

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

BRAZIL

**STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITIES OF THE FEDERAL POLICE OF BRAZIL TO ADDRESS
ENVIRONMENTAL AND ORGANIZED CRIME**

(BR-T1698)

PROJECT DOCUMENT

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Operation Type:	Technical Cooperation
Sector:	SOCIAL INVESTMENT
Subsector:	CITIZEN SAFETY
TC Taxonomy:	Client Support
Project Number under the Operational Support Taxonomy:	N/A
Technical Responsible Unit:	IFD/CIS-Citizen Security Division
Unit with Disbursement Responsibility (UDR):	CSC/CBR-Country Office Brazil
Executing Agency:	Inter-American Development Bank

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Strengthen the capacity of the Federal Police of Brazil to address environmental crime in the Amazon, by consolidating regional cooperation, reinforcing the Centro de Cooperação Policial Internacional (CCPI, in Portuguese acronym) IT's capacities, and broadening forensic capacities to enhance traceability and investigation of offenses such as illegal mining and logging.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financing Type	Fund	Amount in US\$
TCN - Nonreimbursable	W2C - OC SDP Window 2 - Institutions	400,000
Total IDB Financing		400,000
Counterpart Financing		0
Total Project Budget		400,000
Donors:	N/A	
Disbursement Period:	36 months	
Execution Period:	36 months	

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

N/A

I. JUSTIFICATION AND OBJECTIVE

- 1.1 **Diagnostic.** Brazil faces significant challenges in citizen security and justice, with high rates of crime and violence. In 2023, the country recorded 46,328 intentional violent deaths, representing a rate of 22.8 per 100,000 inhabitants, a figure that remains among the highest in the world and 18.8% higher than the regional average for Latin America and the Caribbean (FBSP, 2024). The expansion of organized crime is consolidating as the main explanatory variable for homicide trends in the country, intensifying the vulnerability of key sectors and exacerbating the problems of violence that affect economic and social development (FBSP, 2024). In Brazil, the predominance of criminal governance dynamics and patterns in urban areas explains the evolution of intentional violent deaths. At the regional level, the UNODC (2023) estimates that 50% of homicides in America are motivated by organized crime, compared to a world average of 22%.
- 1.2 The interconnectedness of environmental crimes with other offenses highlights the need for comprehensive and coordinated responses. In recent years, illegal mining and logging have become increasingly linked to other organized crime activities in the Amazon region. Criminal organizations utilize multiple resources and networks to finance their illegal operations, using the revenue generated by the illegal exploitation of natural resources to fuel other criminal activities, such as drug trafficking, arms trafficking, and money laundering (UNODC, 2020). These groups exploit both the formal and informal financial systems to launder profits, as documented in cases of illegal gold exports from several countries in the region (GI-TOC, 2021). Furthermore, the impact of environmental crimes extends beyond ecological devastation; they severely affect local communities, worsening living conditions and security. Environmental crimes have a devastating impact on both the environment and local communities (World Bank, 2020). The most violent and ecologically damaged regions of the Amazon are those suffering the effects of illegal mining and logging, making the Amazon basin, the world's primary climate buffer, an epicenter of environmental crises with global implications (Araujo, Possebom and Setti, 2025). Furthermore, these illicit activities are closely linked to other crimes, such as money laundering, since criminal groups use both the formal and informal financial systems to launder the profits obtained from these activities (Sultan, Passas, Mohamed, Hussain, & Sulaiman, 2025).
- 1.3 The transnational nature and complexity of these crimes demand a coordinated and effective response among Amazonian states in Brasil, as well as Amazonian countries. The unequal access to information technologies is a barrier among police forces to face environmental crimes swiftly, as well as the differential in forensic capacities to analyze gold recovered from operations; hampers their capacity to improve their judicial investigations results. This exacerbates the incidence of crime in places with less response capacities.
- 1.4 **Request.** The Government of Brazil, through the Federal Police, requests this Technical Cooperation (TC). This request stems from the need to strengthen institutional capacities of the Federal Police to more effectively combat environmental and organized crime. The proposal seeks to expand on the progress achieved by TC RG-T4609 "A Safe and Sustainable Amazon: A regional model for the prevention, monitoring and investigation of illegal mining and other

environmental crimes”. The Federal Police of Brazil's interest in this technical cooperation reflects its commitment to face environmental and organized crime with innovation and its desire to scale up the results regional TC.

