

# DIAGNOSIS

ON PHILANTHROPY AND RACE IN BRAZIL

FROM THE CENTER OF STRUGGLES TO THE MARGIN OF RESOURCES

Realization:

Núcleo  
**Pesquisa e  
Memória**  
DA MULHER NEGRA

**FUNDO  
AGBARA** 

Investors:

 **imaginable**  
futures

 **FUNDAÇÃO**  
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 **BEJA**  
INSTITUTO



**DIAGNOSIS ON PHILANTHROPY  
AND RACE IN BRAZIL:**

From the center of struggles to  
the margin of resources.

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“When they speak is scientific,  
when we speak is unscientific.  
Universal/specific;  
objective/subjective;  
neutral/personal;  
rational/emotional;  
impartial/partial;  
they have facts, we have opinions;  
they have knowledge, we have experiences. These  
are not simple semantic categorisations; they  
possess a dimension of power. We are not dealing  
here with a ‘peaceful coexistence of words’, but  
rather with a violent hierarchy, which defines who  
can speak.”

**Grada Kilomba, “Decolonizing Knowledge”**  
(2015)

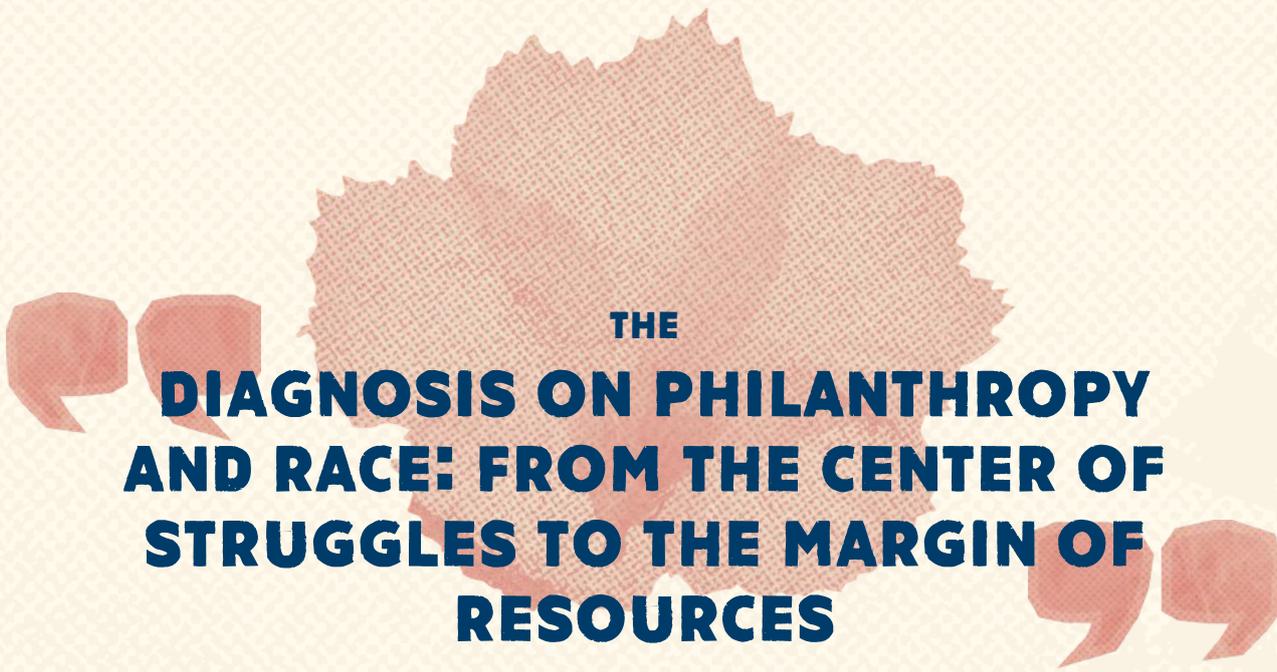
# THE AGBARA FUND

The Agbara Fund, a social impact initiative founded in September 2020, is the first fund run by Black women in Brazil. Its objective is to strengthen Black women and their communities by supporting projects and initiatives that promote ethnic-racial equality, as well as economic, social, and climactic justice. Since the focus of Agbara Fund are proposals aimed at structuring a country with a Black population that has both its emancipation and its welfare guaranteed, the fund works especially with grassroots organizations led by Black women, acting as a means of resistance against the exclusion and inequalities faced by this population in Brazil. The Agbara Fund positions itself as a place of shelter, resistance, and strength, fostering a more just and equitable society.

# NUPEMN

The creation of the Black Women's Memory and Research Center (NUPEMN, in Portuguese) aims to systematize, produce, and disseminate data and information capable of contributing to racial and gender-based equity, preserving the memory of the Black population. Therefore, intending to subvert the significant power mechanism that has been used, over four centuries, as a tool for submitting and subjecting black lives, the objective is to turn the center into an instrument that can reconstruct our narratives and reconstitute the self-esteem of Black people, enabling psychosocial emancipation, in addition to promoting economic and climatic justice for the well-being of the Black population.





**THE  
DIAGNOSIS ON PHILANTHROPY  
AND RACE: FROM THE CENTER OF  
STRUGGLES TO THE MARGIN OF  
RESOURCES  
RESEARCH**

Throughout its history, philanthropy in Brazil has shown itself to be insufficient to promote changes significant for coping with racial inequalities and the effects of racism. Instead of acting as a tool for structural transformation, it often reproduces systemic racism by relegating Black organizations and leaders to the role of mere beneficiaries of initiatives. In general, these are aimed at overcoming socioeconomic inequalities in a generic fashion, neither considering racial specificities nor the impacts of racism.

Black organizations and leaders have an essential role in promoting local and structural changes. However, traditional philanthropy rarely recognizes them as protagonists or allocates sufficient resources to strengthen their initiatives. Even so-called social justice philanthropy, although it advances in commitments to systemic changes, frequently remains attached to universalist ideas that prevent a significant redistribution of resources. This perpetuates an environment in which the groups most affected by historical inequalities — such as Black populations — remain marginalized.

It is fundamental to understand that promoting racial equality is not limited to generating formal opportunities, demanding an intentional redistribution of resources and power. This is so because access to opportunities and social disadvantage are distributed unequally, affecting Black men and women in all stages of life in a disproportionate manner.

Additionally, it is imperative to recognize that the wealth that sustains Brazilian philanthropy has its roots in the legacy of the enslavement of Black and Indigenous peoples. This historical exploitation is directly linked to the concentration of wealth and the perpetuation of inequalities that, to this day, affect these populations. Rethinking these philanthropic practices, therefore, demands a critical eye over their origins and how they have contributed — or not — to the transformation of the structures of racism and poverty.

Black organizations, in turn, play a central role in the conquest of rights and the struggle for racial equity in Brazil. They have spearheaded historical fundamental advancements, such as the expansion of access to basic and higher public education, the implementation of affirmative actions, race-based health policies and public debates on the impacts of racism. These achievements are the results of efforts carried out both in a national as in an international context.

It is impossible to promote racial equity in an effective manner without the active participation of these organizations in laying down these policies and the allocation of resources. They need to be more than beneficiaries of financial support, being recognized, as well, as protagonists in the construction of strategies and solutions for day-to-day challenges, for it is they who have the immediate answers and solutions to these crises.

Therefore, so that philanthropy and private social investment are truly transformative, it is necessary to prioritize the strengthening of Black leaders and groups with expertise on the social demands of the communities in which they act. This includes directing resources in a strategic manner, guaranteeing that they are used to leverage initiatives promoting justice, equality and freedom.

Data show that, even before significant barriers — such as difficulty of access to financing and a lack of trust on the part of the investors —, Black organizations remain committed to social transformation. Through personal and collective efforts, these organizations not only assist the most vulnerable populations, but also stimulate a critical consciousness on the role of these communities in the construction of a fairer society, seeking the emancipation and autonomy of their people.

Rethinking philanthropy in Brazil means breaching whiteness's practices and colonial vices that ignore racial inequalities, as well as adopting an active posture in the redistribution of resources and in the strengthening of Black leaders. This movement is both a step toward historical reparation and an essential strategy for the construction of a more equitable and democratic society. For this, it is essential to put Black organizations at the center of the discussions and decisions regarding the allocation of resources, acknowledging their unique capacity to promote everlasting structural changes.

**Good reading!**

Diagnosis on philanthropy and race in Brazil: From the center of struggles to the margin of resources.



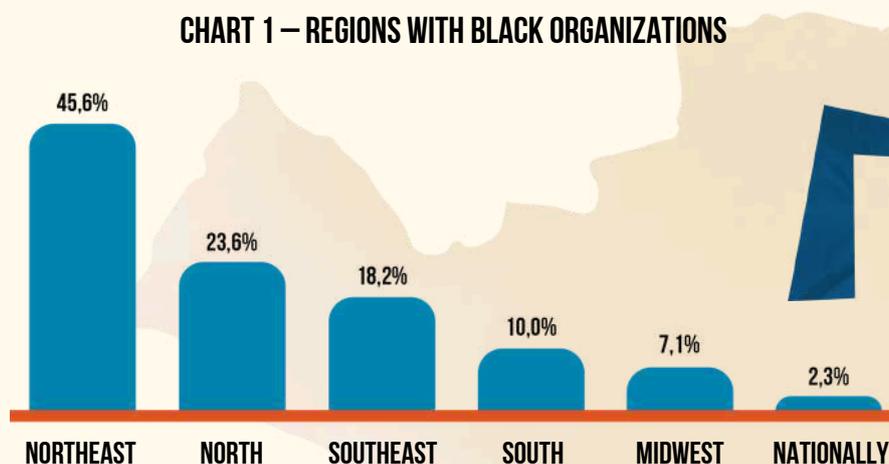
# INTRODUCTION

Brazil is equipped with a network of Black organizations from civil society tirelessly working against racism and racial inequalities, promoting more equitable and socioenvironmentally fair circumstances. These organizations play an essential role in strengthening Brazilian democracy, politically engaging the Black population and acting in more vulnerable, peripheral, quilombola [traditional settlements gathering descendants of enslaved Africans who escaped slavery], and traditional territories. However, they face a constant struggle against the lack of funding and the scarcity of appropriate resources for guaranteeing the sustainability of their transformative work.

