion of exports of products and services - 2014-2022



Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and Central Bank of Brazil.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador941>
Prepared by: IPEA

4 The data presented includes public and private external debt service.

As can be seen, the value observed in Brazil in 2016 fell by half in 2022. The denominator of the indicator had greater weight for the observed movement. When there was the sharpest reduction, from 2020 to 2021, while debt service decreased by around 13%, the growth in exports of goods and services, benefiting from the strong devaluation of the Brazilian currency (started in 2020 and accelerated in 2021), exceeded 30%. Although it is a metric that contains two important pieces of information for implementing what is intended, it is insufficient to monitor and even understand the trajectory of the target. By focusing only on interest and repayments, the amount of the debt is uncovered, which is essential information for analyzing progress with a long-term vision, an issue that is literally present in the target description. In the case of Brazil, at the same time as there was an abrupt drop in the indicator from 2020 to 2021, external debt increased.

Target 17.5 - Adopt and implement investment promotion schemes for least developed countries

Closing the group of resources of a financial nature, target 17.5 is associated with the promotion of investments, especially targeting less developed countries. It has only one indicator, which, from the point of view of each reporting country, presents a nominal profile: verifying whether special credit regimes for this purpose are formally adopted and implemented in practice. In the Brazilian case, the data is under construction, with consultations initiated with the different bodies responsible for the necessary information.

Target 17.6 - Improve regional and international North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation and access to science, technology and innovation, and increase knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through better coordination between existing mechanisms, particularly at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

Target 17.6 touches the topic of technology. Progress is monitored by just one indicator, 17.6.1 - Fixed network broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by connection speed (table 17.1). It allows a view of the infrastructure component, a highly relevant dimension for the subject, but insufficient to effectively monitor achievement of the target. Technological changes, especially for high-speed mobile internet access, such as 5G already implemented in Brazil, make fixed network access insufficient for this indicator. With this caveat in mind, the data points to positive progress in digitalization in Brazil, both from the point of view of the population served by broadband and the increase in access speed that is contracted on average.

Table 17.1 - Brazil: Fixed network broadband internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants - 2016-2022

	Connection speed					
	Total	Up to 512 Kbps	From 512 Kbps to 2 Mbps	From 2 Mbps to 12 Mbps	From 12 Mbps to 34 Mbps	Greater than 34 Mbps
2016	12,98	0,51	3,26	4,65	3,15	1,41
2017	13,92	0,36	2,88	4,81	3,80	2,07
2018	14,98	0,20	2,25	4,73	3,89	3,90
2019	15,66	0,19	1,65	3,87	3,57	6,38
2020	17,16	0,19	1,19	2,85	2,81	10,12
2021	19,53	0,06	0,63	1,64	1,71	15,49
2022	21,10	0,05	0,57	1,27	1,08	18,12

Source: IBGE, SDG Brazil Platform and Anatel.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador821>
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 17.7 - Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies to developing countries, on favorable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed

SDG target 17.7 refers to promoting the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies. However, its only indicator, 17.7.1, which seeks to measure the total amount of financing for developing countries aimed at this purpose, is still under construction in Brazil.

Target 17.8 - Fully operationalize the Technology Bank and the science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017, and increase the use of capacity building technologies, in particularly information and communication technologies

Last on the topic of technology, target 17.8 also has a generic redaction, incorporating the concern with training the population to effectively use the resources offered by computer technologies. Its indicator 17.8.1, in this sense, complements the monitoring of digitalization carried out by 17.6.1, sophisticating the data by providing information regarding the distribution of access in the population, according to gender, zone and region of the territory. Keeping the reservations placed on the examination of target indicator 17.6, it is worth noting that, despite the variation in pace, progress has been positive in Brazil, taking both categorizations into account (table 17.2). Access in the North and Northeast regions approached the national average year after year, reducing the regional gap. Taking it from a gender perspective, it is a rare topic in which women are better served than men in Brazil, especially considering rural areas, where access among women is almost 7% higher. This difference, which in cities is just 0.5%, remained stable over these three years in both areas.

Table 17.2 - Brazil: Proportion of individuals aged 10 or over who use the internet by sex, region and area of the territory (%) - 2019, 2021 e 2022

Urban Area	2019			2021			2022		
	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W
Brazil	83,6	83,3	83,9	87,4	87,0	87,7	89,4	89,1	89,6
North	78,6	77,1	80,0	83,9	80,9	82,9	87,3	86,4	88,1
Northeast	76,8	75,6	77,8	82,2	81,1	83,1	86,8	85,7	87,8
Southeast	86,4	86,7	86,2	89,9	90,0	89,9	90,4	90,6	90,2
South	86,0	86,0	86,0	88,4	88,4	88,4	89,7	89,5	89,8
Central -West	87,5	87,2	87,8	90,9	90,3	91,5	92,3	91,9	92,7
Rural Area	**2019**			**2021**			**2022**		
	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W
Brazil	54,5	51,3	58,0	67,5	64,0	71,4	72,7	69,5	76,2
North	40,7	37,2	44,7	54,8	51,1	59,4	63,8	60,7	67,4
Northeast	49,7	46,0	53,7	65,2	61,0	69,6	71,2	67,2	75,5
Southeast	64,4	61,9	67,1	72,1	68,9	75,9	75,3	72,4	78,5
South	65,7	63,8	67,9	76,2	74,4	78,2	78,7	77,2	80,2
Central -West	69,4	65,6	73,9	79,3	76,4	82,8	83,8	81,6	86,4

Source: IBGE, ODS Brazil Platform.
<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador821>
Prepared by: IPEA

Target 17.9 - Strengthen international support for the effective and targeted implementation of capacity building in developing countries in order to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Target 17.9 is the only one directly dedicated to the topic of building national capabilities. Its text specifically points to technical support in the construction of national plans for relatively less developed nations. Since 2016, Brazil has developed projects with some partners that required the exchange of experiences on this specific task, of which the examples of Angola and Guinea-Bissau can be mentioned. The absorption of capabilities by beneficiaries is an additional principle

that, in the Brazilian view, serves as an assessment criterion in executed projects. This issue, and other additional ones, were organized in the South-South Cooperation Management Manual prepared by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency, which became a standard since 2017. As for indicator 17.9.1, dedicated to monitoring the progress of the target, with the process of progressive elaboration of the Conceptual Framework for South-South Cooperation, data on technical assistance is also under construction. In any case, it is worth noting that, to monitor achievement of the target, financial data are not the most appropriate.

Set of trade goals

The subsequent three targets concern the role of international trade as a driver of development.

Target 17.10 seeks to ensure that the multilateral trading system is universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable. Indicator 17.10.1 is made up of the "weighted average of customs tariffs on a global scale". Target 17.11 defends the increase in exports from developing countries, monitored by indicator 17.11.1, which measures their global participation. Target 17.12 advocates preferential access for exports from less developed nations to all markets on the planet. Monitoring is based on the average customs tariffs charged by importers (indicator 17.12.1). These are targets that, in the Brazilian view, do not apply to the country, as their success depends on variables exogenous to the scope of action available to national public policies.

Systemic Issues Target Set

Targets 17.13, 17.14 and 17.15 concern the topic of policy and institutional coherence.

Target 17.13 - Increase global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and coherence

Target 17.13 seeks to increase global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and coherence. Indicator 17.13.1 is based on the World Bank's macroeconomic panel, which includes at least 25 important indicators, covering the external, financial, fiscal sectors, national accounts, in addition to price and employment indicators. Many of the indicators on the panel are already part of the block of official indicators presented in other objectives and/or targets, such as the GDP growth rate, the volume of remittances, the unemployment rate, among others. Although indicator 17.13.1 is under construction, Brazil intends to make its greatest impact contribution in 2024, the year in which it presides over the G-20, with the aim of reconciling countries to act coherently in favor of the 2030 Agenda.

Target 17.14 - Increase policy coherence for sustainable development

Coherence is also the specific purpose of target 17.14, and its indicator 17.14.1, from a national perspective, has a nominal character: verifying whether there are mechanisms in place with the function of reinforcing the desired coherence. Without Brazilian data for the indicator, section 7.4 of this chapter contains an exercise that, as a preliminary condition, is dedicated to providing a diagnosis that provides elements for monitoring the progress of this particular targets, but not only.

Target 17.15 - Respect each country's political space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Target 17.15, finally, translates into a general purpose in defense of the national ap-

propriation of the capabilities developed in established partnerships, without imposing conditions of any nature and in strict compliance with the needs set forward by the beneficiary nation. Brazil does not produce data for indicator 17.15.1.

Set of targets for multisectoral partnerships

Moving on to the second to last group of means of implementation, targets 17.16 and 17.17 demonstrate the concern with establishing partnerships between multiple sectors. Both are linked to key recommendations of the Addis Ababa Agenda. The indicators for both are under construction, but the analysis of their progress is covered by the content of the next section of this chapter (7.3).

The last two targets of the 2030 Agenda, 17.18 and 17.19, are complementary and concern data, monitoring and accountability. Although the five indicators are under construction, it is worth pointing out that the analysis of progress generally indicates the resumption of a positive trend towards their achievement. This assessment can be assessed based on the engagement of the country represented by the production of this report. In specific terms, the last section of this chapter is characterized as additional reinforcement of this conclusion. The statistical annex to the report presents the country's frameworks and progress in the development of indicators.

4.2.3. Main government policies and actions that contribute to achieving SDG 17

Promote international cooperation and integrated regional development: this is the commitment made by strategic objective 3.5 of the Multiannual Plan (PPA) 2024-2027. It reflects Brazil's renewed commitment to South American integration, considered a fundamental and necessary path to achieving the SDGs. Specifically, this perspective is documented in the Brasília Consensus, a declaration issued by the leaders of the nations of South America, from which the integrationist momentum on the continent was restored. At that meeting, the importance of international coordination between the nations of the region was restored, especially in view of global challenges and the costs that multiple crises impose on sustainable development, democracy, human rights and social justice.

To address the agenda of tasks set out in that consensus, the Ministry of Planning and Budget (MPO) established the South American Integration and Development Subcommittee (SIDSA), which carries the mission of developing strategies that materialize the advancement of continental integration. Aligned with national planning guidelines, through consultations with dozens of interested actors from all regions, the study carried out recommended an agenda of works to establish or improve road interconnection between the different regions of the continent. The team demonstrated that overcoming geographic and infrastructural obstacles constitutes an essential path to leveraging a synergistic drive for growth, whether for each of the South American countries, or for the rooting of integration, the result of contact between peoples. Building on previous work carried out by the Initiative for the Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America (IIRSA) and the Infrastructure and Planning Council (COSIPLAN), five South American Integration and Development Routes were proposed. They aim to improve connectivity between Brazil and its neighbors, while highlighting the need for an integrated approach

that brings together infrastructure development, environmental preservation and socioeconomic impacts[5].

The reactivation of traditional cooperation between South American countries, combined with the regional agenda's commitment to environmental sustainability, made for striking attributes in awakening confidence in the financial sector. In effect, the negotiations carried out by BNDES resulted in the signing of a cooperation agreement with multilateral development banks in the hemisphere in support of the five Routes portfolio. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) and the Financial Fund for the Development of the La Plata Basin (FONPLATA) have committed to mobilizing resources that, added to the contribution from the Brazilian bank, total offer of US$ 10 billion, credit scheduled to be disbursed within the next two years.

Multilateral financing support had also been achieved, months earlier, in the context of another institutional mechanism aimed at cooperative regional development. On the occasion of the Amazon Summit, the eight countries belonging to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) met in Belém do Pará and gave new institutional impetus to the organization. The members commissioned a series of activities and commitments to be carried out in the coming years under the responsibility of the body based in Brasília, with the motto of ensuring integrated development among the people and for the people of the forest.

Also, during the summit, nineteen public development banks from Amazonian countries signed an agreement to offer, in principle, R$ 4.5 billion in financing for businesses considered environmentally sustainable in the Amazon region. The BNDES and the IDB signed a letter of intent, launching the so-called Green Coalition, which promises to enable the implementation of the *Credit Access Program for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Small Entrepreneurs* (Pro-Amazonia). In its action plan, the group's initial target is to offer US$10 to US$20 billion in credits for the Amazon region by 2030.

Although the resolution of the issue of lack of resources remains distant, these experiences demonstrate the symbiosis between the regional integration of South America, sustainable development and the catalysis, albeit preliminary, of the means of implementation. The results are partnerships in various sectors, between governments, people, institutions, companies and organizations, constituting initial efforts to attract the commitment of even more partnerships. However, the mission will only be accomplished when the support of the entire international community is achieved, especially from the holders of the resources capable of providing the impetus that the 2030 Agenda requires.

4.2.4. Analysis of civil society recommendations

Civil society, through the Luz Report, has made analyses and recommendations regarding partnerships and means of implementation (table 17.3). One of the recommendations and a desire of different sectors of Brazilian society was the re-creation of the National SDG Commission, which was shut down in 2019. The commission was finally recreated in 2023, with much greater government and social participation than the original.

5 The first report of the aforementioned Subcommittee is available at: https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dezembro/integracao-vai-reforcar-comercio-com-vizinhos-e-reduzir-time-and-cost-of-exports-to-asia/relatorio-final-subcomite-do-mpo.pdf

Another recommendation that deserves to be highlighted was the need for tax reforms, with administrative and political changes. At this point, the country has approved and implemented profound changes in legislation, aiming to accelerate national sustainable development, while maintaining fiscal responsibility and macroeconomic stability.

However, as can be seen, Brazil's recent actions have provided responses that converge with the general set of recommendations made by the Luz Reports since 2019.

4.3. Multisectoral partnerships and integrated financing: advances in Brazil

The Addis Ababa Agenda for Action, a final document endorsed by the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (2015), established the framework for the means of implementing sustainable development that was incorporated, months later, by the 2030 Agenda. On that occasion, seven interconnected areas of these instruments were originally defined: national public resources; national and international private business and finance; international development cooperation; international trade as a driver; debt and debt sustainability; systemic issues; and science, technology, innovation and training. With some progressive adjustments, concepts defended and elaborated by the Global South – such as the importance of capacity building –gained ground, emphasizing to the definition of targets on points prioritized by the countries receiving the projects.
Among the guidelines contained in the agenda that was defined in Ethiopia, the recommendation that all countries strengthen their action strategies through the creation of the so-called Integrated National Financing Structures (INFF) stands out. The formalization of institutional frameworks of this profile has as its central guide the promotion of meetings between partners from multiple sectors, optimizing actions, avoiding duplication of efforts and diversifying the nature of the resources mobilized – whether financial or non-financial. In the post-pandemic context, the harmonization of these

Table 17.3 - Brazil: Synthesis of recommendations from the Spotlight Report 2023 on SDG 17
2019-2023

17	TOTAL	Recommendations by thematic areas					
		Tax reform	*Science and technology*	*International cooperation*	*Internet access*	*Trade and economic policies*	*Administrative measures*
2019	8	Alignment with the fiscal progressivity agenda	Substantial increase in investment	New South-South cooperation partnerships			
2020	5	Progressive and comprehensive, aimed at reducing inequalities	Substantial increase in credit lines for innovation sectors	Establish new partnerships, especially with less developed countries		Encouraging trade with greater added value, outside the "commodity trap"; Development of financial capacity; Reverse macroeconomic debt policy;	Reinstall the National SDG Commission; Recover Demographic Census priority
2021	10	Progressive, with greater collection on income and wealthAdministrative, political and tax changes		Return to international cooperation policy, facilitating direct financing	Create a public access provider and de-concentrate the private market.	Promotion of new commercial partnerships, mainly with Sub-Saharan Africa and the Caribbean;	
2022	5			Increased resources for international technological cooperation projects		Capturing private capital for sustainable projects	
2023	9	Mudanças administrativa, política e tributária		Amplify and diversify international cooperation policy, adapting it to the perspective of a donor country	Create a public access network and transform it into a fundamental right	Negotiate changes to trade tariffs with BRICS countries and formulate trade integration policy with less developed countries	Create Information Management System (AIMS)

Source: prepared by IPEA.

Dialog between the Recommendations of the Spotlight Report 2023 and the federal government's initiatives

The recommendations presented by the Spotlight Report 2023 regarding Brazil's international cooperation are generally relevant and welcome. The increase in partnerships with less developed countries and its diversification are historic flags for the country.

However, in 2023 the Spotlight Report presented the recommendation to "amplify and diversify the international cooperation policy, adapting it to the perspective of a donor country", which differs from the practice of international cooperation in Brazil. It is not considered pertinent for Brazil to adapt to the donor position, since the country continues to be a developing country, with responsibilities and visions that are different from the great powers on development cooperation. The South-South Cooperation model practiced by Brazil is non-financial and involves partnerships and mutual benefits, diverging from the concepts of donor and beneficiary. Brazilian practices and modalities in cooperation for international development can be consulted in the set of Cobradi reports, available on the website https://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/cobradi.

structures has become crucial to guarantee the recovery of the poorest countries and to accelerate progress towards the targets.

4.3.1. National Development System (SNF) Partnerships for the SDGs

In Brazil, the Brazilian Development Association (ABDE) constitutes the group that represents the National Development System (SNF). Around it, federal public banks, commercial public banks with development portfolios, development banks controlled by federative entities, development agencies, cooperative banks, the Studies and Projects Financier (Finep) and the Brazilian Micro and Small Business Support Service for Small Businesses (Sebrae) are rallied. In 2022, in response to the pressures imposed by the global health crisis, the partners developed a methodology to map and categorize the investments and financial products offered by these institutions according to their thematic adherence to each SDG. From this table, 24 entities measured the amount and distribution of resources in their portfolios allocated to the agenda in the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 (see Table 17.5).

Table 17.4 – Brazil: Disbursements from the National Development System, classified by SDG (in current R$ million) - 2020-2022

ODS	2020	2021	2022	2020-2022
1	7.310,00	8.089,00	10.912,00	26.311,00
2	26.742,00	40.468,00	56.972,00	124.182,00
3	1.567,00	1.514,00	1.079,00	4.160,00
4	584,00	286,00	1.174,00	2.044,00
5	81,00	128,00	145,00	354,00
6	1.956,00	2.170,00	3.179,00	7.305,00
7	17.456,00	19.606,00	22.684,00	59.746,00
8	38.930,00	34.380,00	43.930,00	117.240,00
9	40.358,00	37.346,00	56.956,00	134.660,00
10	15.193,00	16.019,00	18.177,00	49.389,00
11	16.783,00	19.272,00	25.810,00	61.865,00
12	4.322,00	3.707,00	4.376,00	12.405,00
13	5.066,00	7.545,00	15.206,00	27.817,00
14	859,00	632,00	769,00	2.260,00
15	2.832,00	2.564,00	3.056,00	8.452,00
16	215,00	196,00	445,00	856,00
17	6.338,00	2.764,00	4.398,00	13.500,00
Agenda 2030	186.592,00	196.686,00	269.268,00	652.546,00

Source: prepared by IPEA based on ABDE (2022).

Table 17.5 - Brazil: Missions of the ABDE 2030 Plan

Mission	Description	Themes	Potential objectives
Digital, smart and inclusive future	Increase added value in the economy and generate decent jobs on an inclusive basis, promoting digitalization and equal opportunities	ODS 5 ODS 8 ODS 9 ODS 10 ODS 11	5G digitalization; Women-led businesses and research; Digitized production chains (smart networks)
Innovation ecosystem in bioeconomy and for the Amazon	Promoting economic growth and generating sustainable jobs, improving quality of life and protecting the environment	SDG 4 SDG 8 SDG 10 SDG 11 SDG 13 SDG 15	Risk mitigation; Science and technology program focusing on biotechnology, environmental assets and control of deforestation in the Amazon
Engaged agribusiness	Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting responsible consumption and production patterns in the agricultural sector	SDG 12 SDG 13	Sustainable production standards; Reducing costs and losses in food value chains; Food security with a focus on family farming
Infrastructure and sustainable cities	Reducing regional inequalities through inclusive and sustainable urbanization, with financing for resilient and inclusive cities	SDG 7 SDG 9 SDG 11 SDG 13	Renewable energy sources and energy efficiency; Access to water and waste management; Inclusive urban mobility
Health as a driver of development	Strengthening health demand and supply in Brazil, investing in CEIS for economic development	SDG 3	Production and innovation at CEIS Infrastructure associated with health; Digitization and improvement of healthcare management

Source: prepared by IPEA based on ABDE (2021)

As can be seen, the data revealed that more than half of the financed resources (58%) were allocated to SDGs 9 (Indus try, Innovation and Infrastructure), 2 (Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agricul- ture) or 8 (Economic Growth). At the same time, the study highlights the two areas least covered in the three-year pe- riod: Gender (SDG 5) and Education (SDG 4). With the production of such empirical evidence, it was possible for creditors to point out to which area and with what intensity their resources, and those from other development sectors, can and/or need to be directed.

The previous year, the association had completed the preparation of the so-called ABDE 2030 Sustainable Development Plan, a document in which its approach and intentions in contributing to global challenges were defined. In this previous stage, a base study was dedicated to car- rying out a first cycle of data collection, which served as a preliminary test of the methodology that was being developed, as well as a subsidy to guide planning.

Once the methodology was completed, this quantification of resources accord- ing to the linked SDG began to serve the monitoring and evaluation of the targets organized around the plan's five mis- sions (table 7.6).

With these initiatives, Brazil fulfilled relevant commitments, especially those made in the context of conferences on

development financing. On the one hand, the work reflects a national engagement in building partnerships between actors from different sectors. On the other hand, it reinforces the need and reveals the existence of space for a more intense and broader involvement of private sector actors. Finally, based on the data produced, a recovery trend can be observed, but at a pace that is still below what would be necessary for members to make up for the funding shortfalls. In this sense, the case corroborates the observation that, in Brazil, the impulse is conditioned on the international support that will be received in the years remaining until 2030.

In this sense, the case corroborates the observation that, in Brazil, the impulse is conditioned on the international support that will be received in the years remaining until 2030. Means of implementing the 2030 Agenda in the Brazilian context

The transition to a more sustainable model of economy and society is a global commitment, but at the same time a major challenge that demands a specific financing structure. To overcome this challenge, Brazil developed the Ecological Transformation Plan[6], which is included in the federal budget, through the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024-2027.

The *Ecological Transformation Plan*, as presented in chapter V, establishes principles and axes, aligned with the 2030 Agenda. The sustainable finance line includes, for example, the regulation of the carbon market, the issuance of sustainable sovereign bonds and the presentation of a national sustainable taxonomy. To deliver this last instrument, in 2023 an action plan was published, which included great participation from society through public consultation and the collaboration of the main stakeholders from government, academia and the national financial sector.

The *Sustainable Brazilian Taxonomy Action Plan*[7], from December 2023, "brings a promising and feasible itinerary, collectively constructed by the country's society, in favor of environmentally inclusive and socially sustainable development" (Brazil, 2023). It is an important instrument for directing investments to projects that are linked to the 2030 Agenda, but according to targets and criteria appropriate to the Brazilian reality.

Still in the line of sustainable finance, it is worth highlighting the proposal to create the Brazilian Emissions Trading System (SBCE), which aims to regulate the carbon market. The bill is under analysis in the Brazilian National Congress.[8]

The *Sustainable Sovereign Bonds Framework, published in 2023,* proposed the issuance of public debt bonds backed by budgetary programs of the General Budget of the Union aimed at sustainable development and defined as eligible, including associated actions and projects with environmental or social themes. The first issuance took place last year, in the amount of US$ 2 billion, with a significant part of these resources going to the National Climate Change Fund, linked to the MMA and operated by BNDES, to finance projects aimed

6 https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/transformacao-ecologica

7 https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira/arquivos-taxonomia/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira-dezembro-v2.pdf

8 Bill (PL) 412/2022, which regulates the SBCE in Brazil, was approved by the Environment Commission (CMA) in October 2023, with the aim of encouraging the reduction of emissions, meeting the determinations of the National Policy on Change Climate Policy (Law 12,187, of 2009) and international agreements signed by Brazil.
Subsequently, PL 412/ 2022 was attached to 2148/ 2015 and approved on December 21, 2023 in the Chamber of Deputies. The bill is now under consideration in the Senate.

at mitigation and adaptation climate change and its effects.

The Sustainable Regional Infrastructure Development Fund (FDIRS) is a pioneering initiative that supports the structuring and development of infrastructure projects throughout Brazil, with a special focus on needy areas in the North, Northeast and Central-West regions. The FDIRS is intended to structure sustainable and resilient concession projects and public-private partnerships that advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in the basic sanitation, transport and urban infrastructure sectors, aiming for equitable development and mitigation of climate change. With an initial contribution of approximately one billion reais by the Union, the fund has the potential to leverage between 20 and 50 times the amount invested in projects in private investments, positively impacting a wide range of territories and communities, improving access to essential services and promoting sustainable economic development. FDIRS is in the process of approving its operational policies to begin its activities, scheduled for the first half of 2024.

4.4. The interconnection of targets and policy coherence in Brazil

In addition to the analyses and actions presented throughout this report, an additional evaluation is necessary in order to indicate how the development of each the targets is, in the case of Brazil, connected to that of others. For this, the network analysis methodology was adopted. Applied to the Brazilian case, based on the data presented in this report, it revealed the total influence, both positive and negative, that each target exerts and/or receives within

Contribution of National Development System (SNF) institutions to the 2030 Agenda

Recognizing the fundamental role of the financial sector in advancing the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, the Brazilian Development Association (ABDE) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) developed, in 2021, the ABDE-PNUD Methodology. The *framework* measures the contribution of the institutions of the National Development System (SNF) to the 2030 Agenda, based on the mapping and classification of resources made available by the SNF in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Based on the identification of keywords aligned with the SDG targets, the methodology was applied to financial lines and products from 24 institutions associated with ABDE. In total, R$ 652.5 billion in SNF resources were classified within the SDG framework between 2020 and 2022. As a result of applying the methodology, the three main SDGs financed by the SNF in the period were: SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (R$ 134.6 billion), SDG 2 — Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture (R$ 124.1 billion) and SDG 8 — Economic Growth (R$ 117.2 billion). These three objectives concentrated 58% of the total resources directed to the SDGs by the SNF in the period.

Also highlighted in the survey were SDG 11 — Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 7 — Clean and affordable energy and SDG 10 — Reducing Inequalities. Furthermore, it was possible to identify those resources directed to SDG 13 – Action against global climate change tripled between 2020 and 2022, a period in which the total amount directed to sustainable development increased by 44%, which illustrates the growing alignment of the SNF with this global agenda. It is necessary to recognize, on the other hand, the need to incorporate the transversality of the SDGs in the design of financing lines, as a way of directing resources to the underfunded SDGs, such as SDG 5 – Gender Equality and SDG 4 – Quality Education.

Table 17.6 - Brazil: Targets with prominent roles in the interconnections of results obtained in the 2030 Agenda - 2010-2023

ROLE	SDG	TARGET
Transversal collaboration	1. Eradication of poverty	1.3 - Implement, at national level, adequate social protection measures and systems for all, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the whole population living under poverty and vulnerability
Transversal collaboration	4. Quality education	4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and high-quality primary and secondary education that leads to relevant and effective learning outcomes
Transversal collaboration	5. Gender equality	5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work, through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, as well as the promotion of shared responsibility within the home and family, according to national contexts
ROLE	**SDG**	**TARGET**
Transversal neglect	3. Health and well-being	3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality rate to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births.
Transversal neglect	5. Gender equality	5.5. Ensure the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
Transversal neglect	9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on equitable and affordable access for all

Source: prepared by IPEA

the network. Based on this analysis, it is possible to classify and rank targets according to their role in the network.

Effectively, the targets that diffuse the greatest quantity and intensity of positive effects across the spectrum of the network represent areas in which actions have contributed transversally and broadly to the progress of the agenda, in the framework they are called "transversal collaboration". On the other hand, the targets that consistently receive the greatest negative impacts indicate areas of the agenda that have been systematically neglected in the set of formulated actions, and in the framework are called "Transversal Neglect". Table 7.7 presents the list of the three main targets identified for each of these specific positions in the case of Brazil[9].

Table 17.7 - Brazil: Targets, indicators and assessment SDG 17 2016-2022

Target	Indicator	Assessment of indicators	Target assessment
17.1 - Strengthen the mobilization of domestic resources, including through international support for developing countries, to improve national capacity to collect taxes and other revenues	17.1.1 - Total Government revenue as a percentage of GDP, by source	✓	✓
	17.1.2 - Percentage of the Government budget financed by taxes collected internally	✓	
17.2 - Developed countries fully implement their official development assistance [ODA] commitments, including providing 0.7% of gross national income [GNI] in ODA to developing countries	17.2.1 - Net, total and official development assistance to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Gross National Income (GNI) of donors to the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	—	—
17.3 - Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 - Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources	✗	✓
	17.3.2 - Volume of remittances (in US dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	✓	
17.4 - Help developing countries achieve long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies designed to promote debt financing, reduction and restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce over-indebtedness	17.4.1 - Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	✓	✓
17.5 - Adopt and implement investment promotion schemes for least developed countries	17.5.1 - Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including least developed countries	✗	✗
17.6 - Enhance regional and international North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation and access to science, technology and innovation, and increase knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through better coordination between existing mechanisms, particularly at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 - Fixed network broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by connection speed	✓	✓
17.7 - Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies to developing countries, under favorable conditions, including concessional and preferential conditions, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 - Total amount of financing for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally safe and rational technologies	✗	✗
17.8 - Fully operationalize the Technology Bank and the capacity building mechanism in science, technology and innovation for least developed countries by 2017, and increase the use of capacity building technologies, in particular information and communication technologies	17.8.1 - Proportion of individuals using the Internet	✓	✓
17.9 - Strengthen international support for the effective and targeted implementation of capacity building in developing countries in order to support national plans to implement all sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 - Value, in dollars, of technical and financial assistance (including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) aimed at developing countries	✗	✗
17.10 - Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system within the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 - Weighted average of customs tariffs on a global scale	✗	✗
17.11 - Significantly increase exports from developing countries, in particular with the aim of doubling the share of least developed countries in global exports by 2020	17.11.1 - Share of exports from developing countries and least developed countries in global exports	✗	✗

Target	Indicator	Assessment of indicators	Target assessment
17.12 - Achieve the timely implementation of access to quota- and duty-free markets, on a lasting basis, for all least developed countries, in accordance with WTO decisions, including through guarantees that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from less developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 - Weighted average of customs tariffs applied to developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States	⊗	⊗
17.13 - Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and coherence	17.13.1 - Macroeconomic indicator panel	⊗	⊗
17.14 - Increase policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 - Number of countries with mechanisms in place to reinforce the political coherence of sustainable development	✓	✓
17.15 - Respect the political space and leadership of each country to establish and implement policies for the eradication of poverty and sustainable development	17.15.1 - Extension of the use of results frameworks and planning instruments outlined by beneficiaries [country ownership] by countries providing cooperation for development	✓	✓
17.16 - Strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-sectoral partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly in developing countries	17.16.1 - Number of countries reporting progress in the effectiveness of multi-stakeholder monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of sustainable development goals	✓	✓
17.17 - Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, based on the experience of resource mobilization strategies in these partnerships	17.17.1 - Amount of dollars in the United States allocated to public-private partnerships for infrastructure	⊗	⊗
17.18 - By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely, and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other relevant characteristics in national contexts.	17.18.1 - Statistical capacity indicator for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals	✓	✓
	17.18.2 - Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	✓	
	17.18.3 - Number of countries with a fully funded and implemented national statistical plan, by source of funding	✓	
17.19 - Até 2030, valer-se de iniciativas existentes para desenvolver medidas do progresso do desenvolvimento sustentável que complementem o produto interno bruto (PIB) e apoiem a capacitação estatística nos países em desenvolvimento	17.19.1 - Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries	✓	✓
	17.19.2 - Proportion of countries that (a) carried out at least one Population and Housing Census in the last 10 years; and (b) reached 100% of birth registrations and 80% of death registrations	✓	

Legend

✓ Positive evolution

— Positive evolution

Global target achieved

✗ Negative evolution

Impacted by COVID-19

⊗ No indicators or short or irregular series

Source: Prepared by IPEA

Considering the period to which the data refer, in the case of the unmet targets, one must consider how the first of them, "by 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality rate to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births", is strongly impacted by the consequences of the pandemic. The same can be said about the third, "developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and cross-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on equitable and affordable access for all", which has its indicator measured by the annual flow of cargo and passenger transport. Regardless of the effects of the pandemic, these are areas in which Brazil has experienced setbacks, reflecting the need for a change of direction towards its transversal re-prioritization.

National planning, in this panorama, consists of an instrument in which the priorities chosen by the country's leaders are summarized, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the way in which the different means of implementation are mobilized, with emphasis on the allocation of public resources.



9 Based on the application of two different methods to guarantee the reliability of the results. Attention should be paid to the fact that there is enormous complexity in determining the existence and direction of causality in the pairing of the hundreds of targets in the 2030 Agenda. Annual data, in a period with a maximum of fifteen observations, are insufficient for an exercise of this nature. Therefore, in the IGES methodology replicated here, such issues are preliminarily defined, by consulting the available literature. In any case, to eliminate inherent biases, a combination of different measures was carried out in the network analysis to confirm the information. When comparing such results, for targets that do not change position abruptly, the reliability of the observed positioning is reinforced. Therefore, only these were selected.

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 Feminicide 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



INFRAESTRUCTURE AND RESILIENCE

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 Managemen 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





CHAPTER

4

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 people 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 Brazil. 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 (20153-2024), 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.

CHAPTER VI



Statistical Annex

6. 1. Statistical Annex

This annex presents the list of SDG Global Indicators with national data produced and made available on the SDG Brazil Platform (https://odsbrasil.gov.br). The platform is maintained and updated by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE).

It was decided to list the breakdowns available for these indicators and to present the institutions that produced the statistical series. The breakdowns enrich the analyses and provide relevant details, especially in the diverse and unequal Brazilian context. The breadth of production of SDG Indicators is only possible due to the partnerships established by IBGE with various Ministries and Bodies of the Federal Government.

The annex also provides a summary of the production of indicators, both relative and absolute. The proportion of indicators produced in relation to the total, by objective, are listed, from highest to lowest (graph 1). In addition, the total number of indicators produced are listed, by objective (graph 2).

These indicators are called global indicators. This denomination, even when dealing with Brazilian statistics, refers to the international methodology agreed within the scope of the United Nations (UN) and is the basis for comparability between countries.

The content was produced with information updated and made available on the SDG Brazil Platform (https://odsbrasil.gov.br), up to 04/15/2024.