- 1.5 **Objective.** This Technical Cooperation (TC) aims to strengthen the capacity of the Federal Police of Brazil to address environmental crime in the Amazon, by consolidating regional cooperation, reinforcing the Centro de Cooperação Policial Internacional¹ (CCPI, in Portuguese acronym) IT's capacities, and broadening forensic capacities to enhance traceability and investigation of offenses such as illegal mining and logging. The specific objectives are: (i) strengthen prevention and monitoring capacities in the Amazonia with specialized training; (ii) strengthen scientific and forensic investigation capacities Information Technologies.
- 1.6 **Complementarity.** This TC complements and strengthens previous and ongoing efforts by the Bank in Brazil. First with the RG-T4609, by consolidating and scaling up the cooperation mechanisms developed to strengthen the forensic traceability of Amazonian gold and, by expanding the International Police Cooperation Center (CCPI) capacity to detect, investigate and prosecute environmental crimes using isotopic analysis technologies. The RG-T4609 “A Safe and Sustainable Amazon”, developed important actions that will be scaled in this CT. A series of pilot missions were planned on the regional TC, so that the Federal Police of Brazil could teach other police forces to collect and preserve gold samples in the Amazonia to use in investigations or as legal evidence, but also to feed the International Database of Gold Profiles. This new technical cooperation will scale the number, length and quality of those missions; so that more samples and information is added. This TC is linked to BR-T1594, to contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of environmental crime prevention and control activities. Moreover, it complements TCs BR-T1543 and BR-T1597, that generated relevant technical inputs and diagnoses for institutional strengthening. Also, it is linked to BIDInvest RG-T4862, that aims to reduce obstacles that obstruct bioeconomy private investments and sustainable development across the region by identifying key investment barriers, designing and testing risk mitigation mechanisms, and strengthening the capacity of local actors to participate in sustainable value chains. It is also linked to the Conditional Credit Line for Projects (CCLIP) “Pro-Segurança” BR-O0011, aimed at consolidating a medium- and long-term programmatic framework in this area. In terms of operations, this TC aligns with and complements projects such as BR-L1331, BR-L1387, BR-L1649, BR-L1590, and BR-L1675, which have financed strategic interventions in police modernization.
- 1.7 **Strategic Alignment.** This TC is aligned with the IDB Group's Institutional Strategy: Transformation for Greater Scale and Impact (CA-631) through the objectives of: (i) reducing poverty and inequality and (ii) addressing climate change. In terms of the first, by strengthening the institutional capacities of the Federal Police of Brazil that operates in all the Brazilian territory, states where the

¹ The CCPI brings together forces dedicated to the prevention, repression, intelligence gathering, and investigation of crimes in the Amazon region. Is a coordination space between the Federal Police, the Federal Highway Police, the National Force, and the security forces of the nine states of the Legal Amazon (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, and Tocantins), as well as police authorities from Pan-Amazonian countries and international organizations.

quality of policing services are less developed, will be impacted highly benefited with a qualitative leap in the service provided to their citizens. In the case of reducing inequality, this initiative seeks to strengthen the institutional capacity of police forces to act on the most vulnerable regions as it focuses on Amazonia (poverty rates in Amazon are 40% on average², well above the 21% average of Brazil (World Bank, 2024; Amazonia Legal em dados, 2025). The project aligns with the objective of addressing climate change through its focus on preventing environmental crimes such as illegal mining, activities that contribute significantly to deforestation and global warming. Furthermore, the use of advanced technologies for monitoring and regional cooperation strengthens institutional capacities to mitigate negative impacts on the Amazonian ecosystem, considered key to global climate regulation. The CT also aligns with the following operational focus area: (i) institutional capacity, the rule of law, and citizen security, as crime and violence pose a significant threat to governance. By promoting policing capacities of the Federal Police, this CT generates a qualitative shift in institutional capacity to address the challenges of environmental and organized crime more effectively.

