

## TC ABSTRACT

### I. Basic Project Data

▪ Country/Region:	BRAZIL/CSC - Southern Cone
▪ TC Name:	Qualification for Young People in Belém
▪ TC Number:	BR-T1602
▪ Team Leader/Members:	GOUVEA GOMES, LIVIA (SCL/LMK) Team Leader; ELISA TAVARES (CSC/CBR); ESCHOYEZ, GUILLERMO ANTONIO (LEG/SGO); FERRIN GASTON (SCL/LMK); LIBERTAD SICCHA (SCL/LMK); GONZALEZ HERRERA, BEATRIZ MARIA (SCL/LMK)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Number and name of operation supported by the TC:	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	09 Jan 2024
▪ Beneficiary:	City of Belém/PA
▪ Executing Agency:	INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
▪ IDB funding requested:	US\$500,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding:	US\$0.00
▪ Disbursement period:	36 months
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals; Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	SCL/LMK - Labor Markets
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	CSC/CBR - Country Office Brazil
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	Yes
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	Yes
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Social inclusion and equality; Productivity and innovation; Afro-descendants; Environmental sustainability; Gender equality; Diversity

### II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 The objective of this TC is to train young people for employment opportunities in sectors related to tourism, generated by COP-30, with the possibility of effective insertion into the labor market after the event.
- 2.2 Belém, as the 12th most populous city in Brazil, with a population of 1,303,389 inhabitants, is preparing to host the United Nations Climate Conference (COP-30) in 2025. This event, a global milestone amid environment and climate change, represents an opportunity for the city to develop a comprehensive skills strategy. Given its privileged location at the confluence of the Guamá and Pará rivers, comprising 39 islands in a territorial extension of 1,059.458 km<sup>2</sup>, Belém will face the challenge of managing a significant population circulation during the event. As the capital of the State of Pará, it seeks not only to meet the immediate demands of COP-30, but also to leave a lasting legacy for its population and strengthen its position in the Amazon region (Demographic data based on the 2022 Census - BRASIL, 2023). Like the other capitals in the north of Brazil, Belém has greater problems with employability than the rest of the country, especially among socially vulnerable population groups such as young people, women and blacks. The unemployment rate in Belém was 12%, while for Brazil it was 7,7% (IBGE, 2023). Young people, between 15 and 29, make up 30% of Belém's population, and they represent 22,3% of the unemployed. This rate is much higher than in Brazil: young people are 28% and the unemployment rate among young people is 13,5%. The group of young people who don't work or study (nem-nem) is also larger in Belém than in Brazil. They were 27,4%

of the youth population in Belém and 26,8% in Brazil. The situation of nem-nem is worse for women, who represented 63,8% of the “nem-nem” total in Belém. Considering race heterogeneities, brown people are 58,4% of the total “nem-nem” in Belém, black people are 15,5% and indigenous people 0,4%.

### III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 **Component I: Professional Qualification (including scholarships).** This component will fund qualification courses to train young people in various areas related to tourism, considering strategic sectors, such as IT, gastronomy, languages, financial education, and educational and social development.
- 3.2 **Component II: Dissemination of Knowledge.** Allocates resources to finance materials and strategies, aiming to involve young people and the employing productive sector, highlighting the results and lessons learned.
- 3.3 **Component III: Institutional Strengthening.** This component will support the hiring of experts to conduct diagnoses, strategies, and project management. The objective is to ensure the best execution of resources and leave a legacy for the city hall in the conduct of future projects.
- 3.4 **Component IV: Results Evaluation.** This technical cooperation also will allocate resources for an evaluation of project results, aiming to extract lessons learned that will be applied to future Bank projects.
- 3.5 **Component V: Other costs.** The technical cooperation allocates part of its resources to unforeseen costs, as a way of taking precautions against fortuitous events.

### IV. Budget

**Indicative Budget**

<b>Activity/Component</b>	<b>IDB/Fund Funding</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>
Component I: Professional Qualification (including scholarships).	US\$370,000.00	US\$370,000.00
Component II: Dissemination of Knowledge	US\$40,000.00	US\$40,000.00
Component III: Institutional Strengthening	US\$55,000.00	US\$55,000.00
Component IV: Results Evaluation	US\$25,000.00	US\$25,000.00
Other costs	US\$10,000.00	US\$10,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>US\$500,000.00</b>	<b>US\$500,000.00</b>

### V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

- 5.1 The executing agency of this TC will be the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), as requested by the beneficiary, through the Labor Markets Division (SCL/LMK) and the co-executor, Instituto BEI, in accordance with the guidelines and requirements established in the Technical Cooperation Policy (GN-2470-2) and in the TC Operational Guides (GN-2629-1). Disbursements will be tasked to the Brazil Country Office (CSC/CBR).
- 5.2 This is justified IDB by: (i) the need to have an administration that brings international expertise in an effective and timely manner; and (ii) the technical specialized experience of the Bank in designing and developing tools to promote relevant training and employment programs in the region. Furthermore, the IDB provides an independent and transparent execution of studies and assessments developed in this

TC. Instituto BEI will contribute with its expertise in develop educational programs and collaborate in the formulation of public policies in Brazil.

Preparation and execution will be done in close collaboration with the Tourism Sector and Amazon Division, considering all the potential gains in intersectoral work in the Social Sector, especially considering aspects of gender and diversity.

## **VI. Project Risks and Issues**

- 6.1 The risks in executing the TC and achieving its objectives are: (i) Risk of delay in the execution of the project, due to the BEI Institute's inexperience with the IDB's operational practices and policies and procurement policy. In order to mitigate this risk, the project's management and execution teams will be trained in the Bank's operational and procurement practices and policies. The project team will also be in close communication with the co-executors and beneficiaries.; (ii) the eventual risk of a possible change of management, considering the occurrence of municipal elections in Belém/PA, in the year 2024. As a way to mitigate such risk, it will be essential to document key processes and establish clear communication channels between the project team and technical stakeholders. This will support the continuity of activities, regardless of changes in municipal management.

## **VII. Environmental and Social Aspects**

- 7.1 This TC is not intended to finance pre-feasibility or feasibility studies of specific investment projects or environmental and social studies associated with them; therefore, this TC does not have applicable requirements of the Banks Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF).