

**Agenda 2030 in Brazil: federal strategy for the development and return
of the economy after the Covid-19 pandemic.**

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ABSTRACT

The health crisis at COVID-19 resulted in damage to human life and inevitable economic consequences, requiring immediate responses from governments. In this context, this work carried out an analysis on the Federal Development Strategy of Brazil, 2020 – 2031 in light of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Exploratory methodology was used and descriptive research was used to analyze and interpret the facts, in order to develop concepts and ideas needed to formulate new approaches on the same topic. Thus, an examination was carried out on the actions of economic recovery, according to the Federal Decree, which listed five axes to increase the income and quality of life of the Brazilian population, aiming at sustained economic growth and job creation. This work was complemented with the exploration of the results presented in the V Light Report of Civil Society Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Brazil, which studied the fulfillment of the goals of Agenda 2030 in Brazil, by the Federal Government. The results achieved showed that the economic growth in the country, today and for the next few years, lacks a national articulation with clear guidelines and defined scopes, whose achievement of the goals established by the UN-SDGs will take place without stagnation and setbacks. The contribution of this study is the urgent need to look at the 2030 Agenda, to ensure social inclusion and sustainable development in Brazil.

KEYWORDS: Agenda 2030, Federal Decree No. 10.351/2020, ODS, COVID-19, V Light Report of Civil Society

1. INTRODUCTION

The global health crisis brought about by COVID-19 resulted in damage to human life, in addition to unavoidable consequences to the mode of economic production, observed at different scales, in almost every country in the world. According to IPEA (Brazil, 2020), since the beginning of the pandemic, Brazil has been living with health, social and economic implications, such as a drop in productive activity, shocks in supply and demand and, consequently, a reduction in the level of employment and income of the population.

For Lima and Freitas (2020), this context must require a government position to prevent companies from ending their activities, in addition to preserving jobs and the population's income level. In this regard, the authors emphasize, the Federal Government has adopted some measures, such as the possibility of suspension of the employment contract, with the State as the sponsor of salaries for the period of suspension, subsidized credit lines for firms, assistance to informal entrepreneurs and individual microentrepreneurs.

However, Cunha (2020) emphasizes that government action must be more comprehensive than assistance to institutions. It must be supported by the proposition of a resumption of the country's growth that undergoes a reform agenda, with a view to improving the business environment and fostering private investment, given the lack of state resources to drive the economy in the long term.

Regarding this direction, Câmara and Amâncio (2020) inform that despite the current complexity in which Brazil is living, this is the time to achieve a healthy economic recovery, converging on strategies that enable the resumption of activities and, simultaneously, construction of an economy that values social equity, the preservation of biodiversity and that is resilient to climate risks. Supporting this idea, a group of former finance ministers and former presidents of the Central Bank of Brazil published a document (Convergência Brasil, 2020) listing four necessary points for Brazil to include the environment in its economic policy:

- i. Achieve low carbon economy;
- ii. Zero deforestation in the Amazon and the Cerrado,
- iii. Increase climate resilience; and

iv. Boost research and development of new technologies in a globalized world.

Such actions, together with other economic stimulus packages, would have the power to accelerate Brazil's recovery, as in other regions, such as in the North American and European plans, which presented sustainable investments not only as an aspect of economic recovery, but constituted its core and starting point, with special emphasis on renewable energies (CÂMARA E AMÂNCIO, 2020). Therefore, Câmara and Amâncio (2020) considered the need for Brazil to present an economic recovery plan that would stimulate the generation of jobs, the development of new technologies, in addition to the environmental commitment and the resilience of the economy.

In this context, the Brazilian Government published Federal Decree No. 10,351 of October 27, 2020, which established the Federal Development Strategy for Brazil, in the period 2020 to 2031 - EFD 2020-3031 (BRASIL, 2020), seeking to define a long-term vision for the stable and coherent action of the bodies and entities of the direct federal, autarchic and foundational public administration. According to the aforementioned Federal Decree, the plan was divided into five thematic axes (economic, institutional, infrastructure, environmental and social), all having as its main guideline to increase the income and quality of life of the Brazilian population by reducing social inequalities and regional.

