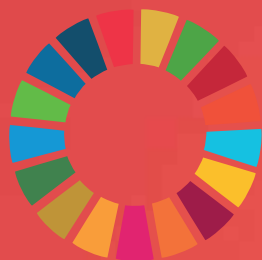


SPOTLIGHT REPORT ON THE 2030

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

SYNTHESIS III
BRAZIL



CIVIL SOCIETY
WORKING GROUP
FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

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BRAZIL 2019: ON A PATH TO UNSUSTAINABILITY

This summary version of the Civil Society Spotlight Report indicates the magnitude of Brazil's challenges, whose policies to promote equality, and access to social and environmental justice have been losing status, budget, or have been simply eliminated in the last six months. It shows a rapid dismantling of strategic programs to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, permeated by scandals in the three levels of power, fuelled by ultra-liberal, elitist, and ineffective policies that deepen the social-economic crisis which, in turn, is used to justify environmental degradation and social aggression. The federal government ignores laws and evidence, insisting on simplistic and misguided solutions to complex challenges, including by reorienting the foreign policy to the point of alienating historic geopolitical allies. The data presented here is from official sources, revealing a trend toward increasing inequalities and violence, which, if not reversed, will make Brazil an unsustainable country by 2030.

Alessandra Nilo
Co-facilitator of the GTSC A2030



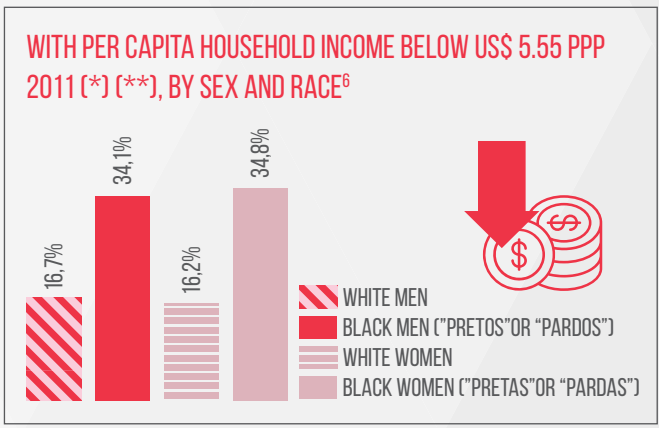
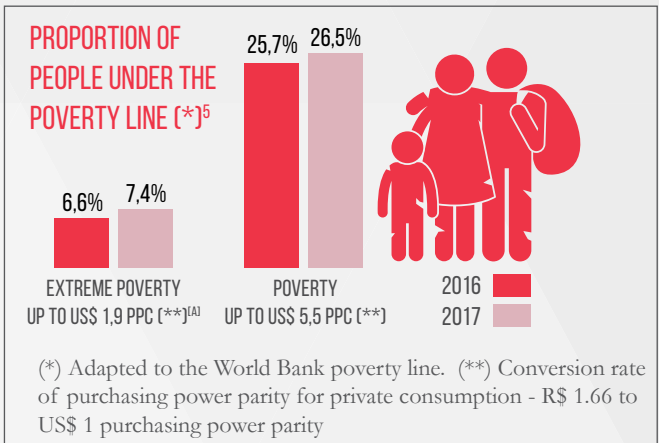
SDG 1: NO POVERTY

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS, EVERYWHERE

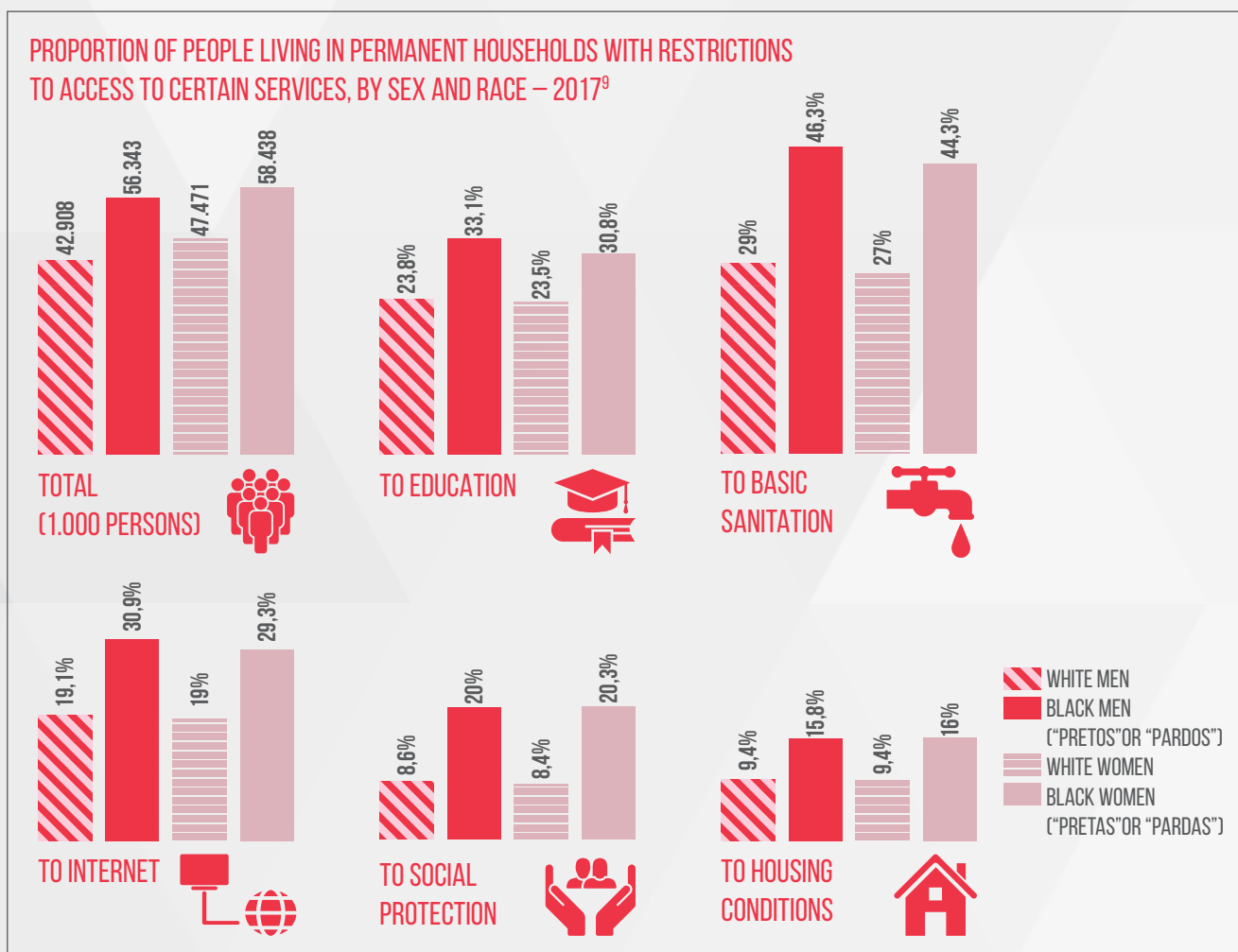
With the rapid and unceasing growth of poverty and extreme poverty since 2014, in Brazil, the country will not be able to eradicate poverty until 2030. This is due not only to limited income of the population, but to a set of shortcomings, including the inaccessibility of public services. Moreover, in order to solve poverty in Brazil, it necessary to end various inequalities—racial and ethnic, gender, regional, among others. However the public policies of the current federal government continue to punish the unprivileged sections of the population.

TARGETS 1.1¹ AND 1.2²

- The percentage of people living under the line of poverty in Brazil³ rose from 25.7% in 2016 to 26.5% of the population in 2017. In absolute numbers, it grew from 52.8 million to 54.8 million people⁴. Among them, the proportion of children aged 0 to 14 living on an income of up to US\$ 5.5 a day rose from 42.9% to 43.4% in the same period.
- With regard to extreme poverty, the population with an income lower than US \$ 1.90 per day (BR\$ 140 per month) went from 6.6% in 2016 to 7.4% in 2017: in absolute numbers, an increase from 13.5 million to 15.2 million people.



PROPORTION OF PEOPLE LIVING IN PERMANENT HOUSEHOLDS WITH RESTRICTIONS TO ACCESS TO CERTAIN SERVICES, BY SEX AND RACE – 2017⁹



TARGET 1.3⁷

- Measures supposedly implemented in order to structure the balance of public accounts and in favor of a return of economic growth (Constitutional Amendment 95/2016 [CA 95], Labor Reform and Pension Reform) have had a heavy impact on primary expenditures, and did not interfere in financial expenses -- on the contrary, they left the historically vulnerable population even more unprotected. In 2019, unemployment and underemployment, for instance, reached rather high overall indexes, causing a further negative impact on the black population living in poverty.

TARGET 1.4⁸

- Brazil is far from economic equality. This is evident in the substantial restriction of access to services faced by the black population, as shown in the table below.

- In addition, Brazilian unemployed population increased from 6.7 million in 2014 (nearly full employment scenario) to 13.2 million in 2018. In 2019, the new federal government stopped the policy of recovery of the minimum wage value, which had lasted 25 years and had significantly contributed to the reduction of poverty.

- By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
- By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
- In December 2018, in its Synthesis of Social Indicators, the IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) adopted for the first time the poverty line proposed by the World Bank, which sets it as incomes lower than US\$ 5.5 per day (BR\$ 406 per month). Until the date of this Report, the IBGE had not yet released the results of the "PNAD Contínua" Income supplement, with the data regarding the year of 2018.
- Currency conversion was applied referring to the month of the publication of the IBGE Social Indicators Synthesis.

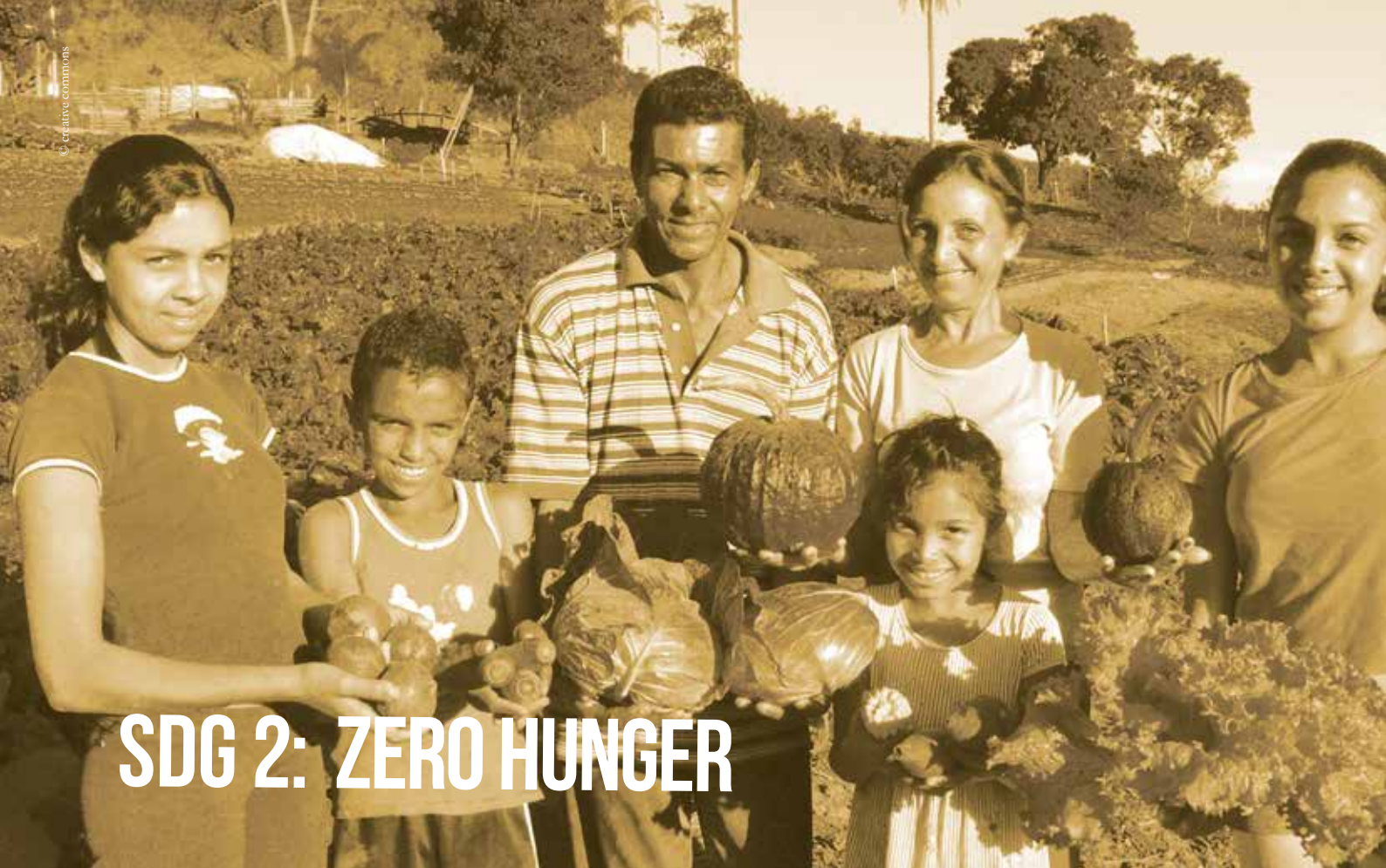
5. Source: IBGE – PNAD Contínua, 2016 e 2017 [Continuous National Household Sample Survey, 2016 and 2017]. (*) Adapted to the World Bank poverty line. (**) Conversion rate of purchasing power parity for private consumption - R\$ 1.66 to US\$ 1 purchasing power parity in 2011, inflated by the IPCA [Broad National Consumer Price Index].

6. Same as footnote 3.

7. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

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

9. Source: IBGE – "PNAD Contínua", 2017 [Continuous National Household Sample Survey, 2017]. Deflated revenue for average Brazilian Real of 2017.



SDG 2: ZERO HUNGER

END HUNGER, ACCOMPLISHING FOOD SECURITY, IMPROVING NUTRITION AND PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

There have been large setbacks in SDG 2 due to the increase of poverty and extreme poverty¹, the dismantling of food/nutritional security policies, and the budget reduction in programs, such as the Family Agriculture Food Acquisition Program and the Cistern Program (First and Second Water). The cuts in such programs have several striking effects on the most vulnerable populations. Among indigenous peoples, *quilombolas*, traditional communities' undernourishment conditions are aggravated by the growing attacks on their territorial and social rights, regarding the demarcation of lands and the scrapping of the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI).

It is also important to note that the new government eliminated the National Council for Food Security (CONSEA), despite the revision done by the National Congress. This action violates the democratic principle of social participation and attacks a fundamental means for the human right to food.