Historically, racism has enrooted itself as an ideology sustained by the pseudoscience of the 19th century, which defended the false superiority of whiteness. This racist structure continues to define profound inequalities in Brazil, such as those indicated by Carneiro (2015), Almeida (2018), and Theodoro (2022). In opposition to this, Brazilian black organizations face a daily battle for the guarantee of rights and racial justice. However, they remain, paradoxically, at the margin of the financial resources necessary for the fulfillment of their role in the country. According to the Group of Institutions, Foundations, and Companies (GIFE, in Portuguese), racial equity is treated in a transversal manner by 55% of social investors in Brazil, with no specific orientation for the matter. Globally, with the intersection of gender, the numbers are alarming: only 0.1% to 0.35% of donations are allocated to Black women, girls and trans people.

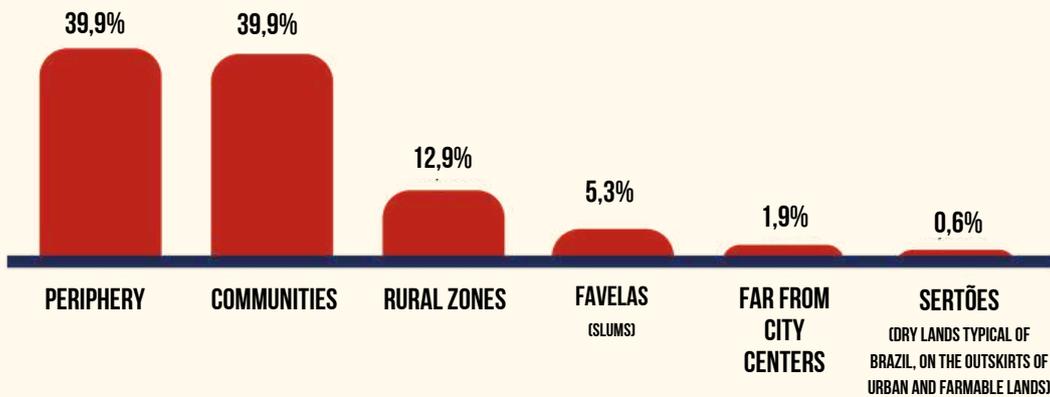
In order to guarantee resource equity, Fundo Agbara, through the Black Women's Memory and Research Center (NUPEMN), presents the "Diagnosis on philanthropy and race in Brazil: From the center of the struggles to the margin of resources." The study reinforces the urgency to decentralize and increase the allocation of resources to Black organizations. With a mixed methodology, it traces an overview of 834 collaborating Black organizations and institutions in philanthropic funding and private social investment, analyzing access to financing and distribution of resources. Tools like bibliographic survey, online forms, and interviews with philanthropic leaders were used to compose the research.

This study presents evidence that emphasize the importance of directing investments to Black organizations developing their activities in a sustainable manner, promoting a deep transformation of society as a whole, based on ancestral knowledges and on the challenges of their territories.



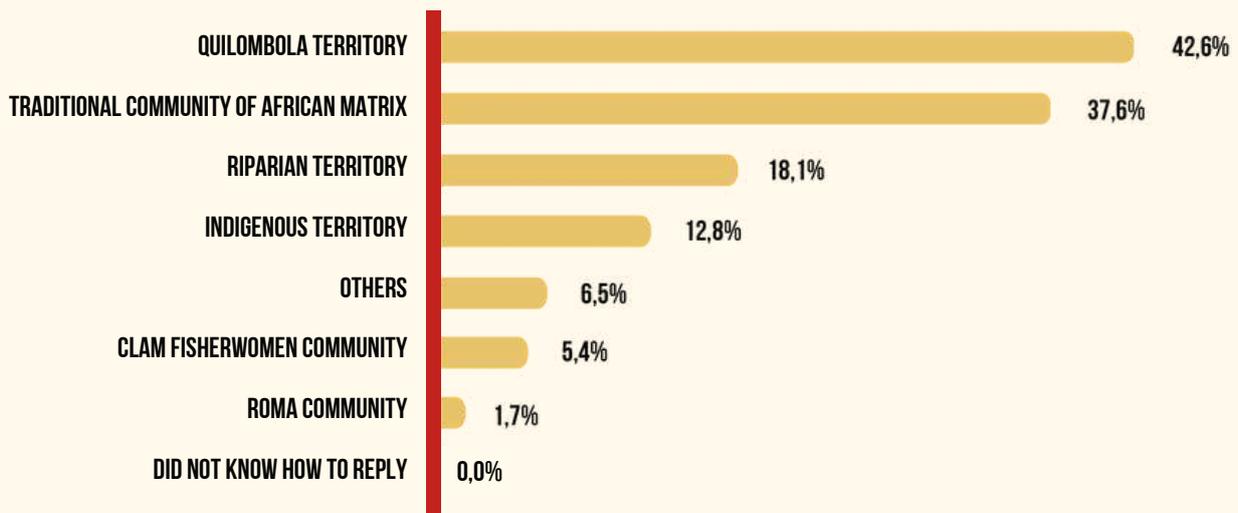
Most Black organizations are present in the Northeastern (45.6%) and Northern (23.6%) regions of Brazil, with large Black populations and a history of territorial resistance, related to the struggle of Indigenous and quilombola peoples who are still there, present and fighting for their land. A contrasting situation is observed in the Southeast and the Midwest of the country, with a smaller presence of black organizations (regions assisted by 10% and 7.1%, respectively, of the Black organizations surveyed by the research).

**CHART 2 – BLACK ORGANIZATIONS PER ACTING TERRITORY**



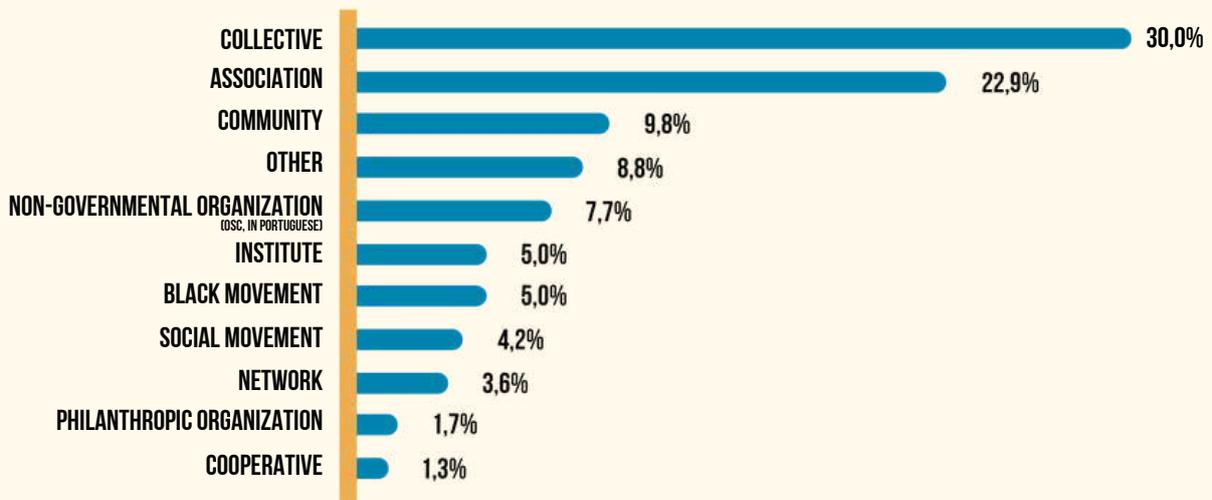
Around 90% of black organizations act in traditionally African and Indigenous territories, facing social challenges, low offer of public services and high rates of violence.

**CHART 3 - WORK IN TERRITORIES OF TRADITIONAL PEOPLES**



The work of Black organizations in traditional territories evidences their continuous resistance in preserving cultural values and maintaining their connections with African origins, while fostering, at the same time, bonds between Black people. 42.6% of the organizations act in quilombola territories, and 37.6% in traditional communities of African matrix, emphasizing their commitment to the safeguarding of the culture and rights of communities that historically face invasions, territorial disputes, and violence. Furthermore, the presence of these organizations extends itself to riparian (18.1%), Indigenous (12.8%) and clam fishermen and women (5.4%) territories, evidencing the scope of their work, which is also associated to the specific challenges of these peoples.

CHART 4 – BLACK ORGANIZATIONS PER SELF-CLASSIFICATION

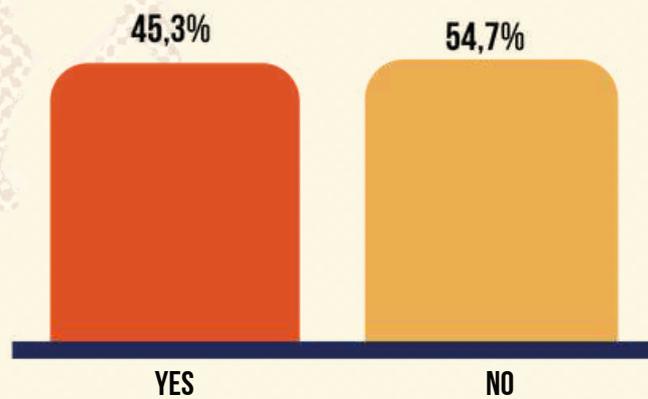


**MOST BLACK ORGANIZATIONS ARE STRUCTURED AS COLLECTIVES (30.0%), ASSOCIATIONS (22.9%), AND COMMUNITIES (9.8%).**

Collectives (89.0%) do not have a National Register of Legal Entities (CNPJ in Portuguese) Corporate ID. Regarding their duration of existence, 28.8% have been active for 2 to 4 years, while 4.0% are over 20 years old. However, associations are generally formalized: 90% of them have a Corporate ID's and are included in the category with the longest duration of existence, in which 40.8% have been active for more than 20 years; the second highest rate refers to organizations existing for more than 10 years (23.0%).