6.2. Listing of Produced Global SDG Indicators with National Data

SDG 1: No Poverty

1.1.1 Proportion of population living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, and geographic location (urban/rural)
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo1/indicador111
Disaggregation: Color or race; Age group; Sex; Employment status; Household situation (urban or rural); Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex, age, employment status, and geographic location (urban/rural)
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo1/indicador121
Disaggregation: Color or race; Age group; Sex; Employment status; Household situation (urban or rural); Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

1.2.2 Proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo1/indicador122
Disaggregation: Color or race; Age group; Sex; Household situation (urban or rural); Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons directly affected attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo1/indicador151
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (federative unit)
Producer: National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense / Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (SEDEC/MIDR)

1.5.2 Direct economic losses in relation to GDP, including damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo1/indicador152
Disaggregation: None
Producer: National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense / Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (SEDEC/MIDR)

1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo1/indicador153
Disaggregation: Not applicable
Producer: National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense / Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (SEDEC/MIDR)

1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo1/indicador154
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

SDG 2: Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo2/indicador211
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo2/indicador212
Disaggregation: Household situation (urban or rural)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo2/indicador221
Disaggregation: Age; Sex; Household situation (urban or rural); Territorial unit (large region)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

2.2.2 Prevalence of bad nutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo2/indicador222
Disaggregation: Sex; Territorial unit (large region)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo2/indicador251
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)

2.a.1 Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo2/indicador2a1
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo2/indicador2a2
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo2/indicador2b1
Disaggregation: None

Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador311
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador312
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.2.1 Under-5 mortality rate
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador321
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador322
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador332
Disaggregation: Age; Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit) Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador333
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador334
Disaggregation: Age group; Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador335
Disaggregation: Age group; Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador341
Disaggregation: Age group; Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador342
Disaggregation: Age group; Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.5.2 Alcohol consumption per capita (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador352
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador361
Disaggregation: Age group; Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador372
Disaggregation: Age group; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit) Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador382
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador392
Disaggregation: Age group; Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador393
Disaggregation: Age group; Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

3.a.1 Prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador3a1
Disaggregation: Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

SDG 4: Quality Education

4.1.2 Completion rate for primary and secondary education
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo4/indicador412
Disaggregation: Age group and level of education; Territorial unit

(large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official entry age to primary education), by sex
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo4/indicador422
Disaggregation: Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile, and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples, and conflict-affected populations, as data become available) for all indicators in this list that can be disaggregated
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo4/indicador451
Disaggregation: Household income class; Sex; Household situation (urban or rural); Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicators definitions)
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo4/indicador4a1
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: National Institute for Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP)

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers who have received the minimum required training, by level of education
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo4/indicador4c1
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: National Institute for Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP)

SDG 5: Gender Equality

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo5/indicador541
Disaggregation: Color or race; Age groups; Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo5/indicador551
Disaggregation: Color or race; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Superior Electoral Court (TSE)

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo5/indicador552
Disaggregation: Color or race; Age groups; Sector of activity; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone, by sex
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo5/indicador5b1
Disaggregation: Color or race; Age groups; Sex; Household situation (urban or rural); Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

6.1.1 Percentage of the population using safely managed drinking water services https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador611
Disaggregation: Race or ethnicity; Age Groups; Sex; Household Situation (Urban or Rural); Territorial Unit (Major Region, Federative Unit, Metropolitan Region)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

6.2.1 Percentage of the population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) facilities for handwashing with soap and water
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador621
Disaggregation: Territorial Unit (Major Region, Federative Unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow treated safely https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador631
Disaggregation: Territorial Unit (Major Region, Federative Unit)
Producer: National Water Agency and Basic Sanitation (ANA)

6.3.2 Proportion of water bodies with good environmental quality
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador632
Disaggregation: Hydrographic Region
Producer: National Water Agency and Basic Sanitation (ANA)

6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador641
Disaggregation: Territorial Unit (Major Region, Federative Unit); Activity Sector
Producer: National Water Agency and Basic Sanitation (ANA)

6.4.2 Water stress level: proportion of withdrawals of freshwater compared to total available freshwater resources
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador642
Disaggregation: Hydrographic Region
Producer: National Water Agency and Basic Sanitation (ANA)

6.5.1 Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (0-100) https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador651
Disaggregation: No
Producer: National Water Agency and Basic Sanitation (ANA)

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary river basin areas covered by an operational agreement for water cooperation
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador652
Disaggregation: No
Producer: National Water Agency and Basic Sanitation (ANA)

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador661
Disaggregation: Territorial Unit (Federative Unit)
Producer: National Water Agency and Basic Sanitation (ANA)

6.a.1 Amount of official development assistance in the area of water and sanitation, included in a government expenditure plan
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador6a1
Disaggregation: No
Producer: National Water Agency and Basic Sanitation (ANA)

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador6b1
Disaggregation: No
Producer: World Health Organization (WHO)

SDG 7 Clean and Affordable Energy

7.1.1 Percentage of the population with access to electricity https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador711
Disaggregation: Territorial Unit (Major Region, Federative Unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

7.1.2 Percentage of the population with primary access to clean fuels and technologies https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador712
Disaggregation: Territorial Unit (Major Region, Federative Unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

7.2.1 Share of renewable energies in the Internal Energy Supply (IES) https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador721
Disaggregation: No
Producer: Energy Research Company (EPE)

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador731
Disaggregation: No
Producer: Energy Research Company (EPE)

7.b.1 Installed capacity of renewable energy generation in developing countries (in watts per capita) https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador7b1
Disaggregation: No
Producer: Energy Research Company (EPE)

SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

8.1.1 Real GDP per capita growth rate https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador811
Disaggregation: No
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

8.2.1 Annual variation rate of real GDP per employed person
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador821
Disaggregation: No
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

8.3.1 Informality rate of people aged 15 years or older employed during the reference week, by sex, main work activity sector, and disability status https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador831
Disaggregation: Disability status; Sex; Main Work Activity Sector (Agricultural or Non-agricultural); Territorial Unit (Major Region, Federative Unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

8.5.1 Real average hourly earnings of people aged 15 years or older employed during the reference week with work income habitually received in all jobs, by sex, age group, main occupational group of the main work, and disability status https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador851
Disaggregation: Disability status; Age Group; Sex; Main Occupational Group of Main Work (Agricultural or Non-agricultural); Territorial Unit (Major Region, Federative Unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age group, and disability status https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador852
Disaggregation: Disability status; Age Group; Sex; Territorial Unit (Major Region, Federative Unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

8.6.1 Percentage of people aged 15 to 24 years not occupied, not studying, and not in training for work https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador861
Disaggregation: Territorial Unit (Major Region, Federative Unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

8.10.1 (a) Number of bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador8101
Disaggregation: No
Producer: Central Bank of Brazil (BCB)

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years or older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money service
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador8102
Disaggregation: Sex
Producer: Central Bank of Brazil (BCB)
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador611
Disaggregation: Color or race; Age groups; Sex; Household situation (urban or rural); Territorial unit (large region, federative unit, metropolitan region)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador621
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador631
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA)

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador632
Disaggregation: Hydrographic region
Producer: National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA)

6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador641
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit); Sector of activity
Producer: National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA)

6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador642
Disaggregation: Hydrographic region
Producer: National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA)

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador651
Disaggregation: None
Producer: National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA)

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador652
Disaggregation: None
Producer: National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA)

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador661
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (federative unit)
Producer: National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA)

6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador6a1
Disaggregation: None
Producer: National Water and Basic Sanitation Agency (ANA)

6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador6b1
Disaggregation: None
Producer: World Health Organization (WHO)

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador711
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean cooking fuels and technologies
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador712
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador721
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Energy Research Office (EPE)

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador731
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Energy Research Office (EPE)

7.b.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo7/indicador7b1
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Energy Research Office (EPE)

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador811
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador821
Disaggregation: None

Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex, primary job activity sector, and disability status
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador831
Disaggregation: Disability status; Sex; Primary job activity sector (agricultural or non-agricultural); Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees aged 15 years and older with work-related income in the reference week, usually received in all jobs, by sex, age group, main job occupation group, and disability status
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador851
Disaggregation: Disability status; Age group; Sex; Main job occupation group (agricultural or non-agricultural); Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age group, and disability status
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador852
Disaggregation: Disability status; Age group; Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador861
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador8101
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Central Bank of Brazil (BCB)

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo8/indicador8102
Disaggregation: Sex
Producer: Central Bank of Brazil (BCB)

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador912
Disaggregation: Type of transport mode
Producer: Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE)

9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador921
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador922
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador931
Disaggregation: Industrial activities, electricity and gas sector, and selected services
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador932
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Central Bank of Brazil (BCB)

9.4.1 CO2 emissions per unit of GDP
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador941
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador951
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI)

9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador952
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI)

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador9b1
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo9/indicador9c1
Disaggregation: Type of mobile network coverage
Producer: National Telecommunications Agency (ANATEL)

SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo10/indicador1011
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo10/indicador1021
Disaggregation: Age group; Sex
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

10.4.1 Labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo10/indicador1041
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators (7 indicators)
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo/objetivo?n=10
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Central Bank of Brazil (BCB)

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo11/indicador1111
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo11/indicador1132
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

11.4.1 Total per capita expenditure (public and private) spent on the preservation, protection, and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed, and by World Heritage designation), level of government (national, regional, and local), type of expenditure (current/expenditure), and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector, and sponsorships)
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo11/indicador1141
Disaggregation: Type of heritage; Level of government
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected directly attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo11/indicador1151
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense/Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (SEDEC/MIDR)

11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo11/indicador1152
Disaggregation: None
Producer: National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense/Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (SEDEC/MIDR)

11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total urban waste generated, by cities
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo11/indicador1161
Disaggregation: Final disposal (controlled landfill, open dump, sanitary landfill); Territorial unit (large region)
Producer: National Secretariat for Sanitation/Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (SNS/MIDR)

11.a.1 Number of countries with national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics, (b) ensure balanced territorial development, and (c) increase local fiscal space
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo11/indicador11a1
Disaggregation: Not applicable
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo11/indicador11b1
Disaggregation: Not applicable
Producer: National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense/Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (SEDEC/MIDR)

11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo11/indicador11b2
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

12.1.1 Number of countries developing, adopting, or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo12/indicador1211

Disaggregation: Not applicable
Producer: Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA)

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo12/indicador1241
Disaggregation: Not applicable
Producer: Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA)

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo12/indicador1251
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region)
Producer: Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR)

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo12/indicador1261
Disaggregation: Employment size class; Sector of activity; Territorial unit (large region)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo12/indicador12a1
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Energy Research Office (EPE)

SDG 13: Climate Action

13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected directly attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo13/indicador1311
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense/Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (SEDEC/MIDR)

13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo13/indicador1312
Disaggregation: Not applicable
Producer: National Secretariat for Civil Protection and Defense/Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (SEDEC/MIDR)

13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo13/indicador1313
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo13/indicador1321
Disaggregation: Not applicable
Producer: Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI)

13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo13/indicador1322
Disaggregation: Emission source
Producer: Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MCTI)

SDG 14: Life Below Water

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo14/indicador1451
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA)

14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo14/indicador1461
Disaggregation: Not applicable
Producer: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA)

14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo14/indicador14b1
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA)

SDG 15: Life on Land

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1511
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Brazilian Forest Service/Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (SFB/MMA)

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1512
Disaggregation: Biomes
Producer: Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA)

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1521

Disaggregation: None
Producer: Brazilian Forest Service/Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (SFB/MMA)

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1542
Disaggregation: Mountain class
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative, and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1561
Disaggregation: Not applicable
Producer: Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA)

15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 or similar targets in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo15/indicador1591
Disaggregation: Not applicable
Producer: Ministry of the Environment (MMA)

SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador1611
Disaggregation: Age group; Sex; Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Ministry of Health (MS)

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador1613
Disaggregation: Color or race; Age group; Sex; Education level; Household income; Household situation (urban or rural); Territorial unit (large region, federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feels safe walking alone around the area they live
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador1614
Disaggregation: Color or race; Sex; Education level; Territorial unit (large region)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador1631
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador1632
Disaggregation: Sex
Producer: National Secretariat for Penal Policies/Ministry of Justice and Public Security (SENAPPEN/MJSP)

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador1661
Disaggregation: None
Producer: National Treasury Secretariat/Ministry of Finance (STN/MF)

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities, and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador1671
Disaggregation: Age group; Sex; Level in the public institution
Producer: Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE)

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador1691
Disaggregation: Territorial unit (federative unit)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory, and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo16/indicador16102
Disaggregation: Not applicable
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo17/indicador1711
Disaggregation: None
Producer: National Treasury Secretariat/Ministry of Finance (STN/MF)

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo17/indicador1712
Disaggregation: None
Producer: National Treasury Secretariat/Ministry of Finance (STN/MF)

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo17/indicador1732
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Central Bank of Brazil (BCB)

17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

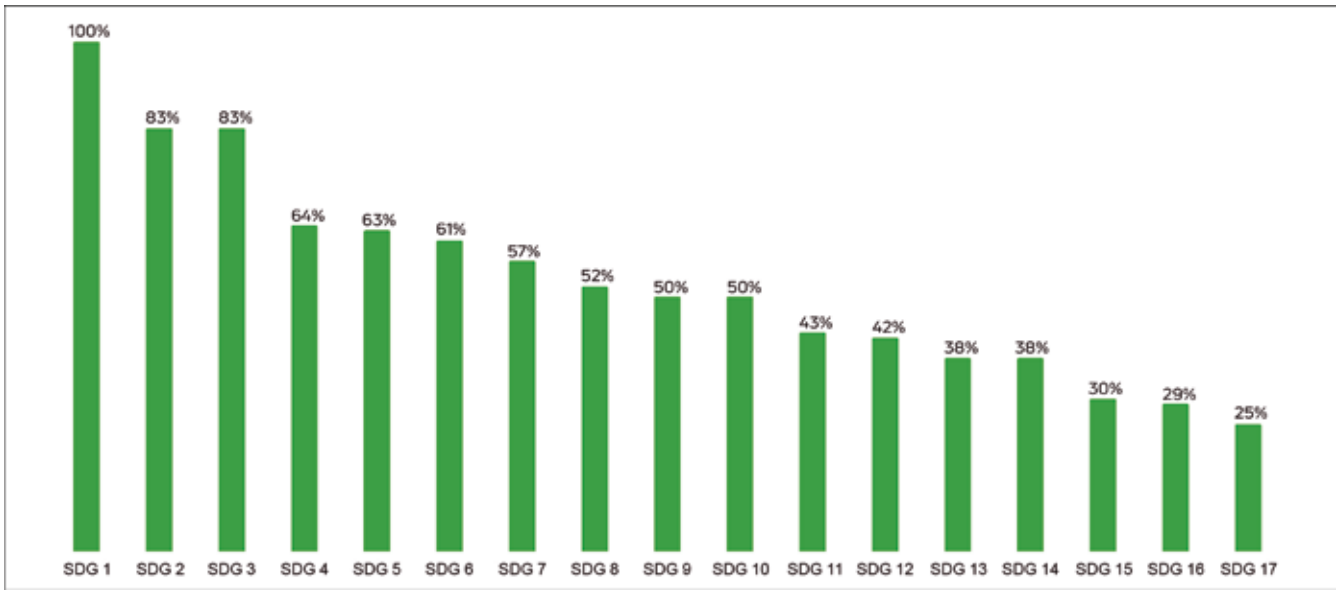
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo17/indicador1741
Disaggregation: None
Producer: Central Bank of Brazil (BCB)

17.6.1 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo17/indicador1761
Disaggregation: Connection speed
Producer: National Telecommunications Agency (ANATEL)

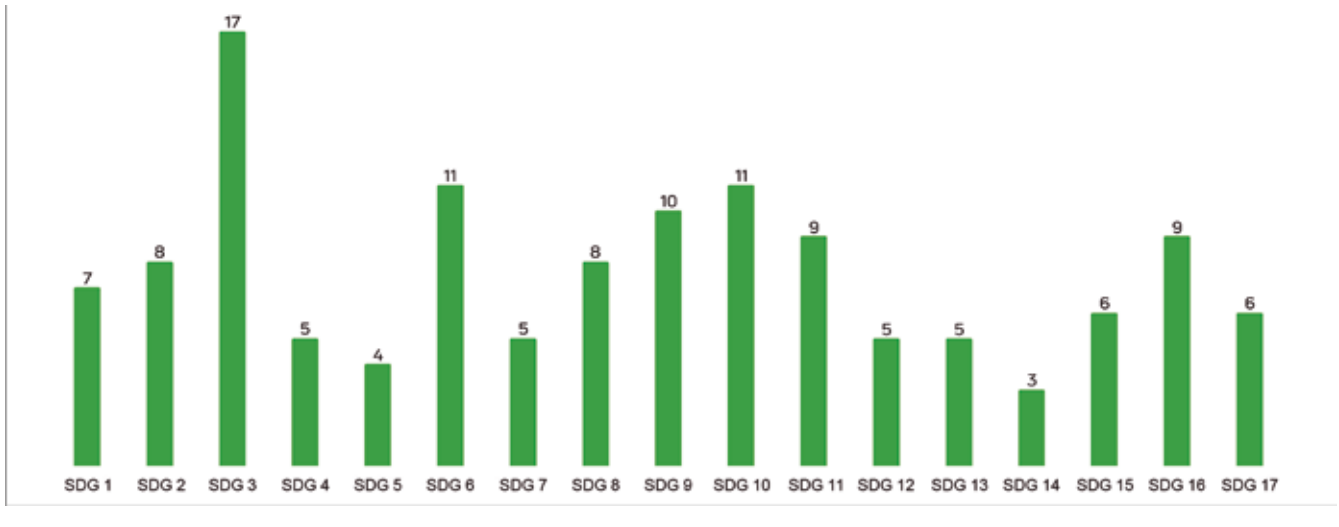
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo17/indicador1781
Disaggregation: Sex; Household situation (urban or rural); Territorial unit (large region)
Producer: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

Synthesis of the production of SDG Global Indicators with National Data

Graph 1 - Proportion of global SDG indicators produced relative to the total, by SDG



Graph 2 - Number of global SDG indicators produced, by SDG



Appendix - List of Best Practices for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in Brazil, by Segment

Federal Government

Program "Oil, Gas, Derivatives, and Biofuels": (MME)
The objective of this program is to achieve an increase in the supply of natural gas.
https://www.gov.br/anp/pt-br/assuntos/qualidade-de-produtos/biocombustiveis

National Program for the Production and Use of Biodiesel (PNPB) (MME)
This program aims to introduce biodiesel into the Brazilian energy matrix, focusing on social inclusion and regional development.
https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/secretarias/petroleo-gas-natural-e-biocombustiveis/biodiesel/pnpb

Social Biofuel Seal (SBS)
Focused on increasing support for family farming in the North, Northeast, and Semi-Arid regions, so that the program consolidates as a vector for social inclusion and the reduction of regional inequalities.
https://www.gov.br/mda/pt-br/ProgramaseEditais/selo-biocombustivel-social/selo-biocombustivel-social

National Biofuels Program (RenovaBio) (MME)
Aimed at expanding biofuel production based on predictability and environmental, economic, and social sustainability. This program seeks to improve biofuels policies and regulatory aspects.
https://www.renovabio.org/?w=fuga-schoenen-n-L6960xuY

Future Fuel Program (MME)
Promoting sustainable low-carbon mobility, the National Sustainable Aviation Fuel Program, the National Green Diesel Program, and the legal framework for carbon dioxide capture and geological storage.
https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/programa-combustivel-do-futuro

Light for All Program (LPT) (MME)
Prioritizes the universalization of electricity supply services, currently facing challenges to serve rural, remote, and hard-to-reach communities.
https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/destaques/Programa%20Luz%20para%20Todos

Social Electricity Tariff (TSEE) (MME)
The Social Electricity Tariff provides benefits to families in situations of social vulnerability, aiming to increase access to a basic service at more affordable prices.
https://www.gov.br/aneel/pt-br/assuntos/tarifas/tarifa-social

National Hydrogen Program (MME)
The program was conceived in the context where Brazil has a combination of factors that place it in a prominent position in the global hydrogen market. Adopting hydrogen as part of Brazil's energy and industrial matrix has the potential to significantly boost the country's industrial development.
https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/programa-nacional-do-hidrogenio-1

National Energy Transition Policy (MME)
A Brazilian legislative project that aims to establish guidelines and principles for Brazil's transition to a more sustainable energy matrix.
prop_mostrarintegra (camara.leg.br)

Offshore Wind Working Group (MME)
The development of offshore wind projects brings new investment opportunities for the country. To date, Brazil has over 80 announced projects, which together total more than 200 GW of expected installed capacity.
https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mme-participa-de-evento-para-discutir-energia-eolica-offshore

National Program for Electricity Conservation – Procel (MME)
The National Program for Electricity Conservation (Procel) was established by Interministerial Ordinance No. 1,877 on December 30, 1985, with the objective of promoting the efficient use of electricity and combating waste.
https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/secretarias/sntep/procel

Transformative Investments in Industrial Energy Efficiency Program – PotencializEE (MME)
Transformative Investments in Energy Efficiency is a Brazil-Germany Sustainable Development Cooperation initiative aimed at conducting 1,000

energy audits and implementing 425 energy efficiency projects with financing from financial institutions and a Guarantee Fund.
https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/ee/potencializee

Amazon Energy Program (MME)
Aimed at strengthening the energy transition in the supply of electricity to the population of the Amazon region.
https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/secretarias/sntep/programa-energias-da-amazonia

Mining and Society (MME)
Promotes sustainable mining, focusing on the sustainability of artisanal and small-scale mining, social responsibility, and corporate sustainability in the minerals and metals sector.
https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/secretarias/geologia-mineracao-e-transformacao-mineral/desenvolvimento-sustentavel-na-mineracao-1

Mercury-Free Gold Project (MME)
The project's objective is to support Brazil in developing a National Action Plan to reduce and, if possible, eliminate pollution caused by the use of mercury in gold extraction.
https://www.ourosemmercurio.com.br/

Mapping the SDGs in Brazilian Mining (MME)
The objective of the document is to encourage mining companies of all sizes to incorporate the SDGs into their businesses and operations.
https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mme-e-pnud-lancam-relatorio-atlas-mapeando-os-objetivos-de-desenvolvimento-sustentavel-na-mineracao

Antiracist Initiatives Training Program – ENAP
The main objective of this program is to combat racism and promote racial equality in the Federal Public Administration through human resource training and the development of specific skills.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/composicao/secretaria-de-gestao-do-sistema-nacional-de-promocao-da-igualdade-racial/diretoria-de-avaliacao-monitoramento-e-gestao-da-informacao/fiar

Virtual Government School – EVG – ENAP
The Virtual Government School (EVG), associated with the National School of Public Administration (ENAP), offers an online platform for courses covering a variety of themes and competencies.
https://www.escolavirtual.gov.br/

Evidence-Informed Management – ENAP
A protocol of intentions for improving public management through evidence. This initiative aims to enhance the effectiveness of public policies, improve planning, and the quality of public spending through the use of data and evidence.
https://www.enap.gov.br/pt/acontece/noticias/enap-ministerio-da-gestao-e-ipea-firmam-parceria-para-a-melhoria-da-gestao-publica-por-meio-de-evidencias

Strengthening Federative Capacities – ENAP
Strengthening Federative Capacities is a relevant theme in the Brazilian context and has been the subject of study and research. The National School of Public Administration (ENAP), through its journals and publications, contributes to the understanding and enhancement of state capacities.
https://repositorio.enap.gov.br/bitstream/1/7875/1/caderno_enap_capacidades_estatais%20%286%29.pdf

Government Transformation – ENAP
Government Transformation at the National School of Public Administration (ENAP) is an effort to transform the Brazilian public state through knowledge and innovation. ENAP works on developing public servants' competencies to increase government capacity in managing public policies.
https://www.enap.gov.br/pt/servicos/transformacao-governamental

Public Servant and Employee Training – ENAP
The National School of Public Administration (ENAP) offers a wide range of courses aimed at the training and development of public servants and employees. These include postgraduate, specialization, MBA, master's, and doctoral programs, all aligned with best market practices and recognized by the Ministry of Education.
https://www.enap.gov.br/pt/cursos

National Archives Requalification Program and Support Actions Improvement – National Archives
The National Archives Requalification Program aims to recover buildings and the surrounding landscape to improve the added economic value and the institutional function of the National Archives. This program includes cadastral updating

and parametrized geometric modeling, project development, inspection, and technical consulting.
https://www.gov.br/arquivonacional/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/licitacoes-1/licitacoes-1/arquivos/arquivos-2021/arquivos-pregao-11-2021/02-estudo-tecnico-preliminar-da-contratacao.pdf

Document and Archives Management Acceleration Program (Siga) – National Archives
Created in 2003 by Decree No. 4,915, Siga aims to systematically structure document and archive management within federal public administration bodies and entities.
https://www.gov.br/arquivonacional/pt-br/siga/siga/o-siga

Preservation, Technical Processing, Access, and Dissemination Actions – National Archives
Preservation, technical processing, access, and dissemination actions in the National Archives of Brazil are fundamental for the maintenance and availability of the country's documentary heritage. The Directorate of Technical Processing, Preservation, and Access to the Collection (DPT) is responsible for coordinating these activities.
https://www.gov.br/arquivonacional/pt-br/composicao/diretoria-de-processamento-tecnico-preservacao-e-acesso-ao-acervo

Restructuring and Strengthening Strategy of the National Archives Policy and Conarq – National Archives
This project aims to facilitate the development of strategic actions, contributing to the improvement of public policies and the enhancement of the organizational structure and requalification of the operational functioning of archival authorities at all federation levels.
https://www.gov.br/arquivonacional/pt-br/canais_atendimento/imprensa/copy_of_noticias/arquivo-nacional-assina-acordo-com-pnud-para-apoio-a-arquivos-e-a-memoria

Strategy for Repositioning the National Archives – National Archives
This process includes the implementation of a new repositioning strategy aimed at strengthening the institution as a leader in developing projects and programs for document and archive management research.
https://www.gov.br/arquivonacional/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/governanca/planejamento-estrategico-2024-2027

Restructuring Strategies for Internationalization Actions of the National Archives – National Archives
This plan includes actions to expand access to federal public administration documents and promote the implementation of the National Archives Policy.
https://www.gov.br/arquivonacional/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo-old/plano-estrategico-an-2020-2023-final-pdf

Decree No. 11,443, of March 21, 2023 – MIR
Decree No. 11,443, of March 21, 2023, provides for the filling of a minimum percentage of commission and trust positions by black people within the federal public administration.
https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/d11443.htm

Interministerial Working Group for the Development of the National Antiracist Communication Plan – MIR
Established by Decree No. 11,787 with the objective of creating the National Antiracist Communication Plan in the Public Administration of Brazil. The working group is formed by the Ministry of Racial Equality and the Secretariat of Social Communication of the Presidency of the Republic.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/gti-comunicacao-antirracista

Federal Affirmative Action Program – MIR
The Federal Affirmative Action Program (PFAA) aims to promote rights and equal opportunities through affirmative actions aimed at black people, quilombolas, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, and women.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/acoes-afirmativas

Amefrican Paths Program – MIR
The program aims to stimulate and promote the sharing of knowledge and experiences that contribute to combating and overcoming racism in Brazil, as well as to the education of ethnic-racial relations.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/bolsas-e-auxilios-internacionais/encontre-aqui/paises/multinacional/programa-caminhos-amefricanos

AmeAfrica Observatory – MIR
This observatory aims to promote dialogue on policies and practices among African, Latin American, and Caribbean countries, contributing to the promotion of racial equality.

https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/convenios-e-transferencias

National Psychosocial Support Program for Mothers and Other Family Members of Violence Victims
The Ministry of Health allocated R$ 8 million for the psychosocial care of mothers and family members who were victims of violence. This measure is part of the 2nd Racial Equality Package, launched by the federal government, and involves joint actions by ten ministries and agencies.
https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/novembro/ministerio-da-saude-destina-r-8-milhoes-para-o-atendimento-psicossocial-de-vitimas-de-violencia

Esperança Garcia Program – Black Trajectories in Public Advocacy – MIR
The Esperança Garcia Program is a joint initiative between the Attorney General's Office (AGU), the Ministry of Racial Equality, and the Peregum Black Reference Institute. Its objective is to combat inequalities in access to public advocacy spaces for black people.
https://programas.peregum.org.br/esperanca-garcia

Diplomacy Vocational Scholarship Program – MIR
The Diplomacy Vocational Scholarship Program is an initiative of the Rio Branco Institute (IRBr) in partnership with the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR), among other institutions. The program aims to promote the inclusion of black, brown, and indigenous people in the diplomatic career, offering scholarships to cover preparatory studies for the Diplomat Career Admission Contest (CACD).
https://www.gov.br/palmares/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/bolsa-premio-de-vocacaopara-a-diplomacia

Atlânticas - Beatriz Nascimento Program for Women in Science
The Atlânticas - Beatriz Nascimento Program for Women in Science is an initiative that aims to increase the participation of black, Roma, quilombola, and indigenous women in science. The program offers sandwich PhD and postdoctoral scholarships abroad for researchers.
https://www.gov.br/cnpq/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/cnpq-em-acao/inscricoes-abertas-para-a-chamada-atlanticas-programa-beatriz-nascimento-de-mulheres-na-ciencia

Memorandum of Understanding between MIR and Banco do Brasil – MIR
The Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR) and Banco do Brasil is a significant initiative to combat racism and promote diversity and equity. This memorandum aims to develop guidelines and expand race and gender affirmative actions, with a special focus on the inclusion and appreciation of black women in the Brazilian labor market.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/ministerio-da-igualdade-racial-assina-protocolos-de-intencoes-para-combate-e-superacao-do-racismo-e-promocao-da-diversidade-e-da-equidade-com-banco-do-brasil-e-conselhao

Memorandum of Understanding between CEF and MIR to Implement Diversity and Inclusion Actions and Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda – MIR
The Memorandum of Understanding between Caixa Econômica Federal (CEF) and the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR) is an initiative to promote diversity and inclusion actions. This memorandum aims to create a work environment that values diversity and inclusion, as well as combat all forms of prejudice and discrimination.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/julho/mdhc-e-caixa-assinam-protocolo-de-intencoes-para-a-promocao-de-acoes-de-diversidade-e-inclusao-social

Technical Cooperation Agreement between MIR and SEBRAE for the Creation of Public Entrepreneurship Policies – MIR
The Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR) and the Brazilian Service for Supporting Micro and Small Enterprises (SEBRAE) aims to promote the sharing and development of technical information, understandings, experiences, methodologies, and technologies. This agreement aims to foster actions of integrity, ethics, corporate compliance, transparency, prevention, and combating corruption, as well as to encourage Micro and Small Enterprises (MPEs) to adopt or improve their integrity programs.
https://repositorio.cgu.gov.br/bitstream/1/78255/1/ACT_3_2024_CGU_SEBRAE.pdf.pdf

Black Youth Alive Plan - MIR
The Black Youth Alive Plan (PJNV) is an initiative of the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR) that aims to reduce the vulnerabilities that affect black Brazilian youth and lethal violence based on structural racism.

https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/plano-juventude-negra-viva/

Brazilian Roma Caravan – MIR
The Brazilian Roma Caravan is an initiative of the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR) that aims to promote active listening and support for Roma communities in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/caravana-brasil-cigano-mir-realiza-momento-de-escuta-em-riachinho-minas-gerais

Network Research "Mapping and Registration of Calon, Rom, and Sinti Roma Families, Territories, and Routes of the Peoples" – MIR
The project "Mapping and Registration of Calon, Rom, and Sinti Roma Families, Territories, and Routes of the Peoples" – MIR is an important initiative that aims to document and better understand the distribution and routes of Roma families in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/BoletimSemestralBrasilCigano.pdf

Roundtable Discussion with Roma Leaders (Brasília, 23-08-2023) – MIR
"Roundtable Discussion" that brought together Roma leaders and state agencies from Santa Catarina to discuss public policies for Roma peoples.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/roda-de-conversa-reune-liderancas-ciganas-e-orgaos-do-estado-de-santa-catarina-para-discutir-politicas-para-povos-ciganos

Semiannual Bulletin "Brazilian Roma" – MIR
The "Semiannual Bulletin Brazilian Roma" is a publication that aims to communicate to Roma communities the actions and projects developed by the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR) to meet the needs of this population. The first edition of the bulletin, launched on October 25, 2023, highlights the Brazilian Roma Caravan, an initiative that seeks to create effective public policies for Roma peoples based on data, information, and lived experiences.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/BoletimSemestralBrasilCigano.pdf

Validation of the Racial Equality Block Cooperation between MIR and IBGE (24/11/2023) – MIR
This unprecedented block aims to collect data that will help discuss and improve strategies to promote racial equality in Brazil, as well as to develop technical studies and strengthen the National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SINAPIR). The initiative also aims to gather more information about black and quilombola populations, contributing to a more accurate analysis of how public policies are being implemented.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/mir-investe-em-pesquisa-monitoramento-e-avaliacao-de-dados-sobre-populacoes-negra-e-quilombola

Abre Caminhos Regional Meetings – MIR
The Minister of Racial Equality, Anielle Franco, initiated the Abre Caminhos Regional Meetings across Brazil in the city of Salvador, Bahia. During the event, Anielle Franco highlighted the importance of this first regional meeting in combating religious racism in Brazil. She emphasized the need to hear the voices of black people, residents of favelas, and people from terreiro communities to formulate effective policies.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/anielle-franco-inicia-encontros-regionais-abre-caminhos-pelo-brasil-na-bahia-nao-poderia-ser-em-outro-lugar-diz

Titling of 10 Quilombola Territories – MIR
Regularization titles were delivered to quilombola communities, marking a significant step in guaranteeing their territorial rights. Additionally, INCRA published ordinances recognizing 29 quilombola territories, covering 16 states and benefiting approximately 4,300 families.
https://www.gov.br/incra/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/governo-entrega-titulos-de-regularizacao-de-territorios-quilombolas

National Titling Plan – MIR
The National Titling Plan is an initiative of the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR) that aims to promote the titling of quilombola territories in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/informe-mir-monitoramento-e-avaliacao-no-1-edicao-censo-quilombola-2022_31-08.pdf

Aquilomba Brasil Program – MIR
Recently launched with the objective of promoting racial equality and improving the quality of life of the quilombola population in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas-1/aquilomba-brasil

National Policy for Quilombola Territorial and Environmental Management (PNGTAQ) – MIR
This policy aims to support and promote territorial and environmental management practices developed by quilombola communities, foster the conservation and sustainable use of socio-biodiversity, protect the material and immaterial cultural heritage of these communities, and strengthen their territorial and environmental rights.
https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/decreto/d11786.htm

Memorandum of Understanding between MIR and the Ministry of Equality and Equity of the Republic of Colombia – MIR
The Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR) of Brazil and the Ministry of Equality and Equity of the Republic of Colombia is a document that establishes the basis for cooperation between the two countries in the fight against discrimination and the promotion of racial equality.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/2023725MemorandodeEntendimentoentreoBrasileaColombiaportuguesversaofinal1.pdf

Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education of Mozambique, the Pedagogical University of Maputo (UP-Maputo) and the University of Púnguè (Uni-Púnguè) – MIR
A Memorandum of Understanding was established between the Ministry of Racial Equality of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the University of Púnguè of the Republic of Mozambique, with the objective of establishing and developing international cooperation relations to combat discrimination and promote racial equality.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/memorandos-de-entendimento/separ

Inclusion of the Racial Block in the Basic Municipal and State Information Surveys of IBGE – MIR
The objective is to collect data on the population, territory, and governance related to racial equality at municipal and state levels. These data will be used to develop technical studies, improve thematic panels, and strengthen the National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SINAPIR), among other actions.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/ministerio-da-igualdade-racial-e-ibge-fortalecem-cooperacao-para-inclusao-de-bloco-de-igualdade-racial-em-pesquisas-municipais-e-estaduais

CIEDDS – Ministry of Health
This is a Brazilian government initiative involving various ministries with the objective of promoting actions to eliminate tuberculosis and other socially determined diseases as public health problems in Brazil by 2030.
https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/svsa/ciedds

SDG 18 – MIR
Presented by the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR) of Brazil to the G20 Working Group on Development. This goal was voluntarily announced by the Brazilian presidency at the 78th United Nations General Assembly in September 2023.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/ministerio-da-igualdade-racial-apresenta-ods-18-ao-grupo-de-trabalho-e-desenvolvimento-do-g20

Redes Project: TED UNB/ TED IFB/MIR – MIR
Aims to promote anti-racist actions with a focus on proposing and improving public policies for the promotion of racial equality.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/copy2_of_noticias/mir-firma-parceria-com-ifb-para-execucao-do-projeto-redes-da-igualdade-racial
FIAR - Training and Antiracist Initiatives – MIR
The main objective of FIAR is to develop, execute, and promote programs and projects for human resource training and skill development to combat racism and promote racial equality in the Federal Public Administration.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/composicao/secretaria-de-gestao-do-sistema-nacional-de-promocao-da-igualdade-racial/diretoria-de-avaliacao-monitoramento-e-gestao-da-informacao/fiar