TARGET 2.1²

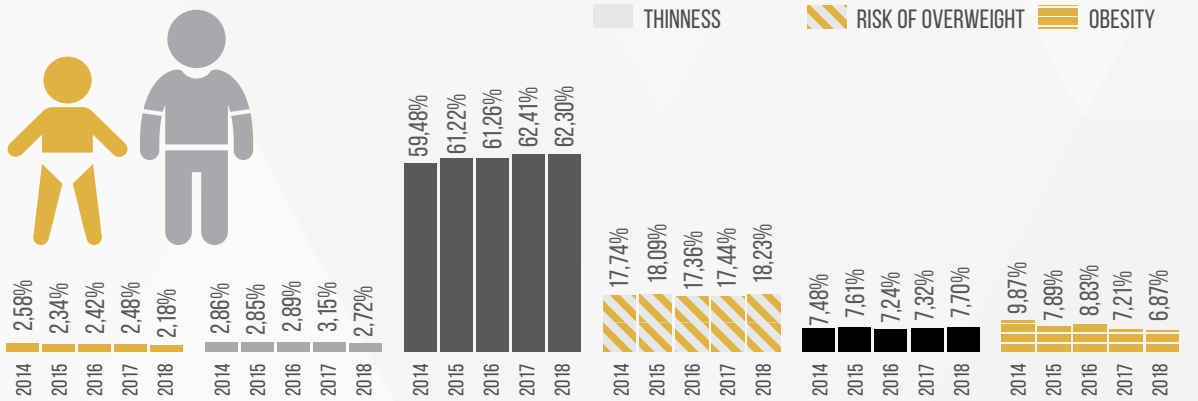
- Previous editions of this Report has shown that, since

2015, Brazil has strayed from the goal to eradicate of hunger. New data regarding new measures to be implemented is expected in the second half of 2019³.

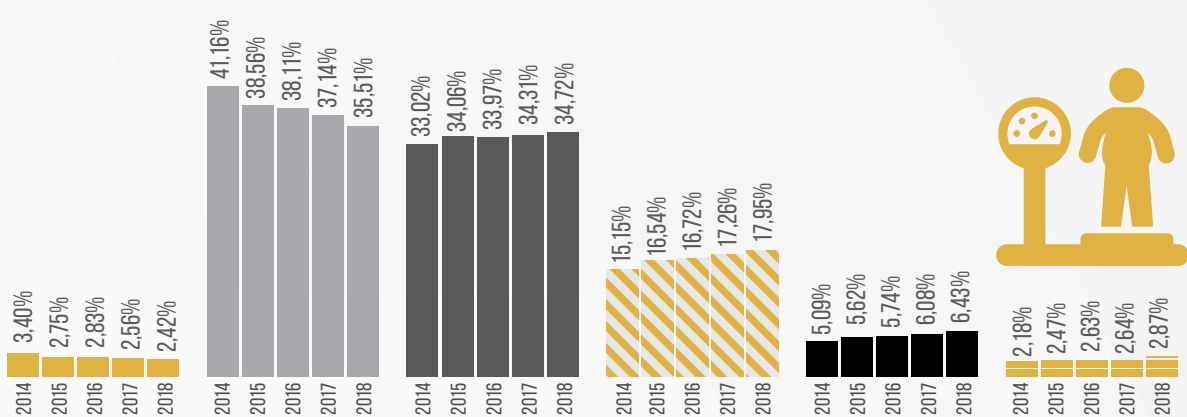
TARGET 2.2⁴

- Since 2016, the reduction of rates of malnutrition (thinness and marked thinness) in children from 0 to 5 years have been halting. It will be necessary to further observe the evolution of such rates for more consistent assessment. Conversely, the trend of increasing overweight in the same age group also requires attention.
- The problem of overweight among adults is even more worrying. In 2018, overweight and various forms of obesity reached the rate of 62% in the adult population, with growing trends for all four indexes.
- It is worth mentioning that advertisements and other commercially promotional actions are among the determining factors for the advancement of obesity in Brazil. Furthermore, the country has no regulation for nutritional

NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN 0 TO 5 YEARS OLD⁵, 2014 TO 2019, WEIGHT X HEIGHT



NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF ADULTS⁶, 2014 TO 2019, BODY MASS INDEX

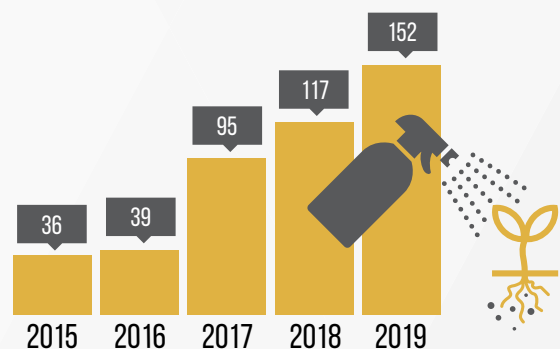


labeling or adequate fiscal measures (taxes and subsidies).

TARGET 2.4⁷

There is no sufficient data for a comprehensive assessment, but those available demonstrate a serious situation, especially regarding the intense and controversial release of pesticides for marketing. Many pesticides were released in the first three months of every year in the last five years, many of which are banned in several countries⁸, as shown in the table below. In addition, the National Policy on Agroecology and Organic Production, which had promising perspectives of effectiveness, has been depleted.⁹

CLEARANCE OF AGROCHEMICALS IN THE FIRST 100 DAYS OF EVERY YEAR FROM 2015 TO 2019



1. The causes of poverty growth and extreme poverty are discussed in the analysis of SDG 1.
2. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
3. Indicators of the prevalence of malnutrition and moderate of severe food insecurity are found in the Food Security Supplement, published by IBGE every five years.
4. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
5. Source: Health Ministry, 2019. Department of Basic Healthcare.
6. Source: Health Ministry, 2019. Department of Basic Healthcare.
7. 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.
8. The first 100 days of the year were considered with the purpose of informing about the government releases in 2019
9. Source: Diário Oficial da União [Official Diary of the Union].

SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

Since the mid-twentieth century, life expectancy in Brazil has been increasing due to necessary basic care interventions. The right to integral health care throughout life, made possible by the national Unified Health System (SUS), is, however, under threat, in the face of recent measures such as the CA 95.

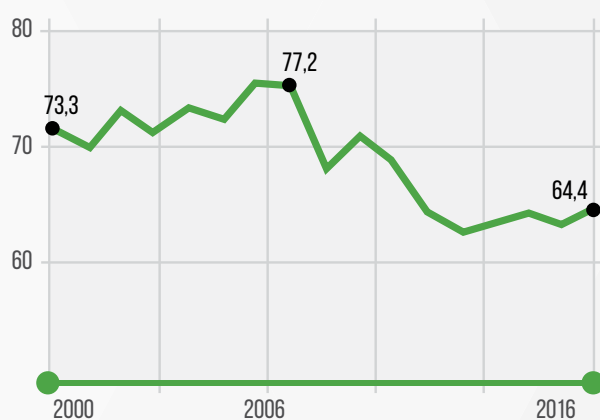
The Zika virus epidemic and the economic crisis stand out as determining factors in the increase of occurrences of various diseases, as well as for the pressure on SUS' capacity of supplying healthcare¹. The return of autochthonous measles registry, after 18 years of absence, shows the lack of Brazilian vaccine coverage, which reached in 2017 the lowest index in over 16 years². It also demonstrates the risk of resurgence of transmissible diseases considered outdated and the emergence of other ones.

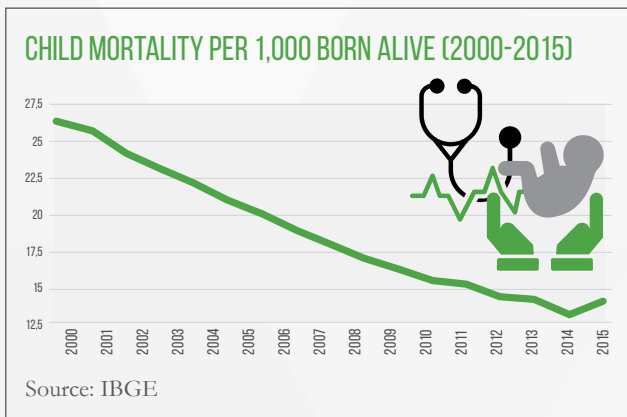
TARGETS 3.1³ AND 3.2⁴

- There was an increase in maternal mortality in 2016, predominantly in the North and Northeast regions of the country, specially among women living in rural areas and poorer communities. A higher risk of complications or death is present in pregnancy among young adolescents.

Child mortality has increased as well, with higher rates in the poorest regions.⁵

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE PER 100,000 BORN ALIVE





TARGETS 3.3⁶, 3.4⁷ AND 3.5⁸

- There is a high number of communicable diseases, neglected tropical diseases, and noncommunicable chronic diseases in Brazil. Their frequency pattern shows that the diseases affect predominantly the marginalized racial, gender and regional social groups.
- Equally worrisome are the numbers related to mental health and well-being and to abuse of narcotic drugs and harmful use of alcohol.

HIV/AIDS	1980 to 2018 ⁹ : 926,742 cases and 327,655 deaths. Last years: average annual registration of 40 thousand new cases of AIDS. In all regions, the main route of transmission was sexual transmission and vertical transmission accounted for 20.5% of HIV cases in children under 5 years of age, marking a crisis in the Brazilian response to HIV, which previously had been a global example.
Tuberculosis (TB)	2018: 72,788 cases, of which 423 were reported after death. According to the new WHO classification 2016-2020, Brazil ranks 20th in the list of 30 priority countries for TB and 19th in the list of 30 priority countries for TB/HIV, 4th cause of deaths due to infectious diseases.
Viral Hepatitis	2017: 587,821 cases ¹⁰ . In May 2019, 8,000,000 people had been waiting for treatment since January 2018.
Autochthonous measles¹¹	2018: 10,262 confirmed cases.
Malaria	Jan-Sep 2018: 146,723 cases (50% more than 2016), with more than 99% of the records concentrated in the Amazon region. ¹²
Yellow Fever	2018: 1,311 cases and 450 deaths, almost double the number of 2017 (736 cases and 230 deaths). ¹³
Dengue	2018: 241,664 cases and 142 deaths, with an increase in cases (232,372) and a decrease in deaths (176) in 2017. ¹⁴
Chikungunya and Zika	The only diseases that decreased. 2018: 84,294 cases and 35 deaths and 8,024 cases, respectively. 2017: 184,344 cases and 191 deaths and 17,025 cases, respectively. ¹⁵
Chronic non-communicable diseases	They account for about 74% of deaths in Brazil ¹⁶ and those who kill the most are associated with the contemporary lifestyle: sedentarism, stress, poor diet and excessive consumption of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages. ¹⁷
Consumption of tobacco and alcohol	2011 to 2018: decrease in the proportion of adult smokers from 14.8% to 9.3%. ¹⁸ 2011 and 2017: increase of 12.4% in harmful alcohol consumption.
Obesity and overweight	Despite the growth (according to ODS 2), less than 40% of Brazilians practice physical activity.
Diabetes	2006 and 2017: the number of people diagnosed increased from 61.8% (from 5.5% to 8.9%). There are about 74 thousand deaths annually by this and other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases. ¹⁹

Cancer

2018 and 2019: the occurrence of 600 thousand new cases of cancer in Brazil has been estimated.²⁰

Anxiety disorders

Brazil is the country with the highest rate of anxiety disorders in the world and the fifth in cases of depression: 9.3% and 5.8% of the population, respectively.²¹ The incidence rate among young women, pregnant women or in the postpartum period, and the elderly is 150% higher than among men.

TARGET 3.6²²

- Traffic accidents increased 23% between 2015 and 2017 (42 thousand and 52 thousand records, respectively)²³, while in 2019 a bill was filed (Bill 3,267) increasing the limit of infractions sanctioned by the loss of the National Driver's License (CNH) .

TARGETS 3.7²⁴, 3.8²⁵, 3.A²⁶, 3.B²⁷, 3.C²⁸ AND 3.D²⁹

- Since 2014, almost 3 million people have lost their health plans due to unemployment.³⁰ Currently, total health expenditure is around 8% of GDP, with private coverage higher than public coverage, even though the country has a universal public health system: 4.4% (55% of the total) and 3.8% (45% of the total), respectively.³¹

- Research & Development budget in Brazil amounts to about 1% of GDP,³² almost 3 times less than China, the US

and the European Union; and by 2018 it was only about 40% of the 2013 budget updated according to inflation.

TARGET 3.9

- Between 2016 and 2018, the number of families using firewood or charcoal for cooking has increased from about 11 million (16%) to 14 million (about 20%). However more than 4,000 deaths a year could be avoided by replacing the current methods by the use of clean cooking alternatives, a difficult task amid rising unemployment and cooking gas prices.

- Deaths from air pollution have increased by 14% in ten years,³³ and by 2018, 139,000 deaths related to respiratory diseases (almost 80,000 deaths from pneumonia) have been registered.³⁴ In 2017, 383,961 deaths were caused by cardiovascular diseases.³⁵

1. Source: Folha de São Paulo, 2018. Available in: <<https://temas.folha.uol.com.br/e-agora-brasil-saude/doencas-cronicas/brasil-tem-aumento-em-taxa-de-mortes-prematuras-por-doencas-cronicas.shtml>>. The federal government's assessment is that the high burden of chronic diseases and health loss has increased beyond the installed capacity of the SUS.

2. Source: Folha de São Paulo, 2018. Available in: <<https://temas.folha.uol.com.br/e-agora-brasil-saude/doencas-transmissiveis/casos-crescem-e-indice-de-vacinacao-diminui.shtml>>.

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

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

5. Source: Folha de São Paulo, 2018. Available in: <<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/cotidiano/2018/08/mortalidade-materna-sobe-e-brasil-ja-reve-meta-de-reducao-para-2030.shtml>>.

6. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

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

8. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

9. Sources: Health Ministry, 2017 ("Boletim Epidemiológico, Vol.48 N° 38. Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde – Ministério da Saúde" [Epidemiological Report, Vol.48 N° 38. Health Surveillance Secretariat - Ministry of Health]) and UOL, 2017. Available in: <<http://portalquivos2.saude.gov.br/images/pdf/2017/marco/23/2017-V-48-N-8-Indicadores-prioritarios-para-o-monitoramento-do-Plano-Nacional-pelo-Fim-da-Tuberculose-como-Problema-de-Sa-de-P-blica-no-Brasil.pdf>; <https://noticias.uol.com.br/saude/ultimas-noticias/redacao/2017/11/28/infestacao-do-aedes-aegypti.htm>; <http://portalms.saude.gov.br/noticias/agencia-saude/42558-ministerio-da-saude-atualiza-casos-de-febre-amarela-6>>.

10. Data retrieved from the "Boletim Epidemiológico da Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde/MS - HIV/Aids 2019" [Epidemiological Report of the Health Surveillance Secretariat/Ministry of Health - HIV/Aids 2019].

11. Acquired within the country. Source: BBC, 2018. Available in: <<https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/geral-46394112>>.

12. Sources: BBC, 2018 and Folha de São Paulo, 2019. Available in: <<https://www.bbc.com/portuguese/brasil-46675670>>; <<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/colunas/claudiacollucci/2019/03/em-colapso-venezuela-exporta-malaria-e-acende-alerta-internacional.shtml>>.
13. Source: Same as footnote 30.
14. Source: Same as footnote 30.
15. Sources: Same as footnote 27.
16. Sources: Vigitel, 2011, 2016. Pnad IBGE, 2015. Oncology Observatory, 2019. Available in: <<https://observatoriodeoncologia.com.br/2029-ano-em-que-o-cancer-sera-a-primeira-cao-de-morte-no-brasil/>>.
17. Source: Exame, 2018. Available in: <<https://exame.abril.com.br/negocios/dino/pesquisa-realizada-pelo-ministerio-da-saude-aponta-as-5-doencas-que-mais-matam-no-brasil/>>.
18. Source: Vigitel.
19. Source: Vigitel, 2017.
20. Source: INCA, 2018. Available in: <<https://www.inca.gov.br/sites/ufu.sti.inca.local/files//media/document//estimativa-incidencia-de-cancer-no-brasil-2018.pdf>>.
21. Source: World Health Organization (WHO).
22. By 2020, a half of the number of global deaths and injuries will have been caused by road traffic accidents.
23. Source: Datasus.
24. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
25. 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.
26. Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
27. 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
28. Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.
29. Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
30. Source: IPEA, 2017 and UOI, 2018. Available in: <http://www.ipea.gov.br/portal/images/stories/PDFs/nota_tecnica/180326_NT_48_Disoc.pdf> e <<https://www.cmb.org.br/cmb/index.php/noticias/2347-efeitos-negativos-da-emenda-constitucional-95-2016-sobre-a-execucao-orcamentaria-e-financeira-de-2017-do-ministerio-da-saude>>; <<https://noticias.uol.com.br/saude/ultimas-noticias/estado/2018/05/17/orcamento-para-a-saude-no-brasil-e-similar-ao-africano-diz-oms.htm>>.
31. Source: World Bank, 2018. Report "Aspectos Fiscais da Saúde no Brasil" [Tax Aspects of Health in Brazil].
32. Source: FAPESP, 2017. Available in: <<http://revistapesquisa.fapesp.br/2017/06/20/o-orcamento-de-ct-e-alem/>>.
33. Source: Ministry of Health, 2018. Available in: <<http://www.saude.gov.br/noticias/agencia-saude/45500-mortes-devido-a-poluicao-aumentam-14-em-dez-anos-no-brasil>>.
34. Source: Exame, 2018. Available in: <<https://exame.abril.com.br/negocios/dino/pesquisa-realizada-pelo-ministerio-da-saude-aponta-as-5-doencas-que-mais-matam-no-brasil/>>.
35. Source: Cardiometro. Available in: <<http://www.cardiometro.com.br/antiores.asp>>.



SDG 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

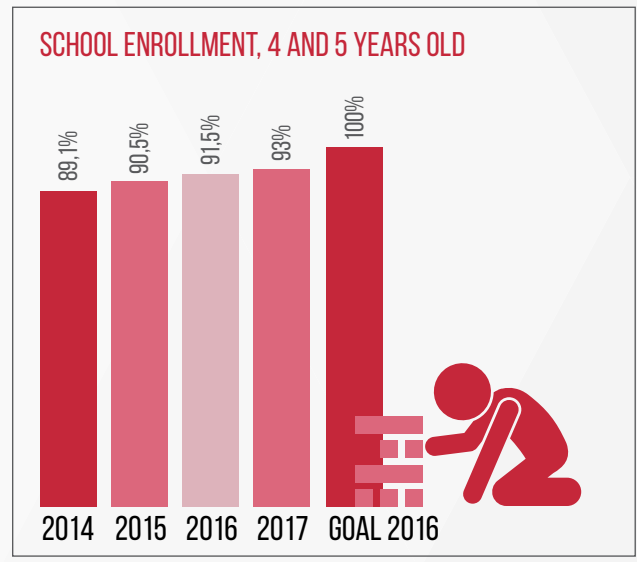
ENSURING INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTING LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

The Educational National Plan (ENP)¹ continues to be the country's main public policy to reach SDG 4, but, as AC 95 remains an obstacle to complying with the Plan, both are threatened. Until 2018, only 30% of the goals and strategies foreseen in the NPE for 2015, 2016, 2017 or 2018 showed progress, and none was fully met. In 2019, there has been no significant advances in this status, and the beginning of the year was marked by the advance of the privatization of education and proposals of public distance education for elementary school, serving the interests of the economic groups that offer such services.

TARGETS 4.1² AND 4.2³

• The CA 95 made it impossible to implement the Student-Quality Cost (CAQi/CAQ), which provided for increased investment in education. Besides, the mechanism's basic inputs that would link financial resources to the parameters of quality in basic education were not regulated nor established.⁴

• The goal of universalization of school enrollment for children aged 4 and 5, set as 100% for 2016, is delayed—it grew only to 4 of the 11% expected between 2014 and 2017.



- From 2014 to 2017, the degree of school enrollment of children aged 0 to 3 increased from 29.6 to 34.1%. A higher investment will be needed to accomplish the goal of 50% until 2024.

- Recent policies aimed at early childhood support seek to reduce the adoption of care in inappropriate spaces and by professionals without specific training for this care. Policies such as the "Happy Child" pushed back the perspective of education to that of welfare.

TARGETS 4.3⁵, 4.4⁶, 4.5⁷, 4.6⁸ AND 4.7⁹

- Without structured policies, with the increasing shutting down and impoverishment of schools and the dismantling of programs such as "Literate Brazil", the goals of the ENP 2024 for literacy (100%)¹⁰, functional illiteracy in the population aged 15-64 (14%)¹¹, for the offered vacancies in technical secondary education (200% - triple), for the attendance or completion of undergraduate courses among the population aged 18 to 24 years (33%) and for the participation of the public network in enrollment expansion (40%) will not be accomplished either.

- In the beginning of 2019, the Secretariat for Continuing Education, Literacy, Diversity and Inclusion of the Ministry of Education was decreed, and the Specialized Forms of Education Secretariat was created, aimed at special education without the inclusion of people with disabilities. 92% of students with special needs attended normal schools, in 2018, and the percentage of students with special needs enrolled in specialized educational services was 40%, in the same year. The new instances make it dif-

ficult to advance the percentage of students with special needs who attend regular classes.¹²

- The "No-Party School" is a law project that prohibits education professionals to discuss issues such as democracy, racial equality, gender equality and identity with students.¹³ It follows legislative proposals in progress, even after contrary recommendations from various international organizations, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.¹⁴ In addition, fundamentalist groups have strengthened support for the regulation of home education, under the claim that children and adolescents are being indoctrinated by a pluralistic debate.

- Under the direct tutelage of Bolsonaro government's military, it is possible to say that the militarization of the schools has gained strong support from the federal government. This tendency has been deepening progressively: from 2013 to 2018, the number of state schools managed by the Military Police soared from 39 to 122 in 14 states of the Federation (an increase of 212%).¹⁵

TARGET 4.C¹⁶

- The goal is to have a 100% of basic education professionals with continued education by 2024. In 2018, the percentage reached only 36%. The postgraduate program for all professionals in basic education needs to grow in almost 13% to meet the target for 2024 (50%). The situation was aggravated by the release of the National Teacher Training Policy in 2017 without any dialogue with Higher Education Institutions or with entities representing the various segments of education.¹⁷

1. Educational National Plan - Law n° 13.005/2014. Available in: <<http://portal.mec.gov.br/arquivos/pdf/pne.pdf>>.

2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

3. 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. On March 25, 2019, the Ministry of Education issued Administrative Rule no. 649/2019, removing the CAQi / CAQ from the Standing Committee on Cost Evaluation in Basic Education of the Ministry of Education, which defines education financing policies. The next day, the Board of Basic Education of the National Council of Education annulled Opinion No. 08/2010, which regulated the CAQi / CAQ that remains in the Educational National Plan. After these two measures, the goals will be harder to accomplish.

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

6. 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.

7. By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

8. By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

9. 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.

10. People who declare to know how to read and write. Source: "PNAD Contínua" - Education / IBGE. Elaboration: National Campaign for the Right to Education.
11. Functional illiterate is considered a person who, although able to read and write something simple, does not have the necessary skills to meet the demands of their daily, personal and professional. Source: Inaf / IPM - Educational Action.
12. Source: Census of Basic Education / INEP / MEC. Elaboration: National Campaign for the Right to Education.
13. National Campaign for the Right to Education, 2016. Available in: <<http://campanha.org.br/escola-sem-partido/escola-sem-partido-entenda-o-que-e-o-movimento-que-divide-opinioes/>>.
14. O Globo, 2019. Available in: <<https://oglobo.globo.com/sociedade/relembre-as-polemicas-envolvendo-damares-alves-em-um-mes-de-gestao-23416699>>.
15. Carta Capital, 2019. Available in: <<https://www.cartacapital.com.br/educacaoartigo/militarizacao-do-ensino-fere-a-constituicao>>.
16. 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
17. Source: Census of Basic Education / INEP / MEC. Elaboration: National Campaign for the Right to Education.



SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Censuring what has been termed "gender ideology" has been a major barrier to the implementation of gender equality promotion policies. The new federal government has increased the challenges already identified in the Reports of 2017 and 2018, and such challenges remain disregarded due to the lack of sufficiently attached data. In addition, the newly created Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights has not submitted yet any proposal aligned with the achievement of the SDG 5, while contents released by the former National Secretariat for Women's Policies are no longer available for internet access.

TARGET 5.2¹

- One in four women suffered some type of violence in 2018, and in most cases the abuser was known to the victim (76.4%).²
- In 2018, there were 16,424 reports of rape of children and adolescents under 19 years of age (86.6% of girls) and 781 cases of sexual exploitation (85.5% of girls).
- The highest percentage of records is of domestic violence cases, and those who suffer most from violence are black



women, stats that confirm the enormous racial inequality that exists in the country.³ In the context of online-related violence, it is worrying that between 2015 and 2017, 127 women and girls were killed in Brazil because of online exposure.⁴

- Of the legislative proposals submitted between 2010 and 2017, only one proposal proposed giving support to the victims, and none proposed re-education for the aggressors. These would be fundamental measures for coping with the problem.⁵

TARGETS 5.3⁶ AND 5.4⁷

- Brazil is the country with the third highest incidence of marriage among underaged girls in Latin America and the Caribbean (36% of the cases), and the fourth in the global ranking in number of such cases, with 97,883 cases. Despite the large difference, the number is still high among underaged boys: 25,373 cases.⁸

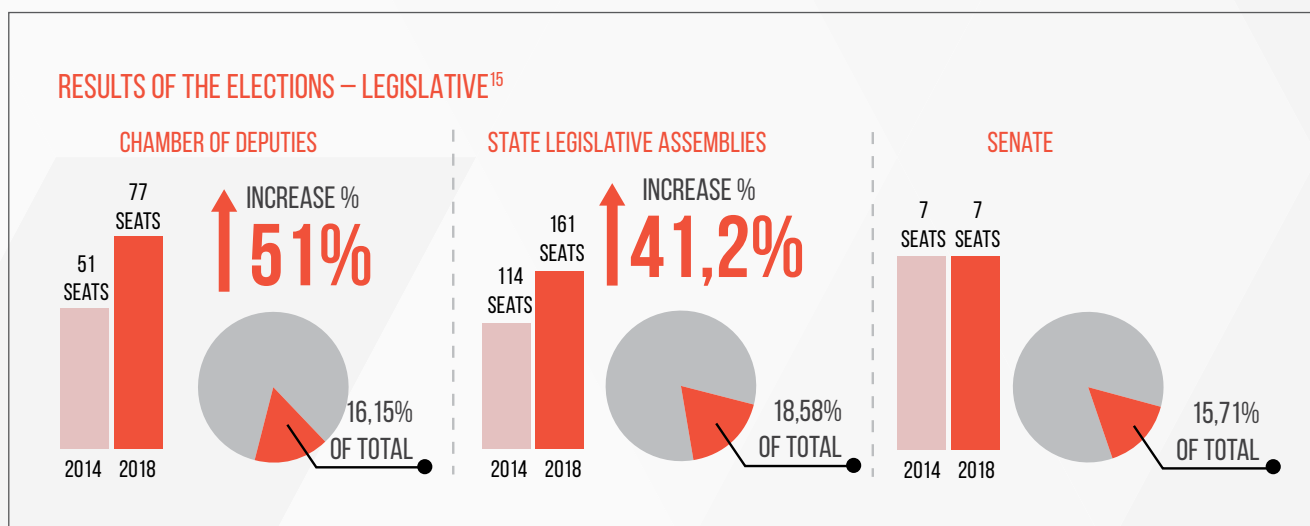
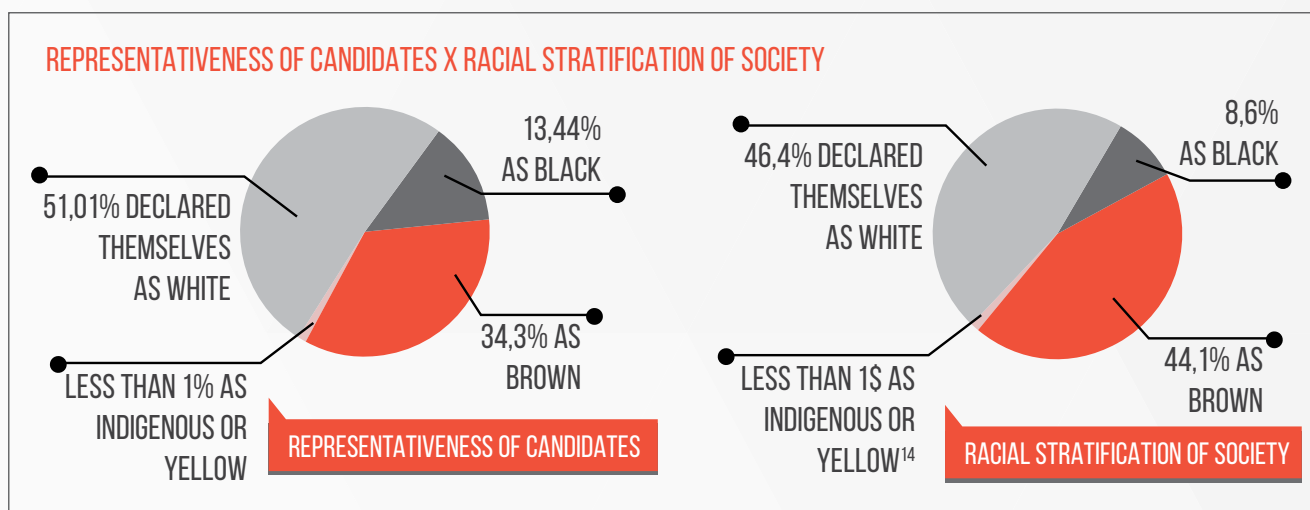
- By 2013, 94.2% of the children and adolescents in domestic child labor were girls⁹ and 20.7% of women available to work (potential workforce) did not seek employment because they needed to perform household chores and care. Among men, only 1.1% claimed this motive.¹⁰

TARGET 5.5¹¹

- Of 22 government ministries, only two women ministers have been appointed by the new government.¹²

- In the elections of 2018, women represented only 31.65% of the candidates.¹³ In addition, in the National Congress the percentage of women is low, despite the increase in the number of seats, as shown in the graphs below.

- It is also important to point out that, in the Federal Congress mechanism, women still consist of less than one-fifth of total participation, and, in the executive field, only one woman was elected as a governor out of 27 positions.¹⁶



SDG 6: CLEAR WATER AND SANITATION

ENSURING AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

The conditions of basic sanitation in Brazil, as well as the indexes and projections, reveal a precarious situation, although Brazil is among the signatory States of UN Resolutions that recognize and reaffirm access to water and sanitation (sewage) as a human right.

