



About the Inter-American Development Bank

Established in 1959, the Inter-American Development Bank is the leading source of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean, with a strong commitment to achieve measurable results, increased integrity, transparency and accountability. We have an evolving reform agenda that seeks to increase our development impact in the region.

Partnering with Governments, autonomous public institutions and the private sector, the IDB seeks to eliminate poverty and inequality, and promotes sustainable economic growth. Our Fund for Special Operations also provides concessional financing to our most vulnerable member countries.

While we are a regular bank in many ways, we are also unique in some key respects. Besides loans, we also provide grants, technical assistance and do research. Our shareholders are 48 member countries, including 26 Latin American and Caribbean borrowing members with a majority ownership of the IDB.

Development with identity at the IDB

Between 2012 and 2014, the Inter-American Development Bank invested in more than **120 projects** that promoted the development with identity of African descendants and indigenous peoples. These investments totaled approximately **US\$125 million**.

Gender and Diversity Division

The IDB created the Gender and Diversity Division (GDI) in 2007, with the mission to promote gender equality and development with identity for indigenous peoples and African descendants in the Latin American and Caribbean region through technical assistance, loans, and training.

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VOICE AND VISIBILITY: AFRICAN DESCENDANTS AND THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



The Inter-American Development Bank has a long standing commitment to promoting economic development and improving the well-being of communities in the Americas. Quality information and data are key for better incorporating African descendants in development processes and policy making.

São Paulo Diverso

Inclusive Economic Development Forum

The IDB has recently partnered with the municipal government of São Paulo and the private sector to develop tools to analyze and measure development gaps facing vulnerable groups in São Paulo. This collaboration seeks to leverage the joint capacity of the public and private sectors to improve the livelihoods and opportunities of the city's Afro-descendant population. The mayor, IDB representative and presidents and vice-presidents from several major companies including Carrefour, Citibank, Coca-Cola, Google, Grupo Colombo and Johnson & Johnson participated in the launch of the forum. For more information on this partnership, please visit www.saopaulodiverso.org.br



¡Somos Afro!

A Voice for African Descendant Municipalities

The IDB and AMUNAFRO (Association of Mayors of Afro-Descendant Municipalities) have jointly funded the launch of SomosAfro.org, designed to provide a voice for the constituents of predominantly black municipalities. This platform allows individuals to propose ideas and solutions to the problems that impact their communities. Suggestions range from promoting cultural identity and social innovation to improving local governance and economic development. Currently, 22 communities in five countries are members of the Somos Afro network. For more information visit www.somosafro.org

SOMOS COMUNIDAD

SOMOSafro.org

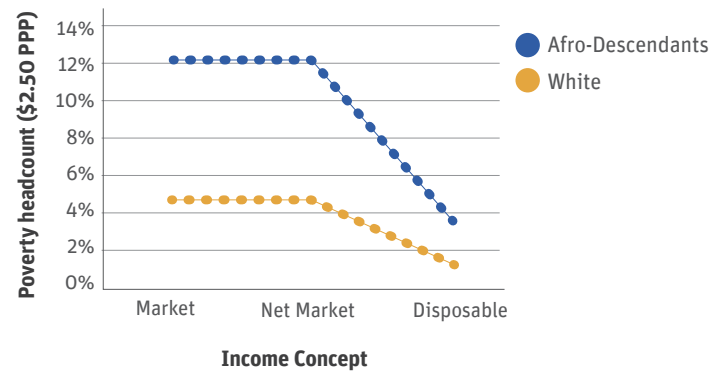
USING DATA TO PROMOTE VISIBILITY AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Many countries in Latin America and the Caribbean do not collect data on race and ethnicity in their household surveys or censuses. This dearth of data on the region's African descendant population can create barriers to the successful implementation of policies to promote inclusive growth. The Inter-American Development Bank is working with regional governments to improve the availability, quality and analysis of data on African descendants in order to promote stronger policy design and action. To date, the IDB has worked with **Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay** to improve the quality of data available on African descendant populations.

