



**SDG 18 - Ethnic-Racial Equality in the 2030 Agenda: the Brazilian experience for the construction of a new sustainable development goal.**

**HLPF Side Event**

**Wednesday, 16 July 2024, 1:15pm – 2:30pm – Conference room 7**

**PROGRAMME**

**Moderator:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil

1:15pm: Opening remarks (15 minutes)

- Márcio Macêdo, Minister of the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic
- Roberta Eugênio, Executive Secretary of the Ministry of Racial Equality
- Ambassador Sergio França Danese, Permanent Representative of Brazil to the UN in New York
- Minister or Representative of the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples - (by video) – TBC
- Letícia Leobet, Geledés, civil society representative – Stakeholder Group/ Afro-descendants representative

1:30pm: Advances and Challenges to SDG 18 in Brazil: national efforts to combating racism within the scope of the 2030 Agenda (30 minutes)

- Implementation of SDG 18 in the 2030 Agenda: Work Plan and Challenges  
Tatiana Dias Silva, Director of evaluation, monitoring and management of information, Ministry of Racial Equality (5 minutes)
- Governmental Planning Guided by the 2030 Agenda  
Virgínia de Ângelis, National Planning Secretariat, Ministry of Planning and Budget (5 minutes)
- Incorporating the Fight Against Racism in the SDG 18

Luciana Servo, President of the Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA)  
(5 minutes)

- A collaborative process to identify indicators for the SDG 18: the role of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics  
Márcio Pochmann, President of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) (5 minutes)
- A more inclusive 2030 Agenda: challenges for incorporating the fight against racial and ethnic discrimination into the SDGs  
Paulo Gadelha, Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz) (5 minutes)

14h00: Promoting ethnic-racial equality: a commitment agenda from local to global (15 minutes):

- Linda Maguire, UNDP Deputy Director for Latin America and the Caribbean (RBLAC)
- Mr. Rio Hada, Chief of the Equality, Development and Rule of Law Section, OHCHR New York Office
- Silvia Hernández Sánchez, Chief of Staff of the Office of the Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Rosa Negra, Advisor to the National Council for the Promotion of Racial Equality (CNPIR)
- Katarina Popović, Secretary General of ICAE (International Council for Adult Education) and Co-Chair of the Education and Academia Stakeholder Group.

14h15: Q & A (15 minutes)

Closing: Ministry of Racial Equality

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**CONCEPT NOTE**

**Objective:**

Present partnerships and the voluntary construction process of the eighteenth sustainable development goal, its targets and indicators, which represent an effort to confront the structural conditions of Brazilian society that prevent ethnic-racial equality from being promoted. By establishing direct links between economic, environmental and social sustainability, the promotion and protection of human rights and the fight against inequalities, these efforts serve as a basis for formulating intersectoral developmental public policies.

**Organizares:**

Ministry of Racial Equality  
Ministry of Indigenous Peoples

**Co-organizers:**

United Nations Development Program  
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights  
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**Moderator:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**Subject:**

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations, in 2015, these goals have guided development policies and practices around the world. An emerging academic and political debate has considered the possibility of creating new SDGs, since important areas have not been addressed yet or are insufficiently emphasized in the current structure of the 2030 Agenda. Hence, some countries have presented proposals in their Voluntary National Reports of different SDGs according to their national political priorities. India proposed an SDG on local empowerment and rural development and Costa Rica proposed SDG 18 on people's happiness and well-being. Brazil joined this club of innovators in September 2023, when President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva announced, when addressing the 78th UNGA, the voluntary adoption of an eighteenth objective towards achieving ethnic-racial equality. The international discussion on the horizons of possibilities for a new SDG impacts negotiations and consultations between UN member states for the final years of the agenda and for the construction of the post-2030 Agenda. The debate about the Brazilian experience of SDG 18 on ethnic-racial equality emerges from the need to address the country's main development problem, namely, structural racism.

In 2024, we celebrate 76 years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the final year of the International Decade for People of African Descent. However, we have not made sufficient progress in promoting racial equality. Despite the enormous lingering challenges, the Brazilian experience of building an eighteenth SDG is part of a shared effort by the international community against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and a contribution to inclusive sustainable development for people of all races and ethnicities. The 2030 Agenda and its implications for the future of international politics have the potential to become a key instrument for combating racism.

This event aims at sharing the Brazilian experience to create a space for debate as well as for methodological and practical reflections on the construction and operationalization of a new SDG within the scope of the 2030 Agenda. It also aims to present qualitative aspects in the goals and progress indicators, emphasizing the comprehensive consultation process which was held encompassing the government, at its different national and subnational levels, civil society and academia. Furthermore, it emphasizes the interdependencies and synergies between SDG 18 and other SDGs through a multidimensional perspective of inequalities and adopting education as a cross-cutting strategy.