Given the above, this work had as its main objective to carry out an analysis of the Federal Development Strategy for Brazil, in the period 2020 – 2031, in light of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) presented in the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations (UN). Therefore, an exploratory and descriptive methodology was used to perform an analysis of the main actions to be taken in the economic recovery, as defined in Federal Decree No. 10.351/2020 - EFD 2020-2031 (BRASIL, 2020). This analysis was complemented by exploring the results that were presented in the V Light Report of Civil Society 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Brazil (GTSC A2030, 2021), which studied the Federal Government's fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda goals in Brazil.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is of paramount importance and, according to the ODS Brazil portal (UN-Brazil, 2021), it was adopted by 193 UN Member States (UN General Assembly Resolution 70/1) in September 2015. SDGs are the result of a participatory global process, which involves governments, civil society, private initiative and research institutions, and encompasses economic development, the eradication of poverty, misery and hunger, social inclusion, environmental sustainability and good governance at all levels, including peace and security among people, institutions and nations.

According to UN-Brazil (2021), the SDGs are composed of 17 goals, broken down into 169 global action goals to reach by 2030, covering the environmental, economic and social dimensions of sustainable development, in an integrated and interrelated manner: eradication of poverty, food security and agriculture, health, education, gender equality, reducing inequalities, energy, water and sanitation, sustainable patterns of production and consumption, climate change, sustainable cities, protection and sustainable use of the oceans and terrestrial ecosystems, inclusive economic growth, infrastructure and industrialization, governance, and means of implementation.

Thus, guided by global goals, validated by member countries, the UN expects countries to define their national goals, according to their circumstances, and incorporate them into their

policies, programs and government plans, with a view to achieving development sustainable in all its spheres. According to IPEA (BRASIL, 2018), the UN guides and encourages countries to take into account their national realities and priorities when defining the strategies to be adopted to achieve the Agenda's objectives, as long as they do not allow stagnation, reduction or retrogression, in the magnitude and scope of the Agenda at the national level, with regional and global consequences.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This work adopted the exploratory and descriptive methodology, which sought to map and retrieve technical and scientific documents on the subject, allowing an assessment and reflection on the issue. Also, the bibliometric research method was used, in order to systematize and list the main sources of information. This work was complemented taking into account what was formulated by Gil (2002), when he informs that exploratory research seeks to develop, clarify and modify concepts and ideas for the formulation of new approaches at a later time. Thus, the construction of this text was based on the junction of knowledge that was produced in a sectioned way, but which became relevant to the explanation of the topic of this article, in the current context.

Studies on the resumption of the Brazilian economy after the COVID-19 Pandemic took place through Federal Decree No. 10,351 of October 27, 2020 (BRASIL, 2020), which instituted the Federal Development Strategy for Brazil (EDF-Br /20-31), in the period from 2020 to 2031, presenting a study of scenarios that sought to support decision-making for the implementation of goals and actions for the development of the Brazilian economy, assuming a neutral international economic environment for Brazil. However, for this article we chose to evaluate the reference scenario, called as basic, since it deals with Brazilian growth more in line with the current political and economic context.

In the aforementioned reference scenario, the GDP per capita in 2031 would be 19.1% higher than that registered in 2020, which would mean an average growth rate of 1.6% per year in the period. Given a population growth of 0.6% p.a., the chosen scenario indicates that GDP would have an average growth of about 2.2% p.a. in the same period. According to the Decree, the challenge of keeping fiscal indicators under control has become even greater due to the negative economic impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic, which will result in extraordinary increases in expenditures in 2020 and in reduced tax collections. Still, macroeconomic stability, with the continuity of the long-term fiscal adjustment agenda and the maintenance of monetary balance, would be a necessary condition to allow the country to resume a path of sustained growth. The additional advances would be the result of further reforms, in the hope that they will improve the business environment and encourage increased productivity.

To support these analyses, the V Light Report of Civil Society Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Brazil was used, prepared by the Civil Society Working Group for Agenda 2030 (GTSC A2030, 2021), which is a coalition that currently brings together 57 organizations non-governmental organizations, social movements, forums, networks, universities, foundations and Brazilian federations. The group focuses on the Brazilian State and multilateral organizations, promoting sustainable development, combating inequalities and

injustices and strengthening universal, indivisible and interdependent rights, based on the full involvement of civil society in all spaces for taking action decision.