Fiscal Incidence and Racial Inequality

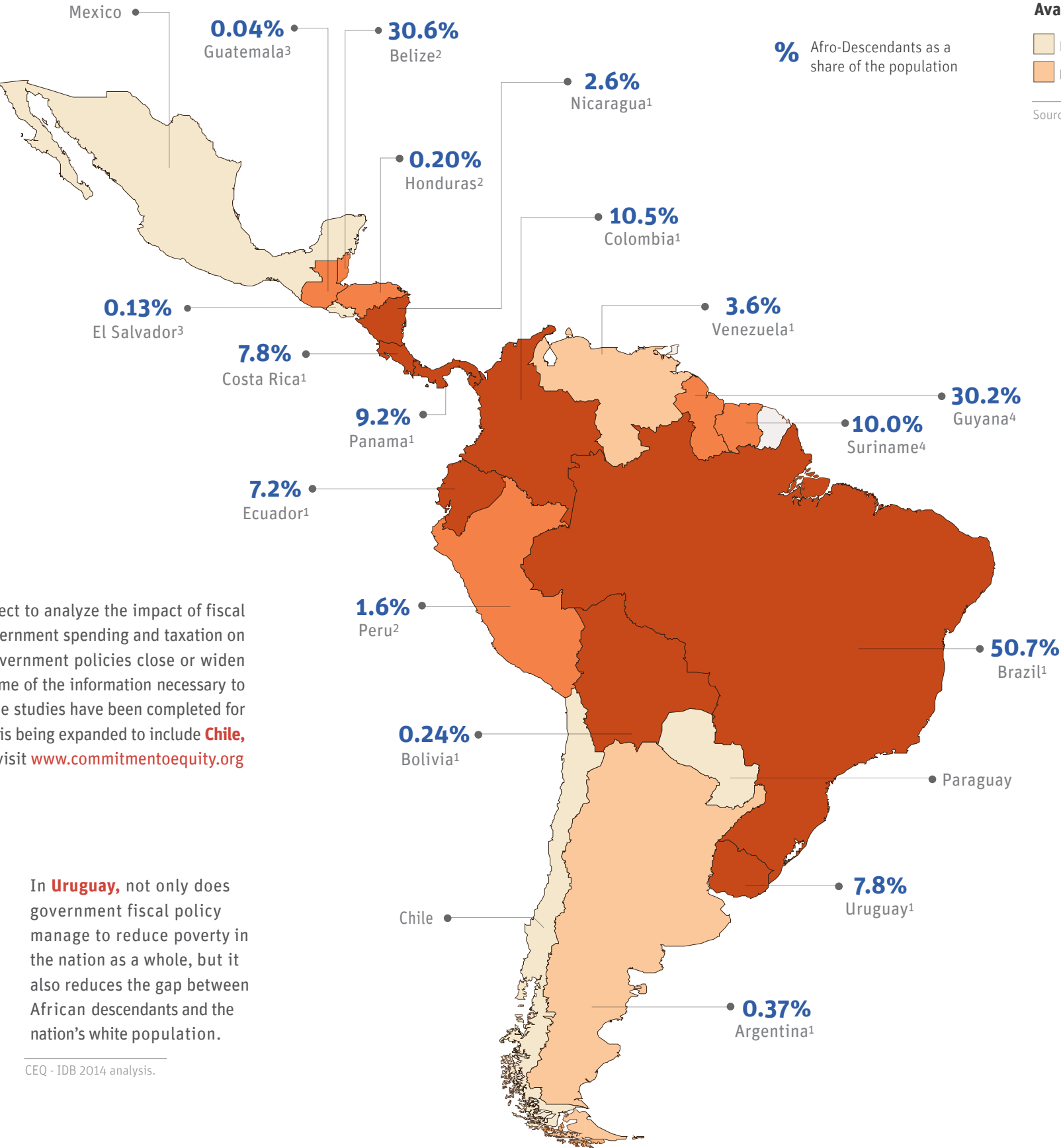
The IDB has partnered with the Commitment to Equity (CEQ) project to analyze the impact of fiscal policy on closing ethno-racial gaps. By examining the impact of government spending and taxation on poverty and access to services, these studies help determine if government policies close or widen existing inequalities. These studies provide governments with some of the information necessary to improve targeting and to better serve marginalized populations. Case studies have been completed for **Brazil, Bolivia, Guatemala** and **Uruguay** and the scope of the analysis is being expanded to include **Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico** and **Peru**. For more information please visit www.commitmentoequity.org

Impact of Fiscal Policy on Poverty in Uruguay



In **Uruguay**, not only does government fiscal policy manage to reduce poverty in the nation as a whole, but it also reduces the gap between African descendants and the nation's white population.

CEQ - IDB 2014 analysis.



Availability of data on Afro-descendants

- No data available
- Data available in household survey
- Data available in census
- Data available in census and survey

Source: National censuses¹, household surveys², UNDP³ and CIA World Factbook⁴

Tools for Policy Analysis

In recent years, the Brazilian Government has implemented a series of policies to promote racial equality. The entity in charge of coordinating these efforts is **Brazil's** Special Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SEPPIR). To help SEPPIR and sub-national counterparts comb through data on race and ethnicity with ease, the IDB recently financed the development of DataSEPPIR, an easy-to-use analytic tool that recently won a prestigious award from ENAP (Escola Nacional de Administração Pública). DataSEPPIR collects information from censuses, household surveys and other government databases – such as the Cadastro Único - and presents this information in a clear and interactive interface using maps and geo-referencing techniques that disaggregate data at the sub-national level. This level of detail allows policy makers to quickly analyze data, monitor projects, and create reports on the status of Afro-Brazilians. For more information please visit www.monitoramento.seppir.gov.br

Surveying Afro-Peruvians

The Inter-American Development Bank has partnered with the Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) in Peru to conduct a survey of Afro-Peruvian communities. In addition to questions typically asked in household surveys, this Special Study on the Afro-Peruvian Population provided an in-depth analysis of living conditions and examined the opinions of individuals on racism and discrimination.