

TC ABSTRACT

I. Basic Project Data

▪ Country/Region:	BRAZIL/CSC - Southern Cone
▪ TC Name:	Strengthening institutions to address issues of racial equality and discrimination against LGBTQIA+ individuals
▪ TC Number:	BR-T1560
▪ Team Leader/Members:	RACHTER DE SOUSA DIAS, LAISA (SCL/GDI) Team Leader; VERISSIMO DA SILVA, CAROLINA (LEG/SGO)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Number and name of operation supported by the TC:	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	27 Jun 2023
▪ Beneficiary:	Federative Republic of Brazil
▪ Executing Agency:	INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
▪ IDB funding requested:	US\$150,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding:	US\$0.00
▪ Disbursement period:	36 months
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals; Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	SCL/GDI - Gender and Diversity
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	SCL/GDI - Gender and Diversity
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Social inclusion and equality ; Institutional capacity and rule of law; Gender equality; Diversity

II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 The aim of this Technical Cooperation (TC) is to provide support for the diversity agenda in Brazil at the national and subnational levels, with a specific focus on i) Assisting in shaping public policies aimed at reducing racial inequalities by strengthening SINAPIR at both the national and subnational levels; ii) supporting initiatives to facilitate the implementation of the National Plan for the Promotion of Citizenship and Human Rights of LGBTQIA+ individuals, as well as the protection of their rights and autonomy.
- 2.2 It is widely recognized that Brazil is one of the most unequal countries in the world, with racial inequality being a primary concern. In addition to racial inequality, discrimination and violence against individuals who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transvestite, Transgender, Queer, Intersex, or Asexual (LGBTQIA+) also impact the Brazilian population, manifesting in disparities observed across socioeconomic indicators.
- 2.3 Despite the advances achieved in recent decades, disparities between whites and blacks are still evident in areas such as education, health, income, and political representation. These disparities underscore for a continuous and resolute commitment to addressing racial inequalities in Brazil. Racial inequality manifests early in individuals' lives, as evidenced by significant disparities in educational indicators such as school performance, repetition rates, and high school completion rates. In the labor market, for instance, the difference in the unemployment rate between Afro-Brazilians vis a vis whites were five percentage points, and the

difference in the informality rate is even more remarkable (32.7% of white employed persons were in informal vs. 43.4% and 47.0% for blacks and browns).

- 2.4 Finally, to address the structural inequalities in Brazil, the government established the National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SINAPIR). This system serves as an organizational and federative framework, aiming to implement comprehensive policies and services to address ethnic-racial inequalities in the country. Through the participation and adherence of states and municipalities, SINAPIR facilitates establishing and strengthening bodies and councils dedicated to promoting racial equality at regional and local levels. Therefore, supporting locations aligning with SINAPIR is paramount to ensure its effective implementation and impact.
- 2.5 In 2019, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) conducted the first survey, including sexual orientation in Brazil, the National Health Survey (PNS). Data from this survey reveal that 1.8% of the adult population aged 18 and above identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual. Data on trans people are available only on the health service registry and notifications from the Unified Health System (SUS), and it's underreported. LGBTQIA+ individuals in Brazil are often more vulnerable to violence. A study by the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation indicates that between 2015 and 2017, 24,564 reports of violence against the LGBTQIA+ population were registered, translating to an average of over 22 reports of interpersonal and self-inflicted violence per day. According to this study, which utilizes data from the health service registry and notifications from the Unified Health System (SUS), violence is even higher for LGBTQIA+ Black individuals (58.6%). These inequalities have prompted the creation of the National Secretariat for LGBTQIA+ Rights (Ministries of Human Rights and Citizenship), which aims to develop public policies to combat prejudice and discrimination against LGBTQIA+ individuals. The secretariat's priority is the implementation of the National Plan for the Promotion of Citizenship and Human Rights of LGBTQIA+ individuals, coordinating actions to promote, ensure, and defend LGBTQIA+ rights, fostering cultural initiatives related to the promotion and defense of LGBTQIA+ rights, and coordinating institutional relations in the realm of promoting LGBTQIA+ rights.

III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 **Component I: Component 1: Strengthening the National System for Promoting Racial Equality (SINAPIR)** . i) studies and protocols on education and racial bias for training teachers linked to municipalities that adhere to the National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SINAPIR); ii) tools or methodologies to internalize in SINAPIR municipalities national health protocols for the black population and to face racism; iii) tools to support the strategy of Local Racial Equality Agents in SINAPIR municipalities; iv) carrying out the SINAPIR Census.
- 3.2 **Component II: Component 2: Support the implementation of the National Plan for the Promotion of Citizenship and Human Rights of LGBTQIA+ people.** This component aims to support the implementation of the LGBTQIA+ National Plan. To this end, it will finance: i) Developing guidelines for the Violence Confrontation Program and the Employability Program; ii) Supporting the review of the guide for preventing victimization, ensuring proper care and treatment by security and justice institutions, with a specific focus on sexual orientation and gender identity; iii) Establishing guidelines for the LGBTQIA+ National Plan.

IV. Budget

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Component 1: Strengthening the National System for Promoting Racial Equality (SINAPIR)	US\$100,000.00	US\$0.00	US\$100,000.00
Component 2: Support the implementation of the National Plan for the Promotion of Citizenship and Human Rights of LGBTQIA+ people	US\$50,000.00	US\$0.00	US\$50,000.00
Total	US\$150,000.00	US\$0.00	US\$150,000.00

V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

- 5.1 The Federal Republic of Brazil, through the Ministry of Racial Equality (MRE) and the Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship (MHRC), requested that the Bank be the executing agency for this TC through its Gender and Diversity Division (SCL/GDI).
- 5.2 The justification for Bank execution is aligned with the provisions of the Procedure for Processing Technical Cooperation Operations and Related Matters (OP-619-4), considering the following aspects: (i) the Bank's institutional capacity to duly and timely execute the activities. Component 1 and 2 focuses on strengthening capacity building in G&D institutions, and therefore, execution by the Bank will allow for efficient execution of the TC; and (ii) the technical and operational expertise of the Bank in the design, monitoring, and efficiency assessment of development projects are an asset to help the ministries and other institutions to prioritize and improve the implementation of activities in programs, policies, and pilots to promote diverse groups inclusion. The IDB will maintain a close and constant dialogue with the MER and other government counterparts that may be involved in the expected activities throughout all execution stages.

VI. Project Risks and Issues

- 6.1 The risks identified for CT are in some subnational governments, there are no defined strategies to promote racial equality, which could hinder dialogue with these entities in strategies to strengthen SINAPIR locally. To mitigate this, the CT team, with guidance from the MIR, will prefer working with instances with well-defined instances of the government and with the intersectionality of G&D.

VII. Environmental and Social Classification

- 7.1 The ESG classification for this operation is "undefined".