- 1.8 The TC is aligned with the Strategic Agreement between Brazil and the IDB Group – Country Strategy 2024–2027 (GN-3243-3), particularly with its Pillar 3, “New Social Agenda for a More Prosperous Country.” In this regard, it supports the objective of promoting citizen-led and integrated public safety through coordination among government entities and the protection of vulnerable groups, while contributing to strengthening the effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility, and impact of justice institutions. Also, this is aligned to the priority area of “Effective, Efficient, and Transparent Institutions” of the Strategic Development Program financed with Ordinary Capital (GN-2819-14). This program aims to improve the quality of institutions, service delivery, and public management as the police forces will be able to collect and analyze gold samples collected from seizures; and then use that information as legal evidence or to plan prevention actions. As a result, they will be more effective institutions, able to provide an improved public service. Additionally, the CT is aligned with the Framework for Support to Populations Affected by Situations of Fragility, Conflict and Criminal Violence (FCCV) 2024–2027 (GN-3199-2), especially its pillar of institutional strengthening. Also, this CT project aligns directly with the principles established in the Sectoral Framework for Citizen Security and Justice (GN-2771-12). One of the pillars of this framework is strengthening the effectiveness of institutions in the justice and public security sector. This project contributes to this objective by improving the capabilities of the main police force in Brazil. Finally, it is linked to the Alliance for Security, Justice and Development³, promoted by the Bank, particularly with the pillar of institutional

² States as Maranhão has a poverty rate of 51%; Para 43,8% and Amazonas 44,5%, according to Amazonia Legal em dados [LINK](#).

³ A comprehensive initiative aimed at fostering dialogue, cooperation and collective action to strengthen institutions, prevent harm to the community and curb the rapid expansion, growth and influence of organized crime in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Established in December 2024 with the support of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Alliance is comprised of and led by 22 borrowing member countries of the Bank, which together represent 90% of the region's population, 95% of Latin America and the Caribbean's GDP, and 92% of the homicides that occur in the region each year. It also has 12 strategic partners, including INTERPOL. For more information: <https://www.iadb.org/es/quienes-somos/temas/modernizacion-del-estado/seguridad-ciudadana-y-justicia/alianza-para-la-seguridad-la-justicia-y-el-desarrollo>

strengthening, which seeks to consolidate the capacity of member states to design evidence-based and sustainable citizen security policies

II. COMPONENTS

- 2.1 **Component I. Strengthening prevention and monitoring capacities in Amazonia with specialized training (USD\$200.000).** This component aims to improve capacities with specific technical workshops and training. It will finance consultancies and technical assistance to expand the training workshops for the extraction and preservation of Amazonian gold samples (under the technical coordination of the Brazilian Federal Police, that developed Ouro Alvo project⁴). The RG-T4609 “A Safe and Sustainable Amazon” financed 2 pilot training workshops in the Amazonia, so that the Federal Police of Brazil could teach other police forces to collect and preserve gold samples in the Amazonia to use in investigations or as legal evidence. This technical cooperation will scale the number, length and quality of these training workshops to improve the capabilities of other police forces in Brazil and the region; to collect and preserve gold samples and then incorporate them in the international gold sample dataset (at least 4 workshops will be performed of this kind). Also, two training courses will be delivered in planning and management of investigation and prevention operations, so that all police forces are strengthened in the best practices and might be aligned in terms of procedures; so that the samples collected could be potentially used as judiciary evidence or investigation clues. It is expected that police forces from Brazil, as well as those police forces engaged in the CCPI will be participating.
- 2.2 **Component II. Strengthening scientific and forensic investigation capacities through Information Technologies (US\$200.000).** The TC component proposes the development of a software system for managing a database of isotopic gold samples and traces from the Amazonia (it will manage the international database of gold profiles -BAIPA- acronym in Portuguese⁵). The system will allow for the establishment of standardized procedures for the collection, registration, consultation for the Federal Police of Brazil (as well as for the Police Forces that are part of the Center for International Police Cooperation (CCPI)⁶. It also will allow the validation of legal evidence, promoting transparency and efficiency in the management of scientific evidence from the current database. Currently, any gold sample that is either seized, confiscated or intercepted in the Amazon by the Federal Police of Brazil, can be analyze using the National Bank of Gold Profiles of the Federal Police (Banco Nacional de Perfis Auríferos - BAMPA- in Portuguese acronym-). Nevertheless, this Bank is only able to properly process significant amount of data queries; nor can decipher the morphological composition and isotope characteristics, if the sample comes from gold taken from

⁴ The Ouro Alvo Program is a Brazilian police initiative whose main objective is to combat the illegal trafficking of gold and other minerals in the Amazon region. This program seeks to intensify monitoring and operations in areas affected by illegal mining. The program's primary goal is to strengthen transparency and traceability in the mineral supply chain, from extraction to sale, in order to prevent and control illegal activities such as unregulated mining, tax evasion, and environmental damage. For more information, see: [Ouro Alvo](#).

⁵ Under Ouro Alvo Project, the BANPA (Base Nacional de Perfis Auríferos exists. The Project aims to expand to a BAIPA (Base Internacional de Perfis Auríferos), incorporating data from other amazon countries.