Evaluation of SINAPIR – MIR
The National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SINAPIR) is a structure created to organize and articulate the implementation of policies and services aimed at overcoming racism throughout the national territory.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/assuntos/sinapir

JurisRacial – MIR
JurisRacial is a digital legal repository created to compile and make available legal documents related to racial issues. The platform aims to democratize information and raise awareness among public servants and society about promoting racial equality.
https://almapreta.com.br/sessao/cotidiano/jurisracial-governo-lanca-plataforma-de-documentos-para-enfrentamento-ao-racismo/

Racial Equality Hub – MIR
The Racial Equality Hub is an initiative of the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR) of Brazil. It represents a central point for consulting data disaggregated by color or race and other intersectionalities. The goal of the Hub is to promote the publication and transparency of data, information, and evidence related to public policies for racial equality.
https://www.gov.br/igualdaderacial/pt-br/composicao/secretaria-de-gestao-do-sistema-nacional-de-promocao-da-igualdade-racial/diretoria-de-avaliacao-monitoramento-e-gestao-da-informacao/hub-igualdade-racial

Monitoring Government Planning and Budget by Gender and Race – MIR
The Monitoring Government Planning and Budget by Gender and Race (MIR) initiative aims to improve the allocation of government resources with sensitivity to gender and race issues.
https://www.gov.br/planejamento/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/fevereiro/projeto-revisao-de-orcamentacao-sensivel-a-genero-no-brasil-reune-mpo-e-ocde-e-comeca-no-dia-26-2

Gender and Race Protocol for Implementing and Evaluating Public Policies and Projects – MIR
The Gender and Race Equity Program is an initiative of the Ministry of Women that aims to promote gender and race equity practices in the organizational culture of medium and large companies, especially in management and human resources areas.
https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas-1/programa-pro-equidade-de-genero-e-raca

Environmental Conservation Support Program (Bolsa Verde) - MMA
Bolsa Verde aims to encourage environmental preservation, promote citizenship, and improve the living conditions of communities. Additionally, it seeks to provide socio-environmental, educational, technical, and professional training to beneficiaries.
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/snpct/dpct/bolsa-verde

Access to Genetic Heritage – MMA
Access to genetic heritage in Brazil is regulated by Law 13123 of 2015, which addresses access to genetic heritage, the protection and access to associated traditional knowledge, and the sharing of benefits for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Genetic heritage (PG) comprises the genetic information contained in plants, animals, and microorganisms, whether alive or dead, and in substances produced by these organisms, such as resins and venoms.
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/bioeconomia/patrimonio-genetico

Forest Concession – MMA
The forest concession is a policy implemented by the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) of Brazil, aiming to conserve public forests, promote sustainable production, stimulate regional economic development, and improve the quality of life of local populations.
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/servico-florestal-brasileiro/concessoes-e-monitoramento/o-que-e-concessao-florestal

National Forest Inventory – MMA
The National Forest Inventory (IFN) is one of the main surveys conducted by the federal government to produce information on Brazilian forest resources. This inventory stands out for collecting data directly from forests, both natural and planted.
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/servico-florestal-brasileiro/inventario-florestal-nacional

Climate Plan and Sectoral Mitigation and Adaptation Plans – MMA
The Climate Plan and Sectoral Mitigation and Adaptation Plans are key initiatives of the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MMA) of Brazil. They represent the country's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change.
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/mudanca-do-clima/mitigacao

Oceans and Coastal Zone – MMA
The goals of the Department of Ocean and Coastal Management of the MMA include developing Marine

Spatial Planning (PEM) along the Brazilian coast, in conjunction with the Interministerial Commission for Marine Resources (CIRM). Brazil's vision for PEM is to contribute to a healthy Brazilian marine territory.
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/mudanca-do-clima/oceano-e-zona-costeira

Recovery of Forests and Other Forms of Native Vegetation – MMA
The National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation in Brazil aims to restore or recompose degraded ecosystems. This involves restoring native vegetation cover through various approaches, such as implementing agroforestry systems, reforestation, guiding natural regeneration, ecological rehabilitation, or ecological restoration.
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/biodiversidade-e-ecossistemas/ecossistemas/conservacao-1/politica-nacional-de-recuperacao-da-vegetacao-nativa

Combating Desertification and Mitigating the Effects of Drought and Its Instruments – MMA
The Brazilian Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought (PAB) is an initiative that aims to propose and plan strategic short, medium, and long-term actions to combat desertification, mitigate the effects of droughts, and prevent and reverse land degradation in Brazil.
https://www.pabbrasil.ufrpe.br/

Reducing Deforestation, Fires, and Degradation of Native Vegetation – MMA
The program "Union with Municipalities for the Reduction of Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Amazon" plans investments of R$ 730 million to promote sustainable development and combat deforestation and forest fires in 70 priority municipalities in the Amazon.
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/governo-federal-lanca-parceria-com-municipios-para-combater-o-desmatamento-e-incendios-florestais-na-amazonia

Reverse Logistics – MMA
Reverse logistics is defined as a set of actions, procedures, and means aimed at enabling the collection and return of solid waste to the business sector for reuse in its cycle or in other production cycles, or other environmentally appropriate final disposal.
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/presidente-da-republica-institui-o-sistema-de-logistica-reversa-para-embalagens-de-vidro-1

Air Quality Monitoring – MMA
Its objective is to promote actions to improve air quality management in the country. This includes the implementation of the National Monitoring Network, which provides air quality monitoring stations for states that do not yet have monitoring for inhalable particles.
https://conama.mma.gov.br/conama-em-pauta/91-guia-tecnicopara-o-monitoramento-e-avaliacao-da-qualidade-do-ar

Environmental Inspection – MMA
Environmental inspection is the exercise of the police power provided for in environmental legislation. It consists of the duty of the Public Power to supervise the conduct of those who present themselves as potential or actual polluters and users of natural resources, ensuring the preservation of the environment for the community.
https://www.gov.br/ibama/pt-br/assuntos/fiscalizacao-e-protecao-ambiental/fiscalizacao-ambiental/o-que-e-fiscalizacao

Expansion and Effectiveness of Federal Conservation Units – MMA
The Federal Government of Brazil has taken significant measures to expand and increase the effectiveness of Federal Conservation Units (UCs). Recently, a decree was signed resulting in the creation and expansion of more than 151,263 hectares of UCs in the country. This advancement is part of an ongoing effort that has added about 20 million hectares of UCs over the past four and a half years, of which 11 million are for full protection.
https://www.gov.br/ibama/pt-br/assuntos/fiscalizacao-e-protecao-ambiental/fiscalizacao-ambiental/o-que-e-fiscalizacao

Rail Transport Program - Ministry of Transport
The Federal Government has promoted the revival of railways through private investments. This development is considered the largest in the last 100 years and is based on concessions, early renewals of contracts, authorizations, and infrastructure works.
https://www.gov.br/transportes/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2021/12/governo-federal-moderniza-infraestrutura-ferroviaria-e-abre-caminho-renascimento-dos-trilhos-com-investimentos-privados

Road Safety Program - Ministry of Transport
The Safe Roads Program, instituted by the National

Land Transport Agency (ANTT), aims to improve the safety of federal highways and railways granted in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/antt/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/institucional/programa-prorev/programa-vias-seguras

New Live Without Limits – National Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities – MDHC
The plan aims to ensure greater dignity for people with disabilities, their families, and communities throughout the national territory.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/pessoa-com-deficiencia/acoes-e-programas/plano-novo-viver-sem-limite

Unified Biopsychosocial Evaluation of Disability – MDHC
The Unified Biopsychosocial Evaluation of Disability is an initiative of the Brazilian government aimed at verifying and assessing the rights of people with disabilities. The goal is to individually identify how disability affects full autonomy in daily and professional life.
https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/acompanhe-o-planalto/noticias/2023/04/decreto-cria-gt-sobre-a-avaliacao-biopsicossocial-unificada-da-deficiencia

Accessibility in Federal Public Administration Buildings – MDHC
The Accessibility Adaptation Manual aims to guide managers of federal public administration agencies and entities, both direct and indirect, to implement accessibility requirements in buildings under their management.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/pessoa-com-deficiencia/publicacoes/manual-de-adaptacoes-de-acessibilidade

Combating Violence and Ableism – MDHC
In partnership with the Ministry of Health, MDHC provides the booklet "Combat Ableism," launched in 2023 by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz). The document, written in simple and direct language, presents tips for the entire Brazilian population to combat prejudice.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/janeiro/capacitismo-o-que-e-como-combater-e-por-que-e-tao-importante-falar-sobre-o-tema

Recognition of Libras Interpretation Centers for Monitoring and Technical Support – MDHC
Allows the monitoring and technical support of Libras Interpretation Centers (CILs). This includes verifying the interpreters linked to the centers by federal public administration agencies and entities, both direct and indirect.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/julho/mdhc-reconhece-centrais-de-interpretacao-de-libras-para-fins-de-monitoramento-e-apoio-tecnico

Promoting the Autonomy of People with Visual Disabilities through the Use of Guide Dogs – MDHC
Guide dogs provide significant practical and emotional support, increasing the confidence and self-esteem of their human partners. They are trained to execute a variety of commands and make independent decisions to keep their handlers safe, such as assessing when it is safe to cross a street.
https://www.otempo.com.br/pets/entenda-a-importancia-do-cao-guia-para-pessoas-com-deficiencia-visual-1.3450133

Visible Streets Plan - For the Future Rights of the Homeless Population - MDHC
The "Visible Streets Plan" is a federal government initiative in Brazil launched to promote the rights and future of the homeless population. With an initial investment of around R$ 1 billion, the plan was launched in December 2023 and involves the mobilization of 11 ministries.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dezembro/governo-federal-lanca-201cplano-ruas-visiveis-pelo-direito-ao-futuro-da-populacao-em-situacao-de-rua201d-com-investimento-de-cerca-de-r-1-bilhao

Strengthening the Rights Guarantee System for Children and Adolescents - MDHC
The Children's and Adolescents' Rights Guarantee System (SGDCA) is a network involving the articulation and integration of various social actors, including public governmental and civil society instances such as guardianship councils, prosecutors, judges, public defenders, social educators, and other professionals and volunteers working to defend the human rights of children and adolescents.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/abrace-o-marajo/sgdca

Regional Meetings SINASE PRA VALER! - MDHC
The "Regional Meetings: Sinase Pra Valer" project is an initiative aimed at fostering integration actions

between socio-educational care programs and contributing to the resumption of data collection and information on the National Socio-Educational Care System (Sinase).
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/maio/conheca-o-sinase-pra-valer-uma-serie-de-encontros-regionais-promovidos-pelo-mdhc-para-aprimorar-o-sistema-socioeducativo

Sankofa Project in Socioeducation: Confronting and Combating Racism in SINASE - MDHC
The project aims to qualify the National Socio-Educational Care Policy through strategic actions such as continuous training on the impacts of racism and racial literacy for system professionals, as well as working with adolescents and young people on strategies for valuing and recognizing racial diversity.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/crianca-e-adolescente/acoes-e-programas/Sankofa.pdf

Protection Program for Children and Adolescents Under Death Threat - PPCAAM - MDHC
This is a policy to protect the lives of children and adolescents who are under imminent death threat, as well as their families. The goal is to prevent child and youth lethality across Brazil, ensuring full protection and safe reintegration into society in a new territory.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/crianca-e-adolescente/acoes-e-programas/programa-de-protecao-a-criancas-e-adolescentes-ameacados-de-morte-ppcaam

Protection Program for Human Rights Defenders, Communicators, and Environmentalists (PPDDH) - MDHC
The program was created to offer protection to individuals who are at risk, vulnerable, or under threat due to their work in defending human rights.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/pessoas-ameacadas-de-morte/acoes-e-programas/programa-de-protecao-aos-defensores-de-direitos-humanos-comunicadores-e-ambientalistas-ppddh

Protection Program for Threatened Victims and Witnesses - PROVITA - MDHC
The Federal Assistance Program for Threatened Victims and Witnesses (PROVITA) consists of a set of measures adopted by the Union to provide protection and assistance to individuals who are threatened or coerced due to their collaboration with investigations or criminal proceedings.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/pessoas-ameacadas-de-morte/acoes-e-programas/programa-de-protecao-a-vitimas-e-testemunhas-ameacadas-provita

Live More Citizenship Program - MDHC
The program was established by Ordinance No. 627, dated October 2, 2023, with the objective of promoting human rights and strengthening citizenship for elderly people in situations of vulnerability and discrimination.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/institucional/portarias/portaria-no-627-de-2-de-outubro-de-2023

Viva + Periphery Project - MDHC
The Viva + Periphery Project, an initiative of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC), aims to provide support equipment for bedridden and homebound elderly people in Brazilian peripheries. The project includes mapping these elderly people, delivering the necessary equipment, and assessing the project's impact on their lives.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/outubro/edital-viva-periferia-busca-organizacoes-civis-interessadas-em-mapear-e-entregar-equipamentos-para-pessoas-idosas-acamadas-nas-periferias

Aging in Territories Program - MDHC
The Aging in Territories Program is an initiative of the National Secretariat for the Rights of the Elderly, under the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC). It was established in September 2023 with the goal of promoting the right to age and ensuring human rights for the elderly in Brazil. The program considers the importance of the place where people live and their life references.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/setembro/programa-envelhecer-nos-territorios-e-lancado-em-dois-municipios-de-goias-com-presenca-do-secretario-alexandre-da-silva

Dignified Life at Home Project - MDHC
The Dignified Life at Home Project is an initiative of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC), implemented by the National Secretariat for the Rights of the Elderly (SNDPI). The project aims to promote the guarantee of rights and citizenship for bedridden and homebound elderly people, as well as their caregivers.

https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/novembro/mdhc-realiza-oficina-para-implantacao-de-programa-vida-digna-em-casa-no-rio-grande-do-norte

National Program to Strengthen LGBTQIA+ Shelters (Acolher+) - MDHC The National Program to Strengthen LGBTQIA+ Shelters (Acolher+)
Created by the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC), aims to strengthen and implement shelters for LGBTQIA+ individuals in situations of social vulnerability. The program is part of the National Strategy to Combat Violence Against LGBTQIA+ People and seeks to protect, promote, and defend the rights of this community.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dezembro/acolher-conheca-o-programa-do-mdhc-criado-para-fortalecer-e-implementar-casas-de-acolhimento-lgbtqia

National Strategy to Combat Violence Against LGBTQIA+ People - MDHC The National Strategy to Combat Violence Against LGBTQIA+ People
Instituted by the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC), is a public policy aimed at combating violence motivated by sexual orientation and gender identity. It includes actions such as mapping public and civil society equipment, training public agents, and promoting knowledge production with universities and research institutions.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dezembro/mdhc-institui-estrategia-nacional-de-enfrentamento-a-violencia-contra-pessoas-lgbtqia

Creation of the National Council for the Rights of LGBTQIA+ People - MDHC The Council will work on building governmental actions and monitoring legislative matters that impact LGBTQIA+ people.
https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/obrasilvoltou/respeito-e-dialogo/criacao-do-conselho-nacional-dos-direitos-das-pessoas-lgbtqia

Creation of the National Inter-Manager Committee on LGBTQIA+ Policy - MDHC This meeting marked a significant moment for LGBTQIA+ policy in Brazil
Enabling broad dialogue between municipal, state, and district LGBTQIA+ policy managers and the federal government.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/marco/comissao-nacional-intergestores-da-politica-lgbtqia-se-reune-pela-primeira-vez-em-brasilia
Promotion of Employment and Income for LGBTQIA+ People - MDHC The strategy will include affirmative employment actions, such as training, scholarship offers, professionalization, and formalization of job positions for the LGBTQIA+ population.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/fevereiro/mdhc-elabora-politica-para-promover-emprego-e-renda-para-pessoas-lgbtqia

National Committee for Respecting Religious Freedom (CNRLR) - MDHC The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC)
Established the National Committee for Respecting Religious Freedom (CNRLR) to promote, recognize, and respect the right to religious freedom and diversity.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dezembro/mdhc-institui-comite-nacional-de-respeito-a-liberdade-religiosa

Promotion of Civil Birth Registration - MDHC
The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) promoted the 11th National Meeting for the Promotion of Civil Birth Registration and Access to Basic Documentation.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/marco/mdhc-promove-o-11o-encontro-nacional-de-promocao-do-registro-civil-de-nascimento-e-do-acesso-a-documentacao-basica-a-partir-de-terca-19

SIMORE Brazil - MDHC SIMORE Brazil refers to the Monitoring Recommendations System (SIMORE),
An online tool that systematizes recommendations made by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.
https://www.oas.org/ext/pt/direitos-humanos/simore

National Network for Implementing Decisions from International Human Rights Systems (RNID/SIDH) - MDHC The National Network for Implementing
Decisions from International Human Rights Systems (RNID/SIDH) was created by the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) to ensure compliance with decisions made by international human rights bodies, as stipulated in the treaties signed by Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/julho/mdhc-cria-rede-nacional-para-monitorar-o-cumprimento-de-sentencas-internacionais-sobre-direitos-humanos

Human Rights Caravans - MDHC
The caravans aim to visit penitentiary complexes and socio-educational units to assess the situation of the incarcerated population and combat torture. The forecast is that the caravans will start in the second half of August.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/julho/caravanas-dos-direitos-humanos-do-mdhc-irao-percorrer-complexos-penitenciarios-e-unidades-socioeducativas-a-partir-de-agosto

Addressing the Crisis in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory - MDHC
The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) of Brazil released a final report on the humanitarian crisis in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory. The document identifies eight severe human rights violations that significantly affected the living conditions of the Yanomami people, with greater impacts on children, women, and the elderly.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/outubro/relatorio-final-de-acoes-do-mdhc-aponta-diversas-e-graves-violacoes-de-direitos-humanos-dos-povos-indigenas-yanomami

Marajó Citizenship - MDHC T
The Marajó Citizenship Program was instituted by the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) through Ordinance No. 292, dated May 17, 2023. The program aims to develop actions to address the abuse and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, as well as promote human rights and access to public policies in the Marajó Archipelago in the State of Pará.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/cidadania-marajo

ObservaDH - MDHC The National Human Rights Observatory (ObservaDH) i
Is an initiative of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) in Brazil. This platform aims to gather and analyze strategic information on the human rights situation in the country, providing evidence for the planning, monitoring, and evaluation of public policies related to human rights.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/setembro/mdhc-institui-observatorio-de-direitos-humanos-para-reunir-indicadores-ineditos-sobre-grupos-vulnerabilizados

National Human Rights Ombudsman – Dial 100 - MDHC
The Human Rights Dial - Dial 100 is a service provided by the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, aiming to disseminate information about the rights of vulnerable groups and receive reports of human rights violations.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/ondh

EquipaDH+ - MDHC
EquipaDH+ is a program of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) in Brazil, which aims to acquire and donate goods and equipment to support the functioning of public bodies and entities active in the promotion and defense of human rights.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/programa-de-equipagem-equipadh

Project for Signaling and Recognizing Memory Sites of Enslaved Africans in Brazil - MDHC
The Project for Signaling and Recognizing Memory Sites of Enslaved Africans in Brazil is an initiative of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) in partnership with UNESCO and other ministries, such as the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR), Education (MEC), and Culture (MinC).
https://cultura.prefeitura.rio/noticias/memoria-africanos-escravizados/

Actions in Human Rights Education and Culture and Combating Hate Speech - MDHC
The Federal Government published a report with strategies and recommendations to combat hate speech and extremism.
https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/07/governo-publica-estrategias-e-recomendacoes-para-o-combate-ao-discurso-de-odio-e-ao-extremismo

Public Safety Actions in Human Rights - MDHC
One of these initiatives is the FortaleceDH program, launched in December 2023, which aims to support organizations in the peripheries to increase their institutional capacity. The program focuses on organizations with a low level of formalization but with a history of activity in the area of human rights and citizenship.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dezembro/mdhc-lanca-programa-para-fortalecer-acoes-de-promocao-dos-direitos-humanos-nas-periferias

Actions to Promote the Rights of Migrants, Refugees, and Stateless Persons - MDHC

The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) of Brazil is undertaking various actions to promote the rights of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/migrantes-refugiados-e-apatridas/acoes

Actions for the Prevention and Eradication of Slave Labor - MDHC
Our goal is to promote the guarantee of rights and citizenship of bedridden and domiciled elderly people and their caregivers, and to ensure a more dignified life for this segment of the population over 60 years old who suffer the most human rights violations.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/novembro/mdhc-realiza-oficina-para-implantacao-de-programa-vida-digna-em-casa-no-rio-grande-do-norte

Creation of Integrated Care Centers - MDHC
The creation of Integrated Care Centers for Children and Adolescents Victims or Witnesses of Violence aims to provide specialized and protected care to children and adolescents who are victims or witnesses of violence.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/crianca-e-adolescente/acoes-e-programas/equipagem-de-centros-de-atendimento-integrado-para-criancas-e-adolescentes-vitimas-ou-testemunhas-de-violencia
Paulo Gustavo Law – MINC
The Paulo Gustavo Law, also known as Complementary Law No. 195, was created on July 8, 2022, and provides for emergency actions aimed at the cultural sector due to the economic and social effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/lei-paulo-gustavo

Aldir Blanc National Culture Promotion Policy (PNAB) - MINC
The Aldir Blanc National Culture Promotion Policy (PNAB) is a program launched by the Ministry of Culture (MinC) with the aim of establishing a medium-term culture promotion policy.
https://radar.ibegesp.org.br/a-politica-nacional-aldir-blanc-de-fomento-a-cultura-pnab/

National Program of Culture Committees - MINC
The National Program of Culture Committees is an initiative of the Ministry of Culture (MinC) that aims to expand the Brazilian population's access to culture.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/perguntas-frequentes/programa-nacional-dos-comites-de-cultura

Superior Council of Cinema with Gender Parity Composition – MINC
The Council will be composed of 12 representatives from federal public administration bodies and 12 from the national film industry and civil society with significant involvement in the sector. This is a significant achievement as it ensures an equal number of women and men on the council.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/sala-de-imprensa/pautas-e-releases-1/minc-define-nova-composicao-do-conselho-superior-de-cinema

Ruth de Souza Notice – MINC
This notice aims to invest R$ 20 million to select 10 new feature film projects directed by debutant women.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/minc-abre-inscricoes-de-propostas-para-o-edital-ruth-de-souza

Carolina Maria de Jesus Literary Award – MINC
The award aims to recognize unpublished works written by women and is the largest of its kind in the country's history.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/minc-lanca-premio-carolina-maria-de-jesus-o-maior-do-pais-na-area-de-literatura-produzida-por-mulheres

National Commission for the Incentive to Culture - MINC
The National Commission for the Incentive to Culture (CNIC) is a collegial body of the Ministry of Culture in Brazil. Its function is to subsidize decisions related to tax incentives and the framing of cultural programs, projects, and actions within the purposes and objectives provided for in Law No. 8,313 of 1991, also known as the Rouanet Law.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/comissao-nacional-de-incentivo-a-cultura-define-calendario-para-2024

Olhos d'Água Program - MINC
The Olhos D'Água Program aims to stimulate and promote the decentralization of training processes in the artistic-cultural field throughout the national territory. It promotes training activities carried out by

non-formal education spaces and those proposed by independent artists, collectives, and civil society groups. The goal is to expand the repertoires and the offer of training in the artistic-cultural field.
http://pnc.cultura.gov.br/2023/08/04/ministerio-da-cultura-lanca-programa-olhos-dagua-na-fundacao-bienal-de-sp/

Rouanet in the Favelas Program - MINC
This program aims to promote a more equitable distribution of investments in cultural projects. It supports projects in the favela territories of five Brazilian cities.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/editais/inscricoes-em-andamento/edital-programa-rouanet-nas-favelas

Rouanet North Program – MINC
The Rouanet North Program is an initiative of the Ministry of Culture (MinC) that aims to promote a more equitable distribution of investments in cultural projects among Brazilian states. It supports projects in the northern region of Brazil through a fiscal incentive mechanism, with specific actions for states historically less favored by the Rouanet Law.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/editais/inscricoes-em-andamento/edital-rouanet-norte

Investments in Audiovisual - MINC
In 2023, the Ministry of Culture (MinC) and the National Film Agency (ANCINE) reviewed the investments in the audiovisual sector in Brazil. The investments totaled R$ 2.4 billion, resulting from Public Calls of the Audiovisual Sector Fund (FSA) and resources made available by Incentive Laws.
https://www.gov.br/ancine/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/minc-e-ancine-fazem-balanco-dos-investimentos-no-audiovisual-em-2023

Promotion of Access to Books and Reading and Implementation and Modernization of Libraries – MINC
The National Reading and Writing Policy (PNLE) is a permanent strategy to promote books, reading, writing, literature, and public access libraries in Brazil.
http://snbp.cultura.gov.br/pnle/

National Culture Alive Policy - MINC
Its goal is to value community-based culture, supporting, recognizing, and scaling cultural practices in different territories.
https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pol%C3%ADtica_Nacional_de_Cultura_Viva

Culture Alive the Size of Brazil – MINC
Its goal is to value community-based culture, supporting, recognizing, and scaling cultural practices in different territories. What is the National Culture Alive Policy? — Culture Alive (www.gov.br)
National Cultural Heritage Policy - MINC
The Aldir Blanc National Culture Promotion Policy (PNAB) is one of the largest and most structuring cultural policies in the history of Brazil. It was established by Law No. 14,399, of July 8, 2022, and is intended for cultural workers, entities, and individuals and legal entities involved in the production, dissemination, promotion, preservation, and acquisition of artistic and cultural goods, products, or services, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/sala-de-imprensa/pautas-e-releases-1/maior-politica-cultural-da-historia-minc-lanca-a-politica-nacional-aldir-blanc-no-dia-25-10-em-brasilia

National Program of Intangible Heritage – MINC
The National Program of Intangible Heritage (PNPI) was established by Decree No. 3,551, of August 4, 2000, to enable projects for the identification, recognition, safeguarding, and promotion of the intangible dimension of Brazilian Cultural Heritage.
https://www.gov.br/iphan/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas/programa-nacional-do-patrimonio-imaterial-pnpi

Patrimônio Cidadão – MINC
The Patrimônio Cidadão Program, launched by the Ministry of Culture (MinC) in partnership with the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute (Iphan), is a set of initiatives and projects across the country that aim to protect historically marginalized locations, communities, and territories in areas listed as cultural heritage. The planned investment exceeds R$ 70 million.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/lancado-em-salvador-programa-patrimonio-cidadao-ultrapassa-r-70-milhoes-em-investimentos

Recovery and Conservation of Museums and Memory Points – MINC
Its goal is to identify, support, and strengthen memory and social museology initiatives based on participatory management and a connection with the community and its territory.

https://www.gov.br/museus/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas-projetos-acoes-obras-e-atividades/pontos-de-memoria

Retaking and Strengthening of the Palmares Foundation – MINC
The Palmares Cultural Foundation (FCP) is an entity linked to the Ministry of Culture (MinC) that aims to promote and preserve the cultural, historical, social, and economic values resulting from the black influence in the formation of Brazilian society.
https://cnpc.cultura.gov.br/2023/07/11/reconstrucao-da-palmares-e-prioridade-diz-ministra-em-visita-a-fundacao/

Copyright Policy – MINC
The Ministry of Culture (MinC) has opened applications for the Notice for the Accreditation of Mediators and Arbitrators to act within the scope of the MinC in conflicts involving copyright.
https://www.gov.br/pt-br/propriedade-intelectual/legislacao/legislacao-nacional-de-direitos-autorais

Territories of Culture - MINC
Its goal is to expand access to cultural infrastructure in Brazil. Instituted through an ordinance published on October 2, 2023, this program aims to implement a network of integrated cultural spaces and equipment in peripheral territories. These spaces will be dedicated to art, education, bodily expression, civic education, work, and income.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/minc-lanca-programa-territorios-da-cultura-para-garantir-infraestrutura-cultural-em-todo-pais

Project for the Integration of the São Francisco River with the Northern Northeast Hydrographic Basins (PISF) - MIDR
The São Francisco River Integration Project is one of Brazil's largest water infrastructure projects. Its objective is to bring water to 12 million people in 390 municipalities in the states of Pernambuco.
https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/seguranca-hidrica/projeto-sao-francisco

Sustainable Regional Infrastructure Development Fund (FDIRS) - MIDR
The Sustainable Regional Infrastructure Development Fund (FDIRS) was created from the restructuring of the former Infrastructure Guarantee Fund (FGIE). It has three main objectives: enabling the structuring and development of concession and PPP (Public-Private Partnerships) projects, providing guarantees to cover risks related to non-compliance with financial obligations assumed by the public partner in PPPs, and allowing participation in investment funds regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) as seed capital.
https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/noticias/midr-vai-potencializar-uso-de-instrumentos-financeiros-para-obras-de-infraestrutura-e-servicos-nas-cidades-brasileiras

Development Funds for the Northeast (FDNE), Amazon (FDA), and Midwest (FDCO) - MIDR
These funds aim to finance large enterprises that generate jobs, taxes, and income for various municipalities in the North, Northeast, and Midwest regions. They play a fundamental role in reducing interregional inequalities and promoting economic and social development.
https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/fundos-regionais-e-incentivos-fiscais

Constitutional Financing Funds for the Midwest (FCO), Northeast (FNE), and North (FNO) – MIDR
The Constitutional Financing Funds (FCO, FNE, and FNO) are financing programs provided by the Federal Constitution (Law 7.827/89, article 159, paragraph I, subparagraph c) aimed at contributing to the economic and social development of the North, Northeast, and Midwest regions.
https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/fundos-regionais-e-incentivos-fiscais/fundos-constitucionais-de-financiamento-fno-fne-e-fco
General Coordination of Partnerships and Institutional Articulation (CGPAI) - MIDR
The General Coordination of Partnerships and Institutional Articulation (CGPAI) is a unit of the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR). It plays an important role in promoting dialogue and collaboration between the ministry and other institutions, subnational entities, and society in general. Its objective is to strengthen partnerships and articulation with various actors to boost regional and territorial development.
https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/institucional/quem-e-quem

National Secretariat for Water Security (SNSH) - MIDR
The National Secretariat for Water Security (SNSH), in line with the objectives of the National Regional Development Policy (PDR), supports the construction,

operation, and maintenance of water infrastructure works aimed at water supply, such as dams, adductors, and channels.
https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/composicao/secretarias-nacionais/seguranca-hidrica

Department of Regional Structuring - WORKS - MIDR
The Department of Regional Structuring (DEP) is a unit of the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR). It plays an important role in coordinating and executing infrastructure projects and services in Brazilian cities. The DEP works to enhance the use of financial instruments, aiming to improve the quality of life in communities and promote sustainable development.
https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/institucional/estrutura-regimental-1/estrutura-regimental/organograma-midr

General Coordination of Sub-Regional Plans - MIDR
The General Coordination of Sub-Regional Plans (CGPS) is part of the National Secretariat for Regional and Territorial Development Policies (SDR), which is linked to the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development. This coordination aims to develop and implement strategic plans to promote regional and territorial development in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/institucional/quem-e-quem/secretarias-nacionais/copy_of_secretaria-nacional-de-mobilidade-e

General Coordination of Territory Management (CGGT) - MIDR
The General Coordination of Territory Management (CGGT) is part of the Ministry of Integration and Regional Development (MIDR). This coordination is responsible for issues related to land management, monitoring actions, and updating information. It plays an important role in promoting regional and territorial development in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/institucional/quem-e-quem

Public Call for Selection of Proposals for Authorization of Private Medical Courses under the Mais Médicos Program - SERES
The Secretariat for Regulation and Supervision of Higher Education (SERES) was created on April 17, 2011, by Decree No. 7,480/2011, and is responsible for formulating policies for the regulation and supervision of public and private Higher Education Institutions (IES) within the federal higher education system. This Secretariat has absorbed competencies from the former Distance Education Secretariat (SEED), as well as some functions from the Higher Education Secretariat (Sesu) and the Professional and Technological Education Secretariat (Setec) of the Ministry of Education.
https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/institucional/estrutura-organizacional/orgaos-especificos-singulares/secretaria-de-regulacao-e-supervisao-da-educacao-superior

Program to Promote Full-Time High Schools (EMTI) – SEB
The Program to Promote Full-Time High Schools (EMTI) is an initiative of the Ministry of Education (MEC) in Brazil. It aims to support the expansion of full-time high school education in public networks of the States and the Federal District.
https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/eb/programa-de-fomento-as-escolas-de-ensino-medio-em-tempo-integral-emti

Formative Itineraries Program – MEC
The Formative Itineraries Program is an initiative of the Ministry of Education (MEC) in Brazil, created to support the implementation of the New High School.
https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/novo-ensino-medio/programa-itinerarios-formativos-1

Compliance with Law No. 13,415/2017 – MEC
Law No. 13,415/2017 is important legislation in the context of education in Brazil. It brought significant changes to High School and established the policy of promoting full-time high schools.
https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2015-2018/2017/Lei/L13415.htm

National Commitment to Literate Children (CNCA) – MEC
The National Commitment to Literate Children is an initiative of the Ministry of Education (MEC) in Brazil. It was created in collaboration between the Union, states, Federal District, and municipalities. The central objective of this commitment is to ensure the right to literacy for all children in the country.
https://criancaalfabetizada.caeddigital.net/

Support for the Maintenance of Early Childhood Education - New Classes (Brazil Carinhoso) and New Establishments (Proinfância) - MEC
The Program to Support New Classes of Early

Childhood Education was created in 2012 to help municipalities expand the offer of early childhood education. Through financial support, the Federal Government sought to reduce the time gap between the start of classes for a new group and the receipt of resources from the Fund for the Maintenance and Development of Basic Education and the Valuation of Education Professionals.
https://www.gov.br/fnde/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas/programas_suplementares/educacao_infantil/apoio-a-novas-turmas-infantil

Early Childhood in School Program - MEC
The Early Childhood in School Program was established by MEC Ordinance No. 357/2022 with the main objective of raising the quality of early childhood education and enhancing the integral development of children from 0 to 5 years of age.
https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/primeira-infancia

National Quality Standards for Early Childhood Education - MEC
The National Quality Standards for Early Childhood Education, developed by the Ministry of Education (MEC), aim to guide education systems with reference standards for the organization, management, and operation of Early Childhood Education Institutions.
https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/media/seb/pdf/publicacoes/educacao_infantil/Public_MEC_WEB_ISBN_2019_003.pdf

National Program for Strengthening the Final Years of Elementary Education (to be implemented) - MEC
The Ministry of Education (MEC) is working on a program to strengthen the final years of elementary education. This initiative aims to improve the social quality of educational provision at this stage, considering the uniqueness of students, support during school transitions, and the reorganization of the curriculum and school environment.
https://www.gov.br/pt-br/noticias/educacao-e-pesquisa/2021/03/lancado-programa-para-incentivar-permanencia-nos-anos-finais-do-ensino-fundamental

Full-Time School Program - MEC
The Full-Time School Program, established by Law No. 14,640, of July 31, 2023, aims to promote the creation of full-time enrollments in all stages and modalities of basic education, from the perspective of comprehensive education.
https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/escola-em-tempo-integral

National Strategy for Connected Schools (Enec) – MEC
The National Strategy for Connected Schools (Enec) is an effort by the Federal Government in collaboration with education systems to universalize quality connectivity for pedagogical and administrative use in public basic education establishments.
https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/escolas-conectadas

Education Connected Innovation Policy – MEC
The Education Connected Innovation Program of the Ministry of Education (MEC) aims to support the universalization of high-speed internet access and promote the pedagogical use of digital technologies in Basic Education.
https://educacaoconectada.mec.gov.br/