The data collection and analysis phase of the V Luz Report was based on target indicators, appropriate to the Brazilian reality, considering available official data, civil society studies or academic research cataloged in the SciELO library or Portal Capes, observing the series criteria historical and consolidated methodology. The second phase of this study consolidated the analyses, classification of goals, technical content review and harmonization of language and terminology, in line with the provisions of the UN 2030 Agenda and attested by 106 experts from different thematic areas.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Federal Decree No. 10.351/2020 - EFD 2020-2031 (BRASIL, 2020) listed five axes (economic, institutional, infrastructure, environmental and social) with the objective of increasing the income and quality of life of the Brazilian population, reducing inequalities social and regional, in the period 2020-2031. The main guidelines, common to all axes, were based on sustained economic growth and job creation, with a focus on productivity gains, allocative efficiency and the recovery of fiscal balance.

However, a recent study carried out by GTSC A2030 (2021) showed that despite Brazil's commitment to promoting sustainable development, the country currently ranks among those who are furthest away from the 2030 Social agenda, environmental and economic rights, in addition to the risks to civil and political rights, painstakingly constructed in recent decades, are evident in the 92 goals (54.4%) in setback; 27 (16%) stagnant; 21 (12.4%) threatened; 13 (7.7%) in insufficient progress; and 15 (8.9%) who do not have information.

Based on the above, and to better demonstrate the current diagnosis of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil, the considerations arising from the crossing of information between the goals established in Federal Decree No. 10.351/2020 - EFD 2020-2031 (BRASIL, 2020) will be presented as well as we used the analyzes carried out in the V Light Report of Civil Society Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Brazil (GTSC A2030, 2021), as described below:

A. SDG 1 – Poverty Eradication

(i) *UN/SDG Target*: End poverty in all its forms, everywhere.

(ii) *Planned Actions (EDF-Br/20-31)*: the Decree aims to reduce the proportion of the population below the poverty line and social inequalities, seeking to reach a level of 6.2% in 2031. It will seek to improve public policies in the rural and urban sphere, guarantee access to public services and technologies, enhance local and regional capacity to generate employment and income, especially in regions with a lower Human Development Index (HDI).

(iii) *Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021)*: the current economic model makes it difficult to eradicate poverty by 2030, resulting in the worsening of extreme poverty and the expansion of misery in the national territory. Furthermore, the loss of rights made possible by the ineffective management of the Covid-19 pandemic immediately brought about a worsening of unemployment and exposed the vulnerability of people, who are already forced to assume increasingly precarious working conditions.

B. SDG 2 – Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture

(i) *UN-SDG Target*: End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

(ii) *Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31)*: the issue of hunger was not explicitly addressed, only ways to improve social indices, within the social axis, were mentioned. The theme of agriculture was portrayed from the economic axis, discussing actions that could increase the productivity of the country's economy; in the infrastructure axis, which deals with strategies for coping with climate change; and on the social axis, having policies and mechanisms to reduce inequalities through investment in sustainable family agriculture.

(iii) *Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021)*: the indicators of this SDG are among the most impacted by the new Coronavirus pandemic and by government policies. The main causes are: increased unemployment and social lack of protection; drastic budget cuts in public policies, including food security; anti-environmental actions against small farmers, affecting their productive capacities; and the absence of policies that encourage the production and consumption of healthy food, while the high release of pesticides persists.

C. SDG 3 – Health and Well-being

(i) *UN-SDG Goal*: Ensuring a healthy life and promoting well-being for all, at all ages.

(ii) *Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31)*: as discussed in the social axis, the challenge is to improve access to health services and their quality, in the adequacy of health services to meet the new demands arising from the population aging, in the advancement of industry competitiveness, in the improvement of the Unified Health System management and in the reinforcement of life valuing, health promotion and disease prevention policies. Regarding well-being, the document provides information on actions to improve urban and rural infrastructure, infrastructure actions, technology, public transport and telecommunications.

(iii) *Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021)*: In the pandemic scenario, the non-recognition of the severity of Covid-19 had implications for low health and well-being indices: promotion of agglomerations, campaigns against the use of masks, acquisition and the dissemination of medicines without scientific evidence, the “herd immunity” thesis and the repeated option of not buying vaccines since 2020, aggravated the health crisis in Brazil. The increase in hospital admissions by COVID-19 and social isolation also hampered the treatment and monitoring of various diseases. The report also predicted a setback in the government's fight against sexuality education, denial of reproductive rights, and prevention of early pregnancy policies focused on sexual abstinence.