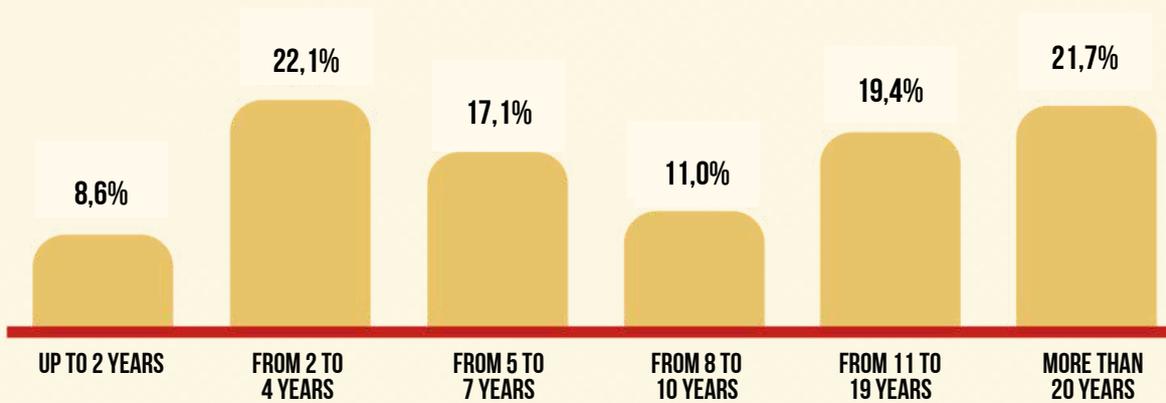
Communities, in turn, do not have Corporate ID's (68% of them declared that they do not have the register), although they are historical organizations, from the perspective of their duration, since a total of 70.8% of them have been active for more than 10 years and more than half of these communities have been acting for more than two decades. **The most striking feature regarding Black leadership in communities is the matriarchal centrality of their organization: the percentage of feminine leadership is of 91.5%, which is higher than that of the general group of the organizations (89.2%) and of the main modalities presented before, that is, collectives (88.8%) and associations (90.1%).**

**CHART 5 – BLACK ORGANIZATIONS AND CORPORATE ID**



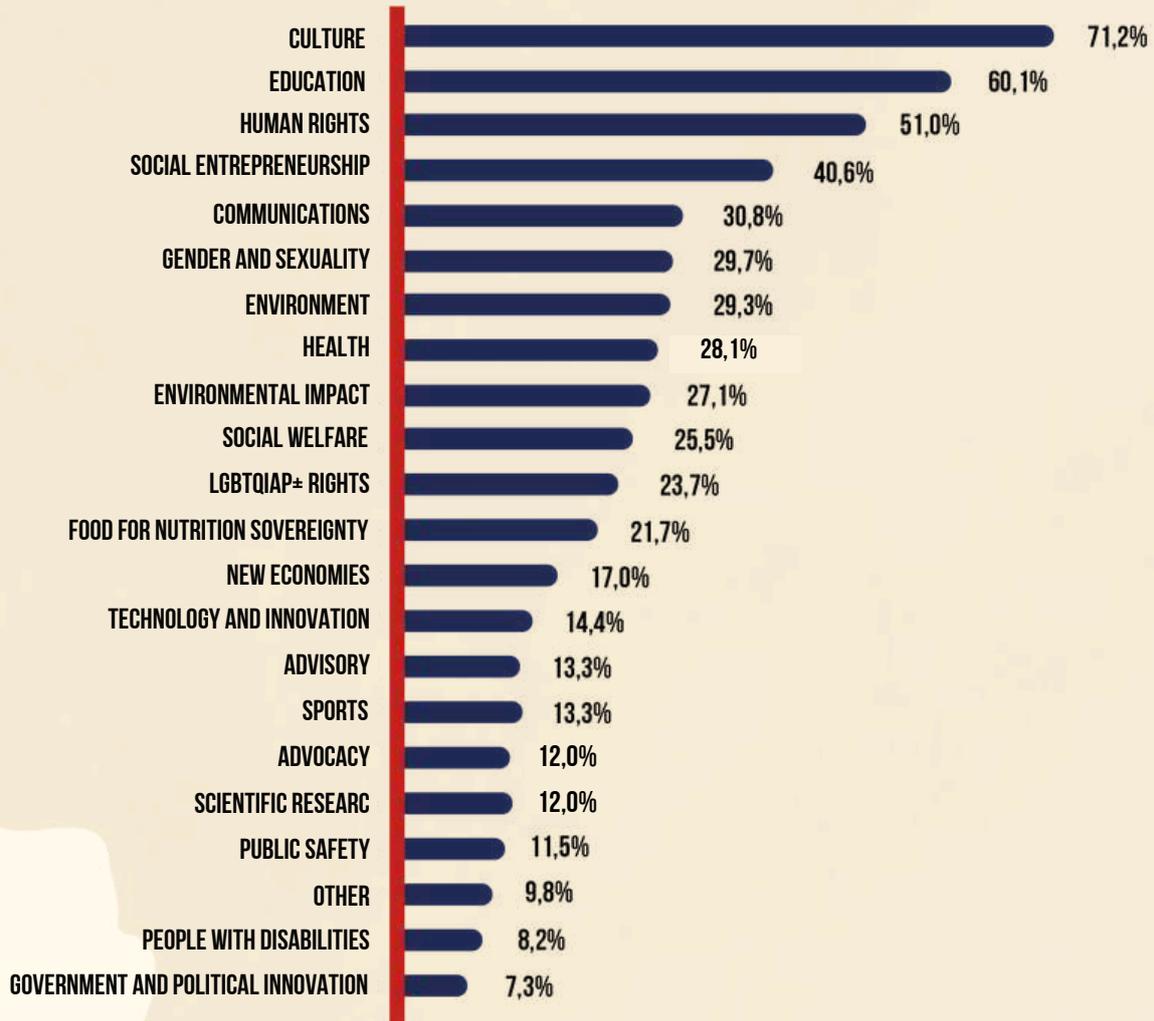
Most Black organizations do not have their own corporate ID, representing 54.7% of the group; 45.3% of the, on the other hand, are enrolled in the National Register of Legal Entities and have their own Corporate ID.

**CHART 6 – DURATION OF EXISTENCE OF BLACK ORGANIZATIONS**



Organizations with more than 5 years of work represent 69.3% of the organizations, and in this aspect resides a very significant aspect of the Black organizations of the country, that is, they are mostly historical organizations. More than half of them (41.1%) have more than a decade of work, while 21.7% have been working for more than 20 years.

**CHART 7 – BLACK ORGANIZATIONS’ ACTIVITY SECTOR**



The work of Black organizations is characterized by the intersectionality of their agendas. More than 89.3% of them act in more than one of the sectors presented. The culture, education, fight for rights, and entrepreneurship sectors are the most recurring ones.

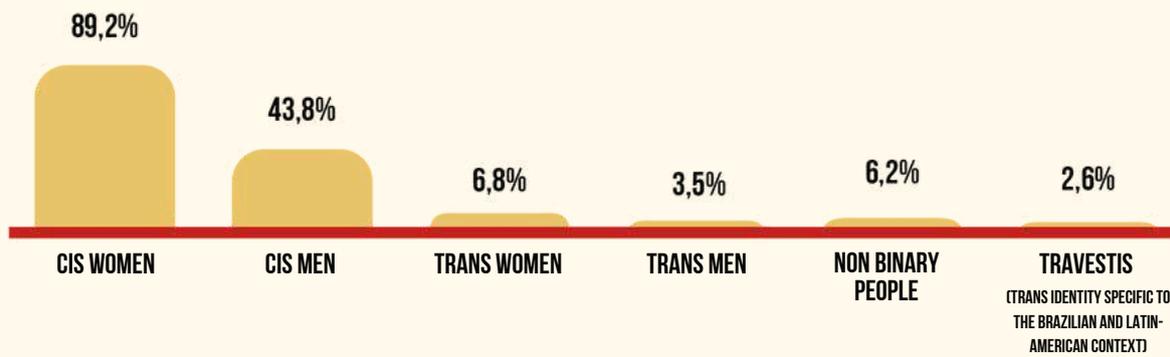
# THE FACE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE IN BRAZIL



## IS THE FACE OF BLACK WOMEN

Funding Black organizations is supporting the development of new leaders of the social justice movement in the country, contributing for perceptions from different origins and life trajectories.

**CHART 8 – BLACK LEADERS’ GENDER IN BLACK ORGANIZATIONS**



Black leaderships in Black organizations are firstly and significantly formed by cis women (89.2%) and, secondly, in a much smaller rate, by cis men (43.8%). Trans people are also represented by trans women (6.8%), non-binary people (6.2%), trans men (3.5%), and travestis (2.6%).

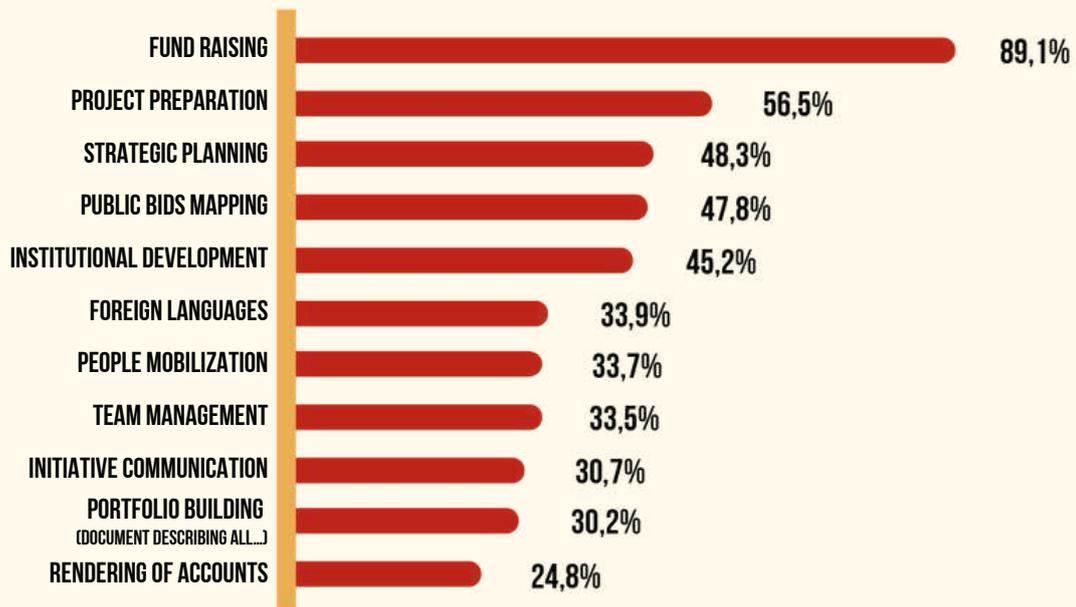
Another relevant aspect of the leaderships of Black organizations is the majority presence of mothers, whose expressive participation indicates the necessity of conciliating other dimensions of life, such as family responsibilities and paid work. Out of the organizations that replied to the research, 82.7% indicated the presence of mothers in leaderships, while 17.3% did not.

Black women have “a whole history made of resistances and struggles in which [these] women [have been] the protagonist[s] thanks to the dynamics of a cultural and ancestral memory” (Carneiro 2003, p. 120).