National Digital Education Policy – School Digital Education Axis – MEC
The National Digital Education Policy (PNED) is an initiative of the Brazilian government that aims to promote the use of digital technologies in education. It was established by Law No. 14,533, promulgated on January 11, 2023. The PNED sets out guidelines and goals for promoting digital education at all levels of education, from early childhood to higher education.
https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/L14533.htm

Reading and Writing in Early Childhood Education (LEEI) - MEC
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https://lepi.fae.ufmg.br/leei/

Education and Family Program - MEC
The Education and Family Program, within the scope of public basic education schools, aims to promote and qualify the participation of the family in the student's school life and the construction of their life project. The focus is on the process of reflection on what each student wants to be in the future and planning actions to build that future.

https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/eb/programa-educacao-e-familia

EnergIFE - SETEC
The EnergIF Program, structured within the Secretariat of Professional and Technological Education (SETEC) of the Ministry of Education (MEC), makes it possible to implement measures to improve the energy performance of the Federal Network, as well as expand the offer of courses by its units.
http://energif.mec.gov.br/

The initiative by the Human Resources Management Directorate of Ebserh
To allocate 10% of the available positions to individuals with disabilities (the law mandates 5%) or any positions that may become available during the validity of the Ebserh Public Examination No. 01/2023 for candidates with disabilities (PWD) - EBSERH.
https://www.gov.br/ebserh/pt-br/comunicacao/noticias/ebserh-e-secretaria-nacional-dos-direitos-da-pessoa-com-deficiencia-reunem-se-para-avancar-na-participacao-de-pessoas-com-deficiencias-nos-concursos-da-empresa

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EnergIFE - SETEC
The EnergIF Program, structured within the Secretariat of Professional and Technological Education (SETEC) of the Ministry of Education (MEC), makes it possible to implement measures to improve the energy performance of the Federal Network, as well as expand the offer of courses by its units. http://energif.mec.gov.br/

Rede Maker - SETEC
The Rede Maker is a project of the Ministry of Education (MEC) that aims to stimulate and strengthen the maker culture in institutions of the Federal Network of Professional, Scientific, and Technological Education. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/ept/rede-maker-o-2018aprender-fazendo2019-da-rede-federal

Technical Cooperation Project Brazil - Germany Professional Education for Green Economic Development and Jobs (Future Professionals Project: Skills for the Green Economy) - SETEC

The goal of this project is to promote sustainable economic development and create new job opportunities in Brazil. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/ept/profissionais-do-futuro

Mulheres Mil - SETEC
The main objective of the National Program Mulheres Mil is to promote professional and technological training while increasing the educational level of these women. http://portal.mec.gov.br/programa-mulheres-mil

Unified Selection System (SISU) – SESU
The Unified Selection System (SISU) is an computerized system managed by the Ministry of Education (MEC) in Brazil. It allows public higher education institutions to offer places to candidates based on their performance in the National High School Exam (Enem). https://acessounico.mec.gov.br/sisu

Student Financing Fund (FIES) - SESU
The Student Financing Fund (Fies) is an educational policy created by the Ministry of Education (MEC) in Brazil. It grants financing to students in non-free higher education courses that have a positive evaluation in the National Higher Education Assessment System. https://acessounico.mec.gov.br/fies

University for All Program (ProUni) – SESU
The University for All Program (ProUni) is an initiative of the Ministry of Education of Brazil, created by the federal government in 2004. It offers scholarships in private higher education institutions, both full (100%) and partial (50%). https://acessounico.mec.gov.br/prouni

Permanence Scholarship Program (PBP) – SESU
The Permanence Scholarship Program (PBP) is an initiative of the Ministry of Education (MEC) that aims to minimize social, ethnic-racial inequalities and contribute to the retention and graduation of undergraduate students in situations of socioeconomic vulnerability. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br

National Student Assistance Program (PNAES) - SESU
The Pnaes aims to democratize access and permanence in higher education for low-income students enrolled in on-campus undergraduate courses at federal higher education institutions. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/es/pnaes

University Extension Program (PROEXT) - SESU
The University Extension Support Program (Proext) is a tool that encompasses university extension programs and projects, with an emphasis on student training and social inclusion in its various dimensions. It aims to deepen political actions that strengthen the institutionalization of extension within Federal, State, Municipal, and Community Higher Education Institutions. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/es/proext

Tutorial Education Program (PET) - SESU
The Tutorial Education Program (PET) is an initiative developed by groups of students, under the supervision of a teacher, organized from undergraduate courses at Higher Education Institutions in Brazil. PET is guided by the principle of the inseparability of teaching, research, and extension, and aims to provide undergraduate students with conditions to carry out extracurricular activities. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/es/pet

Energy Transition in Brazilian Federal Universities: Photovoltaic Generation, Energy Efficiency, Research and Innovation – SESU
The new guidelines of the program aim to expand the offer of courses and professionals in the areas of renewable energies and energy efficiency. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2022/mec-amplia-programa-com-foco-em-energias-renovaveis-para-as-universidades

Environmental Education Policy - SECADI
The National Environmental Education Policy is regulated by Law No. 9,795, enacted on April 27, 1999. This law sets out guidelines and principles for environmental education in Brazil. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br

Infantojuvenil Program - SECADI
The Infantojuvenil Program is an initiative of the Secretariat of Continuing Education, Literacy of Youth and Adults, Diversity and Inclusion (Secadi), linked to the Ministry of Education in Brazil. https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/composicao/secretaria-de-educacao-continuada-alfabetizacao-de-jovens-e-adultos-diversidade-e-inclusao-secadi

Sustainable Higher Education Institutions Program – SECADI
The Sustainable Higher Education Institutions Program is implemented by the Secretariat of Continuing Education, Literacy, Diversity, and Inclusion (Secadi) in partnership with education systems. Its goal is to contribute to the inclusive development of education systems, valuing differences and diversity.
https://dadosabertos.mec.gov.br/secretaria-de-educacao-continuada-alfabetizacao-diversidade-e-inclusao

National Infantojuvenil Conference for the Environment – SECADI
The National Infantojuvenil Conference for the Environment (CNIJMA) is a pedagogical event that aims to support State, Municipal, and District Education Departments in promoting social participation. It encourages mobilization and action on the political and social dimensions of environmental issues, as well as their integration and appropriation by education systems in the dimensions of management, curriculum, and infrastructure of educational units.
http://portal.mec.gov.br/pnaes/194-secretarias-112877938/secad-educacao-continuada-223369541/17455-conferencia-infanto-juvenil-pelo-meio-ambiente-novo

International Student Assessment Program – PISA, coordinated by the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) - INEP
PISA provides information on the performance of 15-year-old students, the age at which basic compulsory schooling is expected to be completed in most countries. It links data about their backgrounds and attitudes towards learning, as well as key factors shaping their learning, both inside and outside of school.
https://www.gov.br/inep/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/avaliacao-e-exames-educacionais/pisa

Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) - INEP
The Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) provides data on performance in mathematics and science for 4th and 8th grade students in different countries.
https://www.gov.br/inep/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/avaliacao-e-exames-educacionais/timms

Regional Comparative and Explanatory Study (ERCE) - INEP
ERCE monitors the progress in student learning in the region. The participating countries of the Latin American Laboratory for Assessment of the Quality of Education (LLECE) are Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, and Uruguay.
https://www.gov.br/inep/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/avaliacao-e-exames-educacionais/erce

In Loco Evaluation - INEP
To ensure the quality of higher education offered in the country, Inep provides society with the service of external in loco evaluation of higher education institutions and undergraduate courses, one of the evaluation pillars included in the National Higher Education Evaluation System (Sinaes) Law.
https://www.gov.br/inep/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/avaliacao-e-exames-educacionais/avaliacao-in-loco

Enade – INEP
Enade evaluates the performance of graduating students in undergraduate courses in relation to the program content specified in the curricular guidelines, the development of skills and abilities necessary for further education and professional training, as well as the level of students' awareness of Brazilian and global realities.
https://enade.inep.gov.br/enade/

Quality Indicators – INEP
The Quality Indicators of Higher Education are important tools for evaluating Brazilian higher education.
https://www.gov.br/inep/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/pesquisas-estatisticas-e-indicadores/indicadores-de-qualidade-da-educacao-superior

Revalida – INEP
Revalida (National Exam for Revalidation of Medical Diplomas Issued by Foreign Higher Education Institutions) is an exam administered by the National Institute of Educational Studies and Research (Inep). Its goal is to support the process of revalidating the diplomas of doctors who graduated abroad and wish to practice in Brazil.
https://revalida.inep.gov.br/revalida/

Centralized Purchasing Policy – EBSERH
The Ebserh Network Centralized Purchasing Policy

aims to establish the objectives, guidelines, principles, procurement modeling, responsibilities, and other necessary actions for the procurement of goods, services, and works within the Ebserh Network.
https://www.gov.br/ebserh/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/licitacoes-e-contratos/compras-centralizadas

Planning of Health Service Waste Management - PGRSS for Ebserh Network Hospitals – EBSERH
The Centralized Purchasing Policy of the Brazilian Hospital Services Company (Ebserh) was established to guide joint acquisitions, aiming to reduce costs and ensure the supply of all hospital units.
https://www.gov.br/ebserh/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/licitacoes-e-contratos/compras-centralizadas

\The initiative by the Human Resources Management Directorate of Ebserh to reserve 20% of the available positions for Black and Mixed-Race individuals (PNP) or any positions that may become available during the validity of the Ebserh Public Examination No. 01/2023 for Black candidates. – EBSERH
This action aims to promote inclusion and diversity within the workforce of Ebserh.
https://www.gov.br/ebserh/pt-br/composicao/administracao-central/diretoria-de-gestao-de-pessoas

Contributions to the Digital Health Strategy of SUS – EBSERH
Hospitals within the Ebserh Network have amplified their digital health initiatives, encompassing telemedicine, teleconsultation, and various activities utilizing video calls, social media, and videoconferencing.
https://www.gov.br/ebserh/pt-br/comunicacao/noticias/acoes-de-saude-digital-de-hospitais-da-rede-ebserh-auxiliam-populacao-durante-pandemia

AGHU Community – EBSERH
The Hospital Management Application (AGHU) is a comprehensive hospital management and electronic health record system available for free within the Unified Health System (SUS).
AGHU is implemented across 41 Federal University Hospitals managed by Ebserh, supporting approximately 3 million accesses per month and maintaining a patient database of 25 million.
https://www.gov.br/ebserh/pt-br/governanca/plataformas-e-tecnologias/aghu

Building Maintenance Management Book in the Ebserh Network Hospitals: Concepts, Implementation, and Standardization – 1st Edition – EBSERH
The AGHU Community is an integral part of the Hospital Management Application (AGHU), which provides a robust hospital management and electronic health record system free for use within SUS.
https://www.gov.br/ebserh/pt-br/governanca/plataformas-e-tecnologias/aghu

Environmental Policy – EBSERH
This policy is designed to foster sustainability and improve the environmental performance of EBSERH.
https://www.gov.br/ebserh/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/boletim-de-servico/sede/2022/anexos/politica_ambiental-da-rede-ebserh.pdf

Technical Manual of Standard Operating Procedures for Preventive Maintenance, Calibration, Qualification, and Electrical Safety Testing of Medical Equipment for Ebserh Network Hospitals – EBSERH
The Technical Manual of Standard Operating Procedures, developed by Ebserh in collaboration with UNOPS and TECSAÚDE Hospital Engineering, is a pioneering document in the field of Clinical Engineering. Its objective is to ensure the effectiveness, safety, and performance of medical equipment throughout their operational lifespan in the Ebserh Network hospitals.
https://www.hospitaisemdestaque.com/2023/01/procedimentos-operacionais-padrao-de.html

Manual for the Formulation and Analysis of Indicators in the Ebserh Network - EBSERH
The Manual for the Formulation and Analysis of Indicators is a crucial tool for guiding strategic management actions within the Brazilian Company of Hospital Services (EBSERH). It facilitates the creation of clear, well-constructed indicators, the setting of goals, and the continuous monitoring of institutional strategies by top management.
https://www.gov.br/ebserh/pt-br/hospitais-universitarios/regiao-sul/he-ufpel/acesso-a-informacao/indicadores-hospitalares

Extension Program for Higher Education in Graduate Studies (PROEXT-PG) – CAPES
Its general objective is to strengthen extension activities within graduate studies. This is achieved through integrated teaching, research, and extension

activities, conducted in dialogue with various sectors of society.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/programas-estrategicos/desenvolvimento-regional/programa-de-extensao-da-educacao-superior-da-pos-graduacao-proext-pg

Research and Development Network Program for the Central-West Region – CAPES
The Central-West Region Research and Development Network Program (PDPG Central-West) is an initiative of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) aimed at supporting projects for sustainable research, development, and innovation.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/programas-estrategicos/desenvolvimento-regional/programa-rede-de-pesquisa-e-desenvolvimento-da-regiao-centro-oeste

Graduate Studies Asymmetry Reduction Program (PRAPG) – CAPES
The Graduate Studies Asymmetry Reduction Program (PRAPG), coordinated by CAPES (Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel), aims to contribute to the enhancement of the National Graduate Studies System (SNPG) by reducing quality disparities in graduate studies.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/programas-estrategicos/desenvolvimento-regional/programa-de-reducao-de-assimetrias-na-pos-graduacao-prapg

Graduate Studies Development Program (PDPG) – Strategic Partnerships in the States III – CAPES
The Graduate Studies Development Program (PDPG) – Strategic Partnerships in the States III is an initiative by CAPES (Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel) aimed at reducing regional disparities identified in the National Graduate Studies System (SNPG).
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/programas-estrategicos/desenvolvimento-regional/programa-de-desenvolvimento-da-pos-graduacao-pdpg-2013-parcerias-estrategicas-nos-estados/programa-de-desenvolvimento-da-pos-graduacao-pdpg-2013-parcerias-estrategicas-nos-estados-iii

National Ombudsman for Human Rights – Dial 100 - MDHC
The Human Rights Dial - Dial 100 is a service of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship aimed at disseminating information about the rights of vulnerable groups and receiving reports of human rights violations.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/ondh

EquipaDH+ - MDHC
EquipaDH+ is a program of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) in Brazil, aimed at acquiring and donating goods and equipment to support the functioning of public bodies and entities that promote and defend human rights.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/programa-de-equipagem-equipadh

Signaling and Recognition Project of Memory Places of Enslaved Africans in Brazil - MDHC
The Signaling and Recognition Project of Memory Places of Enslaved Africans in Brazil is an initiative of the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) in partnership with UNESCO and other ministries such as the Ministry of Racial Equality (MIR), Education (MEC), and Culture (MinC).
https://cultura.prefeitura.rio/noticias/memoria-africanos-escravizados/

Human Rights Education and Culture Actions and Combating Hate Speech - MDHC
The Federal Government has published a report with strategies and recommendations to combat hate speech and extremism.
https://www.gov.br/secom/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/07/governo-publica-estrategias-e-recomendacoes-para-o-combate-ao-discurso-de-odio-e-ao-extremismo

Public Security Actions in Human Rights – MDHC
One of these initiatives is the FortaleceDH program, launched in December 2023, which aims to support organizations in the peripheries to expand their institutional capacity. The program focuses on organizations with low levels of formalization but with a history of action in the area of human rights and citizenship.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dezembro/mdhc-lanca-programa-para-fortalecer-acoes-de-promocao-dos-direitos-humanos-nas-periferias

Actions to Promote the Rights of Migrants, Refugees, and Stateless Persons - MDHC
The Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MDHC) in Brazil is conducting various actions to promote the rights of migrants, refugees, and stateless persons.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/migrantes-refugiados-e-apatridas/acoes

Actions to Prevent and Eradicate Slave Labor - MDHC
Our goal is to promote the guarantee of rights and citizenship for bedridden and domiciled elderly people and their caregivers, ensuring a more dignified life for this segment of the population over 60 years old who are the most affected by human rights violations.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/novembro/mdhc-realiza-oficina-para-implantacao-de-programa-vida-digna-em-casa-no-rio-grande-do-norte

Creation of Integrated Care Centers – MDHC
The creation of Integrated Care Centers for Children and Adolescents Victims or Witnesses of Violence aims to offer specialized and protected care to children and adolescents who are victims or witnesses of violence.
https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/navegue-por-temas/crianca-e-adolescente/acoes-e-programas/equipagem-de-centros-de-atendimento-integrado-para-criancas-e-adolescentes-vitimas-ou-testemunhas-de-violencia

Paulo Gustavo Law – MINC
The Paulo Gustavo Law, also known as Complementary Law No. 195, was created on July 8, 2022, and provides for emergency actions for the cultural sector due to the economic and social effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/lei-paulo-gustavo

National Aldir Blanc Policy for Culture Promotion (PNAB) - MINC
The National Aldir Blanc Policy for Culture Promotion (PNAB) is a program launched by the Ministry of Culture (MinC) with the objective of establishing a medium-term culture promotion policy.
https://radar.ibegesp.org.br/a-politica-nacional-aldir-blanc-de-fomento-a-cultura-pnab/

National Program of Culture Committees - MINC
The National Program of Culture Committees is an initiative of the Ministry of Culture (MinC) aimed at expanding the Brazilian population's access to culture. https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/perguntas-frequentes/programa-nacional-dos-comites-de-cultura

Superior Council of Cinema with Gender Parity Composition – MINC
The Council will be composed of 12 representatives from federal public administration bodies and 12 from the national film industry and civil society with prominent roles in the segment. This is a significant achievement as it ensures gender parity on the council.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/sala-de-imprensa/pautas-e-releases-1/minc-define-nova-composicao-do-conselho-superior-de-cinema

Ruth de Souza Call for Proposals – MINC
This call for proposals aims to invest R$ 20 million to select 10 new feature film projects directed by first-time women directors.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/minc-abre-inscricoes-de-propostas-para-o-edital-ruth-de-souza

Carolina Maria de Jesus Literature Call for Proposals - MINC
The award aims to recognize new works written by women and is the largest of its kind in the country's history.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/minc-lanca-premio-carolina-maria-de-jesus-o-maior-do-pais-na-area-de-literatura-produzida-por-mulheres

National Commission for Cultural Incentives - MINC
The National Commission for Cultural Incentives (CNIC) is a collegial body of the Ministry of Culture in Brazil. Its role is to support decisions related to tax incentives and the classification of cultural programs, projects, and actions within the objectives of Law No. 8,313, of 1991, also known as the Rouanet Law.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/comissao-nacional-de-incentivo-a-cultura-define-calendario-para-2024

Olhos d'Água Program - MINC
The Olhos d'Água Program
Aims to stimulate and promote the decentralization of artistic and cultural training processes throughout the

national territory. It fosters formative activities carried out by non-formal education spaces and those proposed by independent artists, collectives, and civil society groups. The objective is to broaden the repertoire and offer training in the artistic and cultural field.
http://pnc.cultura.gov.br/2023/08/04/ministerio-da-cultura-lanca-programa-olhos-dagua-na-fundacao-bienal-de-sp/

Rouanet Program in Favelas - MINC
It aims to promote a more equitable distribution of investments in cultural projects. It offers support to projects in favela territories in five Brazilian cities.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/editais/inscricoes-em-andamento/edital-programa-rouanet-nas-favelas

Rouanet North Program – MINC
The Rouanet North Program is an initiative of the Ministry of Culture (MinC) that aims to promote a more equitable distribution of investments in cultural projects among Brazilian states. It offers support to projects in the northern region of Brazil through a tax incentive mechanism, with specific actions for states historically less favored by the Rouanet Law.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/editais/inscricoes-em-andamento/edital-rouanet-norte

Audiovisual Investments - MINC
In 2023, the Ministry of Culture (MinC) and the National Cinema Agency (ANCINE) reviewed the investments in the audiovisual sector in Brazil. The investments totaled R$ 2.4 billion and resulted from Public Calls from the Audiovisual Sector Fund (FSA) and resources made available by the Incentive Laws.
https://www.gov.br/ancine/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/minc-e-ancine-fazem-balanco-dos-investimentos-no-audiovisual-em-2023

Promotion of Access to Books and Reading and Implementation and Modernization of Libraries – MINC
The National Reading and Writing Policy (PNLE) is a permanent strategy for promoting books, reading, writing, literature, and public access libraries in Brazil.
http://snbp.cultura.gov.br/pnle/

National Living Culture Policy - MINC
Its objective is to value community-based culture, supporting, recognizing, and dimensioning cultures and cultural practices in different territories.
https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pol%C3%ADtica_Nacional_de_Cultura_Viva

Culture as Large as Brazil – MINC
Its objective is to value community-based culture, supporting, recognizing, and dimensioning cultures and cultural practices in different territories. What is the National Living Culture Policy? — Cultura Viva (www.gov.br)

National Cultural Heritage Policy - MINC
The National Aldir Blanc Policy for Culture Promotion (PNAB) is one of the largest and most structuring cultural policies in Brazil's history. It was established by Law No. 14,399, of July 8, 2022, and targets cultural workers, entities, and individuals involved in the production, dissemination, promotion, preservation, and acquisition of artistic and cultural goods, products, or services, including tangible and intangible cultural heritage.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/sala-de-imprensa/pautas-e-releases-1/maior-politica-cultural-da-historia-minc-lanca-a-politica-nacional-aldir-blanc-no-dia-25-10-em-brasilia

National Immaterial Heritage Program – MINC
The National Immaterial Heritage Program (PNPI) was established by Decree No. 3,551, of August 4, 2000, with the aim of enabling projects for the identification, recognition, safeguarding, and promotion of the intangible dimension of Brazilian Cultural Heritage.
https://www.gov.br/iphan/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas/programa-nacional-do-patrimonio-imaterial-pnpi

Patrimônio Cidadão – MINC
The Patrimônio Cidadão Program, launched by the Ministry of Culture (MinC) in partnership with the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute (Iphan), is a set of initiatives and projects across the country aimed at protecting places, as well as communities and territories historically marginalized in areas listed as cultural heritage. The planned investment exceeds R$ 70 million. https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/lancado-em-salvador-programa-patrimonio-cidadao-ultrapassa-r-70-milhoes-em-investimentos

Recovery and Conservation of Museums and Memory Points – MINC

Its objective is to identify, support, and strengthen memory and social museology initiatives based on participatory management and the connection with the community and its territory.
https://www.gov.br/museus/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas-projetos-acoes-obras-e-atividades/pontos-de-memoria

Resumption and Strengthening of Fundação Palmares – MINC
Fundação Cultural Palmares (FCP) is an entity linked to the Ministry of Culture (MinC) with the objective of promoting and preserving the cultural, historical, social, and economic values resulting from the black influence in the formation of Brazilian society.
https://cnpc.cultura.gov.br/2023/07/11/reconstrucao-da-palmares-e-prioridade-diz-ministra-em-visita-a-fundacao/

Copyright Policy – MINC
The Ministry of Culture (MinC) has opened registrations for the Public Call for Mediators and Arbitrators to act within the scope of MinC in conflicts involving copyright.
https://www.gov.br/pt-br/propriedade-intelectual/legislacao/legislacao-nacional-de-direitos-autorais

Culture Territories - MINC
Its objective is to expand access to cultural infrastructure in Brazil. Instituted through an ordinance published on October 2, 2023, this program aims to implement a network of integrated cultural spaces and equipment in peripheral territories. These spaces will be dedicated to art, education, body expression, civic education, work, and income.
https://www.gov.br/cultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/minc-lanca-programa-territorios-da-cultura-para-garantir-infraestrutura-cultural-em-todo-pais

Academic Cooperation Program on Public Drug Policies – CAPES
The Academic Cooperation Program on Public Drug Policies (PROCAD) is a collaborative initiative between the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) and the National Secretariat for Drug Policies (SENAD) of the Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP). PROCAD aims to strengthen academic cooperation in the field of drug policies.
https://www.gov.br/mj/pt-br/assuntos/sua-protecao/politicas-sobre-drogas/transparencia-senad-termos-de-execucao-descentralizada-teds

PDPG - Affirmative Policies and Diversity - Graduate Development Program - Affirmative Policies and Diversity – CAPES
The objective is to provide training and qualification for students who self-declare as black, mixed-race, indigenous, and students with disabilities, global development disorders, and high abilities. These students are trained in universities, vocational and technical education institutions, as well as research centers in Brazil and abroad. The focus is on themes related to affirmative policies and diversity in education.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/programas-estrategicos/formacao-de-recursos-humanos-em-areas-estrategicas/programa-de-desenvolvimento-da-pos-graduacao-pdpg-politicas-afirmativas-e-diversidade

PRO-DEFESA V - Support Program for Teaching and Scientific and Technological Research in National Defense – CAPES
The Support Program for Teaching and Scientific and Technological Research in National Defense (Pró-Defesa V) is an initiative resulting from a partnership between CAPES and the Ministry of Defense. Its main objective is to promote the training of high-level human resources in the area of National Defense. The program encourages cooperation between civil and military institutions for the execution of joint projects aimed at teaching, producing scientific and technological research, and training qualified human resources.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/programas-estrategicos/formacao-de-recursos-humanos-em-areas-estrategicas/pro-defesa

PDPG-REMAR - Graduate Development Program - Marine Resources – CAPES
A program aimed at improving the National Graduate System.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/programas-estrategicos/formacao-de-recursos-humanos-em-areas-estrategicas/programa-de-desenvolvimento-da-pos-graduacao-recursos-do-mar

PICME - Scientific Initiation and Master's Program – CAPES
PICME (Scientific Initiation and Master's Program)

is an initiative that offers university students who excelled in Mathematics Olympiads (OBMEP or OBM medalists) the opportunity to undertake advanced studies in Mathematics simultaneously with their undergraduate studies.
https://picme.obmep.org.br/

PROCAD-DEFESA - Academic Cooperation Program in National Defense – CAPES
The Academic Cooperation Program in National Defense (PROCAD-DEFESA) is a Brazilian government initiative aimed at fostering cooperation between civil and military institutions for the implementation of projects focused on training human resources and producing scientific and technological research in the field of Defense.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/programas-estrategicos/formacao-de-recursos-humanos-em-areas-estrategicas/programa-procad-defesa

Social Demand Program - DS – CAPES
The Social Demand Program (DS) by CAPES aims to support students of stricto sensu postgraduate programs offered by public Higher Education Institutions (IES) through the provision of scholarships for master's and doctoral levels. These scholarships aim to train high-level human resources necessary for the country.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/bolsas-no-pais/programa-de-demanda-social-ds

Graduate Support Program (PROAP) – CAPES
PROAP aims to provide better conditions for the training of human resources and the production and deepening of knowledge in postgraduate courses. It supports postgraduate programs (PPGs) in their innovative activities, qualified and diversified training for postgraduate students, and researchers in postdoctoral stages. Additionally, the program contributes to the development of institutional postgraduate policies. https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/bolsas-no-pais/proap

Support Program for Events in the Country – PAEP – CAPES
The Support Program for Events in the Country (PAEP), promoted by CAPES, aims to provide financial support for the realization of short-term scientific, technological, or extension events in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/bolsas-no-pais/paep

Support Program for the Dissemination of Scientific and Technological Information (PADICT) – CAPES Portal of Journals – CAPES
This initiative is an extension of the existing PARFOR program, which has already benefited over 100,000 basic education teachers who did not have adequate training in their areas of activity in public schools. It aims to promote access to scientific and technological information in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/educacao-basica/parfor-equidade

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PRO-DEFESA V - Support Program for Teaching and Scientific and Technological Research in National Defense – CAPES

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https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/programas-estrategicos/formacao-de-recursos-humanos-em-areas-estrategicas/pro-defesa

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A program aimed at improving the National Graduate System.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/programas-estrategicos/formacao-de-recursos-humanos-em-areas-estrategicas/programa-de-desenvolvimento-da-pos-graduacao-recursos-do-mar

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Support Program for Events in the Country – PAEP – CAPES
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https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/bolsas-no-pais/paep

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This initiative is an extension of the existing PARFOR program, which has already benefited over 100,000 basic education teachers who did not have adequate training in their areas of activity in public schools. It aims to promote access to scientific and technological information in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/educacao-basica/parfor-equidade

Parfor Equidade – CAPES
Parfor Equidade aims to train teachers in specific licensure programs to serve public basic education networks or community networks offering alternating training that provides indigenous, quilombola, and

rural education, as well as inclusive special education and bilingual education for the deaf.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/educacao-basica/parfor-equidade

National Program for the Training of Basic Education Teachers (Parfor) – CAPES
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Institutional Program for Teaching Initiation Scholarships (Pibid) and the Pedagogical Residency Program (PRP) – CAPES
Its objective is to foster teaching initiation, contributing to the improvement of teacher training at the higher education level and to the enhancement of public basic education quality in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/educacao-basica/pibid/pibid, https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/educacao-basica/programa-residencia-pedagogica

International Cooperation Programs for the Development of Basic Education Professionals – CAPES
The International Cooperation for the Training of Basic Education Teachers is an initiative of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) that aims to promote the training of professionals working in teaching, management, coordination, or pedagogical supervision in public basic education schools. Additionally, the program includes those in education departments, performing educational management activities or related to the continuous training of teachers.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/educacao-basica/programas-de-cooperacao-internacional-de-formacao-de-professores-da-educacao-basica

Program for Support to Events in the Country for Basic Education (PAEP – EB) – CAPES
The Program for Support to Events in the Country for Basic Education (PAEP-EB) is an initiative of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) that provides financial support for short-term events in Brazil. These events can be academic, scientific, technological, or university extension and involve researchers, teachers, students from undergraduate and graduate courses, as well as professionals from the public basic education network.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/educacao-basica/programa-de-apoio-a-eventos-no-pais-para-a-educacao-basica-pae

Pedagogical Residency Program - PRD – CAPES
The Pedagogical Residency Program (PRP) is an initiative of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) aimed at promoting institutional pedagogical residency projects implemented by Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The main objective of the PRP is to contribute to the improvement of initial teacher training for basic education in undergraduate courses.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/educacao-basica/programa-residencia-pedagogica

PROEB - Professional Master's Degree for Qualification of Public Basic Education Teachers – CAPES
The Professional Master's Program for Basic Education Teachers (ProEB) is an initiative of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) in Brazil. Its objective is to promote the continuous stricto sensu training of teachers working in the public basic education network.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/educacao-a-distancia/proeb

UNIVERSITY PRONASOLOS – CAPES
The University Pronasolos is an initiative aimed at training public agents and professionals capable of identifying and recognizing soils, developing pedological maps, and interpreting this resource for agricultural and environmental purposes.
https://www.sbcs.org.br/?noticia_geral=criada-a-base-para-a-universidade-pronasolos

PROF-ÁGUA – National Professional Master's Program in Water Resources Management and Regulation – CAPES

ProfÁgua is a stricto sensu postgraduate program in Water Resources Management and Regulation recommended by the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) of the Ministry of Education. Its objective is to provide continuous training for professionals working in water resource management bodies, such as water agencies, river basin committees, or water resources councils.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mestrado-em-gestao-de-recursos-hidricos-abre-507-vagas

PROFCIAMB - National Professional Master's Program in Environmental Sciences Teaching – CAPES
The National Professional Master's Program in Environmental Sciences Teaching (PROFCIAMB) is a professional master's program focused on training teachers who work in primary, secondary, and adult education. Additionally, it includes professionals who develop and execute teaching, extension, and science dissemination activities, as well as those working in non-formal teaching spaces such as museums, botanical gardens, ecological parks, and similar venues.
http://www.profciamb.ufpr.br/

Open University of Brazil (UAB) – CAPES
The Open University of Brazil (UAB) is an integrated system of public universities offering higher education courses to segments of the population that have difficulty accessing university education, through the use of distance education methodology.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/educacao-a-distancia/universidade-aberta-do-brasil

Regional Conference on Higher Education for Latin America and the Caribbean (CRES + 5) – CAPES
The Regional Conference on Higher Education (CRES+5) is an event that promotes a participatory process to highlight the progress of higher education in Latin America and the Caribbean. It also highlights the challenges arising from the impact of COVID-19 and identifies issues that still need to be addressed.
https://www.unesco.org/pt/articles/conferencia-regional-de-educacao-superior-cres5

Abdias Nascimento Academic Development Program (CAPES)
This program aims to structure, strengthen, and internationalize Research and Postgraduate Programs through international faculty and student mobility.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/bolsas-e-auxilios-internacionais/encontre-aqui/paises/multinacional/programa-de-desenvolvimento-academico-abdias-nascimento

Caminhos Amefricanos Program:
South-South Exchange Program (CAPES): This program promotes collaboration among African, Latin American, and Caribbean countries, stimulating the exchange of knowledge, experiences, and public policies to combat racism and promote the education of ethnic-racial relations.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/bolsas-e-auxilios-internacionais/encontre-aqui/paises/multinacional/programa-caminhos-amefricanos

CAPES/CLIMAT-AMSUD Program:
An initiative of French cooperation and its counterparts in countries such as Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, France, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay. The objective is to develop collaboration and research networks related to climate variability and climate change.
https://www.gov.br/capes/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/bolsas/bolsas-e-auxilios-internacionais/encontre-aqui/paises/multinacional/programa-climat-amsud

CAPES Sustainable Logistics Master Plan (PLS):
The PLS aims to promote sustainability in CAPES' logistics management, addressing topics such as conscious consumption, physical space occupation, market innovation, and inclusion of impact businesses in public procurements.
https://www.gov.br/compras/pt-br/agente-publico/logistica-publica-sustentavel/plano-de-gestao-de-logistica-sustentaveis

National School Feeding Program (PNAE - FNDE)
The PNAE provides financial resources to serve students enrolled in public basic education, contributing to growth, development, and the formation of healthy eating habits through school meals.
https://www.gov.br/fnde/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas/pnae

National Program for the Restructuring and Acquisition of Equipment for Public Early Childhood Education Schools (PROINFÂNCIA - FNDE)
This program aims to improve the infrastructure of early childhood education schools, providing suitable environments for children's development. Proinfância — Ministério da Educação (www.gov.br)

Direct Money to School Program (PDDE - FNDE)
The PDDE provides financial resources directly to public schools for the acquisition of educational materials, maintenance, and small repairs.
https://www.gov.br/fnde/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas/pdde

School Path Program (FNDE)
This program aims to renew the fleet of school vehicles, ensuring safe and adequate transportation for students.
https://www.gov.br/fnde/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas/caminho-da-escola

National Book and Didactic Material Program (PNLD - FNDE)
The PNLD provides textbooks and educational materials to public schools, contributing to the quality of education.
https://www.gov.br/fnde/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programas/programas-do-livro

Creation of the Electronic Gold Invoice (MF)
This measure aims to combat the illegal trade of the mineral and provide greater transparency and control over operations involving gold.
https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/abril/receita-federal-cria-nota-fiscal-eletronica-do-ouro-ativo-financeiro-para-combater-comercio-ilegal

Harvest Plan (MF)
Financing agricultural activities in Brazil. It encompasses small, medium, and large rural producers, including cooperatives and family farmers. The Harvest Plan encourages the strengthening of environmentally sustainable production systems. Some measures include reducing interest rates for pasture recovery and rewarding rural producers who adopt more sustainable agricultural practices.
https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/politica-agricola/plano-safra/2023-2024/

Value Chain Resilience Working Group - MF
The Interministerial Working Group on Resilience in Value Chains was established by Decree No. 11,597, dated July 12, 2023. Its objective is to enhance the capacity to respond to adverse shocks in productive chains that impact inflation, considering effects on food and energy security.
https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/desenvolvimento-economico-sustentavel/gt-resiliencia-em-cadeias-de-valor

Launch of Educa+ (MF): The Treasury Educa+
Aims to encourage financial education among families and enable more young people to continue their studies after high school.
https://g1.globo.com/economia/noticia/2023/08/01/tesouro-educa-entenda-como-vai-funcionar-o-titulo-publico-para-financiar-estudos.ghtml

Review of the National Climate Change Fund (MF)
The National Climate Change Fund is an instrument of the National Policy on Climate Change. It aims to finance projects, studies, and ventures that seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change.
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/composicao/secex/dfre/fundo-nacional-sobre-mudanca-do-clima