D. SDG 4 – Quality Education

(i) *Goal of the SDG – UN 2030 Agenda*: Ensure inclusive, equitable and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

(ii) *Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31)*: the topic is dealt with in the economic axis, which will seek to increase the productivity of the Brazilian economy through investments in education and in

the use of the workforce's potential, increasing its qualification and employability. In the social area, the challenge will be to expand access to education (formal and informal), seeking to remain in this and especially its quality, at all levels of education, resulting in an increase to 7.2 in the Development Index of Basic Education - IDEB (Initial Years of Elementary School).

(iii) Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021): education is extremely affected because the federal government, states and municipalities have not developed plans capable of containing the impacts generated by the health crisis. School exclusion mainly affected children of age groups in which access to school was no longer a challenge, falling back on a national achievement. Regional, racial and class inequalities also increased: in the North region, only 49% of students received school activities, compared to 92% in the South and 87% in the Southeast; 91% of students in the richest 20% group received activities, a participation that is 75% in the poorest 20% group; 89% of white students in elementary school received activities, but among blacks this percentage is 77%. Higher education was also affected by the accumulated cut, amounting to 25% of the institutions' budget since 2019.

E. SDG 5 – Gender Equality

(i) UN-SDG Goal: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

(ii) Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31): OSD 5 was presented as a goal to promote and strengthen equality of rights between men and women and between different races and ethnicities, thus seeking to realize fundamental human rights and citizenship.

(iii) Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021): Data show that the Covid-19 pandemic has made the fight against domestic violence in Brazil even more complex. If girls and women have already suffered violence, mainly in their homes and by people, the period of social distancing leads them to live more closely and for longer with their aggressors, in addition to other potential risk factors for violence, such as loss family income (a fact for 48% of respondents), higher levels of stress at home (68.2% of women suffered violence), increased alcohol consumption (14.4% of the population) or a lower ability to access and/or receiving support from the safety net. Public policies to promote gender equity in unpaid domestic work and care are lacking, and the pandemic has disproportionately affected women and girls. Women are the majority of workers in the sectors most affected by Covid-19, holding the most precarious positions and the lowest pay. They are 93% among domestic workers.

F. SDG 6 - Drinking Water and Sanitation

(i) UN-SDG Goal: Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

(ii) Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31): in the infrastructure axis, the topic is addressed with the aim of implementing programs and actions that contribute to the universalization of basic, urban and rural sanitation, and strengthening of regulatory models for concessions and partnerships public-private. In the environmental axis, the Decree seeks to improve the application of the instruments of the National Basic Sanitation Policy, in particular the Municipal Plans, and promoting the conservation of water resources by encouraging alternative sources of supply with reuse water, by reducing losses in the networks water distribution and promoting water

security, allowing for multiple uses of water. The goal is bold, as it will seek to reduce to zero the number of dumps and controlled landfills in operation (2,402 existing units in 2020), and jump from 46% homes served by a collection network or septic tank in 2020 to 77% in 2031.

(iii) *Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021)*: The health crisis resulting from Covid-19 demonstrated the urgency of guaranteeing the right to sanitation, especially access to safe drinking water: currently, 39.2 million people do not have access to water drinking water and 99.7 million do not have sewage collection (48% of the population). In addition, the dangerous volume of 24 billion liters of raw sewage per day is discharged into the environment, referring to the treatment of approximately 42% of the total sewage. The increase in deforestation in water supplying biomes and hotspots indicative of fires, the dismantling of environmental policies and the prioritization of the so-called "grey infrastructure" based on works rather than the use of natural solutions to water supply show the setback in protect and restore water-related ecosystems.

G. SDG 7 - Clean and Renewable Energy

(i) *UN-SDG Goal*: Ensuring reliable, sustainable, modern and affordable access to energy for all.

(ii) *Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31)*: the environmental axis proposes expanding the participation of renewable sources in the energy matrix, stimulating the competitiveness of production chains, taking advantage of regional potential and increasing the competitiveness of the biofuel sectors, waste fuel and electric or hybrid vehicles.

(iii) *Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021)*: the economic slowdown boosted by the health crisis also impacted the demand for fuel and electricity consumption, leading the federal government to create the Conta-Covid, an emergency subsidy for the electricity sector. Despite measures approved to prohibit power cuts due to default, low-income people are still more deeply affected, with great difficulty in paying tariffs and buying cooking gas (LPG), which increased even more, after successive readjustments to the throughout 2020. There has been insufficient progress in expanding infrastructure and modernizing technologies to deliver sustainable energy services. Despite the absence of data for the year 2020, from 2013 to 2019 the installed capacity of renewable energy generation per capita was expanded, albeit at a very slow pace.