⁶ As a police dataset and system, it is not intended to be use by public nor to have any interaction with any other audience.

outside Brazilian Amazon⁷. Consequently, this new development is system that will help to expand and improve the current systems the Federal Police has. The main purpose of this system will be to centralize and standardize information from all the Brazil, as well as information from those police forces that participate in the Center for International CCPI. As a result, any gold will be able to be analyzed and investigated by this new system, if all the data is hosted in the CCPI. This ensures interoperability and facilitates a controlled access to data from gold profiles and isotopes, not only the Federal Police of Brazil, but all police forces in the region that participate in the CCPI⁸.

2.3 **Expected Results.** The TC is expected to contribute concretely to strengthening the institutional capacity of Federal Police of Brazil by: (i) a management system that will allow higher and complex levels of information processing from gold profiles that will allow the reduction of verification and analysis processing times, strengthening of inter-institutional cooperation, and improvement of response capacity to cases of illegal trafficking, (ii) four gold extraction and preservation mission that will set a common ground for all police forces to develop their forensic work with homogeneous quality to incorporate information to the international database of Gold, (ii) two training courses on investigation and prevention to set a common standard between police forces in the region.

2.4 **Beneficiaries.** The direct beneficiary of this TC will be the Federative Republic of Brazil, by means of the Federal Police. As the CCPI (of the Federal Police of Brazil) will host the system that runs the International Database of Gold profiles, and that same institution will host the training courses and missions, we expect other police forces in the region to indirect beneficiaries as they might be able to use this new system and information in the CCPI. These also include Indigenous and local communities affected by illegal mining and logging, as well as civil society organizations working to protect natural resources and biodiversity in the Amazon region. Furthermore, the cooperation seeks to strengthen cross-border collaboration, benefiting neighboring countries and promoting environmental sustainability throughout the Amazon basin.

III. BUDGET

3.1 **Budget.** The total cost of this Technical Cooperation amounts to US\$400,000, which will be fully financed by the Strategic Development Program (OC), Window 2 – Institutions (W2C). This financing will cover all the activities planned in the components:

Budget in US\$		
Components	Description	Total IDB Fund

⁷ If it comes from other countries in the amazonian region, it is not possible to know any data.

⁸ Information in the dataset will be provided by the beneficiary and voluntarily by those police forces that are part of the CCPI.

Component 1: Strengthening prevention and monitoring capacities in Amazonia with specialized training	Individual and firm consulting services, non-consulting services and missions.	200.000
Component 2: Strengthening scientific and forensic investigation capacities through Information Technologies	Individual and firm consulting services, non-consulting services.	200.000
Total		400.000

IV. EXECUTION STRUCTURE

- 4.1 **Executing Agency.** The TC will be executed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), at the request of the beneficiaries, in accordance with the Bank's Technical Cooperation Policy (GN-2470-2) and the Procedures for the Processing of Technical Cooperation Operations and Related Matters (OP-619-4), through the Citizen Security Division (IFD/ICS). This provision is justified because of: (i) the beneficiary country has formally expressed its agreement and (ii) the proposed activities are consistent with the Bank's country strategy and program.
- 4.2 The decision for the Bank to act as the executing agency is based on four main elements: (i) the limitations of the beneficiary's institutional capacity, which stated that it lacked the technical and operational resources to carry out the activities in a timely manner; (ii) the risks of delays arising from national contracting processes, which could compromise the achievement of the expected results; (iii) the convenience of centralizing consultancies of a similar nature in a single execution scheme, favoring efficiency and synergy in the use of resources; and (iv) the technical and fiduciary independence provided by the Bank's direct supervision of the consultancies.
- 4.3 **Institutional Capacity.** The decision for the Bank to act as the implementing agency is based on four main elements: (i) the limitations of the beneficiary's institutional capacity, which stated that it lacked the technical and operational resources to carry out the activities in a timely manner; (ii) the risks of delays arising from national contracting processes, which could compromise the achievement of the expected results; (iii) the desirability of centralizing consultancies of a similar nature in a single implementation scheme, promoting efficiency and synergy in the use of resources; and (iv) the technical and fiduciary independence provided by the Bank's direct supervision of the consultancies.
- 4.4 **Procurement.** All procurement to be executed under this Technical Cooperation have been included in the Procurement Plan (Annex IV) and will be hired in compliance with the applicable Bank policies and regulations as follows: (a) Hiring of individual consultants, as established in the regulation on Complementary Workforce (AM-650) and (b) Contracting of services provided by consulting firms

in accordance with the Corporate procurement Policy (GN-2303-33) and its Guidelines.