First Brazilian issuance of sustainable dollar bonds (MF)
The Brazilian National Treasury conducted its first issuance of sustainable bonds in dollars in the international market. This operation involved the issuance of a new 7-year benchmark, called GLOBAL 2031 ESG.
https://www.gov.br/tesouronacional/pt-br/noticias/brasil-anuncia-resultado-de-sua-primeira-emissao-de-titulo-sustentavel-em-dolares

Carbon Market Bill (MF)
The Bill (PL) 2.148/2015 addresses the regulation of the carbon market in Brazil. Approved by the Chamber of Deputies, the bill establishes the Brazilian System of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading (SBCE), setting emission caps and rules for the sale of compensation titles.
https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2023/12/26/senado-volta-a-debater-em-2024-regulamentacao-do-mercado-de-carbono

Woman Citizen (MF)
This program aims to promote gender equality,

empower women, and ensure their rights in various areas such as education, health, work, and political participation.
https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/assuntos/mulher-cidada

Executive Experience Acceleration Project for Women (MF)
This project aims to train and accelerate the professional development of women in executive positions, providing leadership opportunities and networking.
https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/campanhas/2023/marco-das-mulheres/noticias/novos-mecanismos-vao-acelerar-acesso-das-mulheres-aos-cargos-de-alta-gestao-do-tesouro-nacional

Sanctioned Law 14.754/2023 (MF)
Law No. 14.754, sanctioned on December 12, 2023, addresses the taxation of investments in investment funds in Brazil and income earned by resident individuals in Brazil from financial investments, controlled entities, and trusts abroad.
https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2023-2026/2023/Lei/L14754.htm

Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy (MF
The Brazilian Sustainable Taxonomy is a classification system that aims to clearly, objectively, and scientifically define activities, assets, and/or project categories that contribute to climate, environmental, and/or social objectives. It provides specific criteria and indicators that allow assessing whether an activity contributes to sustainability and/or the transition to a sustainable economy.
https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/orgaos/spe/taxonomia-sustentavel-brasileira

STN's Adherence to the UNDP Gender Equality Seal for Public Institutions (MF)
This adherence demonstrates the commitment of the National Treasury Secretariat (STN) to promoting gender equality and strengthening public policies to advance gender equality in countries.
https://www.gov.br/fazenda/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/dezembro/tesouro-e-primeira-instituicao-publica-a-aderir-ao-selo-pnud-para-igualdade-de-genero

Citizen Soldier Project (Ministry of Defense)
The Citizen Soldier Project aims to provide professional qualification to the military personnel of the Armed Forces, allowing them to compete in the job market under better conditions once discharged.
https://www.gov.br/defesa/pt-br/assuntos/programas-sociais/projeto-soldado-cidadao

North Channel Project (Ministry of Defense)
The North Channel Project aims to promote sustainable development and security in the Legal Amazon region through actions in infrastructure, health, education, and security.
https://www.gov.br/defesa/pt-br/assuntos/programas-sociais/copy_of_programa-calha-norte/programa-calha-norte

Rondon Project (Ministry of Defense)
The Rondon Project is an initiative that involves the participation of university students in social and cultural actions in the less developed regions of Brazil, contributing to local development.
https://www.gov.br/defesa/pt-br/assuntos/programas-sociais/projeto-rondon

Forces in Sports Project (PROFESP) (Ministry of Defense)
The objective is to assist children, adolescents, and young people of both sexes, aged 6 to 18 years, who are in a situation of social vulnerability. By providing access to healthy sports and physical activities, PROFESP aims to promote personal value, reduce social risks, and strengthen citizenship and social integration of the beneficiaries. https://www.gov.br/defesa/pt-br/assuntos/programas-sociais/programa-forcas-no-esporte-1

Actions Supported by the Amazon Protection System (SIPAM) (Ministry of Defense)
The Amazon Protection System (SIPAM) was created to integrate information and generate updated knowledge aimed at protecting, including socially and promoting sustainable development of the Brazilian Legal Amazon region.
https://www.gov.br/censipam/pt-br

Maritime Professional Training (Ministry of Defense)
Maritime Professional Training (EPM) is an area of education and enhancement for professionals working in the maritime sector. It covers waterway workers, port workers, and other professionals related to the maritime community.
https://www.marinha.mil.br/dpc/content/ensino-profissional-mar%C3%ADtimo-para-aquavi%C3%A1rios

The Oceans, Coastal Zone, and Antarctica Program
Conducted by the Secretariat of the Interministerial Commission for the Sea Resources (SECIRM) (Ministry of Defense): Conducted by the Secretariat of the Interministerial Commission for the Sea Resources (SECIRM), linked to the Ministry of Defense, this program's main objective is to ensure Brazilian presence in the Antarctic region, promoting scientific research focused on environmental preservation.
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/programa-projetos-acoes-obras-atividades/plano-plurianual/programas-tematicos-2016-2019/3.8_Oceanos_zona_costeira_e_antartica_2046.pdf

ABC+ Plan (MAPA)
The objective is to promote adaptation to climate change and control greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Brazilian agriculture. It aims to increase the efficiency and resilience of production systems, considering integrated rural landscape management.
https://www.gov.br/pt-br/noticias/agricultura-e-pecuaria/2021/10/plano-abc-tem-metas-para-reduzir-a-emissao-de-gases-de-efeito-estufa-na-agropecuaria

Northeast+ Sustainable Plan (MAPA)
The Northeast+Sustainable Plan was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply (MAPA) in 2019. Its goal is to boost economic, social, and sustainable development in the Northeast region and the north of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo through the integration of actions and public policies. This plan seeks to improve the socioeconomic condition of producers and enhance products and processes related to the bioeconomy, with emphasis on social, environmental, and economic approaches.
https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/desenvolvimento-regional/nordestesustentavel

Inova Cacau 2030 Plan
Its goal is to foster sustainable development in Brazil's cocoa-producing regions, promoting efficient and sustainable use of natural resources. The plan aims to increase the quality and productivity of cocoa, benefiting both producers and the environment.
https://worldcocoafoundation.org/storage/files/plano-inova-cacau-2030-dez2023.pdf

Forest+ Sustainable Plan
The main objective is to stimulate the planting and development of commercial forests to ensure a sustainable supply of raw materials for the Brazilian forestry sector. https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/desenvolvimento-regional/nordestesustentavel

RenovAgro
RenovAgro aims to finance investments that contribute to reducing the environmental impacts caused by agricultural activities. It encourages sustainable practices in agriculture, including the recovery of degraded areas, adoption of conservation practices, and protection of natural resources.
https://www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/financiamento/produto/renovagro

ConSIM Project
This initiative by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock aims to technically guide public municipal consortia. These consortia seek to develop animal origin product inspection services in their associated municipalities, aiming to integrate them into the Brazilian System of Animal Origin Product Inspection.
https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/defesa-agropecuaria/suasa/projeto-consim-1

Embrapa ODS Network
Embrapa, through its research and generation of knowledge and technologies, contributes to promoting sustainable development in Brazilian agriculture, focusing on food security.
https://www.embrapa.br/objetivos-de-desenvolvimento-sustentavel-ods

Technological solutions for rational use of inputs in agricultural production
https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/sustentabilidade/planoabc-abcmais/suinocultura-abc/arquivos-boletim-informativo/23-solucoes-tecnologicas-para-o-tratamento-de-dejetos-e-uso-racional-da-agua-e-da-racao.pdf/view

Technologies supporting water conservation in rural communities
The 2203 Program - Agricultural Research and Innovation, an initiative of the Federal Multi-Year Plan 2020-2023, aims to provide knowledge and technologies suitable for the adoption of solutions in the agricultural sector. Its goal is to foster competitiveness, profitability of production, food and nutritional security, as well as sustainable development of Brazilian agriculture.

https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-publicacoes/-/publicacao/1158115/tecnologias-para-captacao-e-uso-da-agua-em-comunidades-rurais-no-semiarido

Basic Sanitation Legal Framework (Law No. 14.026/2020)
The Basic Sanitation Legal Framework, also known as Law No. 14.026/2020, was enacted on July 15, 2020, in Brazil. It aims to universalize and qualify the provision of basic sanitation services in the country. This law represents a significant advance, especially considering Brazil's still poor indicators of service and quality in this area.
https://www.gov.br/economia/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/principais-acoes-na-area-economica/acoes-2020/novo-marco-do-saneamento-basico

Rural Sanitation Brazil Program, coordinated by FUNASA
The PSBR aims to promote the development of basic sanitation actions in rural areas, ensuring equity, completeness, intersectoral integration, sustainability of implemented services, participation, and social control. Additionally, the program considers the peculiarities of these territories, such as appropriate technologies, management models, and the population's appropriation of the applied solutions.
https://www.funasa.gov.br/programa-saneamento-brasil-rural

WebAmbiente
The main goal of WebAmbiente is to support rural producers in the recovery and restoration of degraded areas, specifically those that fall within Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs) and Legal Reserves.
https://www.webambiente.cnptia.embrapa.br/publico/inicio.xhtml

Integrated System of Agroecological Production (SIPA)
SIPA takes a systemic approach to managing production units, prioritizing environmental conservation, biodiversity, biological cycles, and quality of life.
https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-solucoes-tecnologicas/-/produto-servico/89/sistema-integrado-de-producao-agroecologica---sipa

Biofortification of Foods
Providing health on the Brazilian table Biofortification is a process aimed at increasing the levels of essential nutrients in staple foods, making them more nutritious. This technique involves crossing plants of the same species to generate cultivars with higher concentrations of vitamins and minerals. Scientists use genetic improvement techniques to develop crops with higher levels of vitamin A, zinc, iron, and other micronutrients. https://www.embrapa.br/biofort

Tipitamba System – slash-and-burn-free family farming in the Amazon
The Tipitamba System is a technology developed by Embrapa Eastern Amazon that offers an alternative to the traditional slash-and-burn method in Amazonian family farming. Instead of using fire to prepare areas, Tipitamba promotes land preparation without the use of fire, reclaiming the social, economic, and ecological sustainability of rural family units.
https://transforma.fbb.org.br/tecnologia-social/sistema-tipitamba-agricultura-familiar-sem-queimadas-na-amazonia

Good Agricultural Practices Protocol - Beef Cattle (BPA)
The BPA program aims to ensure the profitability and competitiveness of production systems, covering various aspects of agricultural activity. Some of the main points are covered by the Good Agricultural Practices manual.
https://cloud.cnpgc.embrapa.br/bpa-new/

Full Bucket Program
The Full Bucket Program is a technology transfer methodology that trains technical assistance professionals, rural extension workers, and ranchers in agricultural, zootechnical, managerial, and environmental techniques, practices, and processes.
https://www.embrapa.br/balde-cheio

BRS Aqua Project The BRS
Aqua Project is an initiative by Embrapa (Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation) aimed at strengthening research infrastructure, generating and transferring technologies to promote the development of Brazilian aquaculture. The main focus of the project is innovation, contributing to increased production and sustainability of the national fishery chain.
https://www.embrapa.br/brsaqua

ILPF Network The ILPF Network (Crop-Livestock-Forestry Integration)
Is a sustainable production strategy that integrates agricultural, livestock, and forestry activities on

common areas. This approach can be implemented through intercropping, succession, or rotation, aiming to optimize land use, increase productivity, and generate more income and employment.
https://redeilpf.org.br/

Forest Portfolio
Presents adaptation of sustainability strategies for Brazilian silviculture.
https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mapa-lanca-acoes-para-o-desenvolvimento-da-cadeia-produtiva-de-florestas-plantadas-no-brasil

Agricultural production technologies for self-consumption, food, and income
Agricultural technology plays a crucial role in the development of the agricultural and livestock sectors. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply (MAPA) is dedicated to promoting the adoption of technologies in the field, aiming to improve the quality of life of producers and contribute to sustainable production systems.
https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/sustentabilidade/tecnologia-agropecuaria

National Payment for Environmental Services Policy The PNPSA
Aims to create a market for environmental services in Brazil, where payers remunerate those who provide forest conservation services. These services include activities such as surveillance, monitoring, fighting forest fires, protecting springs, biodiversity, and preserving nature as a whole. L14119 (planalto.gov.br) Sustainable Rural Cerrado Project Its goal is to promote low-carbon technologies, improve access to technical assistance, training, and credit, and strengthen local productive organizations. ruralsustentavel.org

Climate Science, Technology, and Innovation Action Plan
The Climate Science, Technology, and Innovation Action Plan is a strategic document aimed at guiding the implementation of actions related to understanding the climate system and developing tools to support decision-making.
2018_plano_acao_ciencia_tecnologia_inovacao_clima.pdf (mctic.gov.br)

Action Plan in Science for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
The Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) Action Plan for Brazilian Biomes is an initiative designed to coordinate and promote activities in Science, Technology, and Innovation to foster sustainable development and the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. This plan guides the execution of strategic actions across different Brazilian biomes, addressing national challenges in STI.
https://institutolife.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/LIFE-BB-IN-RD005-Elaboracao-PABS-1.0-Portugues.pdf

Science Action Plan for Sustainable Cities
The CITinova Project is an initiative coordinated by the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovations (MCTI) to promote sustainability in Brazilian cities. It aims to achieve this through innovative technologies and integrated urban planning.
https://www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/institucional/pagina/citinova

Ocean Science, Technology, and Innovation Action Plan
The Ocean Science, Technology, and Innovation Action Plan is a strategic document intended to promote scientific and technological development related to the oceans.
https://cienciamar.mctic.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/PACTI_Oceanos.pdf

Antarctica Science, Technology, and Innovation Action Plan
The Antarctica Science, Technology, and Innovation Action Plan is a strategic document aimed at promoting scientific research and innovations related to the Antarctic region. Prepared by the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations, and Communications (MCTIC) of Brazil, this plan explores connections between the Antarctic and South American environments, with an emphasis on processes that particularly affect Brazil.
https://cienciaantartica.mcti.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/PACTI_ANTARTICA_web.pdf

Biotechnology Science, Technology, and Innovation Action Plan
The Biotechnology Science, Technology, and Innovation Action Plan is an initiative to promote research, development, and innovation in biotechnology. Developed by the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations, and Communications (MCTIC), it aims to generate and apply scientific and

technological knowledge for social, economic, and environmental benefits.
https://antigo.mctic.gov.br/mctic/export/sites/institucional/ciencia/SEPED/Arquivos/PlanosDeAcao/PACTI-Biotec_Web.pdf

Science, Technology, and Innovation Action Plan for Popularization and Dissemination of Science and Technology
This plan aims to promote the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge, making it accessible and understandable to the general public.
https://repositorio.mctic.gov.br/bitstream/mctic/4362/1/2018_plano_acao_ciencia_tecnologia_inovacao_popularizacao_divulgacao_ciencia_tecnologia.pdf

Health Science, Technology, and Innovation Action Plan
The Health Science, Technology, and Innovation Action Plan is an initiative focused on promoting scientific and technological development in the health sector.
https://antigo.mctic.gov.br/mctic/export/sites/institucional/ciencia/SEPED/Arquivos/PlanosDeAcao/PACTI_Saude_Web.pdf

Science, Technology, and Innovation Plan for Sustainable Agriculture
The Science, Technology, and Innovation Action Plan for Sustainable Agriculture aims to increase investments in agricultural research, development, and innovation (R&D&I). Its goal is to maintain competitive capacity and ensure the leadership of Brazilian agribusiness in the production and availability of safe and high-quality food.
https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/entregas/2019/plano-de-acao-em-ciencia-tecnologia-e-inovacao-em-agropecuaria-sustentavel

Brazil Code of Conduct
The Brazil Code of Conduct is a voluntary commitment instrument designed to guide and establish ethical behavior standards for companies and service providers in tourism, including their employees and collaborators, who work directly or indirectly in the tourism context. The main focus is on preventing and addressing the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.
http://www.codigodeconduta.turismo.gov.br/index.php/pt/

Inclusion of Sustainability in the AGU's Corporate Governance System
The Corporate Governance System of the Office of the Attorney General of the Union (AGU), established by Normative Ordinance AGU No. 46, dated March 30, 2022, is a set of management practices aimed at delivering public value to society. Its goal is to establish corporate governance, integrity, risk management, and controls, while also assisting the Attorney General of the Union in strategic decision-making.
https://www.gov.br/agu/pt-br/governanca/sistema-de-governanca-da-agu

National Guide for Sustainable Procurement by the National Chamber of Sustainability
The National Guide for Sustainable Procurement is a key reference for public agencies and entities looking to incorporate sustainability criteria into their acquisitions.
https://www.gov.br/agu/pt-br/comunicacao/noticias/agu-lanca-nova-edicao-de-guia-para-contratacoes-sustentaveis-na-administracao-publica-federal

Citizen Selective Collection
The Citizen Selective Collection Program establishes the separation of reusable and recyclable waste by federal public administration agencies and entities. Additionally, it prioritizes the allocation of these materials to associations and cooperatives of recyclable material collectors.
https://www.gov.br/agu/pt-br/composicao/secretaria-geral-de-administracao-1/coleta-seletiva-solidaria

Photovoltaic Plants
The Office of the Attorney General of the Union (AGU) has implemented a solar photovoltaic energy generation plant at its Headquarters Building II in Brasília. This pioneering initiative in the public sector has had positive impacts on the institution, as well as contributing to the generation of clean and renewable energy.
https://www.gov.br/agu/pt-br/comunicacao/noticias/agu-economiza-35-de-energia-com-usina-solar

PLS – Water
The Sustainable Logistics Plan (PLS) aims to aggregate sustainability knowledge and promote the exchange of sustainable practices within the scope of the Sustainable Logistics Plan. This plan enables institutions to establish and monitor management

practices and rationalize expenses, including areas such as energy, solid waste, water and sewage, cleaning, telephony, and others.
https://www.gov.br/agu/pt-br/comunicacao/noticias/agu-promove-encontro-virtual-sobre-praticas-sustentaveis-na-administracao-publica

PLS – Energy
The Sustainable Logistics Plan (PLS) of the Office of the Attorney General of the Union (AGU) is a planning tool aimed at continuously improving institutional work processes, focusing on environmental and sustainability criteria. Its actions seek to encourage rational use of natural resources and conscious consumption. The PLS aims to manage resources sustainably and mitigate negative socio-environmental impacts, aligning with current legislation.
https://www.gov.br/mme/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/mme-atualiza-reducao-esperada-na-conta-de-luz-com-nova-base-de-calculo-do-icms

Sustainability Training
This section provides videos, events, and training related to the consultative activities of the Office of the Attorney General of the Union, particularly those of interest to the bodies it advises.
https://www.gov.br/agu/pt-br/composicao/cgu/cgu/capacitacao

Breastfeeding Rooms
Breastfeeding support rooms are spaces within a company where women can, with comfort, privacy, and security, express breast milk and store it in pre-sterilized containers to later offer to their child.
https://www.gov.br/anvisa/pt-br/centraisdeconteudo/publicacoes/servicosdesaude/publicacoes/guia-para-implantacao-das-salas-de-apoio-a-amamentacao-para-a-mulher-trabalhadora-compactado.pdf

Stork Project
The Stork Project is an initiative by the Office of the Attorney General of the Union (AGU) aimed at humanizing the relationship between maternity and paternity and functional responsibilities within the institution. It was launched to promote a healthy and compatible return to work following the arrival of a new baby.
https://www.gov.br/agu/pt-br/comunicacao/noticias/agu-lanca-projeto-de-apoio-ao-retorno-ao-trabalho-de-maes-e-pais-de-recem-nascidos

Mental Health
This document aims to provide guidance on the procedures to be adopted by supporters when identifying mental and emotional distress among members, employees, and others in the work environment.
https://www.gov.br/agu/pt-br/comunicacao/noticias/cartilha_setembroamarelo_2020-2.pdf

BR dos Rios
The "BR dos Rios" project aims to promote river navigation, reduce reliance on road transport, and lower the cost of truck freight.
MPor lançará projetos para o desenvolvimento sustentável de portos, aeroportos e hidrovias — Portos e Aeroportos (www.gov.br)

Policy for Naval Construction and Repair:
Restoration of the Merchant Marine Guarantee Fund
The Merchant Marine Fund (FMM), managed by the Ministry of Ports and Airports through the Merchant Marine Fund Council (CDFMM), aims to provide resources for the development of the merchant navy as well as the shipbuilding and repair industries in the country.
Fundo da Marinha Mercante - FMM — Portos e Aeroportos (www.gov.br)

IGAP & Portos + Brasil
The Portos + Brasil Award, an initiative by the Ministry of Infrastructure (MInfra) through the National Secretariat of Ports and Waterway Transport (SNPTA), evaluates and highlights the best ports in Brazil based on the Port Authority Management Index (IGAP). This award recognizes the best management practices in Brazilian public ports.
MPOR celebra recorde de movimentação portuária e premia as melhores práticas de gestão dos portos brasileiros — Portos e Aeroportos (www.gov.br)

Management and Regularization of Organized Ports Land Use
The Ministry of Ports and Airports is launching projects for the sustainable development of ports, airports, and waterways, which includes initiatives to strengthen regional aviation through the requalification of 116 airports.
MPor lançará projetos para o desenvolvimento sustentável de portos, aeroportos e hidrovias — Portos e Aeroportos (www.gov.br)

Review and Update of Development and Zoning Plans (PDZ) for Organized Ports

The Development and Zoning Plans (PDZ) are planning tools used in organized ports to guide the development, expansion, and sustainable use of port areas and facilities. They consider demand projections, capacity, improvements, and investments.
Plano de Desenvolvimento e Zoneamento - PDZ — Portos e Aeroportos (www.gov.br)

Review and Update of the Master Plans for Organized Ports
The Federal Government is continuously improving the planning of the national port sector to achieve a management model that makes ports increasingly profitable, competitive, self-sustaining, and autonomous.
Planejamento Portuário — Portos e Aeroportos (www.gov.br)

Port Sector Plan
The Port Sector Plan is a planning tool that connects the National Logistics Plan with the actions of the Ministry of Infrastructure in the port sector. It includes studies and initiatives to be executed through partnerships with the private sector, known as Sectoral Partnership Plans. In addition, the Port Sector Plan integrates with other sectoral plans such as the Waterway, Land, and Air Plans to identify the key actions necessary for the development of national transportation subsystems.
Planejamento Portuário — Ministério dos Transportes (www.gov.br)

Protection and Development of the Brazilian Nuclear Program
The Brazilian Nuclear Policy aims to guide the planning, actions, and activities related to nuclear and radioactive issues in the country, in accordance with national sovereignty and the protection of human health and the environment.
Política Nacional de Segurança da Informação — Governo Digital (www.gov.br)

National Information Security Policy (PNSI)
The National Information Security Policy (PNSI) is a set of guidelines and standards designed to ensure information security within the federal public administration in Brazil. It covers various aspects, including cybersecurity, cyber defense, physical security, and the protection of organizational data. The PNSI aims to ensure the availability, integrity, confidentiality, and authenticity of information.
Política Nacional de Segurança da Informação — Governo Digital (www.gov.br)

National Cybersecurity Policy (PNCiber)
The National Cybersecurity Policy (PNCiber) is a comprehensive strategy aimed at integrating efforts from various governmental and private entities in Brazil. It seeks to harmonize digital security practices across the country, establishing a unified standard for response and prevention against cyber threats.
Política Nacional de Cibersegurança (PNCiber) — Gabinete de Segurança Institucional (www.gov.br)

Development of the Brazilian Space Program (PEB) through the Brazilian Space Program Development Committee (CDPEB).
The CDPEB plays a crucial role in bringing together representatives from ministries, academia, and the Brazilian private sector to discuss key issues related to the development of the national space sector. Some of the main deliverables of the committee include governance proposals for the space sector, consolidation of the Technology Safeguards Agreement between Brazil and the US, institutional arrangements for the settlement of the binational company Alcântara Cyclone Space, and mapping the demands of federal Executive Branch agencies for space services.
CDPEB - Comitê de Desenvolvimento do Programa Espacial Brasileiro — Gabinete de Segurança Institucional (www.gov.br)

Development, Protection, and Integration of the Border Strip
The CDIF's action aims to promote the socioeconomic development of Brazilian municipalities located in the border strip and facilitate interaction with the State Border Nuclei, which discuss border development and integration issues.
ppif.pdf (www.gov.br)

National Critical Infrastructure Security Policy (PNSIC)
This policy aims to ensure the security and resilience of the country's critical infrastructure, as well as the continuity of the provision of its services.
Segurança de Infraestruturas Críticas — Gabinete de Segurança Institucional (www.gov.br)

Presidential Security
The Institutional Security Cabinet (GSI) is the Brazilian government agency responsible for the protection

and physical security of the President of the Republic, the Vice President, and their families. In addition, the GSI also maintains communication channels with the Armed Forces, police, and intelligence services. https://www.gov.br/gsi/pt-br/assuntos/seguranca-presidencial

Promotion of Universalist Foreign Policy MRE
Strengthening Brazil's international relations in all regions of the world, using the network of posts abroad to diversify partnerships and reinforce contacts with all continents, reflecting the universalist vocation of Brazilian foreign policy and ensuring the defense of national interests.
https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/transparencia-prestacao-contas/objetivos-e-metas-das-iniciativas-de-politica-externa

Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean
Reinforcement of the regional integration of Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly South America, through the institutional strengthening of integration and cooperation mechanisms, dialogue, and political coordination, contributing to the well-being of the population and to a prosperous, stable, and secure regional environment.
https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/assuntos/mecanismos-internacionais/mecanismos-de-integracao-regional/mercosul

Global Governance Reform
Promotion of Brazil's interests and active participation in international organizations and other multilateral and plurilateral forums, and work towards a fair and peaceful international order, strengthening multilateralism, and reforming global governance.
https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/canais_atendimento/imprensa/notas-a-imprensa/declaracao-conjunta-do-brics-sobre-o-tema-201cfortalecer-a-solidariedade-e-a-cooperacao-do-brics-responder-as-novas-caracteristicas-e-desafios-da-situacao-internacional201d

Investments and cooperation in foreign trade, energy transition, sustainable agriculture, and land restoration
Proposal of policies to guide Brazil's constructive contribution to the international debate on climate, energy, and environment issues, ensuring the defense of the country's current and future interests.
https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/acompanhe-o-planalto/noticias/2024/05/brasil-e-japao-assinam-38-acordos-durante-visita-do-primeiro-ministro-fumio-kishida-a-brasilia

International advocacy for Human Rights, social development, and combating hunger
Proposal for a global alliance to combat hunger. Reinforcement of participation in contemporary discussions on global governance and sustainable transformation of agri-food systems, post-pandemic global health, racial and gender equality, and corporate responsibility in promoting and protecting human rights. Increase in the number of international documents signed or adopted by the country on these topics. Implementation of a monitoring system for human rights recommendations.
https://www.politize.com.br/equidade/tratados-internacionais-de-direitos-humanos/

Promotion of national products and services, diversity of cultural expressions
Promotion of national products and services, diversity of cultural expressions, the Brazilian aspect of the Portuguese language, research on international relations and diplomatic history, academic internationalization, creative sectors, and science, technology, and innovation, in order to contribute to sustainable development and increase the competitiveness of the Brazilian economy.
https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/institucional/apresentacao

Consular Services Provision
Strengthening the presence and support for Brazilians abroad through the expansion of consular service capacity, the creation of spaces dedicated to topics of interest to Brazilian women, expansion of the psychosocial and legal assistance network, and development of strategic partnerships, aiming to offer comprehensive, efficient, and inclusive support to Brazilians abroad.
https://www.gov.br/mre/pt-br/assuntos/portal-consular/sistema-e-consular

Program Indigenous Women Weaving Well-Being, in partnership with the Ministry of Women
Granting financial support to projects presented by selected indigenous women's collectives through public calls for proposals.
https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/noticias/2024/marco/ministerios-das-mulheres-e-dos-povos-indigenas-assinam-portaria-conjunta-instituindo-o-programa-mulheres-indigenas-tecendo-o-bem-viver

Committee for the Promotion of Public Policies for Social Protection of Indigenous Peoples
This body brings together representatives from various ministries, public agencies, and entities, with the aim of proposing, planning, coordinating, and monitoring the implementation of actions that guarantee the social rights and quality of life of the diverse indigenous communities in Brazil.
MPI lança Comitê para a Promoção de Políticas Públicas para a Proteção dos Povos Indígenas — Ministério dos Povos Indígenas (www.gov.br)

Permanent Commission on Indigenous School Education
The National Commission on Indigenous School Education (CNEEI) was established by the Ministry of Education (MEC) through Ordinance 995/2023. This commission has an advisory role and is composed of governmental representatives, civil society, and indigenous peoples. Its function is to advise the MEC on the formulation of policies for indigenous school education in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/agosto/empossada-comissao-nacional-de-educacao-escolar-indigena

Intersectoral networks for social protection of indigenous peoples
The aim is to build, expand, and, when necessary, renew models of existing public policies aimed at indigenous peoples, with the priority of developing joint actions within indigenous territories, avoiding their displacement from villages to urban areas.
https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2024/funai-lanca-manual-de-redes-intersetoriais-de-saude-indigena

Healthy Brazil Program
Intersectoral actions involving social determinants of health, such as housing, income, access to basic sanitation, and education. The program results from the work of the Interministerial Committee for the Elimination of Tuberculosis and Other Socially Determined Diseases.
https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/assuntos/brasil-saudavel

Brazilian Women's House
Analysis of violence situations and indigenous women in the Brazilian Women's House in the country. Survey and characterization of violence situations and indigenous women in the Brazilian Women's House in the country. The survey will support the public policy for the expansion and installation of the Indigenous Women's House, in partnership with the Ministry of Women.
https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas-1/casa-da-mulher-brasileira

Epidemiological Bulletin of Violence Notification and Indigenous Peoples in Brazil
The Epidemiological Bulletin is a technical-scientific publication edited by the Secretariat of Health and Environmental Surveillance. It is freely accessible and made available in electronic format with monthly and weekly frequency for monitoring and investigating specific seasonal diseases.
https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/boletins/epidemiologicos

Program Yanomami Women and Girls
Implementation of integrated actions in the areas of combating violence, food security, and access to health for Yanomami women and girls.
https://www.gov.br/mulheres/pt-br/central-de-conteudos/noticias/2024/abril/mmulheres-compoem-rede-de-enfrentamento-a-violencia-contra-mulheres-e-criancas-em-terra-yanomami

Indigenous Well-Being Health Policy Monitoring Program
Promotion of holistic treatment for the complex health challenges faced by indigenous communities.
https://www.gov.br/saude/pt-br/composicao/sesai

National Forum on Indigenous Sports Policies
Creation of a consultative body involving governmental and non-governmental actors to formulate and monitor policies aimed at promoting indigenous sports.
https://www.esporte.ce.gov.br/2024/02/16/jogos-dos-povos-indigenas-do-ceara-sao-usado-como-referencia-pelo-governo-federal/

Sport in the Village Program
Granting financial support to sports projects and initiatives presented by indigenous associations and parents selected through public calls for proposals.
https://capta.org.br/oportunidades/programa-esportes-nas-aldeias/

Living Ancestry Program: Support and Incentive to Indigenous Peoples' Culture

Granting scholarships to projects that promote indigenous culture and knowledge presented by indigenous associations selected through public calls for proposals.
https://www.gov.br/povosindigenas/pt-br/assuntos/editais/com-chamamentos-publicos-ineditos-mpi-fortalece-acoes-diretas-de-valorizacao-dos-povos-indigenas

Indigenous Intercultural Knowledge Program
Granting funding to projects supporting indigenous cultural heritage presented by indigenous associations selected through public calls for proposals.
https://www.gov.br/mec/pt-br/areas-de-atuacao/eb/educacao-escolar-indigena/acao-saberes-indigenas-na-escola

Living Language Program
The Living Language Program is an initiative aimed at promoting the integration and revitalization of languages, especially those facing the risk of disappearance.
https://viva.abralin.org/eventos/viva-lingua-viva-22/

Plural Visibility Project:
Empowerment of Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, and Combating LGBTphobia
Raising awareness about the contributions of indigenous peoples to the gender debate, emphasizing the intersectionality between cultural preservation, gender equality promotion, and combating discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.
https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/atuacao/povos-indigenas/cidadania/assuntos-de-genero-e-geracionais

National Indigenous Youth Council
The National Youth Council (CONJUVE) is an advisory body in Brazil. Its responsibilities include proposing guidelines for youth rights, conducting studies and research on the socioeconomic reality of young people, and promoting exchange between the government and civil society organizations.
https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/conjuve

National Policy for the Valorization of Indigenous Languages
Normative act aimed at promoting and protecting indigenous languages in Brazil.
https://www.gov.br/museudoindio/pt-br/assuntos/pesquisa/linguas-indigenas

National Transitional Justice Policy for Indigenous Peoples
Normative act aimed at ensuring and promoting transitional justice for indigenous peoples.
https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2023/encontro-povos-indigenas-e-justica-de-transicao-e-realizado-na-universidade-de-brasilia-unb

Indigenous My House My Life Program
Adaptation of the My House My Life Program to the specificities of indigenous peoples.
https://www.bol.uol.com.br/noticias/2024/04/10/lula-minha-casa-minha-vida-rural-entidades-ongs.htm

Unique Indigenous Social Assistance Subsystem
Creation of a specifically indigenous subsystem of the Single Social Assistance System (SUAS), similar to that existing in the health system.
https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/atuacao/povos-indigenas/direitos-sociais/assistencia-social

Waste and Contaminant Control Programs by MAPA Determination of Residues of Contaminants in Fishery Products
The National Plan for Control of Residues and Contaminants (PNCRC) is a risk management tool adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Supply (MAPA) in Brazil. Its objective is to promote the chemical safety of animal origin foods produced in the country.
https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/inspecao/produtos-animal/plano-de-nacional-de-controle-de-residuos-e-contaminantes

National Program on Climate Change - PNMC.
The National Policy on Climate Change (PNMC) is a set of principles, objectives, guidelines, and instruments to promote sustainable development and mitigate the impacts of climate change in Brazil.
https://cj.estrategia.com/portal/pnmc-resumo/

Food Distribution Action (ADA)
It aims to acquire basic foodstuffs and distribute them free of charge in the form of food baskets. This action aims to meet, on an emergency and complementary basis, families experiencing food and nutritional insecurity.
https://www.gov.br/palmares/pt-br/departamentos/protecao-preservacao-e-articulacao/acao-de-distribuicao-de-alimentos-a-grupos-populacionais-especificos

Brazilian Agricultural Policy
Agricultural policy is a set of measures that guide agricultural activities according to the interests of the rural economy, providing assistance to producers and support for land ownership. In Brazil, this policy plays a crucial role, especially considering the significant participation of the agricultural sector in the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
https://fia.com.br/blog/politica-agricola-o-que-e-historico-importancia-e-instrumentos/

Counter Sales Program (ProVB)
The Counter Sales Program (ProVB) aims to enable small rural producers to access stocks of agricultural products under the management of the National Supply Company (Conab), through direct sales at prices compatible with those practiced in public tenders or local wholesale markets.
https://www.conab.gov.br/abastecimento-social/vendas-em-balcao

Brazil Feeds Program (PAB)
Promoting access to food: The program purchases food produced by family farming, without the need for bidding, and distributes it to people experiencing food and nutritional insecurity. In addition, it serves the social assistance network, public food and nutritional security facilities, and the public and philanthropic education network. Encouraging family farming: The Brazil Feeds Program also promotes food supply through government purchases of food. It strengthens local and regional circuits, values biodiversity and organic and agroecological food production, encourages healthy eating habits, and stimulates cooperativism and associativism.
https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/inclusao-produtiva-rural/alimenta-brasil/programa-alimenta-brasil