TARGETS 6.1¹, 6.2², 6.3³, 6.4⁴ AND 6.5⁵

- On average, 83.47% of the Brazilian population receives water service, but only 58.04% have sewage collection and 46% total treatment of generated sewage. The regional differences are striking: in the North, only 24.77% of the sewage is collected and only 22.58% of the total generated sewage is treated. In the Northeast, the indexes are 37.95% and 34.73%, respectively.⁶ Examples proving this difference include the hospitalization rate for waterborne diseases in São Caetano do Sul (SP), in the Southeast: 23.3 per 100,000 inhabitants, while in Barcarena (PA), in the North, the rate is of 216.81 per 100,000 inhabitants—almost 10 times higher.⁷

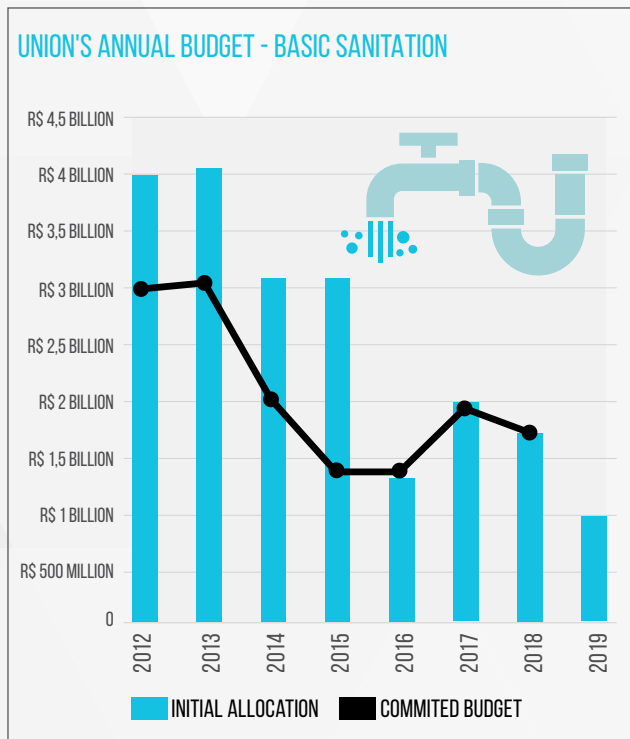
- 40 million people lack access to drinking water, and over 100 million have no sewage collection. Yet, for every 100 liters of caught and treated water, over 38 liters are lost in the pipes in the distribution process.⁸

- It should be noted that the National Policy on Basic Sanitation (Law No. 11,445) and the National Water Resources Policy (NWRP) (Law 9,433 / 1997) have not yet been implemented as required⁹, and 58.4% of municipalities do not have a related Municipal Sanitation Plan.¹⁰ At the same time, the proposal of Provisional Measure 844, which implements public call for competition between private and public providers, is criticised by the allegation that such mechanism could disrupt the current system of cross subsidies and lead private initiative to take an interest in "surplus" municipalities, leaving the more difficult and costly locations for regional public providers.

- A projection made by the National Confederation of Industry¹¹ in the end of 2015 shows that if investments were kept as they are, Brazil would only reach global sanitation in 2054. To aggravate the situation, the Union's investments in the sector has been reduced over the last years, as shown in the chart below.¹²

- Between 2014 and 2017, the supply companies of 1,396 municipalities detected the use of 27 pesticides that should be tested beforehand according to law, including 16 classi-

fied as extremely or highly toxic and 11 associated with the development of chronic diseases.¹³



TARGETS 6.6¹⁴, 6.A¹⁵ AND 6.B¹⁶

- In 2017, 110 thousand km of Brazilian rivers were polluted and 83 thousand km had water catchment for public supply prohibited, given the serious pollution that the catchment process generates¹⁷. It is worth noting that Brazil concentrates over 12% of the world's freshwater.

- The National Desalination and Water Safety Program (Bill 1,385 / 2019) has not had any relevant practical developments, and the works for the transposition of the São Francisco River continue to follow their schedule, despite facing legal issues.

- 276 water conflicts in Brazil were identified, impacting over 73 thousand families (2018¹⁸). Conflicts in the cities of Mariana (2015) and Brumadinho (2019), both in the state of Minas Gerais, involved environmental crimes caused by the mining activity.

- Brazil's Water Governance Observatory stands out as an interesting initiative--it is a multisectoral forum composed of over 85 organizations and researchers whose objective is to generate, systematize and disseminate information on water governance practices in Brazil.

1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
3. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
5. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
6. MDR. SNIS, 2017.
7. Average hospitalization rate per 100,000: Number of hospitalizations/population * 100,000.
8. Ministry of Regional Development. National Information System on Sanitation, 2017.
9. Despite having important devices, the NWRP, for example, prioritizes the so-called "gray infrastructure", instead of incorporating solutions based on nature or "green infrastructure" based on actions to protect and restore ecosystems.
10. IBGE, 2018. "Saneamento básico: aspectos gerais da gestão da política de saneamento básico 2017" [Basic sanitation: general aspects of basic sanitation policy management 2017]. Available in: <<https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/index.php/biblioteca-catalogo?view=detalhes&id=2101610>>.
11. National Confederation of Industry, 2016. "Burocracia e Entraves no Setor de Saneamento" [Bureaucracy and Barriers in the Sanitation Sector]. Available in: <https://s3.amazonaws.com/bucket-gw-cni-static-cms-si/portaldaindustria/noticias/media/filer_public/1e/a6/1ea6ceba-ff4f-4ec-1-84a2-14cab29a2279/burocracia_e_entraves_ao_setor_de_saneamento_pdf_864kb.pdf>.
12. Source: Ministry of Planning, Development and Management. Own elaboration.
13. Source: Ministry of Health and joint research by Reporter Brazil, Public Agency and the Public Eye Swiss organization.
14. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
15. By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
16. By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
17. National Water Agency. Sewage Atlas, 2017. Available in: <<http://atlasgotos.ana.gov.br>>.
18. Pastoral Commission of the Earth. Conflicts by Water, 2018. Available in: <<https://www.cptnacional.org.br/component/jdownloads/send/6-confitos-pela-agua/14143-confitos-pela-agua-2018?Itemid=0>>.

SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

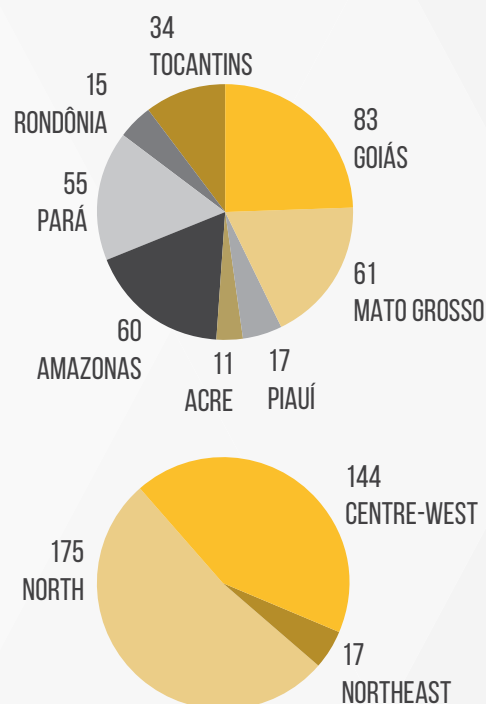
TARGETS 7.1¹, 7.2² AND 7.3³

- According to the National Energy Balance, Brazil had an internal energy supply of 292.1 Mtoe in 2017, and the main sources of energy used were extracted from fossil fuels, oil, natural gas and coal (55.1%), and some renewable sources such as sugar cane and hydraulics (29%). However, it is highly problematic that the large hydropower plants and projects are considered renewable sources, despite presenting high risks or socio-environmental impacts (that is, to be considered renewable does not imply that production and/or energy use occur in a sustainable way). This percentage is therefore controversial.

- According to the EPE (2017⁴), the share of renewables in the matrix was 43.5% in 2016 (12.6% hydro, 17.5% cane and by-products, 8% firewood and charcoal). The share of renewables in the electricity matrix was 81.7% (68.1% hydro, 8.2% biomass and 5.4% solar and wind). The main destination of the used energy was the industrial sector (29.1%) and the transportation sector (28.9%).

- 99.2% of Brazilian households have access to electricity, but there are still many municipalities in rural areas that without the planned supply of energy, according to the table below.

NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES WITHOUT ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY IN RURAL AREAS⁵

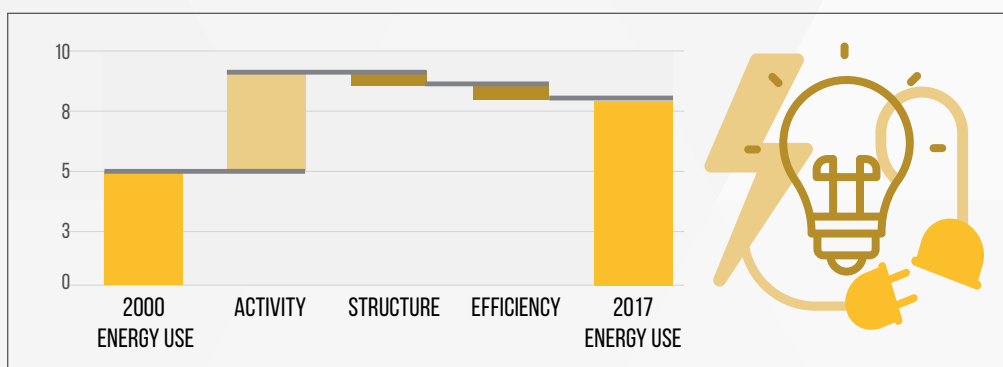


- It should be noted that although there is a National Inter-connected Power System in Brazil, there are still 237 isolated systems (mostly in the northern region), which are highly dependent on fossil fuels (diesel fuel). Such sources impact the environment and increase the energy's price.

- As mentioned in SDG 3, there was a rise in households using fuels such as firewood or charcoal for cooking. Nevertheless, approximately 89% of the Brazilian households use bottled gas (LPG), piped gas or electric energy for cooking.

Compared to 2016, electric power had a growth of 23.35%, which emphasizes the North region's increase of 66.23%, while the use of bottled or piped gas increased in 0.77%.

- In 2018, the International Energy Agency published the first graph of the decomposition of electricity consumption in Brazil in 2017, shown in the figure below. Energy efficiency was responsible for reducing Brazil's increase in energy consumption in 5%, but Brazil needs to double that percentage to meet NDC's target of 10% by 2030.



1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
4. National Energy Balance of 2017 refers to the information of 2016, this being the most recent version.
5. Source: ANEEL, 2017.



SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

The disillusionment with the pace of economic activity and the increasing level of insecurity, reflected in indicators such as the "Employment Background"¹ and the "fear of unemployment"² indicate an adverse context. Even more challenging is the dismantling of social policies, associated with the labor reform and the CA 95, which had impacts on the access to decent work, and contributed to increase inequalities in Brazil.

TARGETS 8.1³, 8.2⁴ AND 8.3⁵

- Brazilian GDP grew slightly over 1% during 2017 and 2018, and declined 0.2% in the first quarter of 2019, while per capita income remained the same. The labor reform did not generate economic growth as promised, and in the last four months of 2018 GDP at market prices remained at the same level as it was during the same period in 2017.⁶

- Entrepreneurship rates indicate that the Brazilian performance is still insufficient to guarantee all the Brazilian population a quality of life.⁷

- The labor reform relegates decent work by inducing strategies such as flexibility in hiring, disregard of working days limitation⁸, variable remuneration⁹, allowing pregnant or lactating women to work in unhealthy places⁷. There is also the weakening of public institutions and trade union organizations: the elimination of the Labor Court¹⁰, the establishment of limits and the reduction of the investment of resources for the inspection, and weakening of trade unions.¹¹

TARGET 8.4¹²

- Recent government decisions give preference to the extraction of raw materials in terms of metallic, nonmetallic ores and fossil fuels. The economy's reprimarization extends negative externalities by producing waste, increasing pressure against environmental licensing and access to arable land in protected areas.

- Measures such as cuts in the fishery stock, changes in the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Re-

form and the National Indian Foundation (Provisional Measure 870) and the threats to withdraw Brazil from Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization signify a weakening of the rights of traditional and/or indigenous communities, peasants and quilombolas, who normally establish a more harmonious relationship with the environment, as the natives are inserted in western society's productive processes that disregard their traditional forms of life.

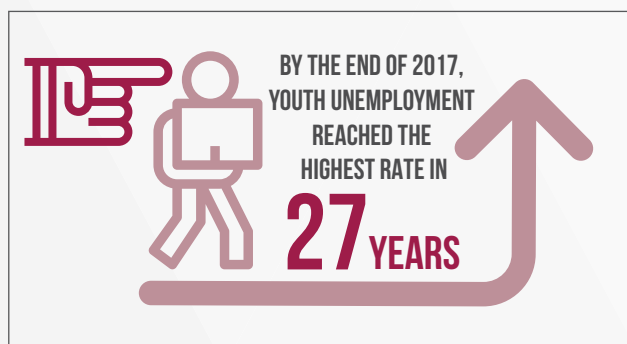
TARGET 8.5¹³

- The rate of 12.7% of unemployment in the first quarter of 2019 was higher than in the previous quarter (11.6%) and accounted for 13.4 million unemployed. There was an increase in informality, outsourcing, intermittent work and self-employed workers, along with race and gender discrimination in the labor market, especially on black workers.

- Despite the small decrease (1.2%) in wage inequality, men's average income is 28.8% higher than women's, with black women suffering from a larger difference. Almost half (47%) of working women do not have a portfolio, and 1/3 (35.5%) of them do not contribute to Welfare—a percentage that rises among women who receive up to a minimum wage (mostly black).¹⁴

TARGETS 8.6¹⁵ AND 8.7¹⁶

- In 2019, 26% of young people between 17 and 24 were unemployed¹⁷ and, in 2018, 23% of young people between 15 and 24 neither studied nor worked¹⁸. Youth unemployment reached the highest rate in 27 years at the end of 2017¹⁹: almost 30%, twice the world average rate.



- There are 2.4 million children in Brazil in situation of compulsory and forced labor or similar to slavery condition¹³⁵ and the precariousness of the productive structure and of labor relations is an obstacle to their very identification. There is also a significant incidence of child labor in households where a woman is responsible for the family income, due to the situation of vulnerability.

- Besides the elimination of the National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor, investments in slave labor inspection have been declining²⁰.

TARGETS 8.8²¹ AND 8.9²²

- In the first half of 2018 there were 653 work-related deaths and approximately 200,000 injuries²³, and the Migration Law, which represented progress in terms of migrant workers' rights, may lose practical effect with the aggravating announcement of the withdrawal of the country from the Global Compact for Migration.

- Sustainable tourism represents 8.1% of Brazilian GDP and generated 7.5% of new jobs in 2018, setting Brazil as the seventh in the world in sustainable tourism according to The Economist¹⁶.



TARGETS 8.10²⁴, 8.A²⁵ AND 8.B²⁶

- The decrease in the number of bank branches and service stations (ATM) requires a follow-up on the quality of service offered. The high interest rate practiced by the banks makes it difficult to access financing (such as microcredit) for the opening of micro and small enterprises (responsible for more than half of the jobs with a formal contract in the country), and increasing the collection of taxes on production and labor.

- It should be noted that along with youth unemployment, there is a cut in investments in education at all levels of schooling.