**WOMEN’S LEADERSHIP IN BLACK ORGANIZATIONS POINTS TO AN AFRICAN COSMOVISION OF SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION WHICH IS INTEGRATING, INCLUSIVE, DIVERSIFIED, FLEXIBLE, HUMANIZING. (OLIVEIRA 2006)**



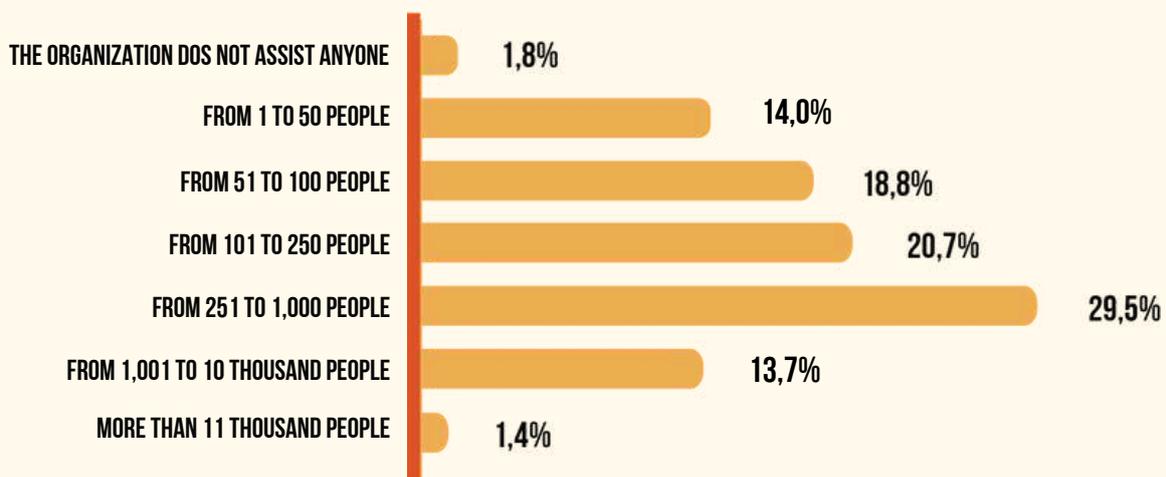
**CHART 9 – MAIN CHALLENGES FACED BY THE MANAGEMENT OF BLACK ORGANIZATIONS**



Black organizations face various challenges while managing their activities: fund raising is the most mentioned (89.1%), due to the difficulty of access to financing and to the complexity of public bids and documentation demanded by funding institutions. Preparing projects is yet another considerable obstacle, mentioned by 56.5% of the organizations, followed by the lack of strategic planning (48.3%) and by the difficulty in mapping relevant public bids (47.8%). The fact that institutional development is a challenge for 45.2% of the organizations surveyed reflects the necessity to strengthen internal structures to deal with complex demands.

The lack of skills in foreign languages (33.9%) and mobilizing people (33.7%) also limit the expansion and the impact of these organizations. Areas like communications (30.7%) and rendering of accounts (24.8%) demand improvements to guarantee credibility and transparency. In average, each organization faces five challenges, which emphasizes the complexity and interdependency of these barriers.

**CHART 10 – IMPACT OF BLACK ORGANIZATIONS ON BENEFICIARIES**



Diagnosis on philanthropy and race in Brazil: From the center of struggles to the margin of resources.

Black organizations demonstrate a significant capacity for social impact: 29.5% of them assist between 251 to 1,000 people per year, while 20.7% assist from 101 to 250 people, with 18.1% of them assisting from 51 to 100 people. A smaller, but relevant, group, representing 13.7% of the organizations, assist from 1.001 people to 10.000 people. Only 1.4% of the organizations assist more than 11 thousand people, and 1.8% of them reported that they don't work with any direct assistance. These numbers reflect the scope of the work of these organizations in their territories and in regional and national spheres.



# BLACK ORGANIZATIONS' MISSIONS BY THEMSELVES

**IDENTITY** **EDUCATION** **RESISTANCE** **RIGHT INCLUSION** **WOMAN** **SOCIAL** **PREJUDICE** **CULTURAL** **CIVIL** **MENTAL** **ART** **FIGHTING** **POLITICAL** **CULTURE** **RACIAL** **CONSCIOUSNESS** **READING** **COLLECTIVE**

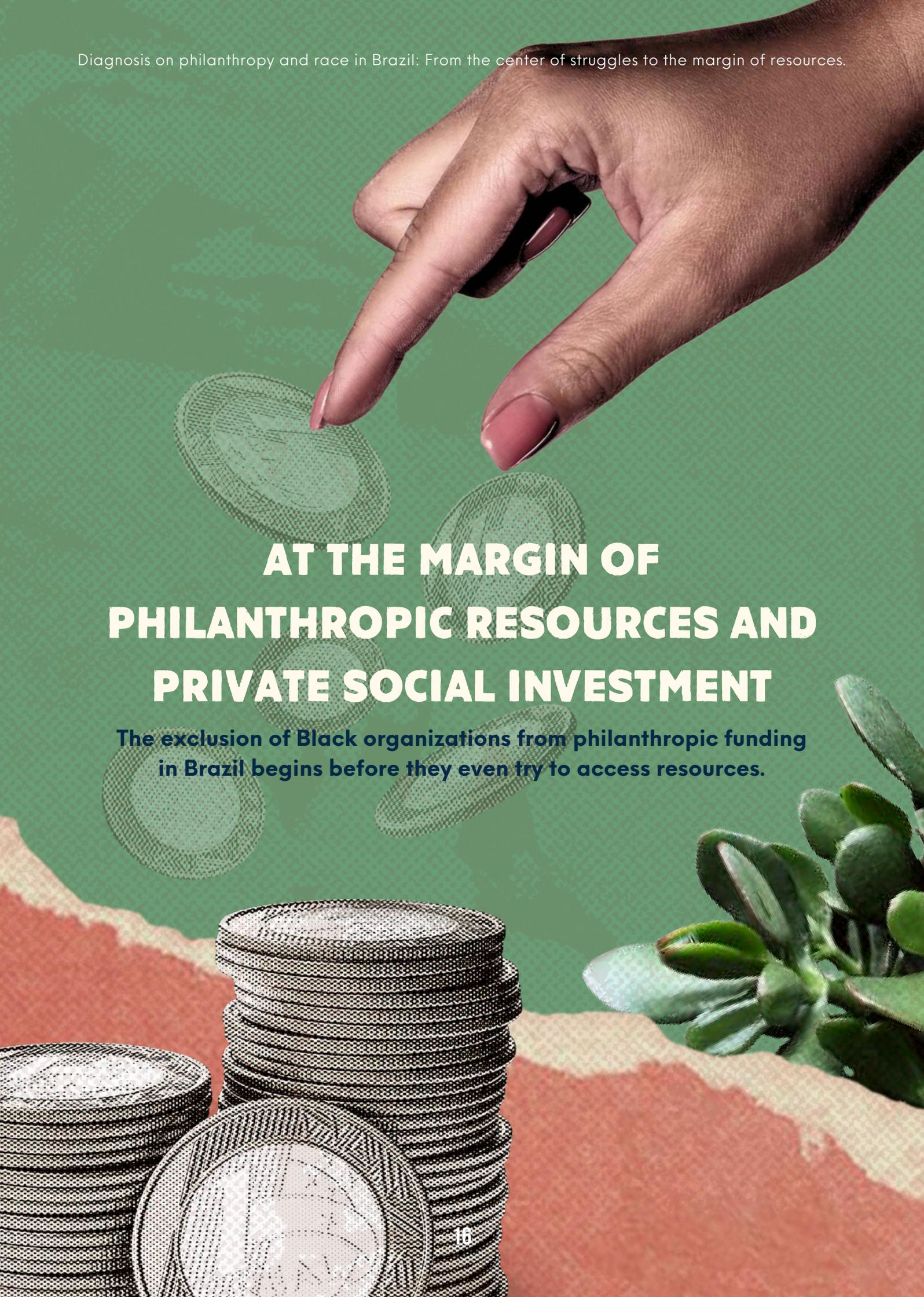
LIVING HISTORY QUALITY AFFECTIVE RURAL AFRO YOUTH LEADER MEMORIES SAFE MUSIC RESEARCHER AFRICAN APPRECIATION AMOROUSNESS PROTECTION FASHION CORE GOIÂNIA ARCHITECTURE

INCLUSIVE MATRIX YOUTH RESEARCHER AFRICAN ARTIST URBAN LIFE POLITICAL BODY PEOPLE MAKER

AFRICAN ARTIST URBAN LIFE POLITICAL BODY PEOPLE MAKER

BLACK INSTRUMENT COMBAT PRACTICE ACCESS GENDER RACIAL LGBTQIAPN+ AGENDA WORKERS RELIGIOUS CONSCIOUSNESS MAKEUP AQUILOMBING ANCESTRALITY POPULATION COLLECTIVE DEVELOPMENT BRAZILIAN FUTURE INDIGENOUS

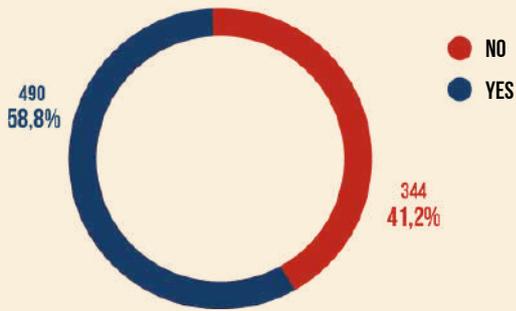
Diagnosis on philanthropy and race in Brazil: From the center of struggles to the margin of resources.



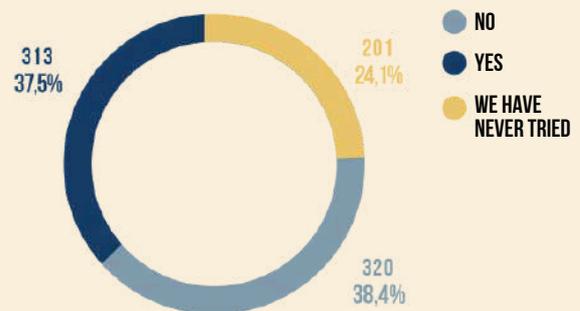
# AT THE MARGIN OF PHILANTHROPIC RESOURCES AND PRIVATE SOCIAL INVESTMENT

The exclusion of Black organizations from philanthropic funding in Brazil begins before they even try to access resources.