H. SDG 8 – Labor and Economic Growth

(i) *UN-SDG Goal*: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

(ii) *Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31)*: the theme is portrayed in the economic axis and aims to strengthen professional and technological education and higher education, promoting the insertion of highly qualified human resources in national companies.

(iii) *Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021)*: The suspension of economic activities to contain the contagion by the new coronavirus, without the necessary social protection measures to support workers, increased unemployment and poverty. Entire economic sectors were also impacted and the increase in unemployment and structural informality kept in retreat and the younger, less educated, female (16.4%) and black population (17.2% among blacks and 15.8% among

browns)) is the most affected. If the reduction of child labor was already slow, the country's structural problems (poverty, unemployment, income concentration, racism, social and educational exclusion) intensified by the pandemic, are conditioning factors for the increase of the problem.

I. SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

(i) *UN-SDG Target: Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization, and Foster Innovation*

(ii) *Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31):* As for SDG 9, these themes are addressed in the economy and infrastructure axes, with the challenges of promoting sustained growth in the national per capita GDP, increasing the productivity of the Brazilian economy, in the direction of increasing productivity, competitiveness, quality of life and sustainability, especially in areas that support innovation, and introducing the term digital economy.

(iii) *Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021):* government restrictions on civil society participation and the policy restricting society's right to access to information hinder the assessment of this SDG. Brazil continues to have a retraction in the area, with the biggest drop in the current historical series of the GDP, -4.1%, in 2020, and the GDP per capita also had a record drop. Among the main sectors, there was an increase only in Agriculture (2%), and Industry and Services had a decrease, respectively, of 3.5% and 4.5% - the demand for consumption by households plummeted by 5.5%. The highest point of the analysis on Brazil is the level of sophistication of the consumer market, while the biggest obstacle is the low sophistication of the business and the absence of qualified human capital, revealing the unfolding of problems related to educational infrastructure, as pointed out in the SDG 4.

J. SDG 10 – Reduction of Inequalities

(i) *UN-SDG Target: Reducing inequality within and between countries.*

(ii) *Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31):* The reduction of inequalities, presented in SDG 10, is one of the bases of the development plan presented in the Decree, which must occur through structuring projects in each State and District Federal, from the economic axis. The goal is also to reduce inequalities in access to water supply, collection and sewage treatment services, with an emphasis on expanding access to low-income households and in the north-central region of the country.

(iii) *Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021):* The scenario has become more serious given the impacts of more than a year of uncontrolled Covid-19 pandemic, causing the health emergency to further fuel economic and social crises, environmental and politics in the country. The coronavirus affects the impoverished population twice as often and the North and Northeast regions have a higher incidence proportional to the number of inhabitants and the black population has a higher mortality rate (41.5% compared to 33.7% in the white group). In addition, 27 million people now live in extreme poverty (with less than R\$ 246 per month). Added to this scenario are human rights violations that, in general, have also increased.

K. SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

(i) UN-SDG Goal: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

(ii) Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31): on the subject, the Decree informs that it is necessary to improve public sector governance, increasing the efficiency, effectiveness and effectiveness of government actions, denoting a concern with urban and rural planning, so that they are sustainable and economically intelligent.

(iii) Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021): the reduction of Union investments in basic sanitation and public transport, the shrinkage of social housing programs to a practically non-existent level, in addition to the extinction of programs and incentives, such as free public transport for the elderly has jeopardized the achievement of the goals of this SDG. Active mobility, on foot or by bicycle, in addition to being environmentally responsible, became an option during the pandemic to avoid crowding on buses, trains and subways, to prevent the spread of the new coronavirus. The disaster and catastrophe management policy receding and without a preventive policy, several states accumulate problems related to constant disasters related to climate imbalances (floods and landslides) or to the action of companies (in the case of level 3 dams, with a high risk of rupture, such as in Minas Gerais).

L. SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

(i) UN-SDG Goal: Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns.

(ii) Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31): For SDG 12, the goal is addressed in the environmental axis, which will seek to internalize environmental variables in economic decision-making as an incentive to the adoption of sustainable production models and consumption.