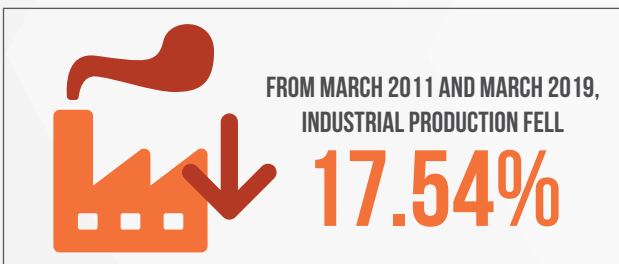
1. FGV, 2019.
2. CNI, 2019.
3. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
4. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.
5. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
6. IBGE, 2019.
7. GEM, 2019.
8. Flexibility, unrestricted release of the 12x6 workday, negotiation of the breastfeeding break, reduction of the lunch time, non-payment of home office overtime.
9. Reduction of salaries through collective bargaining, payment in non-wage or its mischaracterization and payment in installments.
10. Private resolution of conflicts, such as employer-employee negotiations for dismissal, with legal costs to those who proposed the action—generally the employed part—, limitations to the Superior Labor Court in developing jurisprudence.
11. Galvão et al., 2017; Krein, 2018.
12. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead.
13. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
14. Dieese, 2019.
15. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
16. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
17. IBGE.
18. IPEA.
19. OIT, 2017.
20. Sources: Map of Child Labor produced by PNAD 2016.
136. Source: Data compiled by the Pastoral Land Commission based on data from the defunct Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE, 2017).
21. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
22. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
23. Source: Statistics on Repetitive Strain Injuries / Musculoskeletal Diseases related to Labor.
24. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
25. Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.
26. By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization.

SDG 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

TARGET 9.2¹

• There is a lack of data, but it is possible to verify that, since April 2015, Brazilian industrial production has registered sharp declines, with timid growth restarts. From March 2011, when industrial production reached its highest level, and March 2019, production fell 17.54%². As a consequence, there is a decrease in value added by industry and employment.



TARGETS 9.4³, 9.5⁴ AND 9.A⁵

• There was a small improvement in the Global Innovation Index⁶: from 69th place in 2017 to 64th in 2018. However, the country scored below the median.



• Despite the relatively stable increase in R & D spending between 2005 and 2015 (from around 1% to 1.34% of GDP), we expect a decrease in, due to continued budgetary share of R & D in GDP.⁷

• National patent grant is slow. The application for a patent at the National Institute of Intellectual Property (INPI) takes, on average, 95 months to be completed, the worst performance amongst 75 patent offices analyzed.⁸

• Brazil is 109th in the World Bank's Doing Business Index (score 60.01 out of 100). This is a data created by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), that gathers,

among other variables, access to higher education, internal and external investment rates, credit market and the impact of new patents on economic growth. The country, however, scored better than its Latin American neighbours⁹.



THE APPLICATION FOR A PATENT AT THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (INPI) TAKES

95 MONTHS
TO BE COMPLETED



BRAZIL IS THE
109TH
IN THE WORLD BANK'S
DOING BUSINESS INDEX

1. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.
2. Available in: <<https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/economicas/industria/9294-pesquisa-industrial-mensal-producao-fisica-brasil.html?=&t=series-historicas>>
3. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.
4. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.
5. Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.
6. Available in: <https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/pt/wipo_pub_gii_2018-abridged1.pdf>
7. According to data provided by the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communications (MCTIC), based on information produced by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), <http://www.mctic.gov.br/mctic/opencms/indicadores/detalhe/comparacoesInternacionais/8.1.2.html>
8. Available in: <<https://economia.estadao.com.br/noticias/geral,brasil-tem-pior-desempenho-entre-maiores-escriorios-de-patentes-do-mundo,70002631113>>
9. Available in: <<https://portugues.doingbusiness.org/pt/data/exploreconomies/brazil>>

SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

The way the situation is, Brazil will become even more unequal in 2030. In 2019, in addition to contradicting basic constitutional principles and aggravating the political crisis, the new government has reoriented foreign policy to the point of constraining traditional allies.

TARGETS 10.1¹, 10.2² 10.3³

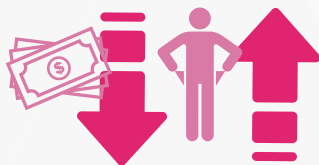
- The income growth of the poorest population has been in decline since 2015, and in the variation from 2016 to 2017 the 40% poorest population lost more than the previous average.

THE INCOME GROWTH OF THE POOREST POPULATION HAS BEEN IN DECLINE SINCE

2015



QUOTA OF PEOPLE LIVING BELOW 50% OF AVERAGE INCOME



- In absolute numbers, the quota of people living below 50% of average income increased from 13.5 million in 2016 to 15.2 million in 2017. The concentration of income intensifies and wage inequality grows⁴.

- In the gap between the incomes of the poorest and the richest populations, the average household income of the highest range was 30.3 times higher than the average of the lowest range. From 2010 to 2017, Brazil had the 9th worst value among 189 countries⁵.

- Another aspect of Brazil's huge inequality is the country's overall position in the Gender Inequality Index in 2018⁶: ranked 94th regarding reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market. In addition to the data presented throughout this Report, we highlight the increase of 377% in violence against women in agrarian conflicts from 2017 to 2018⁷; the murder of at least 420 LGBT people in the same year (2018)⁸, and the average of only 35 years of age as the life expectancy of trans people. Inequalities between the regions of the country and inside specific territories are highly preoccupying as well.

- Some advances stand out in this picture: the reduction of income inequality between women and men, for the first

time in 23 years (from 72% to 70% between 2016 and 2017)⁹, the growth in the hiring of people with disabilities (20.6% more in 2018 compared to 2017)¹⁰, and the current decision of the Federal Supreme Court regarding the criminalization of homophobia, now equated with the crime of racism.



TARGETS 10.4¹¹, 10.5¹² AND 10.6¹³

• According to the *Oxfam Report Stagnant Country - A Picture of Brazilian Inequalities*, in 2018, Brazil regressed 17 years regarding social investments to combat inequalities¹⁴.



• The tax policy is regressive and based on indirect taxes that exceed the direct ones in the cargo configuration, that reaches almost 50% of the total amount collected. There is no substantial difference between the relative taxation of the social pyramid bottom or top. As a consequence, black people at the bottom of the pyramid direct 17 to 23% of their income

to tax payment.

• Brazil follows the trend of expansion of "shadow" activities, or shadow-banking, reported in the 2018 Report¹⁵. In addition, public debt increased from R\$ 85 billion to R\$ 4 trillion from 1995 to 2015, when the country accumulated US\$ 375 billion in international reserves through fiscal adjustment, indiscriminate privatization of public assets and enterprises, and the approval of a constitutional amendment to reform pensions, further degrading labor social security¹⁶.

• Despite the small increase in Brazil's decision-making participation in the IMF and the World Bank, the pressure for the redistribution of quotas and voting power in those instances has ended. Foreign policy became even more limiting to society and more discouraging in regard to structuring agendas in developing countries or South-South cooperation, abandoning the rules of internal sovereignty. In 2019, for example, the government sent to Congress a proposal of an agreement for the United States to develop commercial use of the rocket launching base in Alcântara, and exempted people from the United States, Japan, Canada and Australia from entry visas without reciprocity. As it contradicts historical progressive positions in the field of rights, this negative realignment impacts the fronts in which Brazil collaborates, including in the OAS where it is most active¹⁷.

TARGET 10.7¹⁸

Of particular note is the Brazilian exit from the Global Compact for Safe, Ordered and Regular Migration and the anti-immigrant rights position of President Bolsonaro, who declared his support to the idea of building a wall between the US and Mexico, defended by the president of the United States, Donald Trump.¹⁹

1. By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
 2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
 3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
 4. IPEA. 2019. Available in: <<http://www.ipea.gov.br/cartadeconjuntura/index.php/tag/desigualdade-de-renda/>>.
 5. PNUD (United Nations Development Programme).
 6. PNUD. 2018. Report "Tendências do IDH do Brasil com base em dados de séries temporais consistentes". Available in: <<http://www.br.undp.org/content/brazil/pt/home/presscenter/articles/2018/brasil-mantem-tendencia-de-avanco-no-desenvolvimento-humano--mas.html>>.
 7. Report Conflicts in the Field Report Brazil 2018. Available in: <<https://www.cptnacional.org.br/component/jdownloads/send/41-conflitos-no-campo-brasil-publicacao/14154-conflitos-no-campo-brasil-2018?Itemid=0>>.
 8. Available in: <<https://grupogaydabahia.files.wordpress.com/2019/01/relat%C3%B3rio-de-crimes-contra-lgbt-brasil-2018-grupo-gay-da-bahia.pdf>>.
 9. Oxfam Brasil, based on "PNAD Contínua" 2016 and 2017.
 10. 46,9# persons. However, if in 2010 (Census / IBGE) about 8.9 million people between the ages of 18 and 64 had any type of disability, we still have a great gap to overcome.

11. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
12. Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.
13. Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.
14. Available in: <https://www.oxfam.org.br/sites/default/files/arquivos/relatorio_desigualdade_2018_pais_estagnado_digital.pdf>.
15. KAR, Dev (2014). Brazil: Capital Flights, Illicit Flows, and Microeconomic Crisis, 1961-2012 (Washington, DC).
16. Available in: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2192459>>.
17. IG, 2018. Available in: <<https://ultimosegundo.ig.com.br/politica/2018-11-16/chanceler-ernesto-araujo.html>>.
18. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
19. Folha de São Paulo, 2019. Available in: <<https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/mundo/2019/03/bolsonaro-diz-que-maioria-de-imigrantes-nao-tem-boas-intencoes-e-que-apoia-muro-de-trump.shtml>>.

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT, AND SUSTAINABLE

The development of cities and local policies have been seriously shaken by a series of recent government measures in the country, especially the CA 95, the extinction of the Ministry of Cities (with its functions passing to the Ministry of Regional Development¹), and the demobilization or extinction of structures of participation and social control of public policies²—including the imminent suppression of the National Council of Cities and the Management Council of the National Fund for Housing of Social Interest.

TARGET 11.1³

- The housing deficit grew 3.1% between 2016 and 2017. One of the main causes was the reduction of families' income in recent years⁴ and the consequent increase of the renting expenses' relative weight.
- The goal of the National Sanitation Plan (PlanSab) for global access to clean water and sewage services until the year 2033 was declared impossible by the government in 2017⁵. The regulation of this field is in the center of a dispute between municipalities, states, metropolitan regions, and market pressure to have public calls for con-

cessions (now owned by the municipality).

TARGETS 11.2⁶ AND 11.3⁷

- The country ranks third in the world with the highest death incidence in traffic⁸: according to a UN report, there were over 37,000 deaths in 2016⁹.
- The mandatory delivery of the Urban Mobility Plans to municipalities with over 20 thousand inhabitants had its deadline postponed twice—from April 2015 to April 2018, then to April 2019. Until this moment, out of a total of 359 municipalities, only 193 completed their plans, 104 are working on them, and 62 have not started¹⁰.
- The Integrated Urban Development Plans (PDUIs) was also postponed from January 2018 to December 2021. This compromises the improvement of urban planning and the management of capacities.

TARGETS 11.4¹¹ AND 11.5¹²

- Shutting down the Ministry of Culture and transferring of its duties to the Ministry of Citizenship provoked an excessive workload in this new ministry, as it accumulated issues and,

at the same time, had cuts in its budget¹³. In this context, there is a preoccupying threat of further destruction of historical buildings and the threat of precious cultural and natural collections. For instance, massive fires have already damaged the National Museum, and the University Palace (both linked to the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro), as well as the Cinemateca Brasileira (Brazilian Cinematec), in São Paulo.

- The Amazon Forest is permanently under threat. The pace of deforestation seen in the first fifteen days of May 2019 was three times faster than it was in the same period in May 2018¹⁴.



- The Doce River and the Paraopebas River were irreversibly affected in the short and medium term by the environmental crimes of Mariana and Brumadinho, with the contamination of the water supplied to hundreds of municipalities along its course. The data related to this type of event has varied a lot in recent years, indicating either a dangerous "unpredictability", or the lack of systematic attention to disaster prevention.

TARGET 11.7¹⁵

- There are very few stats on access to public spaces, conviviality and circulation. According to a survey made by the Brazilian Forum for Public Security and DataFolha¹⁶, published in 2019, women are the most vulnerable regarding harassment and embarrassment in public spaces: 32.1% of women have heard disrespectful comments while walking on the street, and 11.8% have already been physically harassed in public transportation or on online applications. Black women are the most affected: 27.7% claim they were targets of violence, against 24.7% of white women.

TARGET 11.B¹⁷

- Despite the reduction in state investment, there was an increase in the proportion of local governments adopting disaster risk reduction policies: in 2013, 23.1% of the local governments had policies of this type, and in 2017 this percentage grew to 33.8%¹⁸.

- Elements such as cuts in public university budgets and the possibilities of cancelling the CENSO 2020 questionnaire (commented in more detail in other chapters of this Report) indicate a dismantling of the research that would favor consistent public policies, especially those that directly affect the lives of socially vulnerable groups.

1. Provisional Measure 870/2019.

2. Decree 9759/2019.

3. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

4. Available in: <<https://sindusconsp.com.br/piora-o-deficit-habitacional-nacional-segundo-o-sinduscon-sp/>>.

5. Available in: <<https://epocanegocios.globo.com/Brazil/noticia/2017/03/governo-admite-nao-ser-possivel-atingir-metas-de-saneamento-ate-2033.html>>.

6. 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.

7. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

8. Available in: <<http://itdpbrasil.org/boletim-2-da-mobilidadados-chama-atencao-para-o-maio-amarelo/>>.

9. Available in: <https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/road_safety_status/2018/en>.

10. Available in: <<http://deolhonosplanmobs.org/>>.

11. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

12. 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.

13. In the Ministry of Citizenship there was a cut of R \$ 1 billion of the budget approved for this year, which is equivalent to 24% of the estimated resources, according to the Federal Budget Secretariat.

14. Only in the first half of May 2019, 6.84 thousand hectares were devastated, in 2018, 4,64 thousand hectares were deforested throughout the same month, according to the Monitoring Program of the Amazon and Other Biomes, developed by the National Institute of Space Research (INPE).

15. 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.

16. Report "Visível e invisível: A vitimização de Mulheres do Brasil" [Visible and invisible: The victimization of women in Brazil]. (FBSP/DataFolha, 2019).

17. By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

18. Source: IBGE, Basic Municipal Information Research – Munic 2017.

SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

There have not been significant changes in this regard since 2017¹. Of the 11 goals and 13 indicators, only two are covered in nationally produced data, and other two are under construction. One indicator has no data, and 8 have no global methodology². Changing the current paradigm of production and consumption in Brazil is an immense challenge, and the task of developing this field is under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), which has faced successive barriers during the last governments, and indications of its possible dissolution in 2019.

TARGETS 12.1³, 12.2⁴ AND 12.3⁵

- The Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS) has not been implemented yet, does not have assigned responsibilities, nor defined deadlines. The effectuation of the National Solid Waste Plan faces difficulties, and Brazil's Major Plan only worked between 2011 and 2014, without continuity.

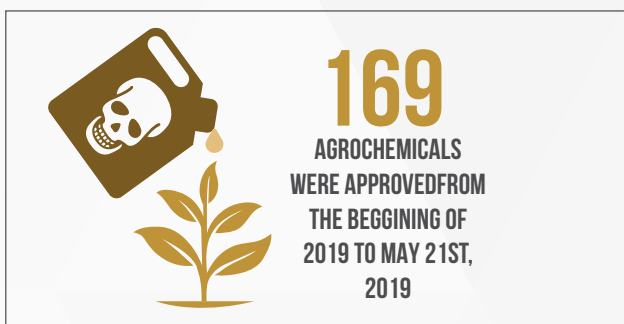
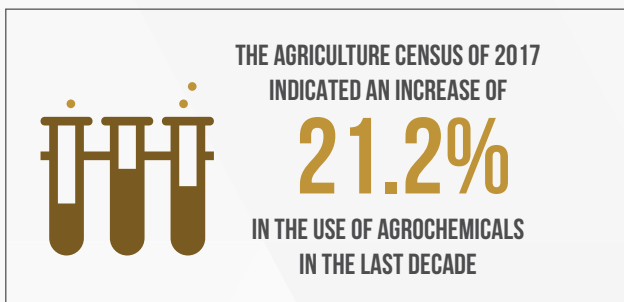
- Between 2000 and 2010, despite the increase in productivity in economic activities, the country did not reduce the use of raw materials and natural resources⁶.