**CHART 11 – KNOWLEDGE ON FUNDING INSTITUTIONS IN BRAZIL**

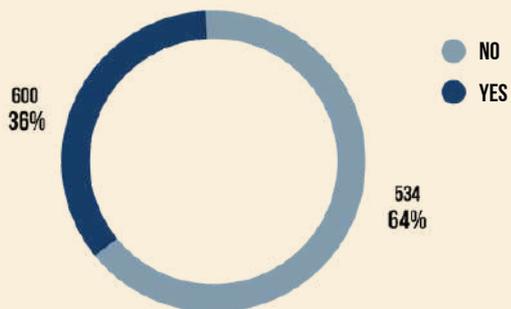


**CHART 12- ORGANIZATIONS THAT WERE ABLE TO RAISE FUNDS WITH INSTITUTIONS IN BRAZIL**

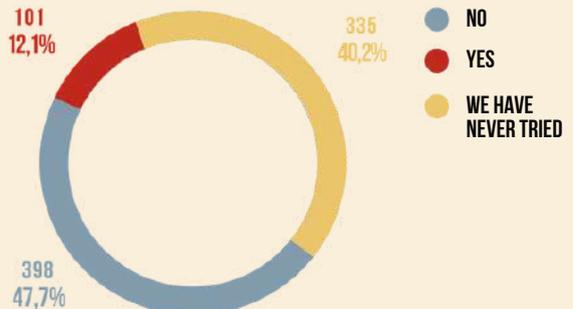


Raising funds from national institutions is a structural challenge for Black organizations. Although 58.8% of them know philanthropic institutions in the country, only 37.5% of them were able to raise funds. Notably, 62.5% of the organizations were not able to raise funds, and 24.1% of them never tried, evidencing an exclusion that precedes selection processes. This context reflects the systemic barriers of racism and sexism, which restrict access to funding, reinforcing the need for a more inclusive and equitable environment in the Brazilian philanthropic sector.

**CHART 13 – KNOWLEDGE ON INTERNATIONAL FUNDING INSTITUTIONS**

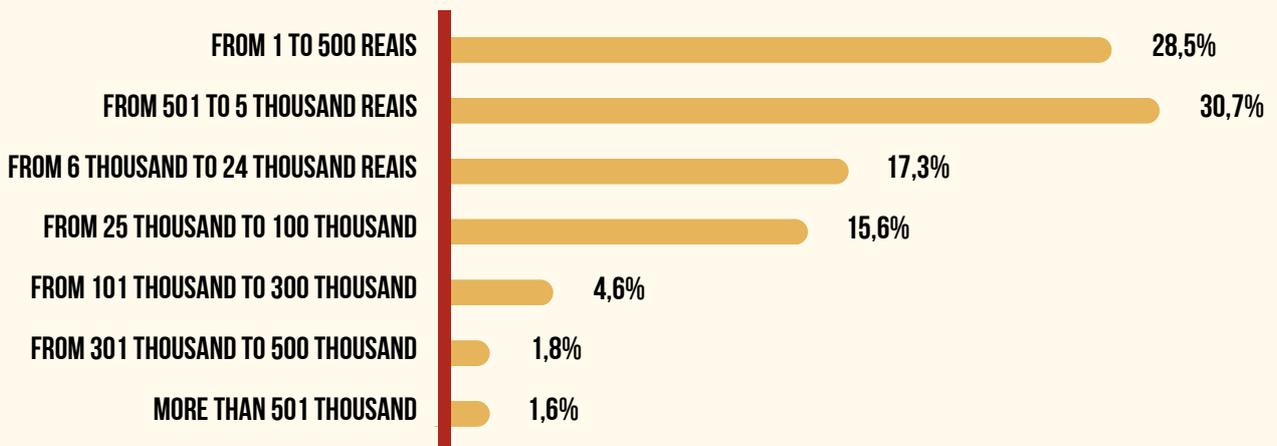


**CHART 14– FUNDRAISING FROM INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**



Raising funds from international institutions is even more challenging, and the numbers are expressive for black organizations, since the obstacle regarding a total lack of knowledge on these funding institutions is a reality for 64.0% of these organizations, while only 36.0% of them have stated they know international institutions that fund philanthropic actions. Furthermore, only 12.1% were able to raise funds from international institutions, while 47.7% were not, and 40.2% of them did not even try.

**CHART 15 – AVERAGE OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES RAISED IN THE PRECEDING YEAR**

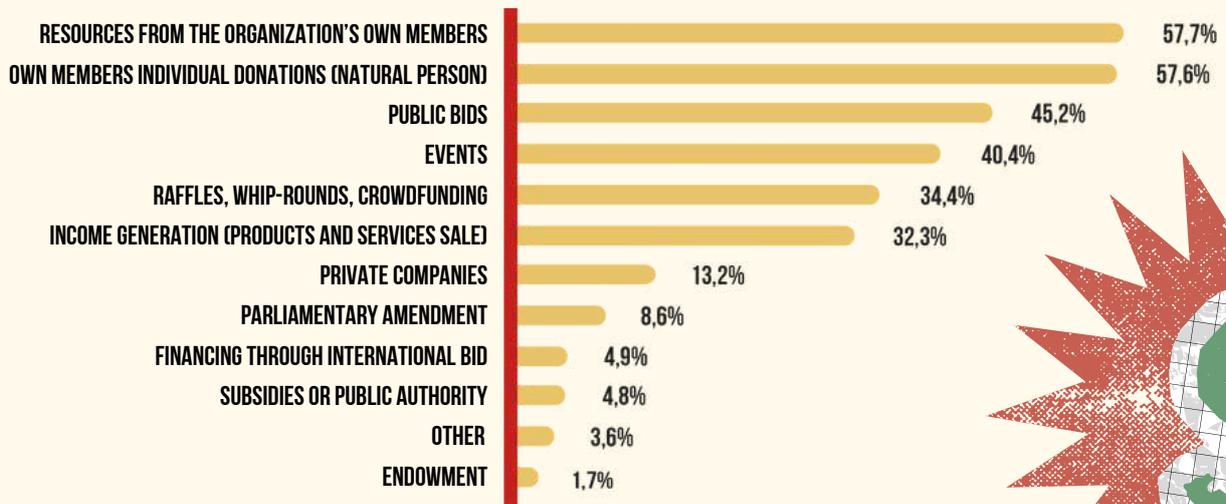


Raising funds is essential so that Black organizations guarantee the continuity of their projects and their presence in the territories where they act. However, they face great obstacles to access financing, both in Brazil and abroad, and operate with extremely restricted budgets. In 2023, 59.2% of black organizations counted on less than R\$ 5 thousand for the entire year, with 28.5% of them working with amounts from R\$ 1 to R\$ 500, and 30.7% with amounts from R\$ 501 to R\$ 5 thousand – amounts that are below the monthly minimum wage. Only 7.9% of the organizations have a budget higher than R\$ 100 thousand, evidencing a profound financial disparity, which limits their work and capacity to meet the demands of the black population.

**THESE DATA REVEAL THE REALITY OF LIMITED RESOURCES BLACK ORGANIZATIONS HAVE TO FACE TO GUARANTEE BLACK CITIZENSHIP, MAINTAIN THE FIGHT FOR RIGHTS AND STRENGTHEN COLLECTIVE MOBILIZATION, COUNTING ONLY ON RESILIENCE AND CREATIVITY TO OVERCOME FINANCIAL RESTRICTIONS AND REMAIN COMMITTED TO THEIR MISSIONS.**



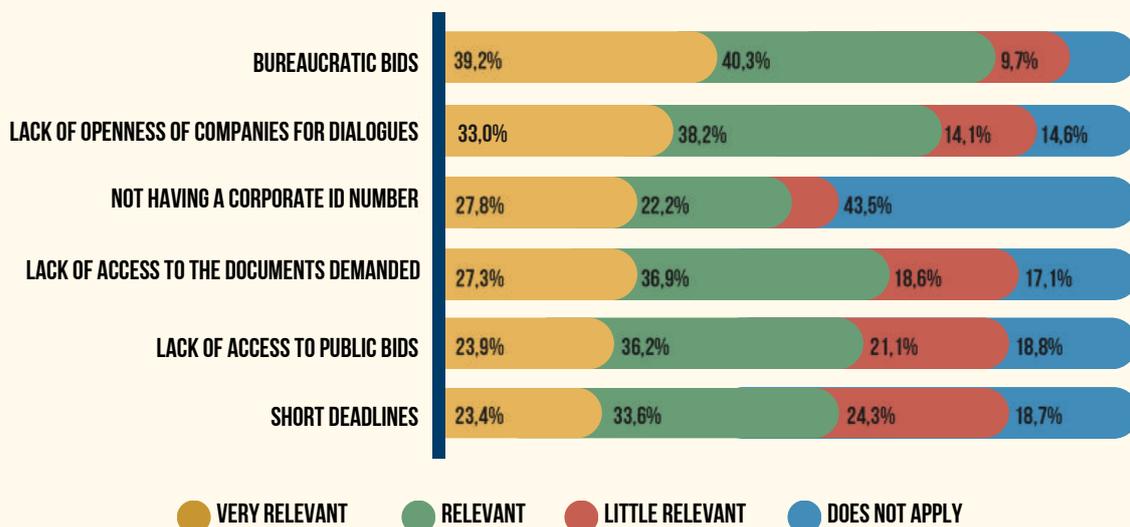
**CHART 16 – ORGANIZATIONS’ MAIN SOURCES OF RESOURCES**



**BLACK ORGANIZATIONS IN BRAZIL ARE MOSTLY SUPPORTED WITH THEIR OWN RESOURCES AND INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS AND FACE OBSTACLES TO ACCESS STRUCTURED FINANCING WHICH ARE VITAL FOR GUARANTEEING THE SUSTAINABILITY AND EXPANSION OF THE IMPACT OF THEIR WORK. 95.2% OF THE ORGANIZATION STATED THAT THEY HAVE DIFFICULTIES IN GAINING ACCESS TO THESE RESOURCES.**