(iii) Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021): The deindustrialization process of the national economy, in contrast to the growing and accelerated strengthening of agribusiness in the trade balance, puts pressure on environmental reserves in all regions and the Amazon in particular, changing the regime rainfall across the planet, especially in Brazil. Despite the difficult scenario, it is necessary to recognize that social and business sectors claim to be more interested in the sustainable production and consumption agendas. Regarding consumption, the most current data on food waste (2018) informs that a Brazilian family wasted an average of 128.8 kg of food per year, or 41.6 kg per person. In June 2020, Law No. 14.016 was enacted, which addresses the fight against food waste and the donation of food surpluses for human consumption, but it is necessary to establish measures to prevent losses and waste throughout the food production chain. Still, the measures stipulated in the National Solid Waste Policy have not materialized and there is a lack of medium and long-term policies for the implementation of reverse logistics and effective accountability of production chains that impact health and the environment.

M. SDG 13 – Climate Change

(i) UN-SDG Goal: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, recognizing that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC] is the primary intergovernmental international forum to negotiate the global response to climate change. climate.

(ii) *Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31)*: on this topic, the challenge addressed in the environmental axis is to implement policies, actions and measures to face climate change and its effects, fostering a resilient and low-income economy carbon. For this, it will be necessary to build resilience and adaptive capacity of populations, ecosystems, infrastructure and production systems, making them resilient to climate risks.

(iii) *Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021)*: the analysis of the implementation of this SDG reveals a critical situation in the management of climate change, sustainability and democracy. In 2019, the government carried out a series of measures to deconstruct the national environmental policy and, in particular, the climate policy. In 2020, the situation worsened drastically and the federal budget underwent new cuts and reductions, materializing the threats of extinction not only of policies, but also of inspection actions carried out by Ibama. Furthermore, the Federal Government reduced Brazil's climate ambitions under the Paris Agreement and revised the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), hiding the 400 million ton increase in the country's greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, by modifying the 2005 emissions baseline. The maneuver weakens the country on the international stage, and opens the door to retaliation and a reduction in the flow of foreign direct investment in the country.

N. ODS 14 – Life in Water and ODS 15 – Life on Earth

(i) *UN-SDG Target*: SDG 14 - Conservation and use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. SDG 15 - Protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, fight desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt the loss of biodiversity

(ii) *Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31)*: For SDGs 14 (life in water) and 15 (life on land), the Decree deals comprehensively, stating that the goal of encouraging conservation and sustainable use biodiversity of national biomes and marine environments, mineral and water resources and energy potential in the Brazilian territory.

(iii) *Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021)*: Budget cuts have had a profound impact on environmental inspection and contribute to real estate advancement in protected areas of the coastal zone). The reduction or non-existence of inspection, management and punishment of environmental crimes; the flexibility of the environmental licensing system for activities that cause impacts; the permitting of thousands of fishing units without an assessment of the resource's carrying capacity; the deactivation of the Coastal Management Integration Group (GI-GERCO) and other participatory spaces; the exclusion of civil society from councils linked to environmental agendas (Decree 10.179/2019); the change in the rules for the planning and execution of the National Action Plans (PAN) for the conservation and management of endangered species, made by ICMBio to concentrate decisions are a reflection of the government's inefficiency and lack of interest in reducing impacts and ensuring the health and resilience of the ocean and a management that is not committed to the environmental sovereignty of the Brazilian coastal and marine space. Regarding terrestrial life, from the North to the South of the country, the devastation of Brazilian biomes in the Amazon, Pantanal and Caatinga is intense and the context indicates that the SDG-15 will hardly be achieved. Added to this is the setback in environmental legislation, the lack of adequate and updated information

on soil conditions in recent years, the lack of a strategy that integrates the Union, states and municipalities in combating the degradation of native vegetation and the lack of evaluations in consistent historical series in the country, a set of issues that point to a future perspective that is difficult to reach the goal.

O. SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions

(i) UN-SDG Goal: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

(ii) Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31): the Decree presents the institutional axis, the search for improving public governance, with a focus on the effective delivery of services to citizens and on improving the business environment, ensuring sovereignty and promoting national interests. The main challenges are to improve the governance of the public sector, increasing the efficiency, effectiveness and effectiveness of government actions, increasing Brazil's competitiveness in order to bring it closer to developed economies and guaranteeing sovereignty and promoting national interests. It does not mention the theme of peace and about the theme of justice, it makes reference in the economic axis about improving the social security system, with the objective of guaranteeing financial sustainability and social justice and, in the social axis, it seeks to implement fundamental human rights and citizenship, collaborating to increase efficiency and democratize access to the justice system.

