

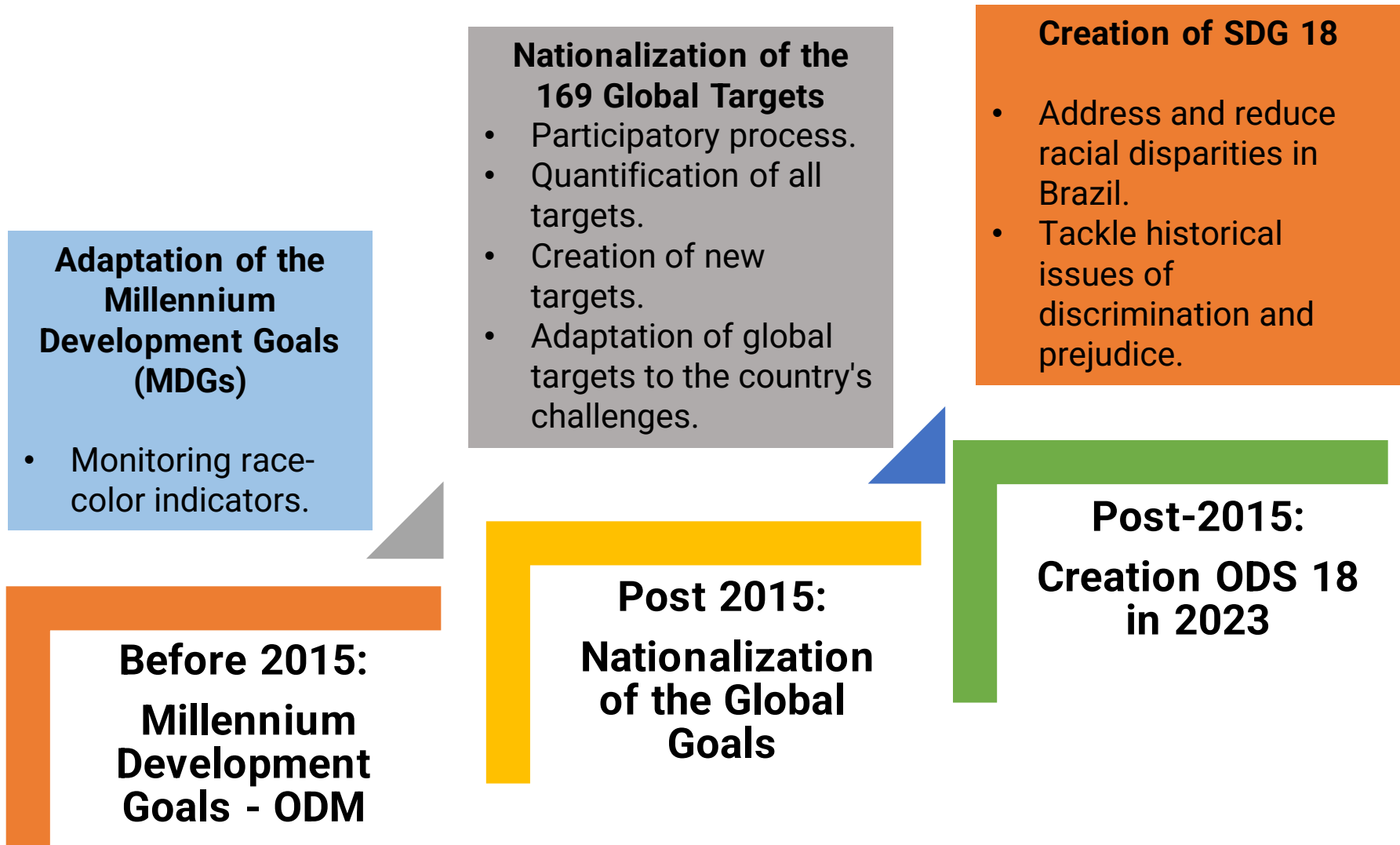
# Incorporating the Fight Against Racism in the SDG

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# Trajectory of Efforts into Incorporate the Fight Against Racism in the SDGs



# Advances with Persistent Inequalities (some examples)

## SDG 1

**Eradicate Extreme Poverty** (Targ.1.1 \$2.15 a day.)

- Brazil: 5.9%
- White: 3.5%
- Black: 7.7%

**Reduce Poverty in all its dimensions** (Targ.1.2 adoption of the higher international line of \$6.85 per capita per day, in 2017)

- Brazil: 31.6%
- White: 21%
- Black: 40%

## SDG 4

**Ensure all children complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education by 2030.** (Targ 4.1)

**Years of Study:**

- White: 10.2 years
- Black: 8.4 Years

**•School Attendance Rate (ages 15 to 17):**

- White: 86.9%
- Black: 82.7%

**•Young People Aged 18 to 24 Who Completed High School:**

- White: 70.5%
- Black: 56.3%

**•People Aged 25 or Older with Higher Education:**

- White: 26.4%
- Black: 10.8%

# Advances with Persistent Inequalities (some examples)

## SDG 3

**Global Target 3.7: reduce the global maternal mortality rate to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births.**

**National target 3.7: 30 deaths per 100,000 live births.**

**Brasil 2022:** 57.7 per 100,000 live births  
Racial Inequalities:

**Black women** have approximately twice the risk of death compared to white women

- **Black Women** (2022): 100.38 per 100,000 live births
- **White Women** (2022): 46.56 per 100,000 live births
- **Indigenous women** have a higher MMR than the national average and lower rates of prenatal consultations.

Fonte: **Fonte:** Ministério da Saúde, SINASC, SIM e Pesquisa Nascer no Brasil II: Inquérito Nacional sobre Aborto, Parto e Nascimento - um estudo realizado em parceria com a Fiocruz, a partir dos dados disponibilizados pelo SUS.

## SDG 16

**Global Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere**

In 2021, Brazil recorded 47,000 murders, with 98.3% of victims' race reported. Of these, 78.5% were black individuals.

- 2011: 35,616 black individuals murdered
- 2017: 49,524 black individuals murdered
- 2021: 36,622 black individuals murdered
- **Total murders:**
  - 2011: 52,807
  - 2017: 65,602
  - 2021: 47,847

From 2011 to 2021, total homicides decreased by 9.4%, while murders of black individuals increased by 3.7%, resulting in a record proportion.

Fonte: IPEA,, Atlas of Violence2023

The analysis of the progress towards the goals shows **the persistence of historical inequalities in poverty rates between groups, in access to quality education, in access to healthcare, with much higher percentages among black individuals and higher homicide rates among black people.**

The dimensions of social disadvantages are not independent of each other, highlighting the importance of intersectional approaches to addressing racial inequality in Brazil.

**Achieving the targets for most SDGs in Brazil by 2030 will primarily depend on the progress made for black groups.** For example, poverty rates are already minimal for the most privileged categories in the country.

**To address racism in Brazil and reduce racial inequalities, it is essential to:**

- Implement effective public policies covering areas such as education, health, the labor market, business opportunities, public security and reparation.
- Value ethnic-racial plurality in public and private institutions, ensuring active participation of civil society and transparency in government actions, promoting a more just and equitable society.

# Thank you

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