- It is a challenge to have data on food waste. The World Resources Institute estimates that Brazil wastes 41,000 tons of food annually, figuring among the 10 countries with the highest food loss rates in the world.



TARGET 12.4⁷

- The Agricultural Census of 2017 indicated an increase of 21.2% in the use of agrochemicals in the last decade, with a considerable growth in the amount of registered pesticides since 2015. From the beginning of 2019 to May 21st, 2019, 169 agrochemicals were approved, and other 28 were published in the "Official Gazette of the Union" in January (granted at the end of 2018).



TARGETS 12.5⁸ AND 12.6⁹

- It is estimated that around 160 thousand tons of solid waste are generated per day, of which about 40% can be reused and recycled. In 2017, only 13% of municipal solid waste was recycled¹⁰.
- No Brazilian municipality differentiates selective collection in three types (Recyclable, Organic and Waste). Conversely, sectoral agreements that could advance manufacturers' accountability for the life cycle of their products have timid goals (packaging and light bulbs companies, in particular) .
- The National Information System on the Management of Solid Waste is outdated and contains incongruities. As it does not provide quality data, the data comes from com-

panies which produce the waste or face conflicts of interest. Non-generation, reduction, reuse and recycling are not considered in the decision-making process, and we continue to land compostable and recyclable materials and insist on technologies that deplete natural resources and impact health (such as incineration, for instance).

- There is no sufficient data on company sustainability reports. The only identified source was an initiative of Global Reporters that evaluated company sustainability reports in the country in 2008 and 2010.

TARGET 12.7¹¹

- Government efforts are under way to promote sustainable public procurement practices, such as the creation of the Sustainable Procurement Portal by the Ministry of Planning. According to the Ministry of the Environment, the Brazilian government spends over R\$ 600 billion annually on the acquisition of goods and contracting services, approximately 15% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

TARGETS 12.8¹² AND 12.A¹³

- It is necessary to expand the efforts to strengthen the capacities of educators and educational institutions, and expand conditions of implementation of the National Policy of Environmental Education.
- Research and Development investment has decreased. There has been a reduction of 44% in the 2017 budget of the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communications, since 2014¹⁴. Despite the country being ranked 13th in global scientific production, it is ranked 69th in the Global Innovation Index, which approaches scientific innovation.

TARGET 12.B¹⁵

- The enormous potential for sustainable tourism is underutilized. The country lacks initiatives for increasing the sustainability of lodging facilities, implementing systems and parameters for capacity of visitation support, and encouraging certification with transparency.

TARGET 12.C¹⁶

- Despite an increase in investment in renewable energy, subsidies for fossil fuels are still significant: US \$ 46 billion in 2015, about 2% of GDP.¹⁷

1. Available in: <<https://indicadoresods.ibge.gov.br>>

2. IBGE. Available in: <<https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/agencia-noticias/2012-agencia-de-noticias/noticias/19062-ods-12-consumo-e-producao-conscientes>>

3. Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
4. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
5. By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
6. UN Data on Footprint and Domestic Consumption of Materials.
7. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
8. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
9. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
10. IPEA.
11. Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
12. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
13. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
14. Available in: <<http://revistapesquisa.fapesp.br/2017/06/19/financiamento-em-crise/>>.
15. Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
16. Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.
17. Source: FMI. Available in: <<http://www.imf.org/external/np/fad/subsidies/data/codata.xlsx>>.



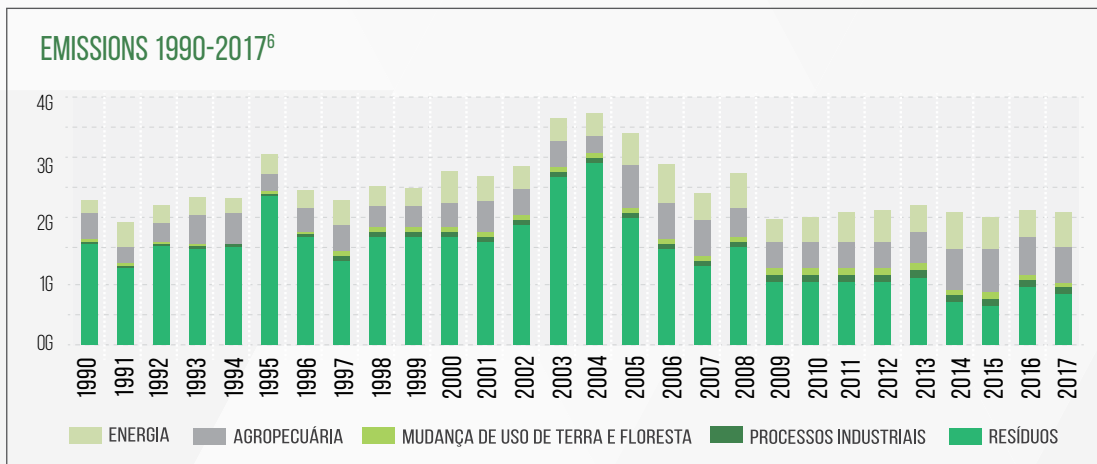
SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

An already dramatic scenario took the dimension of a major crisis, in 2019, as the new government was questioning and explicitly dismantling the climate change agenda. Seeing the situation, the Climate Observatory named the beginning of the government mandate as "100 days without climate"¹.

TARGETS 13.1² GOALS 13.2³ AND 13.3⁴

• As a home to the larger tropical rainforest and the biggest biodiversity in the world, Brazil's relevance to global climate is central. Nevertheless, it is the 7th country contributing to global warming, emitting over 2 billion tons of CO₂ per year⁵. Deforestation is the main cause of these emissions, followed by agriculture, livestock and energy



sectors. The annual total emission has been relatively stable at least since 2009, with cycles of increase and decrease.

- The chair of the Permanent Joint Commission on Climate Change has not yet been appointed. On the other hand, a subnational official commitment was set by 12 states that are already part of the subnational climate governance council, for the effectuation of the proposals of the Subnational Climate Forum⁷.
- The Secretariat for the Environment, Energy, Science and Technology and its Climate, New Energy and Renewable Energy Resources and Sustainable Development⁸ divisions has been dissolved. In addition, the Secretariat for Climate and Forest Change has been replaced by the Secretariat of Forests and Sustainable Development. By May 2019, the special consulting organ that should have been ready to address climate policies had not yet been created⁹.
- Foreign Minister Ernesto Araújo publicly claims that climate change is an ideological issue, a "dogma" or plot of the left to hinder economic growth. Ricardo Salles, Minister of the Environment, questions whether anthropic activity actually impacts on climate—he claims that the problems are part of a natural cycle of the Earth's positionings. Salles has also said that Brazil would be in the Climate Agreement only

as long as the country can obtain trade gains from the agreement. Finally, the new government withdrew Brazil's proposal to host the next Conference of the Parties (COP-25).

TARGETS 13.A¹⁰ AND 13.B¹¹

- Brazil's National Determined Contribution (NDC) stipulates the goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in 37% until 2025 (compared with the emission level in 2005), to increase the share of bioenergy in the energy matrix to up to 18% by 2030, and to restore and reforest 12 million hectares of forests by 2030, among others.
- The Brazilian legal framework's emphasis on the National Policy of Climate Change and the Forest Code benefited the accomplishment of some advances, such as release of the National Policy for the Recovery of Native Vegetation (PlanVeg) and its respective Plan, and the National Biofuels Policy. However, practically, it is still a challenge to scale up and secure the results of these policies. The PlanVeg was especially impacted, negatively, by the elimination of the National Commission for Recovery of Native Vegetation.
 - Since the ratification of the UNFCCC, 27 years ago, no effective climate education policy has been adopted, and the National Environmental Education Policy has never been effectively implemented, resulting in an educational scenario without any formal climate guidelines.

1. Available in: < <http://www.observatoriodoclima.eco.br>>.

2. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

3. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

4. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

5. Greenhouse Gas Emission and Removal Estimation System (SEEG).

6. Source: SEEG/OC.

7. Organized by the Brazilian Forum on Climate Change (FBMC), a space for concerted action by actors from society and the State to address climate challenges and policies.

8. Decree 9.683, of January 9, 2019.

9. Creation mentioned in an interview with Minister Ricardo Salles.

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

11. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

SDG 14: LIFE UNDER WATER

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The enormous socio-biodiversity and the low availability and integration of geospatial data from the more than 8,000 kilometers of coastal zone in Brazil poses great challenges. About 60% of coastal territories face processes such as changes in coastline and coastal erosion, intense urbanization and deployment of large enterprises. The intensity of the impact vectors is not accompanied by strategic knowledge and action of the various related sectors. The endorsement for over-exploitation of natural resources is already causing serious consequences for human and environmental health.

TARGETS 14.1¹ AND 14.2²

- The Ordinance No. 76 of the Ministry of Environment (MMA), of February 8, 2018, which established a specific public policy regarding solid waste, has been revoked by the current government, and the work of the Department of Environmental Management has been restricted due to a substantial change in the National Plan to Combat Garbage at Sea (PNCLM)³. In this situation, the publica-

tion of the PNCLM was introduced as a set of disaggregated actions that is destroying the strategic plan for the optimization of resources and the generation of a greater benefit. The country does not have yet an instrument of regulation for the presence and concentration of solid waste in continental and marine waters.

- As aforementioned, the elimination of several collegiate bodies⁴ is destroying efficient means of governance. In addition, the possibility of loosening Environmental Licensing⁵ conditions is increasing. There are constant pressures suffered by civil society when citizens manifest against the weakening of the framework protecting nature, including the protection of the Brazilian coast and the sustainable management of its ecosystems⁶.

TARGET 14.3⁷

- There are two worrying trends: an increased assimilation of CO₂ on the continental shelf of the North and Northeast of Brazil, as well as in the further South, and

an increased acidification of the water, carried by the tide to the coast in regions such as Cape Santa Marta Grande or Cabo Frio.

- There is no continuity of long-term data to better identify trends and propose mitigation and adaptation strategies⁸. The sections most sensitive to acidification are the coral areas in the N and NE, dominated by calcareous algae⁹, and areas given to exposure to intense mollusc farming.

TARGETS 14.4¹⁰, 14.5¹¹ AND 14.6¹²

- Excessive and uncontrolled fishing continues to be one of the main impacts on species and marine ecosystems, and there is no official data of this. A 100 species of marine fish and invertebrates were listed as endangered in 2014, as well as cetaceans, turtles and seabirds. Fisheries' management plans to recover threatened species (such as guaiacums, groupers and cherne fish) are expected to have a positive result, necessarily including a requirement for data analysis, restrictive measures of resource use and monitoring.
- There has not been yet an adequate representation of the important marine ecosystems protected by oceanic UCs, which represent 26% of the Exclusive Economic Zone. The State does not offer any measures for the feasibility of fishery management plans or even for the Sustainable Use Units.
- Some habitats are not even mapped, such as benches of rhodoliths, mesophotal corals and deep corals, making it impossible to elaborate policies for the habitat's protection and sustainable use.
- Although the Interministerial Commission for the Resources of the Sea has been internally discussing the Marine Spatial Planning since 2013, concrete results have hardly been produced, due to the predominance of fragmented and sectoral planning.

TARGETS 14.A¹³, 14.B¹⁴ AND 14.C¹⁵

- The lack of relevant knowledge is aggravated by the low interest of the federal government to work in collaboration with academia and the civil society. This is expressed through the budget cuts and ideological control that are being imposed on public universities and federal institutes.
- As we pointed out in this Report in 2017 and 2018, the implementation of the new Law of the Sea¹⁶ could influence the implementation of the SDO 14 targets. The text is a subject of urgency and it awaits the Chamber Plenary to define a related agenda.
- Small-scale fisheries account for over 80% of active fishermen, but the access to fisheries becomes more difficult every year. There is an intense privatization process in the coastal area, with the proliferation of real-estate and industrial developments, and conflicts over the use of the aquatic portion (such as aquaculture and navigation).
- Since 2014, fishermen have been unable to obtain a registration or permission to fish, thus leaving the vast majority illegal.
- Fisheries' policy excludes fishermen from any program of social benefits (special retirement, insurance etc.) and any access to credit.
- The bodies responsible for fisheries' management have been amended repeatedly over a period of time, impeding a cumulative institutional development and the reliability necessary for concerted interests among those involved in the sector.
- Large impacts on aquatic ecosystems such as spills of mining waste, agricultural pesticides, mass tourism, shrimp farming and the construction of wind farms have also aggravated fishermen's situation, preventing them from performing their activities.

1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
3. Available in: <<http://www.mma.gov.br/component/k2/item/15428-mma-lan%C3%A7a-plano-nacional-de-combate-ao-lixo-no-mar.html>>.
4. Decree 9759, 11th April 2019. Available in: <http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9759.htm>.
5. Bill 3729/04. Available in: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=257161>>.
6. Carvalho-Borges et al. (2018).
7. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
8. Kerr et al.

9. At Atoll das Rocas and on the Royal-Charlotte Bank platform.

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

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

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

13. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.

14. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

15. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want.

16. Bill No 6.969/2013. Establishes the National Policy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Brazilian Marine Biome. Available in: <<https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=604557>> In an audience with the Environment and Sustainable Development Committee of the Chamber of Deputies (April 11, 2019), several Ministries with related areas related to the sea expressed their support for the draft Law.

SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND

PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS

Policies that regulate the preservation of forest areas are in constant danger, especially after Jair Bolsonaro was elected President, and Ricardo Salles assumed as Minister of Environment.

The transference of the authority to demarcate indigenous lands, quilombos and traditional communities to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAP), headed by Tereza Cristina, is a threat to the SDG 15, as agricultural interests oppose the need of guaranteeing those peoples' right to land.

TARGETS 15.1¹ AND 15.2²

- All environmental issues, from life conservation to climate change-related policies, are threatened by the current government's foreign and domestic policy-making. Structural changes have been made: the responsibility for

demarcation of first nation's land has been transferred for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply, and the new Minister, Ricardo Salles, frequently stands for looser environmental laws and practices. His positions threaten Brazil's biodiversity, and his nomination has been disapproved both by former ministers and by the scientific community.

- The Forestry Code had been modified by ex-President Temer, and 35 new amendments to Temer's act (Act 867) were proposed by the current government in order to establish more relaxed fiscalization policies for the demarcation of conservation reserves on private lands. These modifications will imply in the non-recovery of 4 to 5 million hectares of land³.

- According to the Socio-environmental institute, deforestation of indigenous lands increased 134% from August 2017 to July 2018⁴.

- According to the National Institute of Espacial research, only in May 2019, an area of 739,68 km² was deforested, and, from March to May 2019, an area of 1.102,57km²—almost equivalent to the city of São Paulo—was deforested⁵.

TARGET 15.3⁶

- According to a recent survey by the National Institute of the Semi-Arid (Insa), from 2013 to 2018 the extension of areas turning into deserts increased in 482%, affecting 35 million people living in 11 different states⁷.

TARGET 15.6⁸

- Brazil has not ratified the Nagoya protocol, thus threatening the sustainable use of the genetic heritage of our biodiversity. Considering the current government foreign policy, there is a risk the treaty will not be ratified. This will leave Brazil, a country marked by its extraordinary biodiversity, out of an important forum of environmental

discussion and decisions. This also undermines the compliance with the Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization, and violates the Biodiversity Law (Law 13,123 / 2015).