National Policy of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension for Family Farming and Agrarian Reform – PNATER
Promote sustainable rural development, support economic initiatives that enhance regional and local potentials and vocations, and increase the production, quality, and productivity of agricultural and non-agricultural activities.
https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/prop_mostrarintegra?codteor=675240

AgroResidency
AgroResidency is a Professional Agricultural Residency Program aimed at qualifying young students and recent graduates of agricultural sciences and related courses. It supports residency projects developed and coordinated by educational institutions throughout the country, focusing on the technical qualification of students. The idea is to favor the insertion of these professionals into the labor market and thus contribute to the development of Brazilian agriculture.
https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/mda/agroresidencia

National Seal of Family Farming
The National Seal of Family Farming (SENAF) identifies family farming products in Brazil. All family farmers, registered in the National Family Farm Registry (CAF), can request the seal free of charge.
https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/solicitar-o-selo-nacional-da-agricultura-familiar-senaf-e-expor-produtos-na-vitrine

Brasil Mais Cooperativo
Brasil Mais Cooperativo Program: This initiative aims to support rural cooperativism by offering specialized assistance. Many cooperatives and associations still have little capacity for medium and long-term planning, as well as low investments in modernizing their processes. The program seeks to enhance these organizations, allowing small and medium-sized farmers to have advantages in terms of production scale, cost reduction, logistics, and access to inputs and production technologies.
https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/ministerio-da-agricultura-lanca-programa-brasil-mais-cooperativo

National Family Farm Registry – CAF
The National Family Farm Registry (CAF) was established by Decree No. 9,064, of May 31, 2017, which regulates the Family Farm Law. It objectively defines the target audience of the National Family Agriculture Policy and qualifies rural family enterprises.
https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/mda/dap/cadastro-nacional-da-agricultura-familiar-caf

National Policy of Family Farming and Rural Family Enterprises
The National Policy of Family Farming and Rural Family Enterprises is regulated by Law No. 11,326/2006. This law establishes guidelines for the

formulation of public policies aimed at family farming and rural family enterprises.
https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/mda/dap/cadastro-nacional-da-agricultura-familiar-caf

Terra Brasil - Nacional de Crédito Fundiário Program
O Terra Brasil - Nacional de Crédito Fundiário Program (PNCF) is a public policy complementary to agrarian reform. Its main objectives are to reduce rural poverty and improve quality of life in rural areas. The program enables land purchase and provides resources for the beneficiary to structure their property.
https://www.agricultura.pr.gov.br/Credito-Fundiario/Pagina/Credito-Fundiario-O

WATERS OF THE UNION FOR AQUACULTURE PURPOSES - WATERS OF THE UNION
Union waters refer to lakes, rivers, and any watercourses on Union-owned land or that border more than one Federative Unit, serve as boundaries with other countries, or extend to foreign territory or originate from it.
https://www.gov.br/mpa/pt-br/assuntos/aquicultura/aquicultura-em-aguas-da-uniao

SFB System
Development of tools and technologies for identifying native wood species to prevent illegal deforestation.
https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/sistema-do-sfb-auxilia-a-identificar-especies-de-madeira-florestal

National Policy on Payment for Environmental Services
(LAW No. 14,119, OF JANUARY 13, 2021) Portfolio Environmental Services PNPSA aims to create a market for environmental services in Brazil, where payers remunerate providers of native forest conservation services. These services include surveillance, monitoring, firefighting, protection of springs, biodiversity, and nature preservation.
https://www.gov.br/planalto/pt-br/acompanhe-o-planalto/noticias/2021/01/presidente-sanciona-politica-nacional-de-pagamento-por-servicos-ambientais

PRONAF
offers financial assistance and technical support to family farmers, contributing to increased income and sustainable development in rural areas. Pronaf aims to promote sustainable development in rural areas, increasing productive capacity, generating jobs and income, improving quality of life, and promoting citizenship for family farmers.
https://www.gov.br/mda/pt-br/ProgramaseEditais/programa-nacional-de-fortalecimento-da-agricultura-familiar-pronaf/o-que-e

Bolsa Família Program (PBF)
The Bolsa Família is Brazil's largest income transfer program, internationally recognized for having lifted millions of families out of hunger. The Federal Government has relaunched the program with more protection for families, with a benefit model that considers family size and characteristics, such as those with three or more people, who will receive more than someone who lives alone.
https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/bolsa-familia

Continued Benefit for Social Assistance (BPC)
The Continued Benefit for Social Assistance (BPC) is an aid for elderly individuals aged 65 or older and people of any age with disabilities who prove they do not have means to provide for their own maintenance or be supported by their families. To be eligible, the income per person in the family group must be equal to or less than 1/4 of the minimum wage. Enrollment in the Single Registry is mandatory for the granting of BPC, and the benefit is not cumulative with other Social Security benefits, except for medical assistance and special pensions of an indemnity nature.
https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/bolsa-familia

Brazil Without Hunger Plan
Through the mobilization of governments, public authorities, and civil society, the Brazil Without Hunger Plan aims to integrate efforts and initiatives to combat hunger.
There are 80 actions and programs, with over 100 goals proposed by the 24 Ministries that make up the Interministerial Chamber for Food and Nutritional Security - CAISAN, organized into 3 axes:
- Access to income, poverty reduction, and promotion of citizenship;
- Adequate and healthy food, from production to consumption;
- Mobilization to combat hunger.
https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/brasil-sem-fome

Cistern Program
The National Program for Support for Rainwater Harvesting and Other Social Technologies (Cistern Program) aims to promote access to water for human consumption and food production through the implementation of simple and low-cost social technologies. The program's target audience is low-income rural families affected by drought or regular water shortages, with priority for traditional peoples and communities. To participate, families must be enrolled in the Single Registry for Federal Government Social Programs.
https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/inclusao-produtiva-rural/acesso-a-agua-1/programa-cisternas

Rural Productive Activities Promotion Program
Social and productive monitoring with the provision of non-refundable resources for the implementation of productive projects.
https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/cadastrar-se-no-programa-de-fomento-as-atividades-produtivas-rurais

Food and Nutritional Security Strategy in Cities
Promotion of access to healthier foods, reducing food deserts and connecting food and nutritional security facilities, social assistance, health, and supply in cities.
https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/alimentacao-saudavel/alimentacao-saudavel-nas-cidades

Gas Aid Program
Since 2023, the Gas Aid transfers the full value of the gas cylinder every two months, calculated by the National Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels Agency (ANP).
https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/receber-o-auxilio-gas

National Care Policy
Promotion of socioeconomic and sectoral policies for the construction of intersectoral and intergovernmental strategies with attention to gender, race, ethnicity, life cycle, disability, and territory inequalities. The objectives aim to ensure the right to care, promote social responsibility for care, guarantee the autonomy and independence of people in need of care, and encourage the well-being and quality of life for all. The guidelines orient the promotion of equity in access to care, strengthening the autonomy and independence of people requiring care, developing the caring capacity of families and communities, promoting social participation in care, and stimulating innovation and the development of care technologies.
https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/marco-conceitual-da-politica-nacional-de-cuidados-do-brasil

Single Registry for Social Programs
The Single Registry is a comprehensive map of low-income families in Brazil. It shows the government who these families are, how they live, and what they need to improve their lives.
https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/inscrever-se-no-cadastro-unico-para-programas-sociais-do-governo-federal

Centers for Social Assistance Reference (CRAS)
CRAS (Center for Social Assistance Reference) is a local public unit belonging to the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS), which aims to provide social assistance services to families and individuals in situations of social vulnerability. It aims to promote the integration of these individuals into the socio-assistance service network, as well as strengthen family and community ties, preventing situations of risk through programs and projects that promote social inclusion.
https://www.gov.br/pt-br/servicos/acessar-o-cras-centro-de-referencia-da-assistencia-social

Specialized Centers for Social Assistance Reference (CREAS)
CREAS (Specialized Center for Social Assistance Reference) is a public unit that is part of the Unified Social Assistance System (SUAS) and offers specialized social assistance services to families and individuals at personal or social risk due to rights violations. This includes situations of domestic violence, sexual abuse, neglect, among others. Its objective is to strengthen the protective function of families, prevent the rupture of ties, promote access to rights, and contribute to the reconstruction of life stories.
https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/suas/unidades-de-atendimento/centro-de-referencia-especializado-de-assistencia-social-creas

Shelter Units
Shelter units are spaces designed to provide temporary housing and support to individuals or families in situations of vulnerability or social risk, such as people living on the streets, children and

adolescents removed from their families for protection, the elderly, women victims of violence, among others. These units aim to ensure comprehensive protection, privacy, and promote reintegration into family and community life, whenever possible, offering services that respect individuality and foster the autonomy of those accommodated.
https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/acoes-e-programas/suas/unidades-de-atendimento/unidades-de-acolhimento

State-owned Companies

INB - Nuclear Industries of Brazil Environmental Recovery Programs
Strategies of the Plan for the Recovery of Degraded Areas (PRAD) include operations for the restoration and rehabilitation of sites affected by productive activities, often implemented simultaneously during the operational phase of the enterprise. Priority is given to the planting of native species to promote the reintegration of plants and animals in the area. The company has forest nurseries where seedlings used in the revegetation of INB units are produced.
https://www.inb.gov.br/Sociedade-e-Meio-Ambiente/Meio-Ambiente/Programa-de-Recupera%C3%A7%C3%A3o-de-%C3%81reas-Degradadas

Itaipu Binacional Indigenous Communities Sustainability Program
The Indigenous Communities Sustainability Program is an important initiative aimed at promoting socio-environmental sustainability in the indigenous communities of the Brazilian Amazon.
https://www.itaipu.gov.br/meio-ambiente/itaipu-e-os-indios-ava-guarani

Gender Equity Policy - Itaipu Binacional
The policy aims to establish the premises, principles, values, and guidelines that guide Itaipu's processes and actions in promoting gender equity in all its diversity: social, political, economic, generational, physical, racial, ethnic, and religious, among others.
https://www.itaipu.gov.br/sala-de-imprensa/noticia/alinhada-onu-itaipu-aprova-nova-politica-de-equidade-de-genero

Connect Parks Project - Brazilian Telecommunications AS
The Connect Parks Project is one of the action axes of the PARK+ Program, which aims to strengthen ecotourism and generate environmental awareness through contact between the population and nature, improving structures and attractions in Conservation Units and Long Trails.
https://www.gov.br/mma/pt-br/ministerio-amplia-projeto-conecta-parques-para-acesso-gratuito-a-internet-nas-unidades-de-conservacao

Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre
The Respect Movement
https://www.hcpa.edu.br/

Investment Program in Participation Funds - BB-Banco de Investimento S.A.
ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) Funds: BB also offers ESG funds, which are aimed at companies that value the best social, environmental, and governance practices. These funds combine investments with important causes and can be an interesting option for those who want to align their investments with sustainable values.
https://www.bb.com.br/uci/fundos.html

Sustainable Rural Project - BB-Banco de Investimento S.A.
The project aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by recovering approximately 41,000 hectares of degraded land in seven strategic states of the Amazon (MT, PA, RO) and the Atlantic Forest (BA, MG, PR, RS).
https://www.bb.com.br/pbb/pagina-inicial/agronegocios/agronegocio---produtos-e-servicos/agronegocio-sustentavel/projeto-rural-sustentavel#/

Energy Efficiency Plan - FEDERAL SERVICE OF DATA PROCESSING (SERPRO)
The Energy Efficiency Plan is an important initiative to promote the efficient use of electrical energy. It aims to reduce waste and optimize energy consumption in different sectors.
https://www.transparencia.serpro.gov.br/acesso-a-informacao/contas-anuais/2021/relatorio-integrado-anual

Sustainability Report Technology and Information Company of Social Security - DATAPREV S.A
The Sustainability Report discloses the socio-environmental impacts caused by daily activities, waste generation, environmentally correct treatment provided to them, as well as their destination, and other social and environmental information, enabling the analysis of which actions should be modified

or implemented to address a negative point and identifying improvement opportunities.
https://dataprev.gov.br/sites/default/files/arquivos/relatorio_de_sustentabilidade_2020_-_publicado_em_10_de_setembro_de_2021_arquivo_pdf_2.15_mb.pdf

Solid Waste Management - DATAPREV S.A
The company constantly seeks alternatives for the best use of water resources, as well as the rational use of natural resources and public goods, through Reduction of Resource Consumption and Donation of Property Sales Programs, in addition to solid waste management, through Selective Collection and Ecopoints programs.
https://www.dataprev.gov.br/responsabilidade-socioambiental-no-setor-publico-e-odss-da-onu-em-pauta-na-semana-do-meio-ambiente

Diversity and Inclusion - DATAPREV S.A
The Diversity and Inclusion Policy is part of Dataprev's commitment to ensuring respect for individual and human rights and to treating all people with respect and equality, promoting the fight against discrimination of all kinds, such as race, social class, nationality, origin, gender, sexual orientation, disability, political affiliation, union membership, age, and religion. Its implementation is intended to ensure and promote a work environment based on respect and inclusion, with equal rights and opportunities.
https://www.dataprev.gov.br/politica-de-diversidade-e-inclusao

Transparency and Salary Equality Report of Women and Men - Amazônia Azul Defense Technologies - AMAZUL S/A
This report is essential to promote salary equality and identify areas for improvement. AMAZUL is committed to ensuring gender equity in its workforce and continuing to advance in this direction.
https://www.amazul.mar.mil.br/acesso-a-informacao-servidores-relatorio-transparencia-igualdade-salarial

Sustainable Logistics Plan - Amazônia Azul Defense Technologies - AMAZUL S/A
AMAZUL's SLP brings together planning tools with defined objectives and responsibilities, actions, goals, execution deadlines, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, contributing to the country's technological independence and for the benefit of society.
https://www.amazul.mar.mil.br/sites/www.marinha.mil.br.amazul/files/RELATORIO%20PLS%202020.pdf

Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC) - CAIXA ECONOMICA FEDERAL - BRASÍLIA/DF
The Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC) is a set of principles and guidelines that guide the actions of financial institutions and companies regarding social, environmental, and climate issues. It aims to promote sustainability and corporate responsibility, considering the impact of activities on the environment, communities, and society as a whole.
https://www.caixa.gov.br/sustentabilidade/Paginas/default.aspx

National Policy for the Health Care of Indigenous Peoples - Brazilian Hospital Services Company - Brasília/DF
The National Policy for the Health Care of Indigenous Peoples aims to guarantee indigenous peoples access to comprehensive health care, in accordance with the principles and guidelines of the Unified Health System (SUS). This policy contemplates social, cultural, geographical, historical, and political diversity, favoring the overcoming of factors that make this population more vulnerable to health risks.
https://catalogo.ipea.gov.br/politica/512/politica-nacional-de-atencao-a-saude-dos-povos-indigenas

Transitional Energy - National Center for Advanced Electronic Technology S.A - CEITEC- Porto Alegre/RS
The government facilitates CEITEC's re-entry into the market, reaffirming the company's recognition in the context of public policies for the semiconductor and advanced components sector. "CEITEC has the conditions to develop and manufacture devices that meet global challenges, such as energy transition, providing inputs for photovoltaic panels, electric, and hybrid vehicles."
https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/noticias/2023/11/ceitec-vai-fabricar-dispositivos-para-transicao-energetica-diz-ministra

NAV Brasil Air Navigation Service S.A
Its social objective is to implement, administer, operate, and industrially and commercially exploit the aeronautical infrastructure intended for the

provision of air navigation services, as assigned by the Commander of the Air Force.
https://www.navbrasil.gov.br/a-empresa/

Compliance and Integrity Policy - Financier of Studies and Projects - Finep - Rio de Janeiro/RJ
Internal control - a set of rules, procedures, guidelines, protocols, routines of computerized systems, conferences, and document and information processing, among others, operated in an integrated manner by all levels of the company, intended to address risks and provide reasonable security in achieving Finep's mission and strategic objectives.
http://www.finep.gov.br/images/a-finep/Governanca/Politicas/06_12_2021_POLITICA_DE_CONFORMIDADE_E_INTEGRIDADE.pdf

Christmas Without Hunger Program - Brazilian Urban Trains Company - CBTU - Brasília/DF
Partnership with CBTU in food collection at stations has been going on for about ten years. "In addition to collection points, we also have cultural attractions once a week, providing free entertainment to users who are the company's life.
About 50 tons of food were collected last year, enough to help five thousand families.
https://www.cbtu.gov.br/index.php/pt/?option=com_content&view=article&Itemid=1102&id=7380

2022 Sustainability Report PETROBRAS
The 2022 Sustainability Report from Petrobras is a publication aimed at clearly, objectively, and transparently communicating information related to the company's sustainability performance. In it, you will find details about the strategy, commitments, goals, indicators, performance, and environmental, social, and governance practices.
https://sustentabilidade.petrobras.com.br/

Racial Equity Program – PETROBRAS
The program also includes recommendations for best practices for Petrobras suppliers, encouraging practices to promote racial diversity and combat discrimination throughout the production chain.
https://noticias.petrobras.com.br/pt/institucional/petrobras-pretende-alcancar-25-de-pessoas-negras-em-cargos-de-lideranca-ate-2030-30-11-2023/

Diverse Well Program – Embrapa
Its objective is to contribute to the conservation of Brazilian biodiversity in landscapes of multiple uses, ensuring the livelihoods of traditional communities and family farmers, generating income, and improving quality of life.
https://www.embrapa.br/busca-de-noticias/-/noticia/63113614/onu-destaca-projeto-bem-diverso

Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy - Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A.
The Social, Environmental, and Climate Responsibility Policy (PRSAC) of Banco do Nordeste is a set of principles and guidelines that guide the institution's actions regarding social, environmental, and climate responsibility.
https://www.bnb.gov.br/sustentabilidade/politica-de-responsabilidade-social-ambiental-e-climatica

Financing Lines - Banco do Nordeste do Brasil S.A.
Credit to facilitate sustainability and innovation actions in the Region.
https://bnb.gov.br/sustentabilidade/linhas-de-financiamento-e-produtos-para-sustentabilidade

Programa Jovens Mineiros Sustentáveis - Central de Abastecimento de Minas Gerais S/A - Belo Horizonte/MG
Developed by Semad, through its Directorate of Environmental Education and Institutional Relations - Deari, in partnership with municipal governments, it consists of a set of environmental and humanitarian education activities aimed at capacitating educators through the provision of distance education courses.
http://www.meioambiente.mg.gov.br/component/content/article/13-informativo/4999-2022-01-11-19-05-19

Corporate Policy for Gender and Race Equity, Respect and Valorization of Diversity, and Combating Harassment - Brazilian Post and Telegraph Company
To promote an inclusive environment, valuing and respecting diversity and human dignity, with gender and racial equity, combating moral, sexual, institutional harassment, and others, aiming to consolidate a discrimination-free environment and any other form of violence in work relations, through the implementation of affirmative actions.
https://www.correios.com.br/acesso-a-informacao/institucional/legislacao/politicas-corporativas/arquivo/politica-de-diversidade.pdf

Biometano Plant Construction – BNDES
The Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES) has secured financing in the amount of R$ 157 million for the construction of a biometano plant in Triunfo, Rio Grande do Sul.

https://energiaebiogas.com.br/bndes-financia-usina-gaucha-de-biometano

Black Empowerment for Economic Transformation – BNDES
The objective of this seminar is to discuss the positive impacts of ethnic-racial diversity on Brazilian financial and business sectors.
www.bndes.gov.br/wps/portal/site/home/conhecimento/publicacoes/livros/empoderamento-negro-para-transformacao-da-economia/

Local Governments

The Millennium Observatory
The Millennium Observatory of Belo Horizonte is a space for the production, analysis, and provision of urban, social, and economic information, organized through the constitution of a network composed of educational and research institutions, public bodies, third-sector entities, and civil society.
https://prefeitura.pbh.gov.br/planejamento/planejamento-e-orcamento/observatorio-milenio

Women Leader Program
The Women Leader Program aims to support the professional development of women through a training process so that they can put their business ideas into practice. Started in 2022, the program has already trained 120 women and has accumulated around 600 pre-registrations for the next edition.
https://cidadedeniteroi.com/2022/02/02/niteroi-inaugura-o-programa-mulher-lider/

Women Entrepreneurship Space
The Women Entrepreneurship Space initiative is the first public female coworking space in Latin America. The space aims to stimulate the exchange of entrepreneurial experiences and the development of new ideas and businesses among female entrepreneurs or aspirants in the region.
https://niteroi.rj.gov.br/tag/espaco-empreender-mulher/

Race to Zero - São Paulo
The State of São Paulo joins the "Race to Zero" and "Race to Resilience" campaigns, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilience.
https://www.al.sp.gov.br/repositorio/legislacao/decreto/2021/decreto-65881-20.07.2021.html

Race to Zero – Barretos
In 2021, the municipality of Barretos joined the "Race to Zero" and "Race to Resilience" campaigns, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilience.
http://www.al.sp.gov.br/repositorio/legislacao/decreto/2021/decreto-65881-20.07.2021.html

Selective Waste Collection
The Solid Waste Selective Collection Project of the Municipality of Capistrano was implemented in 2021 with the aim of establishing guidelines for the operation of a selective collection system. The initiative also includes training actions for waste pickers, cooperatives, and associations, as well as awareness-raising for students, members of the school community, and the general population about the importance of selective collection.
https://www.sema.ce.gov.br/2021/12/03/sema-participa-do-lancamento-da-coleta-seletiva-de-capistrano/

Arapiraca Green Program
Started in 2021, implemented by the Municipal Secretariat of Urban Development and Environment of Arapiraca, the Program aims to reforest urban areas and reforest rural areas. The program includes promoting seedling production, monitoring planting, and seedling suppression through the Arborometer tool, and technical assistance for rural families. In 2023, approximately 7,500 seedlings were planted in public facilities, schools, Basic Health Units, and other public areas of the municipality.
http://aquiacontece.com.br/arapiraca-verde-prefeitura-produz-mudas-para-arborizacao-do-municipio/

Pruning Composting
The pruning composting initiative of the municipality of Arapiraca is aimed at treating organic waste from municipal pruning and transforming the material into compost. After composting, the material is reused in gardens and municipal parks, as well as being made available free of charge to family farmers and the general population. To date, the initiative has been responsible for treating 70 tons of pruning waste and local wood sawdust.
http://confaa.com.br/2023/05/14/arapiraca-sustentavel-projeto-inovador-transforma-restos-de-poda-em-adubo-para-agricultores-familiares/

Voluntary Delivery Points (PEVs)
The municipality of Arapiraca has established 33 Voluntary Delivery Points (PEVs) for the regular disposal of disposable materials. The policy aims to optimize the proper disposal process, reduce environmental impacts, and strengthen the performance of solid waste pickers' associations in the Municipality. The initiative also includes educational activities in municipal agencies, public spaces, and private companies.
http://alnb.com.br/municipios/arapiraca-tem-33-pontos-para-descarte-de-residuos-solidos/

Innovate Together Project
The action collaborates with the Green Arapiraca Program and has a goal of producing 20 thousand seedlings for city reforestation.
https://www.cnm.org.br/comunicacao/noticias/inovajuntos-colabora-com-a-revisao-do-plano-diretor-de-taquaritinga-do-norte-pe-acao-e-referencia-de-boas-praticas-para-outras-cidades

Institutionalization of SDGs - Taquaritinga do Norte
The municipality of Taquaritinga do Norte has become a reference in the institutionalization of the 2030 Agenda. Through the incorporation of the Agenda into planning instruments such as the Master Plan and Multi-Year Plan, as well as the adoption of participatory initiatives, such as conducting vocational diagnostics for the elaboration of a participatory Master Plan, the municipality has advanced in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.
http://blogdapolo.com.br/taquaritinga-do-norte-vence-premio-cidades-sustentaveis-na-categoria-governanca; http://cidadessustentaveis.org.br

Institutionalization of SDGs – Barcarena
In 2013, the Municipality of Barcarena decided to align its planning and management instruments with Global Agendas. Since then, the Municipality has adopted two strategies to implement this decision and support the municipal management's commitment to these Agendas, respectively: institutionalization and engagement.
http://barcarena.pa.gov.br/agenda-2030/

Nursery Construction
The project to build forest seedling nurseries in Taquaritinga do Norte aims to contribute to the reforestation of degraded areas and river springs in the municipality. In 2023, the first equipment was inaugurated, with a capacity to produce 50 thousand seedlings per year. The forest seedling nursery is located in the Capibaribe neighborhood, and it came through the State Government, where Taquaritinga do Norte competed with more than twenty municipalities, being among the three selected with the project for meeting the established and documentary criteria.
https://www.blogdomarciofelipe.com.br/2023/09/construcao-do-viveiro-de-mudas.html http://semas.pe.gov.br ; http://blogdomarciofelipe.com.br

Municipal Commission for Sustainable Development - São Paulo
This Commission was created to internalize, disseminate, and provide transparency to the implementation process of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, subscribed by Brazil. This collegiate body will have a consultative nature, oriented towards articulation, mobilization, and dialogue with the entire structure of the municipal government, the private sector, and civil society.
http://www.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/cidade/secretarias/meio_ambiente/participacao_social/conselhos_e_orgaos_colegiados/index.php?p=237119

ODS Turnaround
The ODS Turnaround is an initiative aimed at fostering dialogue and engagement of various actors regarding the 2030 Agenda. Annually, the event hosts a series of lectures, seminars, and discussions focused on accelerating the implementation of the SDGs. The second edition of the event took place in 2023 and had the participation of 11 thousand people in face-to-face activities and 84 thousand people in online activities. The ODS Turnaround is the world's largest municipal public policy to increase awareness and civic engagement towards the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030.
https://viradaodssp.sp.gov.br/o-que-e-a-virada/

Creation of Ecofactories
The creation of Ecofactories is responsible for reusing materials, reducing waste, and training employees and citizens, within the Circular and Creative Economy.
https://www.santos.sp.gov.br/?q=noticia/santos-inaugura-ecofabrica-na-zona-noroeste

Sustainable Cities Program
Integration of local management into a global agenda, as public managers and technicians from city halls

can align city planning (since 2017).
https://www.santos.sp.gov.br/?q=hotsite/programa-cidades-sustentaveis

Clean Alley Project
Clean Alley trains young residents of stilt areas to seek solutions to reduce irregular waste disposal in the sea.
https://www.santos.sp.gov.br/?q=noticia/beco-limpo-de-santos-vence-premio-de-projetos-publicos-entre-iniciativas-de-todo-brasil

Green Blue Municipality Program
The Guarujá City Hall has won, for the third consecutive time, the Green Blue Municipality Program (PMVA) award. The Program aims to measure and support the efficiency of environmental management with the decentralization and valorization of the environmental agenda in municipalities.
https://semil.sp.gov.br/verdeazuldigital/

Tree-Friendly City Program
The city of Guarujá was recognized through the Tree-Friendly City Seal. In recent years, the city has developed a series of measures for the conservation of the urban forest, such as mapping 12 thousand trees for the construction of the Municipal Urban Afforestation Plan.
https://www.guaruja.sp.gov.br/guaruja-conquista-selo-cidade-amiga-das-arvores

Recycle Guarujá Project
The initiative, coordinated by the Municipal Department of Environment (Semam), in partnership with the Espaço Urbano NGO, aims to mobilize the population for proper waste management and expand the selective collection service.
https://www.abiplast.org.br/noticias/prefeitura-lanca-projeto-recicla-guaruja-nesta-quinta-feira-7/

Green Coconut Program
The Green Coconut Social Currency was established with the aim of raising awareness among the population about the importance of selective solid waste collection. Through the proper disposal of recyclable materials at Voluntary Delivery Points, citizens receive coins that can be used at the Coconut Grove Free Fair (FLIC). In addition to generating environmental awareness, the program has the potential to generate employment and income for members.
https://g1.globo.com/mg/sul-de-minas/noticia/2022/05/09/lixo-reciclavel-vira-moeda-de-troca-para-moradores-e-incentiva-economia-em-coqueiral-mg.ghtml

Intimate Hygiene Kit
Through the Intimate Hygiene Kit distribution project, the municipality of Coqueiral started providing intimate care kits to girls in situations of social vulnerability. The target audience is girls aged 11 to 15. In the first year, 140 girls were served. The kit is renewed every six months.
https://g1.globo.com/mg/sul-de-minas/noticia/2022/03/31/kit-de-higiene-intima-sera-distribuido-para-meninas-em-situacao-de-vulnerabilidade-social-em-coqueiral-mg.ghtml

Live Well Scholarship Program
The Pilar Live Well Scholarship Program is a social protection program that serves low-income families with a monthly transfer of R$ 100 and requirements such as child vaccination and school attendance to ensure access to health, education, and social assistance services. In five years, it benefited three thousand people and distributed almost R$ 7.5 million, promoting food security and improving the quality of life of residents.
https://tribunahoje.com/noticias/economia/2021/11/15/47938-bolsa-viva-bem-ja-assiste-mais-de-tres-mil-pilarenses

Health Program
The Initiative provides clinical and specialized care for people in situations of social vulnerability in various neighborhoods and communities in the capital.
https://maceio.com.br/maceio/programa-saude-da-gente-alcanca-sucesso-em-maceio-com-quase-700-mil-atendimentos-e-expande-servicos-em-2023-em-2024-iniciativa-continua-a-beneficiar-comunidades/

Prato Cheio Program
With 4,500 daily meals, popular restaurants enhance the Pact Against Hunger Program in Alagoas, launched by the State in June this year and funded by Fecoep. The Program allows people to eat quality food for a symbolic price of R$2.00.
https://alagoas.al.gov.br/noticia/com-4-500-refeicoes-diarias-restaurantes-populares-potencializam-programa-pacto-contra-a-fome-em-alagoas

ProZEIS
Created by municipal management in 2018, ProZEIS allows areas that previously could not receive vertical buildings to be authorized for verticalization. In exchange, developers must allocate 33% of the units to families earning up to three minimum wages, with lower rents for this audience.
https://maringapost.com.br/cidade/2024/01/24/prefeitura-de-maringa-entregou-544-apartamentos-por-meio-do-prozeis-em-2023/

Tree-Friendly City
The environmental preservation initiatives and tree planting policies of Maringá were recognized through the World Tree City seal. The municipality has 21 environmental preservation areas, including parks and ecological sidewalks. The city has an average of 150,000 trees and manages tree planting processes through regulations such as the Land Use and Occupation Law, which requires each lot to have at least one tree on the sidewalk, and the Urban Tree Management Plan, which indicates suitable species for each location in the city.
https://g1.globo.com/pr/parana/especial-publicitario/prefeitura-de-maringa/maringa-noticias/noticia/2022/05/17/onu-reconhece-maringa-como-cidade-arvore-do-mundo.ghtml;
https://g1.globo.com/pr/parana/especial-publicitario/prefeitura-de-maringa/maringa-noticias/noticia/2022/05/17/onu-reconhece-maringa-como-cidade-arvore-do-mundo.ghtml

Faunópoles: My City is Animal!
The project presents, in a playful way, teaching actions that promote the motor and cognitive development of each child. With the initiative, the aim is to awaken children's interest with meaningful activities about the fauna that constitutes the biome of the city of Maringá and its surroundings, sensitizing them to issues related to animal care, as well as developing necessary attitudes and habits for environmental preservation.
http://www.maringa.pr.gov.br/site/noticias/2023/04/27/com-projeto-faunopoles-rede-municipal-promove-vivencias-sobre-tematica-animal/41378

Municipal Guide to Sustainable Development
The Municipal Guide to Sustainable Development is a booklet aimed at engaging municipal employees in understanding the importance of monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) locally and inviting them to take action. The Guide is part of a series of actions aimed at institutionalizing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the local government's routine to accelerate goal achievement.
https://niteroi.rj.gov.br/2024/02/11/prefeitura-de-niteroi-lanca-guia-municipal-de-desenvolvimento-sustentavel/

Citizenship Caravan
The Caravan, implemented by the Municipal Department of Environment (SEMEIA) of Abaetetuba, emerges as an important strategy to induce sustainable socioeconomic development, which foresees the adoption of a participatory methodology, through which resources from different public policies, partnerships at the three levels of government and with communities are mobilized, seeking to guarantee rights, improve quality of life, carry out situational diagnoses, identify strengths and weaknesses in communities.
https://www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/1711

Health and Care Project along Waterways
The Health and Care along Waterways Project is an action aimed at ensuring the health care and promotion of health to riverside populations with difficult access to land health units. Through the establishment of Basic Rain Health Units, the initiative serves 15 riverside communities to ensure a healthy life and promote the well-being of this population. Until 2021, there were 30 home visits registered; 4,169 individual care; 1,412 dental care; 830 Cervical Cancer Preventive Screenings; 82 collective activities; 4,421 individualized procedures; 1,890 vaccinations and 30,458 home and territorial visits.
https://www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/1248

Blue Flag Program – Saquarema
Saquarema has been awarded the Blue Flag Program, an ecological, voluntary award given to beaches, marinas, and tourist boats. To qualify for the Blue Flag, a series of criteria focusing on environmental management, water quality, environmental education, safety and services, sustainable tourism, and social responsibility must be met, maintained, and proven annually.
https://www.saquarema.rj.gov.br/bandeira-azul/

Blue Flag Program – Camaçari
Certified for the 4th time by the Blue Flag Program,

a global seal for sustainable beaches, marinas, and tourist boats, Camaçari carries out a series of actions aimed at preserving its seas. Initiatives such as the establishment of the Preserve Itacimirim Collective, which promotes environmental education and brings communities closer together to foster a sense of shared responsibility for maintaining and cleaning the beaches.
https://www.camacari.ba.gov.br/camacari-tem-selos-bandeira-azul-renovados-e-hasteamento-ocorre-nesta-terca-7-12/

Carioca Tourism School
The Carioca Tourism School, run by the Rio de Janeiro City Hall, is offering free courses to qualify the workforce in the tourism sector. These courses cover various areas and aim to train professionals to work in the industry.
https://conexaofluminense.com.br/prefeitura-rio-etapa-escola-turismo/

Recycling Drive-thru
Through the Recycling Drive-thru initiative, the municipality of Parauapebas encourages recycling and proper disposal of solid waste, aiming to reduce the volume of material sent to landfills and perpetuate long-term sustainable practices. The action consists of organizing events in public and private schools in the region where people can exchange PET bottles for gifts, as well as participate in awareness processes on the topic. In 2022, more than 177 thousand PET bottles were collected and donated to recycling cooperatives.
https://parauapebas.pa.gov.br/sem-categoria/drive-thru-da-reciclagem-marca-abertura-da-27a-semana-do-meio-ambiente/

Online Villages Project
The Online Villages Project is an initiative of the Parauapebas City Hall, in Pará, aimed at connecting rural communities to the internet. The program offers free internet access in various locations, providing significant benefits to residents.
https://parauapebas.pa.gov.br/ultimas-noticias/vilas-online-conecta-mais-uma-comunidade-rural/

Stream Recovery
The Municipal Program for Environmental Sanitation, Macrodrafting, Stream Recovery, and Banks of the Parauapebas River - PROSAP, aims to improve the quality of life of the population, promote socio-economic and sustainable development in the intervention area, through the provision of environmental sanitation infrastructure, urban mobility, qualification of public spaces, resettlement and relocation of people from risk areas, and integration of intervention areas into the rest of the urban fabric of the city of Parauapebas.
https://leismunicipais.com.br/a/pa/p/parauapebas/lei-ordinaria/2017/473/4726/lei-ordinaria-n-4726-2017-cria-o-programa-municipal-de-saneamento-ambiental-macrodrenagem-recuperacao-de-igarapes-e-margens-do-rio-parauapebas-prosap-e-da-outras-providencias

Climate Action Plan- Jandaíra
The Municipal Secretariat of Environment and Tourism of Jandaíra carried out the process of elaborating the Local Climate Action Plan, with the support of the Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy.
http://pactodealcaldes-la.org/language/pt/treinamento-em-elaboracao-de-planos-de-acao-climatica-local-fortalece-compromisso-das-cidades-brasileiras-do-pacto-global-de-prefeitos/