(iii) Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021): the constant attacks on institutions of the democratic regime - such as the Judiciary, the free press and civil society organizations - put this SDG at risk, supported by the reduction and weakening of spaces for participation social, denial and fake news, and indiscriminate use of presidential decrees, prepared without dialogue with society or presentation of studies or data to justify them. Willful homicides increased (8.3%), feminicides (16% in the first half of 2020), conflicts in forests, countryside and cities, deaths resulting from police actions (6% in the first half) and, also, police killings (19.6%). Institutional transparency mechanisms generally accumulated evidence of backsliding. Corruption and bribery remain chronic problems in the political and business dynamics in the country and directly affect the development of public policies to guarantee rights.

P. SDG 17 – Partnerships

(i) UN-SDG Goal: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

(ii) Planned actions (EDF-Br/20-31): the document has a broad agenda, which will seek to expand partnerships and technical, scientific and technological cooperation with developed and developing countries, diversify international partnerships with African and Asian countries and in the Middle East, carry out exchanges and partnerships with other countries with technologies of interest and encourage joint research projects and university partnerships with educational institutions abroad, encouraging the exchange of experiences between foreign researchers and Brazilian researchers.

(iii) *Current Scenario (GTSC A2030, 2021)*: Brazilian finances show the worst result in four decades, the result of an accumulation model based on the reprimarization of the economy that limits scientific and technological development. The lack of integration between the Powers of the Republic hinders the establishment of multisectoral partnerships, restricts the right to information, impedes the monitoring of State actions and negatively feeds systemic issues, particularly with regard to corruption. The loss of international credibility sets a setback and Brazil is no longer considered a safe environment for foreign investment, due to the disarray of the fundamentals of the economy, which is increasingly becoming a primary exporter, with low added value.

4. CONCLUSION

In the analysis of Decree No. 10.351/2020, based on the Sustainable Development Goals (ODS-UN), it was found that the Economic Development Plan of Brazil, for the next decade, lacks articulation with guidelines and the goals defined by the SDG. Its formulation refers to a compilation of documents issued by the respective Ministries and Secretariats, linked to the Federal Government, to the detriment of an articulated and structured plan, taking into account the guidelines and goals established in the UN 2030 Agenda.

The suggested actions, to meet each objective defined by the Decree, are superficial and often treated in a generic way, not clearly and objectively pointing out their applicability and/or specific actions, as well as the source of resources available to meet each scope. In addition, execution schedules were not presented, with specific milestones within reach of the proposed objectives, as well as performance indicators were not identified for each of the goals shown, information considered essential for strategic planning, public or private. This can make the plan difficult to execute, with weak monitoring and control.

Regarding the evaluation of the Light 2021 Report, it appears that Brazil has not made satisfactory progress in any of the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (ODS-UN) of its 2030 Agenda. According to the report, of the 169 goals provided for in the 17 goals SDGs to be reached by 2030, 54.4% are in retreat, 16% are stagnant, 12.4% threatened and 7.7% had insufficient progress. Still, 15 targets, or 8.9% of the total, could not be evaluated due to lack of available information, which denotes a lack of articulation in the sustainability agenda in Brazil.

The North of the country, for example, a region that encompasses the 9 states of the Brazilian Amazon, has the worst national indicators of living conditions, a symbol of the territorial inequality that marks Brazil, and the evolution of the pandemic led to a situation of sanitary collapse that could have been prevented. Added to this, the setbacks in the environmental issue, in which Brazil has already been a protagonist in negotiations at the international level, is currently venturing into a position of being part of the problem, that of an agent of transformation and solution.]

However, despite the current picture of the goals of the sustainable development goals of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil to be quite threatening, it is considered that it is possible to revert this scenario, when in fact public policies are implemented, which, in fact, already exist in many cases. It is necessary to strengthen institutions and citizenship, and put the country back on the path to sustainable and long-term development.

Finally, it is noteworthy that many of the goals established in the 17 SDGs of the UN 2030 Agenda are provided for and guaranteed in our 1988 Constitution, such as the right to health, education, housing. Therefore, disrespecting the development of the SDG goals is also disobeying the Federal Constitution, depriving the Brazilian population of a better, fairer and more sustainable collective future, with a balance between public and private interests and social needs, in an efficient way and transparent.

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