TARGET 15.7⁹

- Compliance with norms which prohibit the imprisonment, mistreatment, hunting or even extinction of wild animals is still very low.

- According to the IBAMA, 15% of the global animal trafficking is done in Brazil¹⁰.

- The release of the weapon possession to the group known as CACs (Collectors, Sniper and Hunters), is already a concrete threat. This confronts the Law of Protection to Fauna (5.197 / 67) and the Principle of Animal Dignity, contemplated in item VII of paragraph 1 of article 225 of the Federal Constitution.

- The possibility of having wild animals as pets is discussed through resolution 394/2007 denominated Pet List.

1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

2. 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.

3. Observatório do Código Florestal. “A quem interessa a MP 867 do Código Florestal?” [Who is interested in MP 867 of the Forest Code?]. Available in: <http://observatorioflorestal.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/OCF_Estudo_MP867.pdf>

4. ISA. “Desmatamento em Terras Indígenas cresce 124%, mas segue concentrado em áreas críticas” [Deforestation in Indigenous Lands grows 124%, but remains concentrated in critical Areas]. Available in: <https://www.socioambiental.org/pt-br/noticias-socioambientais/desmatamento-em-terras-indigenas-cresce-124-mas-segue-concentrado-em-areas-criticas?utm_source=isa&utm_medium=&utm_campaign=Direitos+ind%C3%ADgena>

5. Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais [National Institute of Spacial Research]. Available in: <http://www.inpe.br/noticias/noticia.php?Cod_Noticia=5129>

6. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

7. Correio Brasiliense. “Desertificação cresce e ameaça terras do nordeste, Minas e Espírito Santo”. Available at: <<https://www.correiobrasiliense.com.br/app/noticia/brasil/2018/05/20/interna-brasil,681929/desertificacao-cresce-e-ameaca-terras-do-nordeste-minas-e-espirito-sa.shtml>>

8. Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

9. Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

10. ANDA. “Brasil responde por 15% do tráfico de animais silvestres do mundo”. Available at: <<https://www.anda.jor.br/2017/11/brasil-responde-por-15-do-traffic-de-animais-silvestres-do-mundo/>>



SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

Brazil is distancing from this goal, given the way in which the public institutions are operating. The upsurging of institutional violence is present both in the discourse and in the actions of the public security forces. Cases of blockage to justice continue to appear, especially attacking the most vulnerable populations. Mechanisms of participation are being underestimated and progressively dissolved.

TARGET 16.1¹

- Given the context, the drop in homicide rates across the country in recent years is staggering. On the other hand, there has been an increase of 18% in the use of lethal force by the police between 2017 and 2018.

*Rate of killings by the police*²

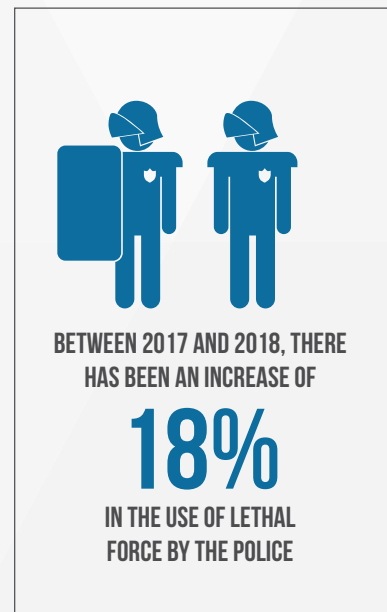
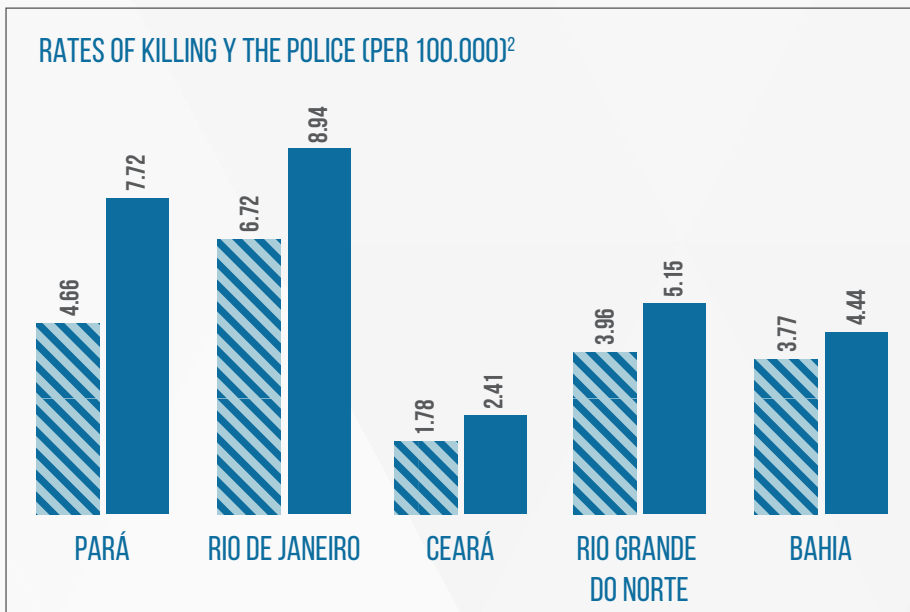
Rates of killings by law enforcement officers have increased in the states of Pará (from 4.66 to 7.72 per 100,000), Rio de

Janeiro (6.72 to 8.94 per 100,000), Ceará (1.78 to 2.41 per 100,000), Rio Grande do Norte (3.96 to 5.15 per 100,000) and Bahia (3.77 to 4.44 per 100.00).

TARGETS 16.6³ AND 16.7⁴

- Much of the governmental information that used to be displayed online have been made unavailable. Among the contents are the site of the former National Secretariat of Policies for Women, the list of beneficiaries of the Amnesty Law (Ministry of Justice)⁵, and content related to the Ministry of Environment. These changes prevent the monitoring of public policies and violate the principle of transparency as well as the LAI (Access to Information Law)⁶.

- Provisional Measure no. 870 has been issued, determining the supervision, coordination, monitoring and follow-up of the activities done by non-governmental organizations and international organizations by the Sec-



retariat of Government of the Republic Presidency. This measure may limit the performance and participation of such organizations in decision making and in the development of public policies.

- The aforementioned Decree 9,759 extinguishes the formerly created collegiate spaces, and revokes the Policy and the National System of Social Participation, established five years ago, without supplying any alternative policy proposal. The decree was carried out without any public consultation. Therefore, due to a congress mobilization, the decree was revoked.
- A positive event consisted of the signing of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation

and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), the first international treaty that determines specific actions to guarantee the protection of land and environment defenders. However a ratification is still necessary for its measures to become valid in the country.

TARGET 16.10⁷

- Decree 9.690/2019 increased the number of people able to restrict the accessibility of documents or public information for 15 or 25 years by the imposition of high and ultra secrecy on commissioned servers, among other public agents. This action may reverse transparency and public management control, and trivialize secrecy.

1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
2. Source: Survey conducted by the Igarapé Institute with the state secretariats of public security.
3. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
4. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
5. <https://justica.gov.br/seus-direitos/anistia/pessoas-anistiadas/lista-anistiados-31-07-15.pdf>
6. <https://artigo19.org/blog/2019/04/03/em-substituicao-de-site-informacoes-publicas-da-secretaria-nacional-de-politicas-para-as-mulheres-e-do-ministerio-da-justica-nao-estao-mais-acessiveis/>
7. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.



SDG 17: PARTNERSHIP FOR THE GOALS

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Current public policies threaten the process of institutionalization, and alienate Brazil from the macroeconomic objectives discussed in the 2030 Agenda.

TARGET 17.1¹

The fiscal crisis has worsened: the total gross public debt (domestic and external) is 78.37% of GDP (14.72% increase since 2015). The Social Security and Tax Reforms, discussed in the National Congress, have taken regressive measures regarding taxes and will not reduce inequalities. The economy grew only 1% in GDP in 2017 and 2018. Proposals to mobilize bound public resources—such as healthy taxes or financial transactions—and end subsidies to oligopolistic industrial sectors (Addis Ababa Agenda) are not progressing. The collection of export fee grew by 3.17% in 2018, in comparison to 2017.

TARGETS 17.2², 17.6³, 17.7⁴ AND 17.9⁵

- There is no legislation for international financial cooperation. However, South-South and triangular technical coop-

eration and capacity-building projects continue to be carried out, according to the Brazilian Cooperation Agency.

- The framework for financing and economic development is incipient and non-aligned with SDGs.

TARGETS 17.11⁶ AND 17.12⁷

- Despite some macroeconomic stability, political crisis and the new foreign policy have reduced Brazil's credibility in the international community. The policies regarding less developed nations (LDC) may disappear.

- Brazil depends on products that are not aligned with Agenda 2030, provided by concentrated monoculture in agriculture, dependent on chemistry, and using CO₂ emitter feedstock. Besides, over 55% of exports are commodities.

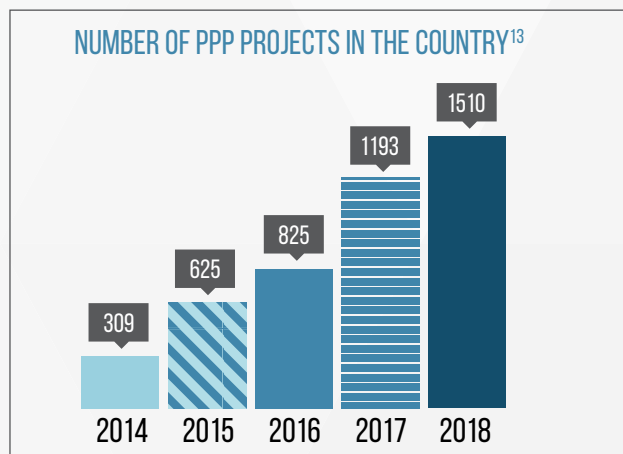
- Investments in education, culture, sports, science, technology and innovation have all decreased.

TARGETS 17.13⁸ AND 17.14⁹

- There has been a productive stagnation since 2015, with a decrease in investments. Foreign direct investments fell to the level they were a decade ago. International reserves are above 350% of external debt, but at the cost of domestic investment and growth of public sector net debt (DLSP) and gross debt (DBGG).

TARGETS 17.17¹⁰, 17.18¹¹ AND 17.19¹²

- The legislation for Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for infrastructure has regressed, due to problems in their implementation and in contracts that do not bring benefits to public entities. Nonetheless, the number of PPPs has grown: there are over 800 projects within states and municipalities.
- The transfer of revenues to non-profit entities is done for health services, political parties, and institutes that provide services to the Ministry of Defense, among others.
- IBGE's research is under-funded. The Access to Information Law is not enough to guarantee transparency of public agencies.



- According to the World Bank, the statistical capacity of Brazil has improved once again, but it is now at the same level it was five years ago.
- Brazil's productivity per capita is medium, which is incompatible with the economy's dimension.

1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.
2. Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.
3. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.
4. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.
5. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
6. Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.
7. Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.
8. Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.
9. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.
10. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.
11. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.
12. By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.
13. Source: PPPRadar.com

RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Further aligning national public policies with Agenda 2030 and stimulating the municipalization of the SDGs, making it possible to provide technical and financial support according to the regional and territorial peculiarities.
- Convening a revocatory plebiscite of the CA 95, the Labor Reform and the Outsourcing Law, and repeal MP 873, which amends the Consolidation of Labor Laws (CLT)¹.
- Ensuring transparency in public management and effective social participation at all levels of decision-making, with attention to the inclusion of historically excluded populations².
- Producing or updating comprehensive data, adapting and creating official indicators for the SDGs.
- Ensuring easy access to information and actively produce and disseminate useful information on all Agenda 2030 issues.
- Training public servants for the access and management of information, especially at the municipal, state and judicial levels.
- Promoting a national anti-corruption legislation reform.

POVERTY, HUNGER AND ECONOMY

- Standing against the approval of the pension reform, and seeking measures that will generate surplus for the social security system (such as a public debt audit).
- Recovering the minimum wage's real value.
- Promoting a progressive, participatory and inclusive tax reform.
- Structuring or resuming processes for more vulnerable groups' active search, including people in severe food insecurity situation—and prioritizing these groups in the demarcation and titling of territories—, and children and adolescents without a civil registry.
- Investing in science, technology and innovation, focusing on high value-added and labor-intensive sectors.
- Strengthening the law enforcement regarding slavery-like labor and child labor.

- Ensuring equal competitive conditions and a business environment based on legal and institutional stability.
- Redefining the investment in policies for development banks, and facilitating the access to credit and to the formalization of micro and small enterprises.
- Reversing the macroeconomic policy of indebtedness, and ending the mechanism of daily remuneration of the banks' surplus.
- Reducing the housing deficit and resuming public funding for slum's urbanization.
- Creating a national companies' database, and making their sustainability reports available to the public.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, GENDER AND RACE

- Financing the SUS (Unified Health System) and guaranteeing its global coverage, integrality and equity.
- Ensuring comprehensive sexuality education, and access to sexual and reproductive rights, and repeal all approved laws that prohibit the addressing of gender and sexuality issues in schools.
- Ensuring pregnant women a minimum of seven prenatal quality consultations, neonatal ICU beds, and breastfeeding programs of at least 6 months.
- Submitting a Bill that will guarantee safe and legal abortion in all situations, without stigma or discrimination.
- Maintaining high and homogeneous vaccine coverage.
- Ensuring basic sanitation, and promoting informational campaigns and measures to prevent environmental diseases at a national level.
- Including movements of women, feminists, and activists in sexual rights and reproductive rights in the addressing of Zika disease.
- Implementing the Tobacco Control Convention.
- Taxing unhealthy products and imposing limits on its advertising and promotion.

- Proposing a new Higher Education Reform that will guarantee educational rights, defend public education quality (halting the advance of privatizations), and the reduction of educational inequalities.

- Investing in professional training, youth rehabilitation and mentoring, and school retention.

- Ensuring the effective implementation of laws to protect women from violence³, access to support services and channels for violence reporting, and enact laws aimed at ending violence and gender inequality⁴. Ensuring integral approaches that include the training of servers for the reception of victims and for the aggressors' re-education.

- Eliminating all barriers that hinder access to sexual and reproductive rights, especially to legal abortion.

- Expanding the right to abortion, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda and other international settings.

- Improving compliance mechanisms that will guarantee quotas for women in official calls are met.

- Suspending the ongoing reduction of conservation units, including those that threaten indigenous, quilombola and traditional communities territorial rights.

- Ensuring humane and democratic reception for migrants, and resign the Global Pact for Migration.

- Expanding investigation mechanisms of deaths resulting from police intervention and end the "autos de resistência" ("resistance to authority" procedures)⁵.

- Rejecting the legislative proposals that disfigure the Statute of Disarmament⁶.

- Seeking alternatives to incarceration and imprisonment, especially for young people.

- Decriminalizing possession and consumption of small quantities of drugs, along with proportional and alternative judicial sentences.

BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND URBAN MOBILITY

- Impeding loosening's proposal for environmental licensing.

- Encouraging the reduction of GHG emissions through the allocation of emissions or tax incentives. To regulate

the Brazilian Emission Reduction Market.

- Reducing emissions of hazardous pollutants by reducing the use of pesticides and cars⁷.

- Approving the National Policy for the Reduction of Agrochemicals⁸ and canceling the pesticides' releases of 2019.