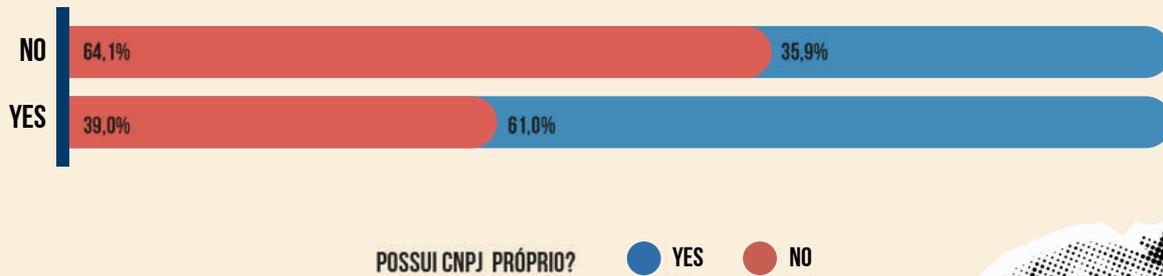


**CHART 17 – DIFFICULTIES OF BLACK ORGANIZATIONS IN FUNDRAISING**

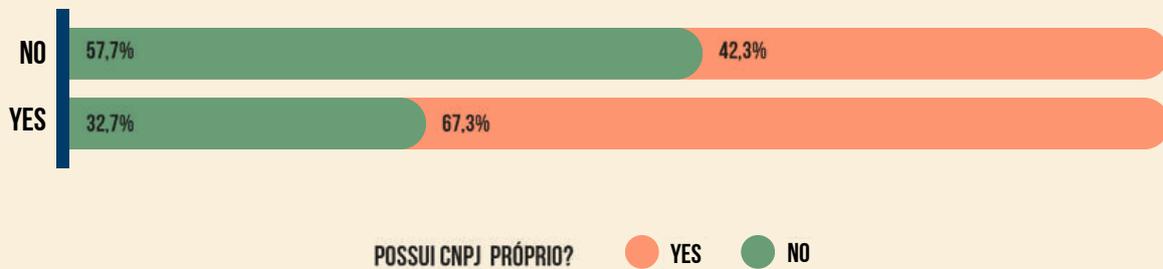


Black organizations face great challenges while raising funds: among them are the bureaucratization of bids (79.5%), the lack of openness of the companies for dialogue (71.2%), difficulties of access to the documents demanded (64.6%) and short deadlines (57%). The Corporate ID number is not an obstacle for half of the organizations, which reflects two distinct situations: the situation of the formalized organizations, which have access to bids; and of the organizations that are not enrolled in the National Register of Legal Entities (CNPJ), which create alternative strategies to raise funds.

**CHART 18 – CORPORATE ID NUMBER AND FUNDRAISING IN BRAZIL**



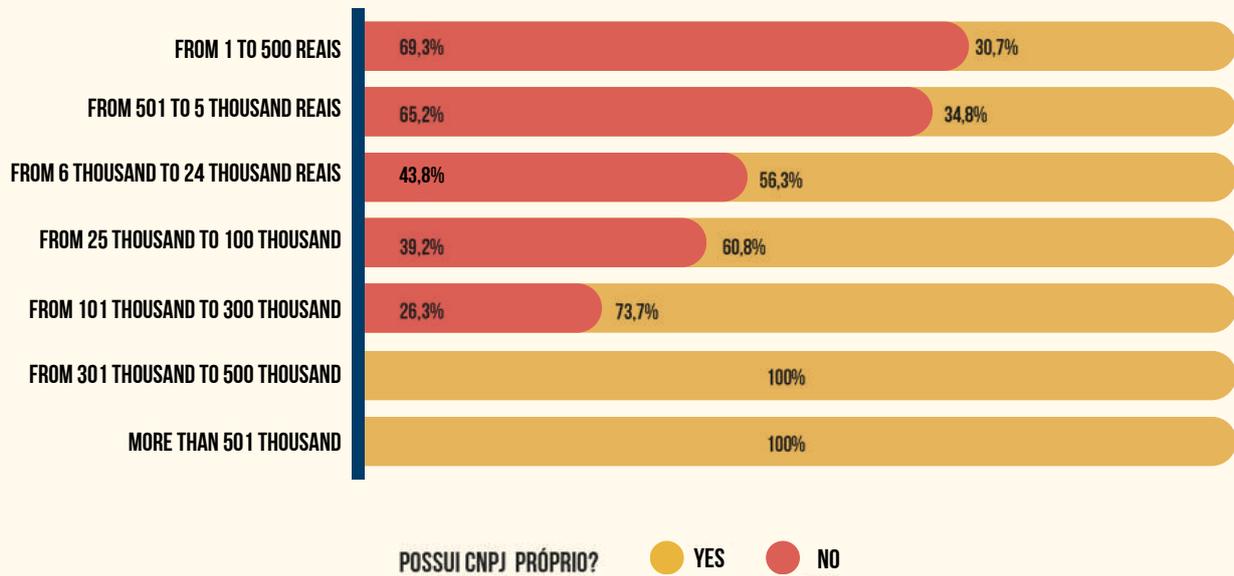
**CHART 19 – CORPORATE ID NUMBER AND FUNDRAISING ABROAD**



The difference between formalized and non-formalized organizations evidences that demanding a Corporate ID is an aspect that needs to be considered, when considering the wish to expand and democratize the opportunities to raise funds. 61.0% of the organizations that were able to raise funds in Brazil have their own Corporate ID number, while 64.1% of those that were not able to raise funds were not formalized organizations.

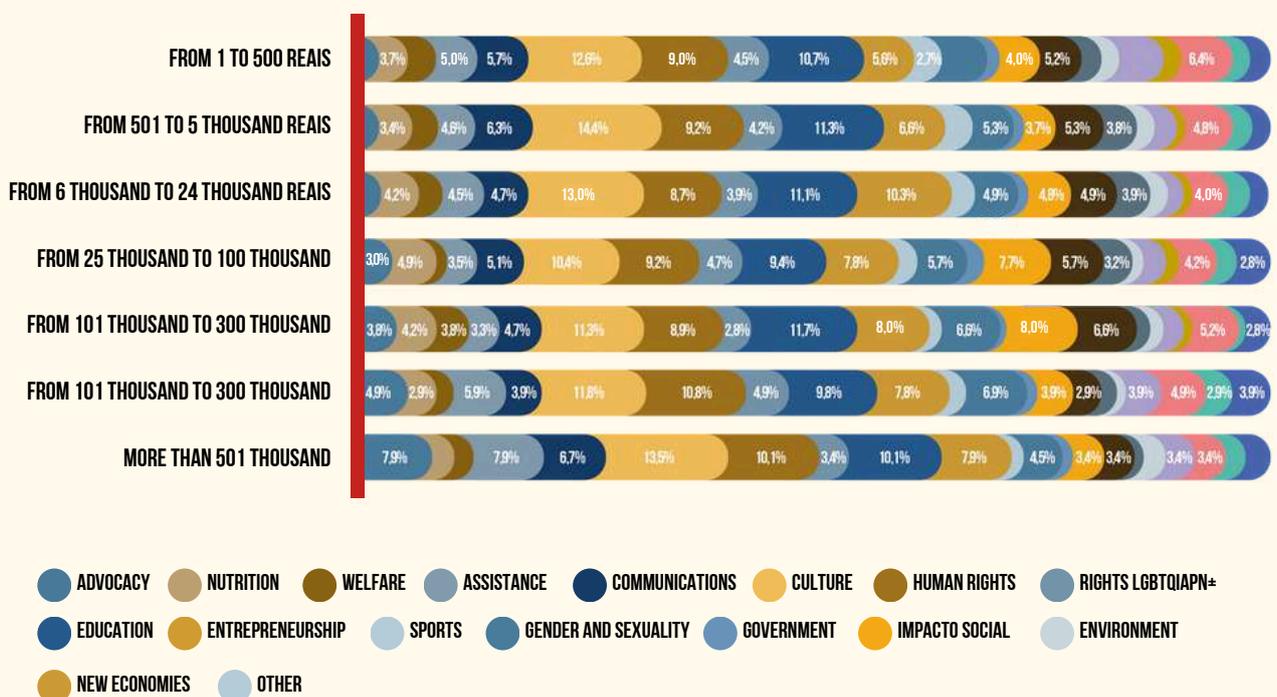
Regarding international financing, the number of organizations with access to these resources is considerably smaller. Nevertheless, formalization remains a relevant factor: 67.3% of the organizations raising funds abroad have their own Corporate ID's, while, out of those that are not able to raise funds abroad, 57.7% do not have Corporate ID's.

**CHART 20 – CORPORATE ID NUMBER PER AVERAGE OF FUNDS RAISED**



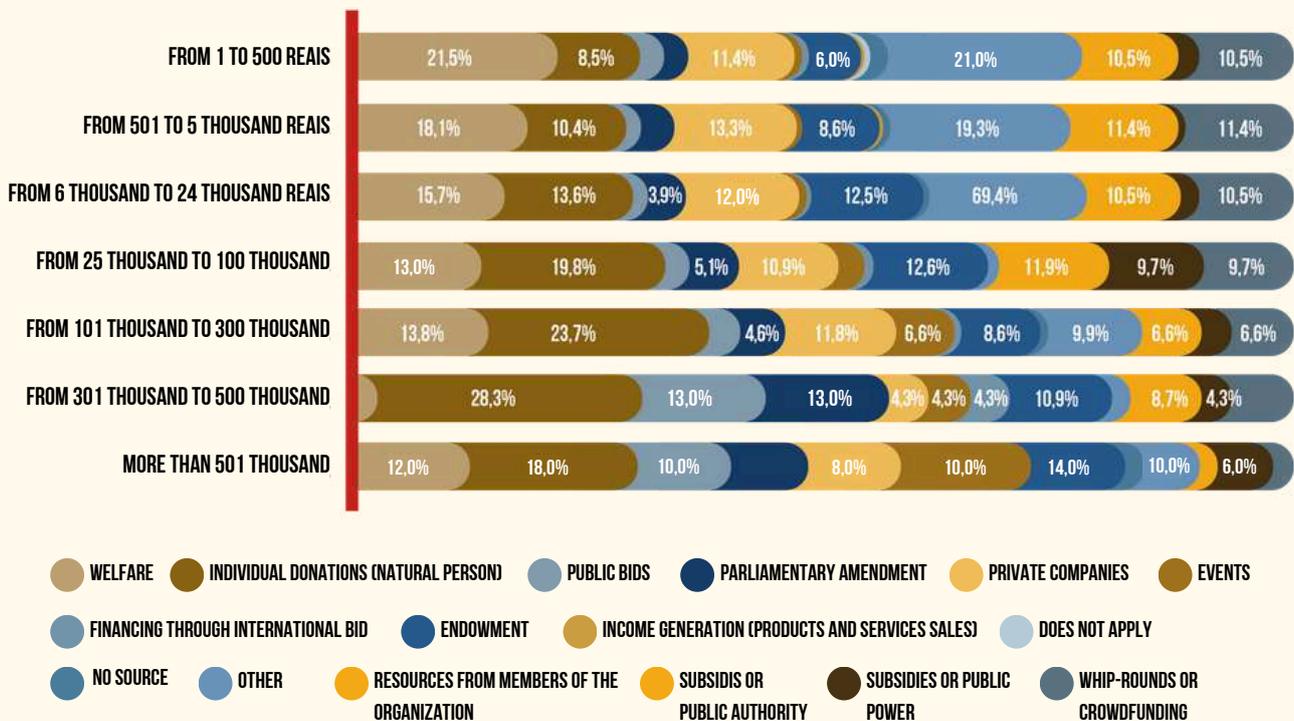
Organizations without Corporate ID numbers are mainly in the range of organizations raising the smallest amounts of funds. As the amounts raised increase, it is common that the organizations have their own Corporate ID Number. However, even among organizations enrolled in the National Register of Legal Entities (CNPJ), many work with limited resources, with 30.7% of them raising up to R\$ 500, and 30.4% raising up to R\$ 5 thousand. This indicates that a formal registration does not guarantee access to financing and may represent an additional financial burden to Black organizations, due to costs associated to management and fees.