Climate Action Plan- Teresina
The Climate Action Plan of the municipality of Teresina was established with the aim of analyzing the current situation of the city and projecting medium and long-term scenarios in the face of events resulting from climate change. The Plan will guide the adoption of adaptation and mitigation measures to minimize the climate impacts on the city and the population.
https://semplan.pmt.pi.gov.br/2023/09/01/agenda-2030-programa-lancamento-do-plano-de-acao-climatica-de-teresina/

Touring with the Community Project
Implemented by the Special Secretariat of Community Action/General Coordination of Special Projects, the Touring with the Community Project aims to guarantee residents of slums and communities the opportunity to visit places that symbolize the history, art, and culture of the city. Through the action, it is expected to promote the right to the city, fostering the social inclusion of groups that are usually spatially segregated. Started in 2021, the project has already benefited more than 3,000 residents from 62 locations with low Social Development Index (IDS).
https://prefeitura.rio/acao-comunitaria/prefeitura-do-rio-retoma-projeto-turistando-com-a-comunidade/

Recicla Comunidade Project
The Recicla Comunidade Project is an initiative by the Rio de Janeiro City Hall that encourages sustainable management of solid waste by allowing the exchange of recyclable materials for credits. Through the program, registered residents deliver recyclable waste (such as paper, metal, plastic) to collection points and receive credits that can be used in over a hundred commercial establishments.
https://g1.globo.com/rj/rio-de-janeiro/noticia/2023/04/09/projeto-recicla-comunidade-tira-o-lixo-das-ruas-e-gera-renda-a-moradores-de-comunidades-do-rio.ghtml

Favela com Dignidade Project
The Favela com Dignidade Program aims to ensure and facilitate access to public services for the population living in communities with lower Social Development Index. Through the integrated provision of health, education, social assistance services, among others, the initiative democratizes access to public policies. Launched in 2021, the initiative has already promoted 24 integrated community actions, benefiting 34,580 citizens.
https://prefeitura.rio/acao-comunitaria/prefeitura-do-rio-lanca-programa-favela-com-dignidade/

"São Criativos" Project
Its goal is to enhance the quality of products and foster job creation and income through the qualification and professionalization of local artisanal production. Additionally, the project aims to stimulate the cultural and artistic strength of the region, directly contributing to the development of the municipality's tourism vocation. São Cristóvão is recognized as the fourth oldest city in Brazil.
https://www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/361

São Cristóvão Waters Program
Through the São Cristóvão Waters Program, the municipality seeks to provide facilitated access to piped and potable water for residents of all villages in the region. Initiated in 2017, the project has already benefited over 14,000 inhabitants from various locations, including villages and the city's Historic Center, through the expansion of supply and improvement in water quality.
https://g1.globo.com/se/sergipe/especial-publicitario/prefeitura-de-sao-cristovao/melhorias-na-cidade-mae/noticia/2023/11/22/programa-aguas-de-sao-cristovao-leva-agua-potavel-a-quase-14-mil-pessoas.ghtml

São Cristóvão Brighter Program
Through a multi-year and coordinated action, the São Cristóvão Brighter Program aims to expand public lighting services in the municipality, also replacing traditional lamps with LED luminaires. The objective is not only to ensure the safety and mobility of residents but also to promote energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption in the localities.
https://publicacao.saocristovao.se.gov.br/post/prefeitura-de-sao-cristovao-amplia-o-acesso-a-iluminacao-publica

Green Friend Project
The Green Friend Program is an initiative dedicated to fostering partnerships between the local government, private sector, social entities, and citizens for the purpose of implementing, reforming, maintaining, or improving urban, landscape, and environmental aspects of Urban Natural Parks through voluntary adoption.
https://www.goiania.go.gov.br/sing_servicos/programa-amigo-verde/

Recovering People and Parks Project
The Recovering People and Parks project aims to promote the reintegration of incarcerated individuals through the restoration of parks, nurseries, and tree planting in the municipality. Initiated in 2018, the initiative, coordinated between municipal and state authorities, includes an average of 80 inmates per year.
https://g1.globo.com/go/goias/noticia/projeto-permite-contratacao-de-presos-para-trabalhar-na-recuperacao-de-parques-e-pracas-de-goiania.ghtml

Environmental Sustainability Certification Program – Goiânia
The Environmental Sustainability Certification Program aims to encourage the practice of socially and environmentally sustainable processes in companies. Through the implementation of projects for conservation, recovery, and promotion of environmental quality, diverse enterprises can receive certification.
https://www.goiania.go.gov.br/amma/selo-de-sustentabilidade-de-goiania/

Environmental Sustainability Certification Program - Porto Alegre
Implemented by the Municipal Secretariat of Environment, Urbanism, and Sustainability of Porto Alegre, the main objective is to incentivize

sustainable actions and practices aimed at reducing environmental impacts. Public or private buildings participate in the program and are certified with Diamond, Gold, Silver, or Bronze seals, according to the demonstration of sustainability actions and practices presented.
http://leismunicipais.com.br/rs/porto-alegre/decreto/2022/21789; https://leismunicipais.com.br/a/rs/p/porto-alegre/decreto/2022/2179/21789/decreto-n-21789-2022-regulamenta-o-programa-de-premiacao-e-certificacao-em-sustentabilidade-ambiental-de-porto-alegre-instituido-pela-lei-complementar-n-872-de-10-de-janeiro-de-2020

Entrepreneur's House
Implemented by the Municipal Secretariat of Planning and Human Development, the Entrepreneur's House initiative aims to provide integrated services and support projects for entrepreneurship in Palmas, focusing on innovation, job creation, and income generation. The action is aimed at supporting Individual Microentrepreneurs (MEI), Microenterprises (ME), and Small Businesses (EPP).
https://www.palmas.to.gov.br/portal/servicos/43

Full-Time Model School
With the aim of promoting an educational space aligned with good sustainability practices, the municipality of Palmas inaugurated the Full-Time Model School. Located in an environmental preservation area, the institution aims to be a community integration space where local associations can develop their activities. The center's proposal is to offer regular curriculum subjects together with teaching of agroecological practices for the entire 9-year basic education cycle.
https://www.psdb.org.br/acompanhe/noticias/prefeitura-de-palmas-inaugura-escola-modelo-em-tempo-integral/

Popular Restaurant Program
The Popular Restaurant Program aims to expand the offering of nutritionally adequate meals, at affordable prices, for the low-income population, socially vulnerable, and in situations of food and nutritional insecurity. Additionally, it seeks to promote adequate and healthy eating, valuing regional dietary habits.
https://soudepalmas.com.br/palmas/programa-restaurante-popular-de-palmas-passa-a-contar-com-mais-um-estabelecimento-cadastrado-confira-lista-completa

Digital Hunter Project
Digital Hunter is an application that allows access to public services and facilitates access to information for the general population. Through the tool, citizens can generate documents, check the status of processes, consult job vacancies, check information about transportation, among other facilities. The initiative's goal is to democratize access to information and promote sustainable development through digital transformation.
https://www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/1475

"Education of the Future, Now" Program
Launched in 2023, the "Education of the Future, Now" Program was created to enrich the school experience and offer students the opportunity to develop knowledge and technical skills related to the industrial sector. Through the initiative, students from 7th to 9th grade have access to computer science, electrical, mechanical, wood transformation, management, sports, robotics classes, and health and well-being workshops in their school's off-hours. So far, more than 700 students have benefited from the action.
https://cacador.sc.gov.br/noticia-762853/

Citizen Check-Up
The Citizen Check-Up program is an initiative of the Caçador City Hall, in Brazil. Since August 2022, citizens aged 40 and over receive a special gift in the month of their birthday: a citizen check-up. To participate, just go to a health post during the birthday month to be attended. The goal of this program is to carry out prevention actions and early diagnosis of diseases and other health problems.
Chttps://www.cidadessustentaveis.org.br/boas-praticas/1474

Menstrual Poverty Eradication Program
The Menstrual Poverty Eradication Program aims to combat absenteeism and school dropout among young and adult women in situations of economic and social vulnerability and provide a better quality of life to this group. In 2023, the program reached 149 elementary and young adult education schools.
https://g1.globo.com/pi/piaui/noticia/2023/11/14/secretaria-lanca-programa-de-erradicacao-da-pobreza-menstrual-em-teresina.ghtml

Active Search Program - Back to School
The Active Search Program - Back to School

identifies and implements measures to reintegrate people who are out of school. The initiative aims to combat school dropout and ensure the right to education for various groups. The action, developed intersectorally among the education, social assistance, health departments, etc., targets people excluded from education due to psychological, social, and cultural factors, students with low attendance, situations of school dropout, and those affected by situations of calamity or unsanitary conditions.
https://pmt.pi.gov.br/2023/11/22/prefeito-de-teresina-institui-lei-municipal-para-realizacao-das-buscas-ativas-contra-a-evasao-escolar/

Food Acquisition Program – Viseu
The Food Acquisition Program in Viseu consists of purchasing products from family farmers. The program aims to strengthen local family farming, ensure income generation for this group, stimulate investment in this sector, and encourage agroecological production to guarantee food security.
http://viseu.pa.gov.br

Sewage Treatment Plant Facilities
The expansion of the Sanitary Sewage Network in Sobral has been carried out with the aim of ensuring access to this service in socially vulnerable areas and urbanized districts, significantly increasing the number of homes with access to sewage networks. Currently, 95.69% of the city's population is served with sanitary sewage, compared to the state average of 35.57% and the country's average of 66.95%.
https://sobral.ce.gov.br/informes/principais/servico-autonomo-de-agua-e-esgoto-de-sobral-realiza-visita-tecnica-as-instalacoes-da-estacao-de-tratamento-de-esgoto-jose-euclides

Reciclasol
The Reciclasol initiative aims to improve waste management in the municipality of Sobral through an approach that includes door-to-door collection and the provision of recyclable waste deposit points. So far, 38 points have been implemented in strategic locations in the municipality. Door-to-door collection is carried out through 100% electric motorized tricycles, used by associated collectors linked to Municipal Recycling Centers and Recycling Warehouses.
http://sobral.ce.gov.br

Health Academy
Launched in 2021, the Health Academy initiative seeks to promote body practices and physical activity for the resident population in Viseu, through the provision of poles in different areas of the city. In these centers, actions promoting healthy eating, health education, and other activities are carried out to foster the development of a sustainable way of life in the population.
https://portalfns.saude.gov.br/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/ENTENDENDOOPROGRAMA.pdf; http://saude.gov.br

Brazilian Women's House
The Safe and Protected Woman program aims to ensure the joint efforts to combat various forms of violence against women, as well as to ensure access to a service structure adequate to their various demands.
https://www.palmas.to.gov.br/portal/noticias/palmas-vai-ganhar-casa-da-mulher-brasileira-para-atendimento-as-vitimas-de-violencia/30306/

Recicla Palmas Project
It is the Program that supports solid waste management in the Capital, through projects for Recycling Residual Oil, Selective Collection of Recyclables, Organic Fraction Composting, and Implementation of the Reverse Logistics Chain.
https://portalnovonorte.com.br/noticia/44317/novo-modelo-de-eco-point-do-projeto-recicla-palmas-deve-ser-lancado-em-breve

Sabor de Maracaju Program
The Sabor de Maracaju Program aims to certify artisanal food products, whether processed or not, through the issuance of a certification seal of identity and quality to be used exclusively by products produced by artisanal food production units that have been previously inspected, analyzed, and approved by the competent authority.
https://leismunicipais.com.br/a/ms/m/maracaju/lei-ordinaria/2022/207/2063/lei-ordinaria-n-2063-2022-dispoe-sobre-o-programa-sabor-de-maracaju-que-certifica-a-qualidade-e-identidade-dos-produtos-alimenticios-artesanais-da-agricultura-familiar-e-da-outras-providencias

Recicla Verdinho Program
The Recicla Verdinho Program is an initiative of Environmental and Financial Education aimed at raising awareness and educating students from public municipal schools about solid waste management. Through the exchange of recyclable materials, students have the opportunity to receive a currency

called "verdinho," which can be used to purchase fruits, vegetables, and vegetables from small producers in the Municipal Education Network. So far, 130,711 volumes have been exchanged, and 13,071 verdinhos distributed.
https://reciclaverdinho.com.br/maracaju-ms

Entrepreneur Room
Its objective is to improve and simplify the business environment throughout the state, working together with municipal administrations to provide support to small businesses. The Entrepreneur Room is a digital platform that integrates services and information to facilitate the opening of companies and business management for Individual Microentrepreneurs (MEI).
https://www.maracaju.ms.gov.br/sala-do-empreendedor

Recicla Itapipoca
Recicla Itapipoca aims to raise awareness and engage the population in the selective collection process and management of recyclable waste. The program includes registering households interested in joining the initiative, distributing waste packaging, creating gardens in schools, training collectors working in the process, and opening voluntary delivery points. So far, 604 streets in the urban area of the municipality have been reached.
https://www.itapipoca.ce.gov.br/informa/452/prefeitura-lan-a-o-programa-recicla-itapipoca

Itapipoca Verde Program
The Itapipoca Verde Program is an initiative of the Itapipoca Municipal Environment Institute (IMMI) aimed at urban afforestation and environmental preservation in the city. During the second edition of the program, carried out in just 7 days, more than 150 seedlings of native trees were planted in the city.
https://www.portalitapipoca.com.br/itapipoca/2022/05/10/programa-itapipoca-verde-mais-de-150-mudas-de-arvores-foram-plantadas-em-7-dias.html

First Job Training Program
Launched in 2018, the First Job Training Program prepares young people aged 14 to 17 who are in situations of socioeconomic vulnerability to enter the job market in Curitiba. The program offers training cycles that include courses such as Portuguese language, mathematics, computer science, entrepreneurship, among others, providing a possibility of professional and behavioral development for the group served.
https://www.curitiba.pr.gov.br/servicos/formacao-para-o-primeiro-emprego-ppe/826

Housing Program
With the aim of aligning social housing policies and the sustainable development of the municipality, Curitiba's Housing Program sought to integrate the program into a process of recovery and revitalization of degraded areas. Through the initiative, irregular housing located in preservation areas was replaced by community living areas that now serve the local population. In addition, social housing now has renewable and non-polluting energy sources. The Parati Housing will be destined for families living in vulnerable situations and were registered by the social service of Cohab. Curitibanos who will now live in safe housing, in a location with infrastructure and well served by public equipment and services.
https://www.curitiba.pr.gov.br/noticias/novo-conjunto-do-programa-habitacional-comeca-a-ser-construido-em-curitiba/70086

Professional Management Program
The Professional Management Program aims to promote the continued education of managers of Curitiba's Municipal Early Childhood Education Centers. The objective is to qualify the continued education of managers of Municipal Early Childhood Education Centers (CMEIs), establishing a permanent channel of administrative and pedagogical monitoring and articulation.
https://www.curitiba.pr.gov.br/noticias/educacao-infantil-curitibana-ganha-programa-de-gestao-para-profissionais/59571

Expansion of Public Network Places
Through the integration of the SDGs in the Plurianual Plan, the municipality of Curitiba expanded the offer of education vacancies in the public school network. In 2022, there were 52,675 vacancies for Early Childhood Education, surpassing the initial target of 51,221 vacancies by 2025. Additionally, the work involved the opening of new education centers, the adaptation of spaces, and the expansion of vacancies in the contracted network, which included an accreditation process for private and/or community institutions interested in serving children from 0 to 3 years old.
http://curitiba.pr.gov.br/noticias/educacao-infantil-curitibana-ganha-programa-de-gestao-para-profissionais/59571

Sustainable Rooftops
Implemented by the Municipal Secretariat of Environment, Urbanism, and Sustainability of Porto Alegre, it provides incentives for the implementation of sustainable leisure, coexistence, and landscaping areas on the rooftops of residential and commercial buildings. By consolidating these spaces, it is expected to contribute to reducing the effects of urban heat waves, retaining rainwater, and generating greater thermal comfort in buildings.
http://leismunicipais.com.br/rs/porto-alegre/decreto/2020/20746

My Environment Program
It consists of the environmental planning of the Municipality of Arraial do Cabo, through the "My Environment Program", created with the objective of establishing an environmental agenda for the Municipality aligned with the UN's sustainable development goals. It was developed using the methodology of the Sustainable Cities Program and integrated with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Additionally, it considers Ecological ICMS, the Municipal Master Plan, and all public policies related to actions and projects. The Program was built with broad social participation, initially with the Environment and Sanitation Secretariat team, then validated by Municipal Secretaries and Mayor in a discussion event, and was discussed at the Municipal Environment Conference with about 80 participants. It has 4 pillars aimed at better organizing and ordering activities: Biodiversity, Urban Agenda, Environmental Education, and People.
http://www.arraial.rj.gov.br/portal/noticias/0/3/1537/arraial-do-cabo-lanca-programa-meu-ambiente

Study Group for the Municipalization of SDGs
This group was formed to analyze and develop proposals for the municipal-level localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Guarulhos. The second immersion workshop on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was conducted for two groups of public servants: the Study Group for the Municipalization of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Study Group for the Social Map of Guarulhos. Both were established last month by Executive Orders. The idea is to provide more knowledge and reflection on the SDGs to both groups, with one group developing proposals to implement the goals in the municipality, as well as mechanisms for monitoring indicators and targets (municipalization of the SDGs), while the other prepares suggestions for the regulation of the Social Map of Guarulhos, provided for in Municipal Law 7.991/2022, which includes indicators of economic, social, racial, and gender inequality.
http://www.guarulhos.sp.gov.br/article/servidores-participam-de-imersao-sobre-os-objetivos-do-desenvolvimento-sustentavel-da-onu

São Luís Smart City Municipal Plan
Implemented by the Secretariat of Innovation, Sustainability, and Special Projects (SEMISPE) Creative and Innovation Unit (UCI) of São Luís, the São Luís Smart City Municipal Plan is an essential urban management tool for coordinating and ensuring long-term sustainability of the actions, policies, and programs conducted by the Municipality, from the perspective of a smart city. The Plan adopts the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the sustainability purposes of smart cities set by ISO and ABNT as vectors for the absorption of innovation and technology in municipal services and follows the guidelines established by the Brazilian Charter for Smart Cities and the National Policy for Smart Cities (Bill 976/21, currently under consideration by the National Congress).
http://saoluis.ma.gov.br/saoluisinteligente

(RE)knowing Traditional Peoples
The (RE)knowing Traditional Peoples project, implemented by the Secretariat of Finance, Budget, and Planning of São Cristóvão, aims to map terreiros (Afro-Brazilian religious houses), quilombos (communities of descendants of enslaved Africans), and indigenous villages of São Cristóvão so that the local government can plan policies tailored to each group based on the registries and information gathered. By November 2023, the project had mapped 67 terreiros, 16 capoeira groups, 03 healers, and 6 indigenous individuals. In the same year, the project took a further step by granting tax immunity to terreiros of African-derived religions registered.
https://publicacao.saocristovao.se.gov.br/post/projeto-de-sao-cristovao-que-concede-imunidade-tributaria-aos-terreiros-e-selecionado-para-receber-selo-e-premio-ods-2023

Map of Creative Economy and Innovation of São Luís
The Municipality of São Luís, aiming to give visibility to the development of public policies for the creative economy and innovation sectors of the city, conducted the mapping and diagnosis of 13 economic segments linked to culture, consumption, media, and

technologies of the Municipality. Stored in the official portal of the Municipality of São Luís, the database resulting from the mapping is an important resource for understanding the dynamics of equipment, entrepreneurs, organizations, and collectives in these productive ecosystems, as well as providing indicators to guide decision-making in the elaboration of strategies and policies for the sustainable urban development of the city
http://mapacriativo.saoluis.ma.gov.br/

Revitalization of the Lagoon System
Implemented by the Maricá Development Company (CODEMAR) of Maricá, it aims to breathe new life into the lagoons of Maricá and pave the way to take the experience to other parts of Brazil and the world. This is the idea behind Lagoa Viva, in partnership with Fluminense Federal University (UFF). The program seeks to revitalize the lagoons using live microorganisms, a method already successfully applied in several countries. And the results have already appeared: in a year, it was possible to observe a 200% increase in the region's fauna and flora and an improvement in water quality.
http://www.marica.rj.gov.br/noticia/prefeitura-lanca-bioinsumos-no-canal-da-cidade-para-revitalizacao-das-lagoas/

The Great Pact of Innovation
Presentation of the Agenda 2030 and actions aimed at its application within the Municipal Administration to students from public and private schools, according to the presentation "Rio Grande + Sustainable". The Great Pact of Innovation: Coordinated action among various entities in the Municipality aimed at development through Innovation, with the future vision of "Becoming an international reference in the Blue Economy." Projects were selected to be monitored by the Pact's Board of Directors. The project was presented at the Triple Helix XXI Conference in Barcelona, representing SDG 14 - Life Below Water.
http://grandepacto.com.br/

Private Sector

Ayrumã Association - Serro/MG
This association is rooted in the development of socio-cultural and environmental projects in Serro and the Médio Espinhaço, with the aim of supporting traditional communities and quilombolas to have a voice and improve their social condition, especially in the face of threats posed by mining companies seeking to exploit the municipality.
https://www.ayruma.org/

SESC SC
SESC SC is an innovative institution that aligns all its activities in Assistance and Health with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With nine strategically located units to serve the population in vulnerability through Community Development projects, the institution seeks to promote free access to activities that positively impact the lives of the surrounding community.
https://www.sesc-sc.com.br/portal/

ProNatura Internacional - Cuiabá/MT
This organization acts as a partner to countries interested in advancing towards more inclusive economies, promoting efficient resource use and seeking low carbon emissions as a means to drive sustainable development and eradicate poverty.
https://pronaturainternational.org/l

HUB ODS PERNAMBUCO - Recife/PE
This institution demonstrates an innovative approach by accelerating the involvement of the business sector with the 2030 Agenda, seeking to increase its regional impact through local networks in the states to enhance the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
https://www.iati.org.br/pt_br/hub-ods-pe/

Dreams and Purpose Consulting Ltda - Santana de Parnaíba/SP
This institution adopts an innovative approach by basing its actions on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and dedicating itself to the education and implementation of these goals.
https://dreamsandpurpose.com.br/

VBIO.eco - Porto Alegre/RS
VBIO.eco adopts an innovative approach by using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a fundamental criterion to classify more than 70 mapped projects, including the 15 currently in execution, all directed towards biodiversity.
https://www.vbio.eco/

Mulheres Foco Brasil - Ceilândia/DF
This institution adopts an innovative approach by using these goals as a guide to more organized classification of the target audience

https://www.gov.br/mdh/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2021/junho/casa-da-mulher-de-ceilandia-df-amplia-espacos-para-oferecer-atendimento-juridico-e-capacitacao

Anima Educação - Paripiranga/BA
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) play a fundamental role in shaping and structuring all extension activities at this institution. From the curricular inclusion of the SDGs in the matrices of undergraduate courses to the guidance of teacher training agendas throughout the semester, these objectives are carefully considered in all aspects.
https://www.terra.com.br/noticias/dino/fato-relevante-anima-educacao-conclui-transacao-com-rede-de-ensino-ages,7d7a6b65d0bbeaaa4ec20d50f3b06dfenuwwn1j9.html

DTlimp - Maringá/Pr
DTlimp offers a variety of cleaning products and is known for its quality and delicate service. Additionally, they are committed to sustainability and serve as a collection point for used oil in partnership with Furion Recicla and the Maringá City Hall.
https://www.facebook.com/people/DTlimp-Produtos-de-Limpeza/100064259825824/

CRIA BRASIL - Itu/SP
This institution stands out for adopting an innovative approach by incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its activity planning, especially in promoting the inclusion of people with disabilities. Demonstrating a firm commitment to the premise of "Leaving No One Behind," the institution directs efforts to favor vulnerable populations, including the black population, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, children, and other groups.
História - Crihttps://www.facebook.com/people/DTlimp-Produtos-de-Limpeza/100064259825824/a Brasil

Gustavo Tamellini Concept Hair - Maringá/PR
This institution has distinguished itself by adopting an innovative approach by integrating the 2030 Agenda into its strategic planning, using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as fundamental guidelines. This initiative resulted in the transformation of the salon into a space with sustainable practices, demonstrating a firm commitment to promoting sustainable development. As recognition of these practices, the salon obtained five certifications focused on its sustainable actions.
https://www.instagram.com/gustavotamellini/

Risotolândia – Paraná
The company has implemented an education project aimed at riverside communities, aiming to train them in sustainable agriculture and promote the economic development of wives through their own businesses.
https://risotolandia.com.br/

Anne Louise Cosméticos LTDA - Sorocaba/SP
The company focuses its efforts on SDG 17, establishing partnerships with schools from early childhood to high school to promote the "Garden in School" project. Through this project, themes such as the environment, sustainability, and individual actions are addressed through educational dynamics and the planting of Anne Louise® brand packages, which contain flower seeds in their composition.
https://www.annelouisecosmeticos.com.br/

Enaex Brasil - Quatro Barras/PR
The institution stands out for its innovative approach in integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development - economic, social, and environmental - into its policies and actions. Through efforts aimed at leaving no one behind and favoring vulnerable populations, including women, girls, people with disabilities, and marginalized communities, the institution seeks to reduce inequalities and promote the empowerment of these groups.
https://www.enaex.com/br/pt/contato/

Braskem - São Paulo
The institution has launched innovative programs, such as the internship program focused on women, black people, and people with disabilities, which was recognized as the winner of the 14th CIEE Best Internship Programs Award, in the Opportunities category, in 2023.
https://www.braskem.com.br/estrategiadedesenvolvimentosustentavel

ITB Equipamentos Elétricos - Birigui/SP
ITB has once again received the REC Standard Certificate, which guarantees the traceability of 100% of all consumed electrical energy. Additionally, this certificate ensures the neutralization of greenhouse gas emissions.
https://itb.ind.br/sustentabilidade/

Arkema Coatex - São Paulo/SP
The institution is committed to offering its customers

sustainable and innovative solutions that contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), operating as a responsible manufacturer and observing a policy of continuous improvement and operational excellence.
https://www.arkema.com/global/en/social-responsibility/vision-and-strategy/sustainable-development-goals/

Tectrilha Informática Ltda - Vitória/ES
The institution has developed a set of innovative systems that range from planning to public transparency, through the analysis of municipal indicators, all aligned with the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs. Currently, the institution plays a fundamental role in assisting various municipalities in guiding them to achieve the goals related to the SDGs. This includes the development of systems for municipal use, linking planning pieces such as PPA, Goal Plans, and Strategic Planning to the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda.
http://www.tectrilha.com.br/

URBAN ETC - Florianópolis/SC
An initiative to build a laboratory for prototyping solar punk housing projects, aimed at promoting sustainable housing solutions aligned with solar energy principles.
https://www.facebook.com/projetosurbanetc/

Instituto Pacto Nacional pela Erradicação do Trabalho Escravo (InPACTO) - São Paulo/SP
InPACTO works from a sectoral perspective, covering various productive chains throughout the national territory, mobilizing sectors such as cocoa, coffee, carnauba, livestock, textile, industrial, and services, with collective actions aimed at public and voluntary commitments from companies to combat slave-like labor.
https://inpacto.org.br/

Veracel Celulose S.A - Eunápolis/BA
The company has demonstrated a significant commitment to diversity and inclusion, implementing internal and external initiatives that promote equity and representativeness of minority groups. Hiring processes are directed towards minoritized groups, and in 2023, half of the hires and promotions were of people belonging to these groups. Additionally, the company maintains projects aimed at strengthening family farming and generating income in local communities, benefiting more than 2000 families. In terms of environmental conservation, the company maintains eight areas of high conservation value, including the Veracel Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN Estação Veracel), which plays a fundamental role in biodiversity preservation and promoting environmental education.
https://www.veracel.com.br/sustentabilidade/operacoes-sustentaveis/

SABIC Innovative Plastics South America - Campinas/SP
The company has developed an innovative roadmap for the SDGs, outlining its contribution and future opportunities, which has created a platform to ensure that these goals remain at the center of its business strategy.
https://www.sabic.com/en/sustainability

Mercur SA - Santa Cruz do Sul/RS
The institution has implemented a carbon inventory and neutralization since 2015, being carbon neutral, and integrates this theme into its action strategy. Its initiatives include goals to reduce carbon footprint in transportation, engagement of carriers in emission compensation, acquisition of local and renewable raw materials and inputs, as well as reverse logistics policies connected with the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of materials and waste.
https://mercur.com.br/sobre-a-mercur/iniciativas/

Federação das Associações Empresariais de Santa Catarina - Florianópolis/SC
The Empreender Program plays a crucial role in bringing together micro and small businesses, promoting cohesion and implementing joint initiatives to drive the economic advancement of associated companies.
https://www.facisc.org.br/sustentabilidade/

Porto Itapoá - Itapoá/SC
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are considered when planning activities, projects, and programs conducted by the Port with the Community. The "Port for Everyone - Port Women" Project is an innovative example of an initiative that promotes gender equity and the inclusion of women in the port segment.
https://www.portoitapoa.com/sustentabilidade/

INTELLI INDUSTRIA DE TERMINAIS ELÉTRICOS LTDA - Orlândia/SP
The institution implements innovative initiatives that address various areas of the SDGs. An example is the

Future Adolescent Project, a 20-year initiative that provides employment for young people aged 14 to 18, including those who are offenders, served by the guardianship council, or enrolled in social programs.
https://www.intelli.com.br/solucoes

AllesNano Ltda. - Toledo/PR
The company develops and manufactures biodegradable adjuvants and nanotechnological additives, contributing to a more sustainable agriculture.
https://allesnano.com/agro/

KYODAI metalúrgica - São José dos Pinhais/PR
KYODAI adopts innovative policies that promote the autonomy and professional and financial recognition of its employees, such as paid leave for birthdays and monthly social events, as well as an accelerated career plan. Additionally, the institution dedicates efforts to the reception, training, and formal employment of employees in vulnerable situations, mainly from Venezuela and Haiti.
http://kyodai.ind.br/#servicos

Heide Indústria e Comércio Ltda. - Pinhais/PR
Heide is dedicated to the development and manufacture of natural and sustainable ingredients for food, beverages, teas, and cosmetics.
https://www.heide.com.br/#sustentabilidade

São Francisco Indústria de Alimentos Pet Ltda. - Cidade Gaúcha/PR
The institution can explore innovative opportunities to start its journey towards sustainability, seeking to understand and implement these objectives in its practices and strategies, thus promoting proactive engagement in sustainable development.
https://www.fasa.ind.br/quem-somos/

Selettra Automação e Robótica - São José dos Pinhais/PR
Selettra has initiatives such as the collection and disposal of electronic waste, the creation of collection points for bottle caps and seals for donation, and the use of solar energy as a source of renewable energy.
https://www.selettra.com.br/

Luma Plásticos - São José dos Pinhais/PR
The company demonstrates an innovative commitment to the well-being of its employees by offering comprehensive benefits, such as providing health and dental plans for all employees and their families. Additionally, the institution adopts the Gympass program, providing access to physical activities for its employees and their families, promoting health and body care. Also noteworthy is the initiative to offer psychological support for all employees and their families, recognizing the importance of mental health in the workplace.
https://lumaplasticos.com.br/politica-de-responsabilidade-corporativa/

NEOORTHO PRODUTOS ORTOPEDICOS SA - Curitiba/PR
The ECOSELO recognition in SDG 13 demonstrates the institution's commitment to environmental sustainability, promoting eco-efficient practices in its operations.
NEOORTHO Produtos Ortopédicos S/A | Curitiba PR | Facebook

NEOORTHO PRODUTOS ORTOPEDICOS SA - Curitiba/PR
The ESG project was conceived with the aim of guiding the company's actions towards sustainability, seeking to minimize environmental, social, and economic impacts, as well as identifying and driving sustainable opportunities. In parallel, the Zero Accidents program focuses on promoting a culture of health and safety, aiming to ensure adequate and dignified working conditions for all employees. Meanwhile, the "Como Faz Bem Incluir" project focuses on the adaptation and training of people with disabilities (PWDs) and the internal community, aiming for a more effective inclusion in the workplace and teams.
http://www.primeimplantes.com.br/?page_id=3171

QMOVI INDUSTRIA MOVELEIRA LTDA - Arapongas/PR
Guiding various initiatives and policies. Highlights include maintaining salaries aligned with SDGs 8 and 10, promoting employee well-being, and the ECOSELO recognition in SDG 13, evidencing its commitment to environmental sustainability. Improvements in food basket and salaries, aligned with SDGs 1 and 2, aim for the well-being and food security of employees.
https://www.qmovi.com.br/

Urbano Alimentos - Jaraguá do Sul/SC
Aiming to minimize environmental, social, and economic impacts and identify sustainable opportunities. Projects like Zero Accidents promote a culture of health and safety, ensuring adequate

working conditions. The "Como Faz Bem Incluir" program focuses on the effective inclusion of people with disabilities, reflecting the institution's commitment to sustainability and social responsibility. This approach combines SDGs principles with global best practices, promoting ethical, transparent management aligned with international standards.
https://www.urbano.com.br/meio-ambiente

Vinícola Família Fardo - Quatro Barras/PR
The institution adopts an approach integrating sustainable practices into its operations, aiming to influence the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). From implementing eco-efficient technologies to engaging in reforestation and recycling initiatives, it demonstrates commitment to environmental and social sustainability. Additionally, it promotes accessibility and inclusion, manages waste, and protects data, reflecting a comprehensive commitment to sustainable development.
https://familiafardo.com.br/nos/

AESA Automolas Equipamentos LTDA. - Cambé/PR
AESA adopts measures to promote sustainability. The company reduces greenhouse gas emissions and encourages sustainable practices, such as converting organic waste into fertilizer. Since 2019, it has implemented sustainable processes in clip manufacturing and adopted biomethane, reducing its emissions.
https://aesa.com.br/empresa/

QI química inteligente soluções e especialidades químicas Ltda - Curitiba/PR
The company develops products and processes from Brazilian agribusiness waste, seeking alternatives to traditional petroleum chemistry. All its developments are guided by the four pillars of sustainability: environmentally correct, economically viable, socially just, and culturally diverse.
http://quimicainteligente.ind.br/

Maxxforte Industria de Implementos agrícolas ltda - Pranchita/PR
The institution constantly seeks innovative ways to address issues of inequality and inclusion in its practices, even without adopting the SDGs as a direct reference for its actions.
https://www.maxxforte.com.br/

MAREL INDUSTRIA DE MOVEIS SA – Francisco Beltrão/PR
The commitment to sustainability is evident in various initiatives, such as the study and reduction of recyclable and organic waste. The company also innovates by implementing a social assistance program for society, demonstrating its commitment to positive social impact. Additionally, the institution has adopted an innovative approach to promoting gender equality, reflected in significant hires of more women, contributing to diversity and inclusion in the workplace.
https://marel.com.br/

LA montagens - São José dos Pinhais/PR
In this institution, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) significantly influence all planning, permeating various areas of operation. From project conception to daily activities execution, actions are aimed at contributing to the global sustainability agenda. Initiatives like water waste reduction, material reuse, and proper waste separation are innovatively incorporated into all company processes.
https://www.facebook.com/LAmontagensprofissional/

Vibaz plástico e aço - São José dos Pinhais/PR
From the conception of policies and programs to the execution of daily activities, the SDGs are considered fundamental guidelines to ensure sustainable and responsible practices. The company adopts measures such as efficient material separation and implementation of strategies to reduce water waste, aligning with the incorporation of SDGs into its legislation, policies, and plans.
https://www.vibaz.com.br/

Expresso Princesa dos Campos - Curitiba/PR
The company adopts practices such as workforce training programs, equal opportunities, and cooperation partnerships to optimize resources.
https://www.princesadoscampos.com.br/

Sistema Federação das Indústrias do estado do Paraná - Curitiba/PR
The sustainability report meticulously documents the actions, initiatives, and commitments made by the institution, establishing a strong connection and developing operations in line with the established Objectives.
https://www.fiepr.org.br/