- 4.5 **Execution and Disbursement Period.** The execution and disbursement period for the TC will be thirty-six (36) months. The Disbursement Unit will be the IDB Representation in Brazil (CSC/CBR), which will also act as the field focal point. No additional conditions are established before the first disbursement beyond the approval of the TC and compliance with the Bank's internal procedures. No reimbursement of expenses is anticipated, as the execution will be carried out directly by the Bank.
- 4.6 **Financial Management.** Regarding financial management, updated exchange rates will be applied to payments to domestic consultants (individuals or firms) whose contracts are denominated in local currency. External audits are not planned, as the execution of the TC will be carried out entirely by the Bank, using its own fiduciary systems.
- 4.7 **Monitoring, Reporting, and Supervision.** The Bank will implement a bi-weekly monitoring scheme through virtual meetings with the beneficiary, complemented by semi-annual planning and monitoring meetings at the Representation in Brazil (CIS team on CBR, as well as CBR team members, together with the beneficiary will participate). These meetings will be financed with TC resources if needed. Systematic monitoring will also be conducted using the Results Matrix and the Procurement Plan to ensure traceability of technical and fiduciary milestones. Annual and final reports will be submitted in accordance with the document Technical Cooperation Monitoring and Reporting System (OP-1385-4).
- 4.8 The supervision will be carried out by IFD/CIS, with the support of Sector Specialists, and in close coordination with the IDB Representation in Brazil (CSC/CBR) which will serve as the field focal point and Results Performance Unit (RPU). The Bank will be responsible for supervising the consulting services, while the beneficiary may contribute technical input to the consultants' reports. Supervision costs will be covered by the Bank's transactional budget resources; if necessary, allocations will be adjusted to ensure technical missions and continuous monitoring.
- 4.9 **Sustainability.** The sustainability of this TC is guaranteed because all the actions are developed within the Center for International Police Cooperation (CCPI) of the Federal Police of Brazil, that anchors all the regional actions to fight against environmental crimes regional; with an important budget and operational capacity.

V. POTENTIAL RISKS

- 5.1 The main risks to consider are: (i) a closed police culture, which in many departments hinders the adoption of new working techniques, potentially limiting the ability to incorporate key innovations; (ii) political changes that impede police cooperation between different police organizations, affecting the continuity and stability of agreements; (iii) low institutional capacities, which may result in training programs not reaching the critical level of knowledge necessary for effective

integration into the daily work of police forces; and (iv) political risk, as 2026 will be an electoral year that might impact the willingness to commit to the project from certain authorities. To mitigate the risk of a closed police culture that limits the adoption of new techniques, awareness workshops will be implemented highlighting the benefits of technological innovations and their impact on operational effectiveness. Furthermore, police leaders will be involved as change agents within their institutions, and success stories from the region will be presented to foster confidence in the new tools. Considering political changes that might hamper police cooperation, the CCPI will be used as a hub for actions, as an apolitical institution for police cooperation. Furthermore, INTERPOL and AMERIPOL are active part of the CCPI, and they are both international institutions. To address limited institutional capacity, training programs will be designed to be practical and scalable, ensuring their easy integration into the daily operations of law enforcement agencies. Intuitive technological tools that facilitate adoption and effectiveness will also be prioritized. Regarding political risk related to elections, all the actions of the CT are performed by career police personnel in administrative roles; which mitigates the obstacles of depending on elected officials.

- 5.2 **Intellectual Property.** Products generated within the framework of this CT will be the property of the IDB and may be made available to the public under a Creative Commons license. Additionally, at the request of the beneficiaries, the Bank may grant usage licenses or assign specific rights to these products, ensuring their practical utility and sustainability within the context of local activities. The system that manages the International Database of Gold profiles will be transferred to the Federal Police of Brazil for their use to perpetuity. The Database of Gold profiles is proprietary of the Federal Police of Brazil.

VI. EXCEPTIONS TO BANK POLICIES

- 6.1 There are no exceptions to the Bank's policies.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS

- 7.1 This Technical Cooperation 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 Bank's Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF).

REQUIRED ANNEXES:

- Annex I: Request from Client
- Annex II: Results Matrix
- Annex III: Terms of Reference
- Annex IV: Procurement Plan
- Anex V. Orientation note for managing digital solutions in BEO