**CHART 21 – FUNDS RAISED PER ORGANIZATIONS' ACTIVITY SECTOR**



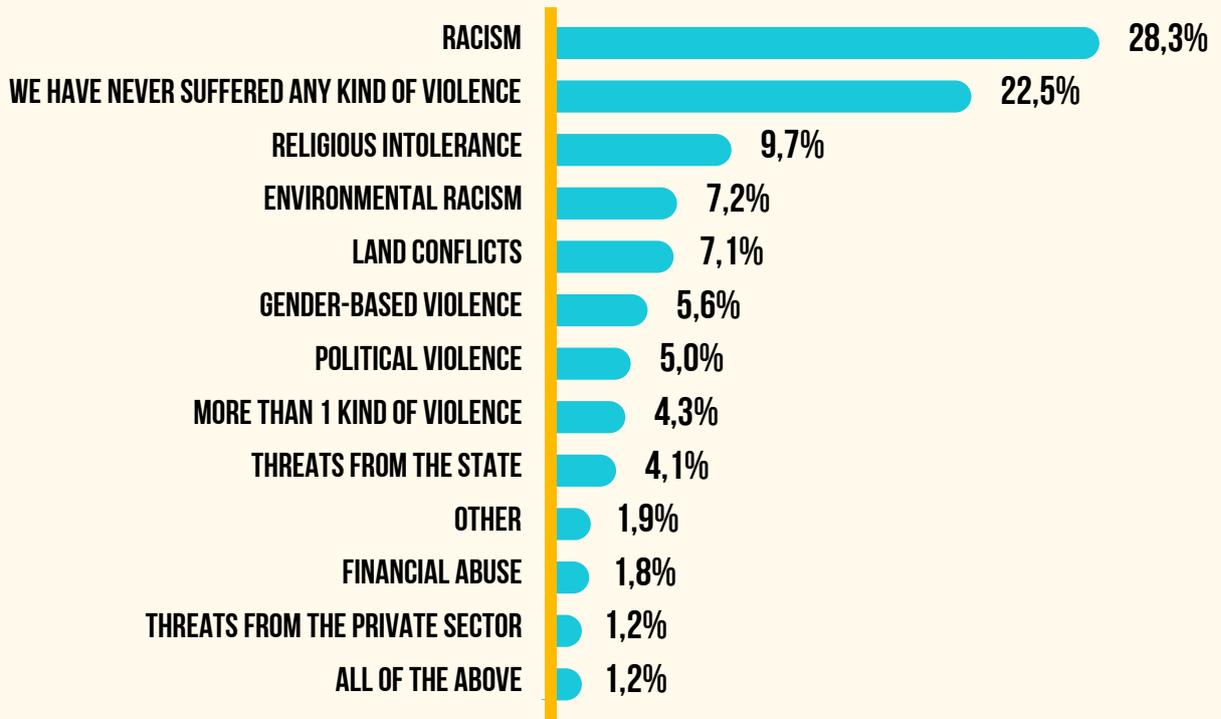
The analysis of the average of funds raised per activity sector reveals that culture; human rights; education and social/solidarity entrepreneurship are the most funded sectors, with percentages similar in all resource ranges. Culture leads with 12.4%, followed by human rights (9.4%), education (10.6%), and social/solidarity entrepreneurship (7.7%). Although the organizations move resources in different fronts, the low flexibility of the financing hinders their adaptation to the dynamic of social realities. The increase of advocacy funding is emphasized, which is crucial to influence public policies, while environmental funding decreases in the higher ranges, reflecting the underappreciation of Black organizations' role in facing socioenvironmental issues.

**CHART 22 – FUNDS RAISED PER SOURCE OF RESOURCES**



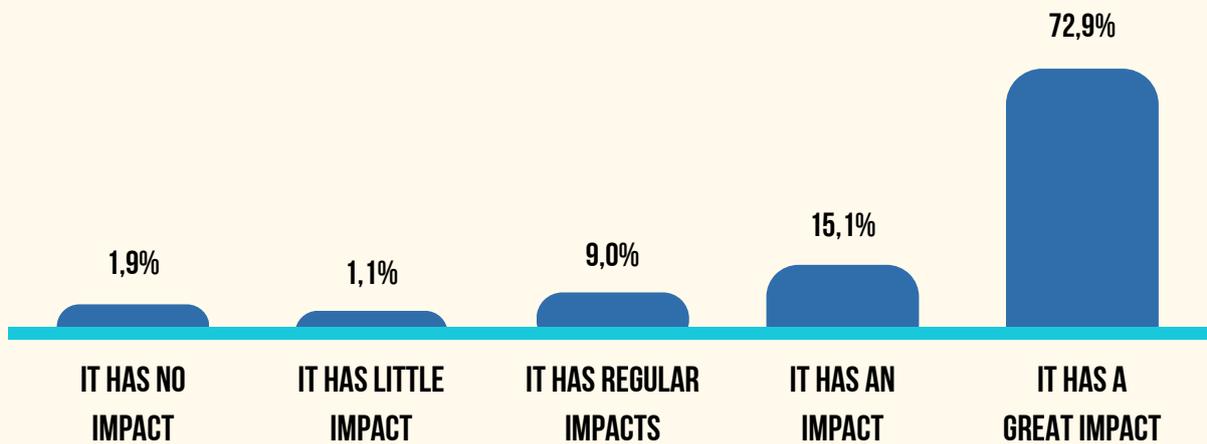
Black organizations' sources of resources vary according to the amount of funds raised, and public bids and individual donations are noteworthy in this context. Public bids are more significant as the amount of funds raised increases, ranging from 8.5% in the range from up to R\$ 500 raised to 23.7% in the range from R\$ 301 thousand to R\$ 500 thousand raised, but falling to 18% in the range of R\$ 501 thousand raised. On the other hand, individual donations and resources donated by the organizations' own members decrease as the amounts increase, with donations falling from 21.5% to 12%, and own resources falling from 21% to 6%. Initiatives such as events, raffles and crowdfunding are more common in smaller ranges, representing 38.4% in the range of organizations that raised up to R\$ 500, but with a decrease as the amount raised reduces, reaching only 10% or less in organizations that raised over R\$ 501 thousand. These numbers reveal, therefore, that Black organizations depend on less structured sources to raise funds, and especially on smaller amounts.

**CHART 23 – VIOLENCE FACED BY ORGANIZATIONS**



The situations of violence against Black organizations and their members are alarming and multifarious. Racism is the most prevalent situation: 28.3% of the organizations have reported they have suffered this kind of violence. Religious intolerance (9.7%), environmental racism (7.2%) and gender-based violence (5.6%), in addition to political threats and land conflicts, were also mentioned.

**CHART 24 – IMPACT OF RACISM ON FUNDRAISING**



The impact of racism on fundraising is profound. Most organizations (72.9%) believe racism has a significant impact on the financial difficulties faced by black organizations. Only a small fraction does not see racism as a relevant obstacle. These data highlight the urgent need for more equitable strategies in the philanthropic sector for Black organizations to gain fair access to resources and overcome the structural barriers of racism.

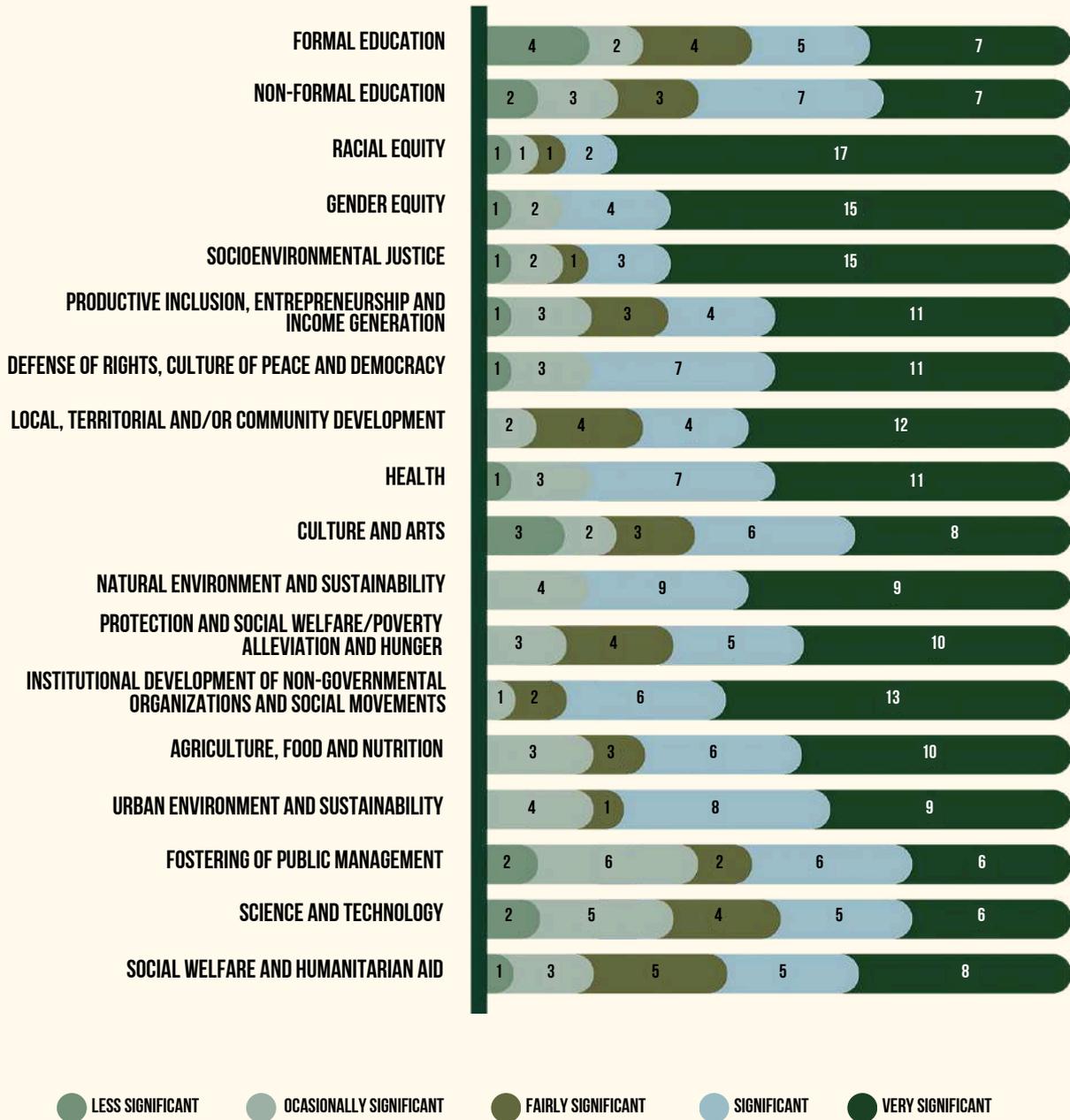
Diagnosis on philanthropy and race in Brazil: From the center of struggles to the margin of resources.