- Incorporating water and sanitation into the NDC, and meet the prescriptions. Incorporating the right to basic sanitation in Article 5 of the Federal Constitution.

- Guiding Environmental Education by the international Treaty on Environmental Education for Sustainable Societies and Global Responsibility.

- Adopting the National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security 2016-2019 as a reference for policy in the sector, and expand public purchases of family agriculture to R \$ 2.5 billion.

- Encouraging the distribution of electric micro and mini-generation, and implementing smart power grids⁹.

- Promoting the creation of bio-industries, and ratifying the Nagoya Protocol.

- Ceasing production derived from illegal logging or deforestation, making buyers corresponsable for the consumption of these products.

- Making people conscious of the responsibility to give a correct destination for recyclable materials.

- Encouraging circular economy, and strengthening waste management initiatives.

- Improving infrastructure for mass transit and active mobility, and reducing car speed in cities.

- Approving municipal director and mobility plans.

- Promoting the reduction of plastic use for packaging, and prohibiting incentives for plastic burning, as well as for fossil fuels and other market agents that do not comply with the environmental legislation.

- Providing consumers with all relevant information about the products consumed¹⁰.

- Ratifying the "Escazú Agreement".

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1. Available in: <http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/Mpv/mpv873.htm>.
 2. Such as LGBTI+, sex workers, women, adolescents and youth, people who use drugs, people living with HIV, peasants, indigenous, black, quilombolas and traditional populations.
 3. Maria da Penha Law; of the Law of Femicide; Law No. 13,431 / 2017 that protects children and adolescents; of the Principle of the organization of specialized public service for women and victims of domestic violence in the SUS (Law No. 13.427).
 4. PL for the creation of the National System of Policies for Women (SINAPOM), which includes the creation of a National Policy Fund for Women; PL No. 14/2018; PL n° 8.042 / 2014; PL n° 6.895 / 2017; PL 123/17; PL No. 312/2017.
 5. PL n° 4.471/2012.
 6. Law n° 10.826/2003.
 7. Available in: <<https://g1.globo.com/natureza/blog/amelia-gonzalez/post/2018/10/30/novo-relatorio-mundial-da-saude-conclui-que-poluicao-do-ar-mata-600-mil-criancas-por-ano.ghtml>>.
 8. Bill 6.670/2016. Also reject PL 3.200/2015, which replaces the current pesticide law.
 9. When the demand for energy is greater than the supply generated.
 10. At least its water footprint, carbon footprint, amount of pesticide present / used and presence of transgenic in its composition.

CASE STUDY

HOW THE LARGEST MINING COMPANY IN THE WORLD PREVENTS BRAZIL FROM ACCOMPLISHING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

THE CASE

On November 5th, 2015, we witnessed the burst of the Fundão dam, located in the city of Mariana, in the state of Minas Gerais, owned by Samarco, an enterprise controlled by the Anglo-Australian BHP Billiton and the Brazilian company Vale S.A. Over 50 million cubic meters of mining tailings traveled 663.2 km, reaching the Atlantic Ocean within 16 days. The compound of ores and water took with it the lives of nineteen workers; buried the sub-districts of Bento Rodrigues and Paracatu de Baixo (and a part of the municipality of Barra Longa); deterritorialized and disaggregated native peoples and traditional communities along the whole Doce River. In addition to disturbing human lives, it extinguished all 26 species of fish that inhabited the upper Doce River, in addition to hundreds of others along the basin; caused impacts on vegetation and preservation, ichthyofauna, fauna and water quality¹; polluted the only spawning point for giant tortoises in Brazil--which are in critical danger of extinction.²

After three years, a similar episode occurred in another dam owned by the mining company Vale. On January 25th, 2019, we witnessed the bursting of one of Feijão mine dams in Brumadinho, also in Minas Gerais. This time, 254 people were killed, and 24 have not yet been found, including workers, residents and tourists.

In addition to mowing human lives, fauna and flora, the dam's burst devastated 112 hectares of native forests, buried springs and streams and contaminated one of the most important water sources of the metropolitan area of Belo Horizonte with heavy metals.

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

We are 11 years away from the final mark of Agenda 2030, and a question emerges: how does the burst of the tailing dams of BHP Billiton and Vale S.A interfere with the accomplishment of the proposed goals?

OBJECTIVES 1, 2, 3, AND 12: Eradication of poverty. Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture. Health and

well-being. Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns.

It is not possible to speak of sustainability if the distribution of wealth is extremely unequal and imposes on many to survive in conditions of misery.

One way to halt the disparity is to ensure that families have access to land, and that family farming is encouraged. Besides a means of subsistence, family farming is an instrument for the promotion of cultural bonds, as well as of mental and physical health for those who practice it and for those who benefit from the variety of foods resulting from the production.

The basins of the rivers Doce and Paraopeba used to be diversely used, felt and experienced by the communities, with emphasis on agroecological experiences, solidarity economy, homeopathy projects and organic horticulture. By the river, there were women and men who lived on fish, and, besides guaranteeing food security to locals, offered resistance to an economic model whose expansion gradually increases our dependency on it.³

GOAL 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Women tend to be the main players in guaranteeing the diversity of uses, senses and experiences in traditional communities. By making it impossible to access the rivers and agricultural margins areas, as a consequence, the companies endorsed gender inequality and reversed the process of women empowerment. In addition, BHP Billiton and Vale S.A. set innumerable obstacles that prevent the acknowledgement of impacts that harmed women independently of their companions.

Except of representing a loss of financial independence, the bursting of the dams in Minas Gerais has also generated an increase in family conflicts, among which domestic violence and the intensification of the physical and psychological burden on women caring for the health of their families.

GOALS 8 AND 10. Decent work and economic growth.

Reducing inequalities.

Economic growth based on large-scale mining has proved to be destructive to human beings and nature, and to be incompatible with the development proposal that guarantees quality for nature, human lives and future generations.

The tragedies have intensified the inequalities in the country, as they led thousands of women and men who used to sustain themselves through productive and reproductive economic activities at the river and its margins, to the condition of economic dependence. Similarly, it harmed workers' rights by imposing on them the use of their FGTS (Time of Service Guaranteed Fund) in advance, although this saving should ensure certain financial comfort in cases of involuntary dispensation and/or retirement.

OBJECTIVES 14 AND 15. Life on the Water. Earth Life. By dumping 55 million cubic meters of mining tailings in the Doce River basin, and 17.3 million cubic meters in the Paraopebas River basin, BHP Billiton and Vale S.A. were responsible for:

- a) Destruction of habitat and extermination of the ichthyofauna in the whole extension of the Rivers;
- b) Contamination of river water;
- c) Suspension of public supply;
- d) Suspension of water catchment for economic activities;
- e) Sedimentation of the riverbeds and power generation dams reservoirs;
- f) Burial of ponds and springs adjacent to the riverbed;
- g) Destruction of riparian and aquatic vegetation;
- h) Interruption of connection with tributaries and marginal lagoons;
- i) Change of water flow;
- j) Impact on estuaries and mangroves at the mouth of the Doce River;

k) Destruction of fish breeding areas;

- l) Destruction of the "nursery" areas of replacement of the ichthyofauna (feeding areas of larvae and juveniles);
- m) change and impoverishment of the food chain throughout the extension of the damage;
- n) Interruption of gene flow of species between bodies of water;
- o) Loss of species with habitat specificity;
- p) Death of specimens throughout the food chain;
- q) Worsened conservation status of species already listed as threatened, and likely entry of new species to a threatened status;
- r) Undermining of the structure and function of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems;
- s) Undermining of the fishing stock—impact on fisheries;
- t) Impact on the way of life and ethnic and cultural values of indigenous peoples and traditional populations;
- u) Environmental impacts on site cataloged by the Ramsar Convention (Doce River State Park);
- v) Impacts on the coastal-marine zone covered by the protected areas of Biological Reserve of Trains, Refuge of Santa Cruz Wildlife, and the Algae Coast Environmental Protection Area.⁴

The events of November 5th 2015 and January 25th 2019 caused significant destruction of fauna and flora of the involved regions, putting at risk not only the survival of generations, but also the lives of future generations.

OBJECTIVE 16. Peace, justice and effective institutions. Three years after the dam burst in Mariana, families still await their indemnities.⁵ The reconstruction works of the settlement of Bento Rodrigues are expected to continue at least until 2020.⁶

1. IBAMA. Technical note no. 001/2016 - PRESID/IBAMA - Term of transaction and adjustment of conduct relative to the Fundão dam burst in Mariana/MG. Available in: <https://www.ibama.gov.br/phocadownload/barragemdefundao/notastecnicas/2016-02-nota_tecnica_001-2016.pdf>.

2. Fernandes, Ana Luísa. Lama tóxica atinge ponto de desova de tartarugas gigantes [Toxic sludge reaches the spawning point of giant turtles]. Available in: <<https://super.abril.com.br/ciencia/lama-toxica-atinge-ponto-de-desova-de-tartarugas-gigantes/>>.

3. Barcelos, Eduardo et al. A caravana territorial da bacia do rio Doce: mineração e territorialidades em tensão [The territorial caravan of the Rio Doce basin: mining and territories in tension]. Available in: <http://www.ufjf.br/poemas/files/2014/07/Revista-Terra-Livre_2014.pdf>.

4. IBAMA. Technical note no. 001/2016 - PRESID/IBAMA - Term of transaction and adjustment of conduct relative to the Fundão dam burst in Mariana/MG. Available in: <https://www.ibama.gov.br/phocadownload/barragemdefundao/notastecnicas/2016-02-nota_tecnica_001-2016.pdf>. Acesso em 12 de jun de 2019.

5. Desidério, Mariana. Três anos depois, moradores ainda esperam indenização em Mariana. [Three years later, residents are still awaiting compensation in Mariana.] Exame, 2019. Available in: <<https://exame.abril.com.br/brasil/tres-anos-depois-moradores-ainda-esperam-indenizacao-em-mariana/>>.

6. Parreiras, Mateus. Novo Bento Rodrigues fica para 2020 e prazo ainda pode se estender mais [New Bento Rodrigues is postponed to 2020 and the deadline can be extended even further]. . Estado de Minas, 2018. Available in: <https://www.em.com.br/app/noticia/gerais/2018/10/10/interna_gerais,996043/novo-bento-rodrigues-fica-para-2020-e-prazo-ainda-pode-se-estender.shtml>. Acesso em 12 de junho de 2019.

GOOD PRACTICE

AN IMPORTANT STEP: PROHIBITION OF MARRIAGE OF CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OLD IN BRAZIL

Child marriage refers to formal or informal unions in which at least one of the spouses is under 18 years old, as set by the Convention on the Rights of the Child of which Brazil is a signatory. Evidence from research¹ shows that this practice can be harmful for girls and boys due to hindering their life trajectory, regarding educational, professional, physical and subjective aspects.

The expression "child, premature and forced marriage" is used in the United Nations documents that describe this practice. The term *premature* (or *precocious*, in some cases) refers to the beginning of a marriage life that is problematically early because it stands in conflict with other rights and choices, such as the right to education, for example. It is also defined as *forced* to highlight the structural inequalities that propitiate this reality for girls worldwide. The definition considers the conditions that indicate when a marriage or union cannot be considered a "choice", taking into account the girls' restricted opportunities and perspectives, domestic work and the control to which they are subjected in their homes of origin, and their families' limited commitment to their education.

According to data presented in the SDG 5 analysis of this report, Brazil is the country with the fourth highest absolute number of marriages of girls (married or cohabiting at the age of 15) in the world, only behind India, Bangladesh and Nigeria.²

Some of the prevailing factors that motivate child marriage—concerning girls more than boys—are: pregnancy, the families' desire to control girls' sexuality and limit perceived risk behaviors, the desire to ensure financial stability through marriage, the girls' desire, and the result of preferences and power of adult males.

Child marriage affects girls' lives in many harmful ways. It undermines not only their rights, but also their childhoods. A girl who is married before the age of 18 is more likely to drop out of school, become a mother, die from complications during pregnancy and childbirth, or become trapped in a lifetime of poverty. Her hopes and dreams will be limited, and she will be more prone to face domestic and sexual violence. All these factors have profound effects on girls' mental and physical health, in such a way that their possibilities for economic autonomy and

their ability to make decisions about their bodies are taken from them. It is thus a violation of the girls' fundamental human rights to health, education, well-being and opportunities. Therefore, such marriages should not be accepted under any circumstances.

For Brazil to sign international norms, such as the Objectives Sustainable Development (SDG 5, target 5.3), it was necessary to change Brazilian legal frameworks—particularly the Civil Code, which establishes the minimum age for marriage—to close the gaps between its law and the agreements and make it possible to comply with them.

The Brazilian Parliament's proposed a bill to amend the Civil Code, excluding the exception that allowed child marriage under the parents' agreement, as one of the necessary changes. This should contribute to promote the end of child marriages in the country. The bill also foresees interventions in public policies and social mobilization strategies directed toward the cultural issues that sustain the phenomenon.³

After a two-year campaign promoted by politicians, non-governmental organizations, and civil society, Brazil approved a law that bans the marriage of children under 16 years of age. The law, approved on March 13rd, 2019, by President Jair Bolsonaro, after passing the National Congress and the Brazilian Senate, prohibits anyone from marrying children under the age of 16, under any circumstance. Children at 16 or 17 years old can still marry with the consent of their parents or legal representatives.

The decision to ban the marriage of children under 16 was an extremely important step in the struggle for girls' rights. Child marriage is a deeply harmful practice that affects the lives of millions of girls in Brazil, and it is fundamental to change it in order to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals. There is still a lot to do according to international human rights laws. We firmly believe that the legal minimum age for marriage should be set at 18 years old, for men and women, regardless of circumstances. We must now redouble efforts to raise awareness about the impact of girls' marriage under the age of 18 on their lives, families and society.

There are consistent official databases in Brazil on such marriages and unions, such as those produced by

IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics) and by public agencies' information systems (especially by those in the health and education fields). However, this data is poorly revealed or used. It is necessary to make it available within the existing systems in order to allow more and better data interconnection—for example, between forced marriages and unions at an early age, the number of children born from such marriages, school dropout, and domestic violent occurrences. Public policies must face the phenomenon by taking in account the work with families (mainly through the Social Service field), the sexual and

reproductive rights of adolescents (in the Health field) and sex education (from a biological perspective, but also sociological and emotional). The judiciary and religious institutions, both with the power to formalize unions, are key factors, albeit still little aware of the issue or of its harmful consequences. We perceive that there is a lack of knowledge of the subject in such spaces and a tendency to naturalize the phenomenon, as many marriages are officialized without further questioning about possible rights violations. In that sense, a legal amendment could help to force change of a culturally ingrained habit.

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1. Tirando o véu- Estudo sobre casamento infantil no Brasil- Plan International Brasil [Taking the veil away - Study on child marriage in Brazil- Plan International Brasil], 2019. "Ela vai no meu barco": Casamento na Infância e Adolescência no Brasil ["She goes on my boat": Child and Adolescent Marriage in Brazil]. Brazil. 2015.
 2. Girls Not Brides, Exploratory Research: Child Marriage in Latin America, 2014. This project is a global partnership of more than 800 people and civil society organizations around the world committed to ending child marriage. Much of the data in the initiative is compiled from UNICEF's publications and indicators, which are used as a global reference for the theme. Available in: <<http://www.girlsnotbrides.org>>
 3. Unicef. State of the World's Children 2016, with data gathered from multiple Indicator Surveys and other indicators formulated and applied worldwide.

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