Associação dos moradores do povoado sabonete - Carutapera/MA

In this institution, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are used as fundamental guidelines for the development of social, environmental, and human rights projects. An innovative example of this is the "Irriga Açaí" Project, which aims to promote sustainability and local development by implementing a rainwater harvesting system for irrigating açaí plantations, contributing to water resource conservation and strengthening sustainable agriculture in the region.
https://www.facebook.com/amps.2002.sabonete/

Montenegro produções Culturais – Piraquara/PR
The institution makes significant efforts to ensure that its projects and activities contribute to the mission of "Leaving No One Behind," prioritizing actions that benefit vulnerable populations, including the Black population, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, children, among others.
https://montenegroproducoes.com/

Maxinutri Laboratório Nutraceuticos Eirelli - Arapongas/PR
In its practices, the institution promotes health in the workplace by offering services such as occupational gymnastics, physiotherapy, preventive lectures, and specialized medical care. Additionally, it is dedicated to providing free pediatric care, support for pregnant women, and extended leave to value parenthood, demonstrating a commitment to the well-being of its employees and their families. Regarding justice and equality, the institution adopts Fair Jobs and Wages policies, promoting transparency and encouraging professional growth, which contributes to a more equitable and motivating work environment.
https://www.maxinutri.com.br/contato/

Coritiba Foot Ball Club – Curitiba/PR
Prioritizing measures related to the environment, the club implemented the "Nossa Identidade Verde" (NIV) Program, a comprehensive environmental sustainability program that reviewed various game event processes, restructured waste management with the goal of achieving zero landfill (with auditable data), and promotes environmental awareness actions for members, fans, and employees.
https://www.coritiba.com.br/

SSM - Seival Sul Mineração - Candiota/RS
Within the institution's governance, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 05, 16, and 17 guide its actions, promoting gender equality, institutional transparency, and partnerships. The company supports local education (SDG 04) and poverty alleviation (SDG 01) through partnerships and social initiatives. Committed to emissions reduction (SDG 13), the institution began a Greenhouse Gas Inventory. Additionally, it supports local economic development (SDG 08) and inequality reduction (SDG 10) through community and educational projects. The "Candiota Sustainable" Project exemplifies the integration of SDGs, involving over 2,000 students in promoting sustainability and awareness (SDG 11). These initiatives reflect the company's commitment to sustainable and community development.
http://www.seivalsul.com.br/

LIONS CLUBE DE CASCAVEL – Cascavel/PR
The institution is committed to contributing to the preservation and awareness of environmental care through initiatives such as aluminum tab and plastic cap collection, promoting the project to the community and conducting campaigns on social media. Additionally, the Lions Club seeks to improve the quality of life for people temporarily in need of mobility equipment by donating aluminum tabs and plastic caps to acquire wheelchairs, shower chairs, crutches, and walkers for loan.
https://e-clubhouse.org/sites/cascavel/

Colorfix Itamaster Industria de Masterbatches Ltda – Paraná
The institution is committed to integrating the SDGs into all areas of the organization, ensuring that activities are aligned with sustainability and corporate responsibility principles. Simultaneously, Colorfix, as part of this commitment, implements an innovative Behavioral Model to promote an organizational culture based on emotional intelligence, responsibility, and equality, particularly aligning with SDGs 8, 10, and 16.
https://revora.com.br/

Nobis Plataforma - Curitiba/PR
Using an innovative real-time monitoring system, its initiatives range from economic activation of vulnerable women to sustainable development with indigenous peoples. Continuous monitoring of socio-environmental indicators allows assessing progress towards SDGs, ensuring integration of sustainable development dimensions.
https://nobisapp.com.br/site/lp/index.php

Instituto de Biologia Molecular do Paraná - Curitiba/PR

The company is committed to promoting sustainability and social development, aligning with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It implements initiatives to educate and raise awareness about global challenges such as climate change and social inequality, while reducing its environmental impact with sustainable practices in its operations. Supports social and community projects to improve quality of life, especially for vulnerable populations, in partnership with local organizations and NGOs.
https://www.ibmp.org.br/desenvolvimento-tecnologico/

Tuicial Indústria Gráfica - Cascavel/PR
By aligning its goals and strategies with the SDGs, it seeks to reduce its environmental impact, promote social inclusion, gender equality, and sustainable economic development. Examples include reducing resource consumption, partnering to neutralize carbon emissions, certifying the Rescue Seal, and installing a solar park, demonstrating its innovative commitment to a more sustainable future.
https://tuicial.com.br/

Engemo Industria e Comercio de Máquinas e Serviços - Curitiba/PR
The institution demonstrates a strong corporate awareness regarding sustainability, reflected in its practices aligned with ESG principles (environmental, social, and governance). It takes measures with groups of clients with similar development objectives, such as selective waste and fluid disposal, contributing to environmental preservation. It prioritizes awareness of rational energy use, evidencing a commitment to energy efficiency and reducing environmental impacts. Its actions are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), integrating in an innovative and responsible way to promote inclusive and equitable sustainable development.
https://engemo.com.br/quem-somos.html

Cocamar Cooperativa Agroindustrial - Maringá/PR
Through the Cultivar Project, aligned with SDG 10, it offers opportunities for dignified work and social inclusion for employees with cognitive disabilities, cultivating native seedlings donated to the community, providing innovative employment benefits. It also stands out for publishing the GRI Sustainability Report, demonstrating its awareness of impacts and commitment to transparency and sustainability according to SDG 16.
https://www.cocamar.com.br/

Serviço Social do Comércio - Administração Regional do Paraná - Curitiba/PR
The institution, in an innovative way, uses the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in planning activities, especially in some project designs. The offer of free education, both formal and complementary, to students with a monthly gross family income of up to three minimum wages, exemplifies the commitment to integrating the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social, and environmental) in its policies and actions. In addition, through efforts of "Leaving No One Behind," the institution favors vulnerable populations, including Black population, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, children, among other marginalized groups. Additionally, it stands out by reducing inequalities through the empowerment and training of different groups of youth.
https://www.sescpr.com.br/

Associação Alcoolismo Feminino - Belo Horizonte/MG
The institution, innovatively, works according to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for a better world for all, acting in the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including drug addiction and harmful alcohol use (SDG 3.5), and fighting to end all forms of discrimination and violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres (SDG 5.1). Through its actions, the institution helps women recover from substance dependence and redefine their lives, making them powerful and protagonists of a new story of self-awareness, self-esteem, and self-love.
https://www.associacaoaf.org/

Rhodia Solvay - Paulínia/SP
The institution adopts an innovative approach by using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in materiality analysis, integrating them into legislation, policies, and programs. Committed to promoting sustainability and inclusion, it favors vulnerable populations and seeks to reduce inequalities through the empowerment of women, girls, and youth. Facing structural challenges, it demonstrates a comprehensive commitment to the global sustainability agenda.
https://www.solvay.com/en/sustainability

EVONIK - São Paulo/SP
Evonik, one of the world leaders in specialty chemicals, reaffirms its commitment to sustainability as an integral part of its purpose and strategic

management. With the aim of leading beyond chemistry to improve life, today and tomorrow, the company has begun the next stage of its "green" transformation by fully and systematically integrating sustainability into all elements of its strategy: portfolio management, innovation, corporate culture, and resource allocation.
https://central-south-america.evonik.com/pt/responsibility

Portonave S/A - Navegantes Port Terminals - Navegantes/SC
Committed to the sustainable development of the environment in which it operates, Portonave believes that, more than an obligation, environmental preservation and protection are fundamental to achieving operational excellence. For this reason, the company seeks to maintain its high levels of productivity while walking hand in hand with environmental conservation.
https://www.portonave.com.br/pt/sustentabilidade/gestao-ambiental/

Origami Workshop - Foz do Iguaçu/PR
The institution achieves significant results by promoting environmental preservation and conscious consumption, also obtaining positive impacts on the local economy, community development, and support for vulnerable youth and women victims of violence. The dissemination of Japanese art and technological innovation, such as 3D printed origamis and NFTs, generate cutting-edge cultural and technological results. By offsetting its greenhouse gas emissions with the planting of native trees, it demonstrates tangible environmental commitment in its responsible practices.
https://www.facebook.com/oficina.do.origami/

Bloco Base – Curitiba/PR
Initiatives such as the hiring program focused on minorities stand out, ensuring an inclusive and equal approach in team composition. The practice of equal pay reinforces the commitment to social justice, while the internal training program reflects the effort to promote the professional development of employees. The integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development in policies and actions reinforces the institution's comprehensive vision, seeking to balance economic, social, and environmental considerations in its practices.
https://blocobase.com/

Betânia Evangelical Brotherhood - Curitiba/PR
Among these actions, the Early Childhood Education program stands out, offering four daily meals for 400 children from communities in social vulnerability, ensuring gratuity as a premise and directly contributing to the achievement of SDGs 1 and 2. In addition, the institution develops campaigns for solid waste collection, sending them for recycling and contributing to SDG 13. In 2023, 6000 used sink sponges, 770 liters of frying oil, and 419 kilograms of plastic caps were recycled. Additionally, the institution offered seven income generation courses for women who are not in the labor market, actively contributing to the reduction of inequalities (SDG 10) and promoting economic empowerment of women in the community.
https://www.irmandadebetania.org.br/

Refrigerantes Marajá S/A - Várzea/MT
The institution uses the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 08, 09, and 12 as the basis for planning its activities, demonstrating an innovative commitment to promoting sustainable development. An example is the Sustainable by Nature Project, which implements Selective Voluntary Delivery Points (PEVS) and ecological trash cans in schools and parks, promoting awareness of proper disposable waste disposal. The "Collect and Exchange" campaign encourages the exchange of PET bottles for soft drinks, while the Marajá in Action Project offers health, education, leisure, and citizenship services to the local community. The institution also promotes the Knowledge Industry, providing basic computer and resume writing courses, benefiting children, youth, and adults in the community.
https://marajarefrigerantes.com.br/sustentabilidade/

Folha do Litoral News - Paranaguá/PR
The SDGs provide a comprehensive framework for addressing global environmental challenges and promoting sustainability in all its operations. The company uses the SDGs as guidelines to identify areas for improvement and implement disclosure of responsible environmental practices, influencing editorial decisions to cover environmental issues and raise awareness about environmental protection.
https://www.facebook.com/folhadolitoralnews/

Herbarium Botanical Laboratory - Colombo/PR
Through initiatives such as the Diversity and Inclusion Journey, the Supplier Qualification and Development Process, and the Zero Landfill Certification, the

institution demonstrates its commitment to integrating the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development into its policies and actions. In addition, efforts to reduce inequalities, empower women and girls, and overcome structural problems contribute to promoting inclusive and equitable sustainable development.
https://herbarium.com.br/responsabilidade/

Carrocerias Aeroporto – Guarapuava/PR
The institution demonstrates an innovative commitment by using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in planning its activities, especially in waste management. Part of this waste is sent to a specialized collection company, while the other part is commercialized or donated, contributing to the promotion of sustainable industrialization and respect for the environment.
https://www.facebook.com/people/Carrocerias-Aeroporto/100058185379185/**Companhia do Saneamento do Paraná - Curitiba/PR**
Sanepar actively participates in Global Compact initiatives, such as the +Water Movement and Net Zero, as well as projects such as Dispara 2030 and "Ambition for the SDGs," which aim to enhance good practices and establish goals aligned with sustainable development objectives. In the context of SDG 13, the company promotes actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and develops strategies to adapt to climate change, with recognition through certifications and sustainability seals. In SDGs 8 and 10, Sanepar monitors employee satisfaction rates, developing action plans for improvements and ensuring coverage through collective bargaining agreements for all active and permanent employees.
https://site.sanepar.com.br/

Disk Carimbos Ind. Com. Ltda - Criciúma/SC
Aware of the social and ecological impact of discarded stamps, the company launched the "Exchange your wooden stamp for an automatic case" campaign in 2012, encouraging the replacement of reusable stamps made of injected plastic. This initiative not only reduced material waste but also promoted environmental awareness by offering native tree seedlings as part of the exchange process. In 2018, the company took a step further with the "Teach while playing: Pedagogical, Social, and Environmental Project," which recycles discarded plastic stamps and turns them into colorful educational tools.
https://www.facebook.com/diskcarimboscri/

INSTITUTO PURUNÃ - Balsa Nova/PR
The institution also dedicates itself to the integral development of children, offering comprehensive educational programs for CMEI students and school reinforcement to complement the formal education of elementary school students. Another important initiative is female training and empowerment, which involves confectionery training for women in the community, opening of Individual Microentrepreneur (MEI) for those who worked informally, as well as lectures and experiences that promote female empowerment.
https://institutopuruna.com.br/quem-somos/

Mao Colorida Comunicação Visual LTDA – Curitiba/PR
The institution has implemented initiatives for water reuse and solar energy use to reduce its environmental impact. It prioritizes diversity in the workplace, promoting inclusion and equal opportunities. Socially, it develops projects to support the local community, offering job opportunities and supporting children with donations and distribution of toys. To ensure the well-being of employees, it improved the value of meal/food vouchers, aiming to provide healthy nutrition.
https://www.maocolorida.com/pt/#OqueFazemos

Instituto Brasileiro de Mineração - IBRAM - Belo Horizonte/MG
At the institution, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a fundamental part of activity planning, with ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) integrated into the Strategic Planning. This is reflected in innovative initiatives, such as the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Program, promoting equal opportunities and inclusion of historically marginalized groups. The SDGs are incorporated into legislation, policies, plans, and programs, demonstrating a solid commitment to sustainable development in the three dimensions: economic, social, and environmental.
https://ibram.org.br/noticias/?checkbox-section%5B%5D=441

ESTAÇÃO DAS FORMIGAS INSTITUTE - NGO - Brasília/DF
The institution seeks to promote sustainable employment and income, using natural resources responsibly and positively influencing key areas such as technology, creative economy, reverse logistics, and clean energy. It stands out in consolidating laws related to the SDGs, ensuring legal alignment with

established sustainable development objectives. An innovative aspect is the weekly use of social networks to disseminate the SDGs to the public, promoting awareness and community engagement.
https://br.linkedin.com/in/instituto-esta%C3%A7%C3%A3o-formigas-6658aa2b1

Civil Society

Geledés - Instituto da Mulher Negra
Geledés focuses its strategic planning on actions to influence the sustainable development agenda, both nationally and globally. With a focus on leaving no one behind, the institution favors vulnerable populations, promotes the empowerment of women and girls, and seeks to overcome structural problems that hinder sustainable development.
https://www.geledes.org.br/

Fundação Abrinq
Founded in 1990, Fundação Abrinq is a non-profit organization that aims to promote the defense of the rights and citizenship of children and adolescents in Brazil. In 33 years of operation, it has benefited more than 8 million boys and girls throughout Brazil, through initiatives aimed at promoting access to Education, Health, and Protection.
https://observatoriocrianca.org.br/junte-se-a-nos

WEF Global Shapers Rio de Janeiro
The Rio de Janeiro Hub is formed by young leaders who dedicate their time to engage in projects and activities that have a positive impact on society.
https://www.globalshapers.org/impact/

Centro Cultural do Cariri Sérvulo Esmeraldo
The Centro Cultural do Cariri Sérvulo Esmeraldo is part of the network of cultural facilities of the Secretariat of Culture of the State of Ceará, managed in partnership by the Mirante Institute of Culture and Art. Focused on the discussion, promotion, and practices of arts, science, culture, and nature, it is open to experimentation and exchange processes.
https://mapacultural.secult.ce.gov.br/espaco/5855/

Associação dos Produtores do Vale do Portal do Céu
Focusing on the development of agroecological and sustainable production in an area near the Caparaó National Park, Aprovap has been mobilizing and enhancing local partnerships through projects that contribute to strengthening the solidarity economy in the community.
https://mapas.cultura.gov.br/agente/257523/

Projeto Escola ESG "nao deixe ninguem para trás"
The School ESG Project is an innovative initiative that aims to connect school education with the principles of sustainable development and ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) practices of companies.
https://exame.com/esg/melhores-do-esg-iniciativas-pioneiras-em-educacao-geram-uma-nova-cultura/

Engajamundo
Their mission is to raise awareness among young Brazilians that by changing themselves, their surroundings, and engaging politically, they can transform their realities. Through training, mobilization, and activism actions, they empower Brazilian youth to understand, participate in, and influence local, national, and international political processes.
https://www.atados.com.br/ong/engajamundo-1

Gestos e GT Agenda 2030
The Agenda 2030 is an action plan for people, the planet, and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace with more freedom and recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.
https://gtagenda2030.org.br/ods/ods5/

Colégio Marista Criciúma
In Marist Schools, excellent education goes hand in hand with solidarity values. United by the same mission, student development occurs holistically from an early age, encompassing emotional, intellectual, spiritual, and social aspects.
https://criciuma.colegiosmaristas.com.br/pagina-inicial/

National Campaign for the Right to Education
The National Campaign for the Right to Education (Campaign) emerged in 1999, driven by a set of civil society organizations that would participate in the World Education Summit in Dakar (Senegal) in 2000. The goal was to bring together different political forces, prioritizing mobilization actions, political pressure, and social communication in favor of the defense and promotion of educational rights.
https://campanha.org.br/

Associação Comunidade Ativa de Vila Clara e Cidadania
Creation of the Women in Action Project and Well Wanting Woman in combating violence against

women, girls, and the elderly, with the mission of providing Social, Legal, Psychological, and Health Assistance in rescuing the citizenship and human dignity of people in social vulnerability.
https://www.atados.com.br/ong/associacao-comunidade-ativa-de-vila-clara-e-cidadania-mulheres-em-acao-bem-querer-mulher

Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte
The institution stands out for its commitment to involve undergraduate and postgraduate students (master's and doctoral) in understanding the role of their activities in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
https://ufrn.br/institucional/sobre-a-ufrn

Ressoe Sustainability
RESSOE Sustainability specializes in solid waste management in condominiums and companies. Our services aim to facilitate and make transparent the control of documentation for certification of the correct destination and bring savings to the customer through optimization of the waste cycle.
https://www.ressoe.com/

Zabelê Museum
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) guide the actions of the Muzab museum institution, expanding its mission beyond mere memory preservation, engaging in sustainable development of the local community.
https://www.gov.br/iphan/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/um-museu-para-recontar-o-velho-zabele-pi

Centro Cultural do Cariri Sérvulo Esmeraldo
The Parque Escola Cultural Center (CCCariri) promotes sustainable development in its community. Through exhibitions, debates, and performances, it addresses contemporary issues such as global warming, human rights, and combating hunger, while recognizing the importance of traditional medicine for the health of local communities. Through strategic partnerships, it actively contributes to the implementation of the SDGs, promoting sustainability and community resilience, as well as spreading knowledge about the 2030 Agenda.
https://www.institutomirante.org/centro-cultural-do-cariri/

LIGHT SERVIÇOS DE ELETRICIDADE AS
The energy that moves dreams goes through Light. For over 100 years, our history has been intertwined with that of Rio de Janeiro, illuminating evolution in every home, business, and making dreams possible.
https://www.light.com.br/SitePages/page-a-light.aspx?v=1.1

Movive Institute
Based on the experience of implementing community development projects, Movive has been strengthening the Sustainable Development Network of Vila Velha and generating impact at the municipal, state, and national levels. This work identifies, together with the community, opportunities for actions for the Region and provides connections with various other networks and collectives, strengthening their social capital and collective capacity, as well as administrative and operational supports.
https://movive.org.br/

South American Cultural Mill Institute
Its goal is to promote the development of children and adolescents in border areas, offering access to cultural activities and strengthening formal education. Its initiatives include courses in art, dance, and music, as well as school and medical assistance, and programs for income generation and creative economy for families and the community.
https://moinhocultural.org.br/

INSTITUTO CRESÇA DE DESENVOLVIMENTO SOCIOAMBIENTAL
IDS is an organization that seeks to address democracy and sustainability as inseparable themes, as sustainable practices strengthen democratic values.
https://www.idsbrasil.org/

Rede ODS Brasil
It is a space for exchanging experiences and establishing partnerships to promote actions that contribute to the guidelines of the ODS Brazil Network: democratize, defend, and localize the 2030 Agenda.
https://www.redeodsbrasil.org/

Vokuim Social Organization
The institution continues its purpose of ensuring the rights of children and youth in the municipality, focusing on ensuring access to popular education, culture, and environmental preservation. The organization aims to generate opportunities for the most vulnerable public in this territory to overcome inequalities and enable alternative life paths for its beneficiaries.
https://www.vokuim.org.br/

Pontão de Cultura REDE AJURICABA Rede Paraense de Pontos de Cultura
The Ajuricaba Network, or Paraense Network of Culture Points, is an initiative that seeks to promote and strengthen living culture in Brazil, especially in the state of Pará. This network brings together Tuxáuas from the National Policy for Living Culture and members of Culture Points, as well as other cultural agents from Pará. Acting as a space for collaboration, appreciation, and promotion of regional cultural manifestations, the Ajuricaba Network connects various culture points and hubs in the region, where culture is experienced, preserved, and shared.
https://redeajuricaba.org/site/

Black Movement of Divinópolis
The Unified Black Movement of Divinópolis (MUNDI) is a non-profit organization that stands out in promoting ethnic-racial education, art, culture, and audiovisual. In addition to raising awareness about the fight against racial discrimination and social inequality, MUNDI celebrates Afro-Brazilian culture and strengthens black identity in the region.
https://revistacanjere.com.br/programacao-mes-da-consciencia-negra-mundi/

Instituto Selo Social
A civil society organization focused on developing strategies to create environments where co-responsibility for social development and quality of life for the population is increasingly stimulated.
https://www.institutoselosocial.org/

Instituto Limpa Brasil
The Limpa Brasil Institute is a non-profit organization whose mission is to promote public education and mobilization, democratically and inclusively, to eradicate improper waste disposal, restoring the environment, building a culture of recycling, conscious consumption, responsible production, circular economy, and generating income for recyclable material pickers.
https://www.atados.com.br/ong/institutolimpabrasil

Brazilian Institute of Consumer Defense
South American Cultural Mill Institute
Its goal is to promote the development of children and adolescents in border areas, offering access to cultural activities and strengthening formal education. Its initiatives include courses in art, dance, and music, as well as school and medical assistance, and programs for income generation and creative economy for families and the community. More information

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Brazilian Institute of Consumer Defense
Idec operates in various areas, including undue charges, delayed delivery, and product defects, ensuring that consumers receive fair treatment established by the Consumer Protection Code.
https://idec.org.br/

Alternative Civil Association Terrazul
The project raised awareness about the Earth Charter and the 2030 Agenda in Lago Norte through social mobilization and education. Conversation circles were held, involving local institutions and residents, resulting in the creation of the Local Sustainable Development Committee. The Learning Journey reached over 2,000 views and 156 subscribers, with 75 completions, and reached over 550,000 people with online content.
http://www.alternativaterrazul.org.br/sobre-terrazul/

Revolusolar
Non-profit association, founded in 2015 in Morro da Babilônia, Rio de Janeiro. Since then, we have worked in partnership with the local community to build a social solar energy model.
https://revolusolar.org.br/

Ipê Productions
Ipê Productions stands out for its commitment to sustainability, aligning its actions with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an integrated and innovative way. Prioritizing inclusion and equal opportunities, the company aims to leave no one behind, especially women, girls, and diverse youth groups. In addition to overcoming structural challenges, the institution collaborates on joint projects to effectively implement the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, as evidenced by the documentary "Maré de Conflitos," which educates and raises awareness about socio-environmental issues.
https://ipeproducoes.wixsite.com/ipeproducoes

ACITA - Commercial, Industrial, and Agribusiness Services Association of Itabira
PAQP is based on ISO standards, internationally recognized. A differential presented is meeting the requirements of ISO 9001, which addresses quality management and environmental, health, and safety conditions. This criterion is in line with companies' growing concern for environmental preservation and sustainability.
https://www.acitaitabira.com.br/pagina.php?id=2

Chemistry Friendly to the Environment Project
QUIAMA, which came from the idea of Friendly Chemistry to the Environment, is a research, teaching, and extension project of IFRJ, which involves Natural Products and Agroecology seeking more sustainable knowledge.
https://www.instagram.com/projeto.quiama/?igsh=MWV3anJlbjkyMHY0bA%3D%3D

Global Shapers Belo Horizonte
In each city, teams of Shapers self-organize to create projects that meet the needs of their community. Projects are comprehensive – from disaster response and poverty alleviation to climate change mitigation and building inclusive communities. Shapers are diverse in experience, education, income, heritage, and identity but are united by their desire to bring about change.
https://www.globalshapers.org/hubs/belo-horizonte-hub/

Cultural and Beneficent Association Our Lady of Zion
Through the promotion of diversity and dialogue in family relationships, the association fights against violence, prejudice, and discrimination, contributing to the development and protection of families.
https://www.findglocal.com/BR/Maring%C3%A1/329881600416680/Associa%C3%A7%C3%A3o-Cultural-e-Beneficente-Nossa-Senhora-de-Si%C3%A3o

Association Support for Special Mothers
IAME- Institute for Support to Special Mothers- operates non-profit and carries out various activities and projects focusing on the inclusion of children with disabilities of all diagnoses. We offer psychological treatments and emotional support for mothers and

promote inclusive events for children and their close family members. Our goal is inclusion through adapted leisure, sports, and education.
https://www.iameong.com.br/

Nautical Urgent Movement
The institution demonstrates an important approach by advocating for environmental preservation and the rights of local communities. By facing legal threats to the Sabiaguaba Environmental Protection Area and fighting against real estate speculation, it shows a strong commitment to environmental justice and the protection of the rights of affected communities.
https://www.nauticourgente.eco.br/
OSC Instituto Gaia Escola
Instituto Gaia Escola recognizes the importance of climate education in the face of contemporary environmental challenges and carries out training actions to empower teachers in this theme, integrating it in an inter and transdisciplinary way into pedagogical practice.
https://institutogaiaescola.org.br/

Centro Social Fusão Association
The Centro Social Fusão Association is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that plays a fundamental role in the community, standing out for its commitment to charity and social welfare. Believing that charity is a spiritual exercise, the association values those who do good, recognizing that this sets in motion the forces of the soul.
https://www.econodata.com.br/consulta-empresa/05948911000169-ASSOCIACAO-CENTRO-SOCIAL-FUSAO

Local Lab ODS
Local Lab ODS is a current institution of experts in Local Development and SDGs, dedicated to accelerating the localization and territorialization of the 2030 Agenda in governments and local entities. By incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals into legislation, policies, plans, and programs, Local Lab ODS also invests in the empowerment and training of women, girls, and diverse groups of youth.
https://www.youtube.com/@LocalLabODS

Intermunicipal Consortium of the Piracicaba, Capivari, and Jundiaí Rivers Basins (Consórcio PCJ)
The Consortium of the Piracicaba, Capivari, and Jundiaí Rivers Basins is a non-profit private association composed of municipalities and companies whose objective is the recovery of the water sources within its area of operation.
https://agua.org.br/

Institute of Development and Human Rights – IDDH
The Institute of Development and Human Rights - IDDH - is a non-profit non-governmental organization that seeks to increase the number of educators and human rights defenders. Its mission is to Promote Education for citizenship as a means of reducing inequalities and strengthening democracy in Brazil.
https://iddh.org.br/

National Institute of Human Development – INADH
The Institution is recognized for its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Under SDG 1, it promotes professional training and supports micro-entrepreneurship, benefiting sectors such as tourism, hospitality, and health. Additionally, under SDG 2, it distributes food, ensuring access to basic and fresh food for vulnerable communities. Finally, the Seminar for the Third Sector under SDG 16 stands out, training Civil Society Organizations for a more efficient and professional performance.
https://inadh.org.br/

Rugby for All Institute
We seek to support the reduction of situations of social exclusion experienced by children and adolescents in the territories where Rugby for All operates, contributing not only to addressing these situations but also to promoting the guarantee of rights, implementing an effective social action plan, and encouraging learners to take on leadership roles in their territories.
https://rugbyparatodos.org.br/

Iarense Association of Childhood Friends
It works in promoting formative processes in art and culture. It promotes workshops, classes, and experiences in the garden and in squares. It mobilizes volunteers and families for Social Rights and Public Policies for the District of Iara, Barro CE.
https://mapaosc.ipea.gov.br/detalhar/442640

Fusion Social Association
Objective in implementing educational activities and promoting behavior changes that reduce STD/AIDS - TB infection in the young population living in poverty in the Jacutinga neighborhood located in the municipality of Mesquita.
https://socialfusao.ong.br/

Só Vamos RJ Association
With the participation of dedicated volunteers and donations, 710 meals are delivered weekly, accompanied by water, fruits, and hygiene kits, reaching thousands of people facing food insecurity, demonstrating the transformative power of solidarity and community collaboration.
https://www.sovamos.org/

Present Project Association
The Present Association for Support to Cancer Patients - Padre Tiãozinho is a non-governmental, philanthropic organization whose Mission is to 'Promote assistance, care, and support to needy young people, adults, and seniors with cancer and to act in prevention and early diagnosis of the disease.
https://associacaopresente.org.br/

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IDS is an organization that seeks to address democracy and sustainability as inseparable themes, as sustainable practices strengthen democratic values.
https://www.idsbrasil.org/quem-somos/

Institute of Socio-Environmental Actions – INASA
Founded in 2004, it carries out socio-environmental actions in schools, urban communities, and rural communities, aiming to disseminate environmental education.
Instituto de Ações Socioambientais - Inasa | Facebook

Limpa Brasil Institute
The Limpa Brasil Institute is a non-profit organization aimed at raising awareness among the Brazilian population about the problem of improper disposal of urban waste through integrated projects involving civil society, the private sector, and government agencies.
https://conama.mma.gov.br/index.php?option=com_sisconama&task=documento.download&id=25556

Um Novo Olhar NGO
The Um Novo Olhar Institute is a pioneer in providing free medical treatment for Women Victims of Domestic Violence, offering Psychological Support, Facial Reconstruction Treatment, Legal Counseling, Training, and Guidance from our Social Workers.
https://umnovoolhar.org/

Tuberculosis Brazil Observatory
Composed of representatives from the government, healthcare professionals, council, users, institutions, and/or social movements, the collegiate body will act permanently, in an advisory and propositional capacity, in the formulation and recommendation of public policies involving the co-responsibility of other public entities regarding the fight against tuberculosis in the state, aiming for the elimination of TB as a public health problem.
https://informe.ensp.fiocruz.br/noticias/55117#:~:text=O%20Observat%C3%B3rio%20Tuberculose%20Brasil%20tem%20o%20objetivo%20de,ENSP%20criou%20a%20coordena%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20do%20Observat%C3%B3rio%20Tuberculose%20Brasil.

Donnas da Rua Association
Main Mission: To contribute to the construction of a network of relationships that promotes the rescue of citizenship and the right to a dignified life for the population living on the streets.
https://www.rederua.org.br/

Entre Nós Network
We develop and execute projects with the mission of improving accessibility in cities and including the most vulnerable people in the areas of culture, work, income generation, leisure, sports, and entertainment.
https://www.redeentrenos.com.br/

Tânia Maria Gava Gaboardi Cultural Association
It is a pioneering entity of the Carlos Gomes Music School. Its objective is to work with children and young people in needy communities and develop musical and artistic talent. It offers courses in Music, Dance, Visual Arts, and Martial Arts.
https://mapas.cultura.gov.br/agente/16302

Fiocruz
Fiocruz works on the development of products and processes with potential application such as: new vaccines, plant-based medicines, methods for diagnosing and monitoring worker health, increasing the number of Brazilian patents, and improving the national healthcare system.
https://portal.fiocruz.br/

Cultural Initiative Association (OSC Passos da Criança)
Passos da Criança aims to enable children and adolescents to have their rights guaranteed and develop in a safe, welcoming, and loving manner, so

that they can be agents of their own transformation and of the environment in which they live.
Passos da Criança: E ai, vamos transformar? (passosdacrianca.org.br)

Oficina Project Association
A center for the social inclusion of people with intellectual disabilities, multiple disabilities, and mental disorders.
Associação Projeto Oficina - APO | Carapicuíba SP | Facebook

ÉDEN - Institute for Human Development Support
The institute works consistently and ethically to support families in various possible ways, aiming to promote human development and the fight for dignified citizenship for those who need it.
Home | Éden (eden.org.br)

Casa Dulce Seixas Association
Shelter for LGBTQIA+ individuals over 18 years old in situations of social vulnerability.
Casa Dulce Seixas - Anda Direito

Favela Art
Favela Art is a Sustainable Social Impact Business with the mission of providing hope through art
https://www.facebook.com/favelaart/

Majime Labs
Majime Labs seeks to map and communicate strategies proposed by different Institutions, Programs, and Projects, in the context of climate adaptations and cross-cutting themes, promoting access to their content and reducing technological accessibility barriers.
https://www.majimelabs.com.br/

Pastoral da Saúde
The National Health Pastoral aims at the integral development of the human being, promoting access to health without distinction of race, color, profession, nationality, sex, religious or political creed.
https://pastoraldasaudecnbb.com.br/

Cultural Diversity Observatory
The Cultural Diversity Observatory (ODC) has as its central objectives: to produce and disseminate qualified information, to develop research that generates critical knowledge, to carry out training processes, and to provide consultancy in the interdisciplinary field of protection and promotion of cultural diversity and its interfaces with cultural policies, cultural management, mediation processes, memory and heritage, education, health, environment, etc.
Observatório da Diversidade Cultural (observatoriodadiversidade.org.br)

Lar Escola
Currently, we have two main lines of action, with Protection and Prevention services, where we work with Coexistence and Strengthening of Bonds Service and Technical and Professional Training Program, which includes the Apprenticeship Program and Cutting and Sewing course.
https://www.larescola.org.br/

Sustainability and Future Views Chair of the Federal University of São Paulo – Unifesp
Unifesp seeks to offer proposals for concrete paths and measures that can be implemented in local, national, and global contexts to those who intend to understand the complexity of problems related to sustainability and face the challenges of seeking solutions, and to formulate new governance systems that consider multidisciplinarity, the Rule of Law, and the quality of laws and their applicability.
Sustentabilidade (unifesp.br)

Isis Bruder Institute
The Institute's mission is to promote Social Assistance for people in situations of vulnerability, contributing to the reduction of inequalities.
https://institutoisisbruder.org.br/

Um Olhar NGO
Bia's Gaze is a social organization that aims to end poverty through education. We act as the social arm of companies that want to operate with purpose, through our SaaS for Good - Social as a Service - with the proposal to help them adapt to ESG and generate more results through social impact.
https://olhardebia.org.br/

TOCAR Institute
The Tocar Institute aims to promote and develop programs, projects, and services for the implementation of public policies in the areas of Social Assistance, Health, Education, Culture, and Environment guided by values of justice, ethics, citizenship, human rights, and collaborative participation.
https://institutotocar.org/

DF/RIDE/GO Committee of the Action Against Hunger, Misery, and For Life
We, from Action Against Hunger, want the same as you: to end hunger in Brazil. Therefore, for 30 years, our work has been to transform lives.
https://www.acaodacidadania.org.br/

Institute of Socioeconomic Studies – Inesc
The institute contributes to the improvement of democratic processes aimed at guaranteeing human rights, through dialogue with citizens, the articulation and strengthening of civil society to influence national and international governance spaces, and society's awareness.
https://inesc.org.br/

Esquel Group Brazil Foundation
The work carried out consolidates the Foundation as a center for the production and dissemination of knowledge in strategic areas for Sustainable Development.
https://esquel.org.br/

Epuranios Institute
An institute that seeks to promote social inclusion through programs that strengthen families, assisting in the Biopsychosocial formation of children and adolescents, as well as promoting actions that link education and work, so that young people and adults with few opportunities can have a dignified life trajectory.
https://institutoepuranios.org/