

BRAZIL

Region: South America (Global South)

Population (2022): 215 million (7th)

Life Expectancy at Birth (Women): 79.4 years (56th)

Governance System: Democratic federal republic

Capital: Brasília

Land Area (km²): 8,358,140 (5th)

Major Language: Portuguese

Select Global Rankings

GDP (2022): 11th (1,920,096 US\$ Millions)

Human Development Index: 87th (High)

Fragile States Index - Inverted: 109th (Cat.7)

Good Country Index: 62nd

Human Freedom Index: 78th

World Happiness Ranking: 49th

Select Global Rankings (Gender-Focus)

Gross National Income Per Capita (Women): 72nd

Gender Social Norms Index: 32nd

Women's Power Index: 72nd

Social Institutions and Gender Index (World Cup rank): 22nd

Gender Inequality Index: 94th

Global Gender Gap Index: 57th

Women Peace & Security Index: 80th

Elite Sport System Rankings

2020 Summer Olympic Women's Medals (% of Total): 9 (43% of 21)

2022 Winter Olympic Women's Medals (% of Total): none

Global Cup Ranking (Women): 13th

Football/World Cup Profile

FIFA Region: CONMEBOL

FIFA Ranking: 8

World Cup Appearance: 9th

Best World Cup Performance(s): 2nd place (2007 finalist)

Qualification: Winner Copa América Femenina

World Cup Group: F

Last World Cup Appearance: 2019

BRAZIL in International (Gender) Affairs (by Mehnaz Hossain)

Brazil is known as a one of the world's biggest diverse democracies and the fifth largest country in the world. The location of the Amazon rainforest, amount of diverse wildlife species and agricultural exports and resources have made Brazil into South America's most industrial nation.

Brazil was colonized by the Portuguese in the 1500s and Portuguese kings continued ruling Brazil until 1822 when one of the monarchs named himself the Emperor of Brazil. Over the next decade immigration from Europe ramped up and the end of the 1800s saw the monarchy being overthrown and the first federal republic being established. Brazil has a [history](#) of being politically controlled by military and civilian governments- within this history one of the most pivotal moments was when President Getulio Vargas took over Brazil via a military coup and the economy was placed under state control- thus starting a social welfare revolution. The later half of the 1900s saw Brazil slide into [economic trouble](#) as inflation ran rampant resulting in periods of hyperinflation and collapse of the Asian stock markets. [1960 to 1994](#) saw periods of inflation that peaked above a 100%.

Brazil's Amazon Rainforest continues to be threatened by climate change and deforestation- a global issue that the Brazilian government is failing to lobby through their implementation of controversial [environmental laws](#) . Where Brazil falls short within environmental policies, it makes up for in terms of implementing more social welfare policies aimed at lifting people out of poverty and increasing access to education.

In 2016, Brazil hosted the [Olympic Games](#) in Rio de Janeiro- an event that invited large protests at the expenses of hosting the World Cup despite rising living costs. The years preceding the World Cup was plagued by controversies such as major corruption scandals against [Petrobras](#)- Brazil's state oil company and public emergencies such as an outbreak of Zika virus. In 2018, after much political upheaval far-right candidate Jair Bolsonaro became president. Multiple [controversies and criticisms](#) have followed his presidency. In 2020 he refused to implement public health measures that would curb the spread of COVID-19 and has threatened democratic rules through breeding mistrust in the electoral system, free speech, and judicial independence. Other [human rights abuse](#) that Brazil is accused of under Bolsonaro's rule includes a high number of police killings disproportionately affecting black Brazilians and inhumane prison conditions.

Brazil belongs to several [international organizations](#), including the United Nations, the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, the G-20, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization. Brazil traditionally has been a leader in the inter-American community and is a member of the sub-regional MERCOSUL and PROSUL groups.

Gender Equity (by Alanna Harman)

Like so many other countries gender inequities continue to seep into the structures and systems of Brazil and ultimately influences Brazilian culture and social norms. "In Brazil, women are less valued in their jobs, face more difficulties in accessing the labour market and in professional growth, and are subject to a labour legislation that amplifies inequality. Additionally, public policies are not yet very effective at reducing inequality and expanding opportunities, particularly for low-income [women](#)". Despite having the same education level it has been reported that Brazilian women earn [25%](#) less than their male counterparts. In addition to economic struggles the [Snapshot of the Status of Women in Brazil: 2019](#) report indicated that Brazil experiences "one of the highest rate of femicide - the killing of women due to their gender - in the world". Even though Brazil has recently experienced more women running and being elected to office the overarching ideology of politics is "far more conservative...that has sought to reinforce traditional gender [roles](#)". Brazil's performance on the 2022 Equal Measure 2030 SDG Gender Index ranked Brazil 78th out of 144 countries in the previous 2019 edition of the report Brazil had ranked [77th](#). "Brazil's index score stagnated between 2015 and [2020](#)" indicating little movement towards the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

The Women's National team has been able to advocate for equal pay when representing the Brazilian national team as their male counterparts. The men's and women's teams earn "equal value in terms of

prizes and daily [rates](#). The Women's National Brazilian team has used the beginning stages of the World Cup to highlight gender equity issues beyond their own borders. As the team arrived in Australia for the Women's World Cup the plane the team used included "picture of Mahsa Amini, who dies after being detained by Iran's 'morality police', and Amir Nasr Azadani, a former soccer player who was sentenced to 26 years in prison for taking part in protests following Amini's [death](#)".