# PHILANTHROPY AND PRIVATE SOCIAL INVESTMENT (PSI) IN BRAZIL:

**PRELIMINARY AND EXPLORATORY DIAGNOSIS ON  
ACTIVITIES IN FAVOR OF RACIAL EQUITY**



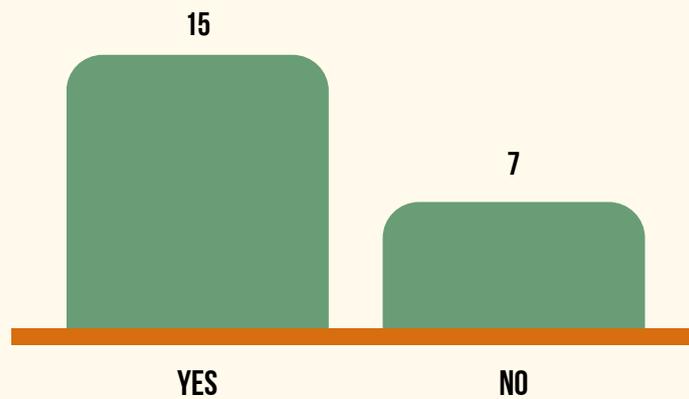
**CHART 25 – LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE OF AREAS OF ACTIVITY**



Out of the themes with which they work, most institutions (17 of them) defined racial equity as the most significant area (grade 5). Next, the issues of gender equity and socioenvironmental justice were also graded 5 by 15 institutions. The institutional development of non-governmental organizations and social movements was considered as very significant (grade 5) by 13 institutions, coming in fourth place.

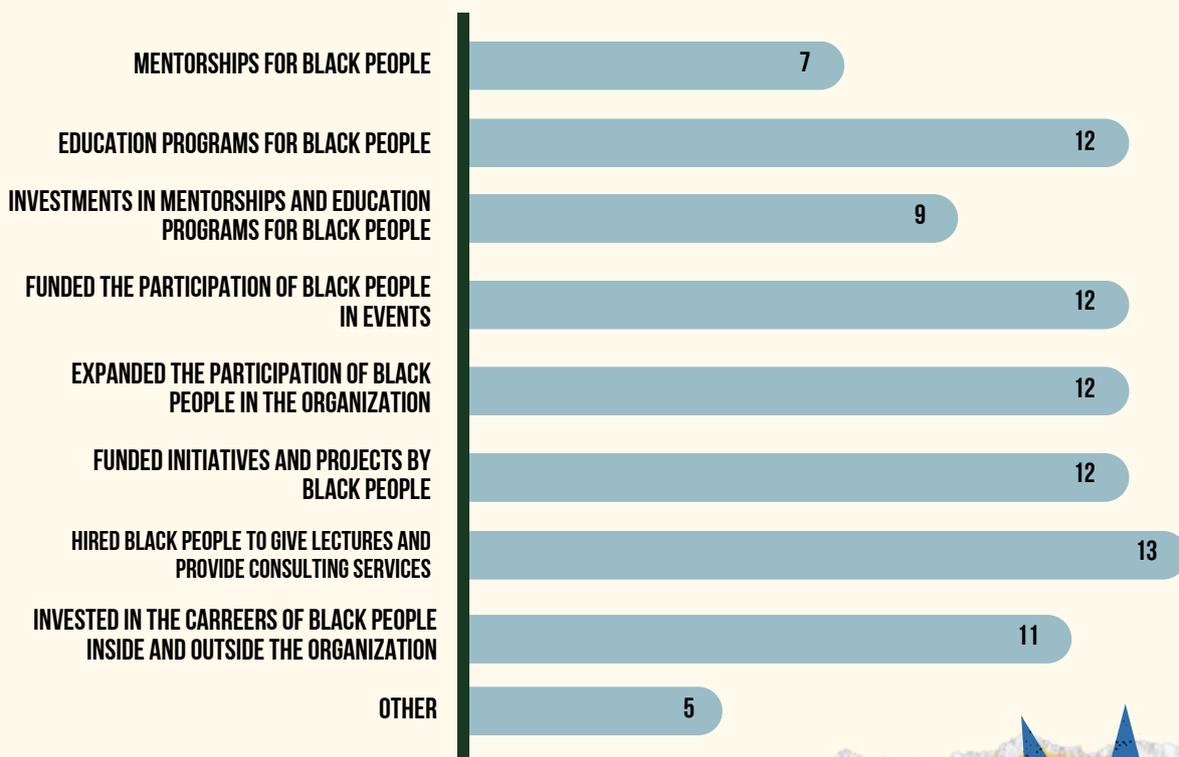
During the execution of stage 3, which included consulting philanthropic institutions and private social investment, which lasted two months, we faced significant challenges regarding participation. Although there are a variety of institutions and the data collection period was fairly long, only 22 institutions replied to the on-line survey. This number is staggering, especially considering the theme's relevance and the fact that the institutions claim to be committed to the issue.

**CHART 26 - INITIATIVES FOR RACIAL EQUITY**



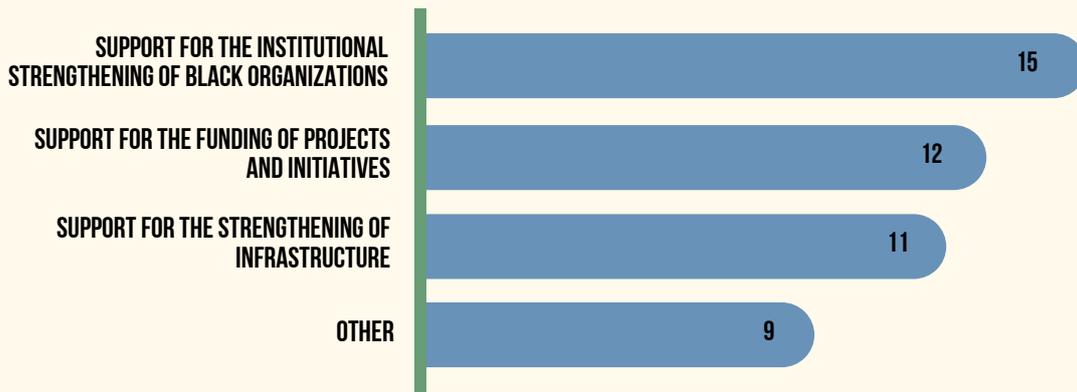
Out of the 22 institutions that replied, 15 develop actions and or fund initiatives by third parties for racial equity, most (12 institutions) adopting a transversal perspective, that is, racial equity is not the central character of these institutions. This approach implies that racial equity is a main issue for only three of the philanthropic and private social investment institutions.

**CHART 27 - MAIN RACIAL EQUITY ACTIONS FOR PEOPLE PROMOTED BY INSTITUTIONS FROM THE FIELD**



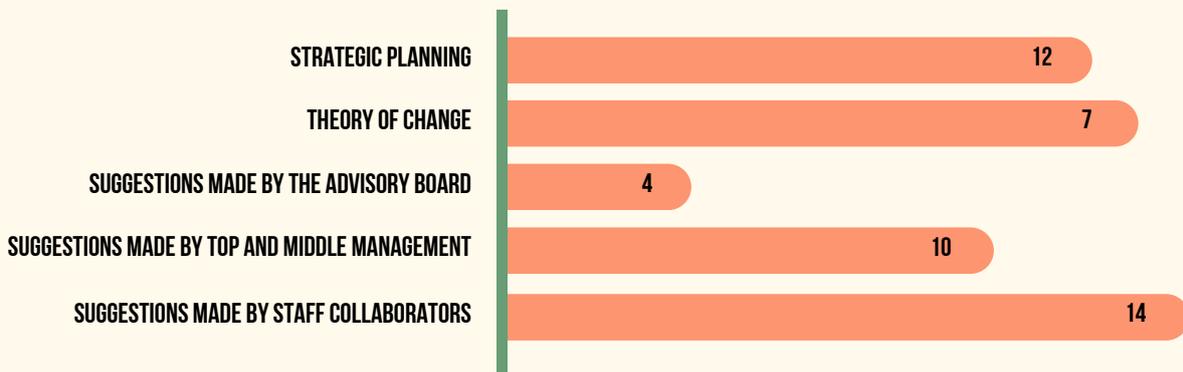
**THE MAIN ACTION PROMOTING RACIAL EQUITY TAKEN BY PHILANTHROPIC AND PSI INSTITUTIONS WAS HIRING CONSULTANCY SERVICES FROM BLACK PEOPLE, FOLLOWED BY INITIATIVES FOR EDUCATIONAL FOSTERING (DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND FUNDING THE PARTICIPATION OF BLACK PEOPLE IN EDUCATIONAL SPACES) AND THE FUNDING OF PROJECTS LED BY BLACK PEOPLE.**

**CHART 28 - MAIN RACIAL EQUITY ACTIONS FOR ORGANIZATIONS PROMOTED BY INSTITUTIONS IN THE FIELD**



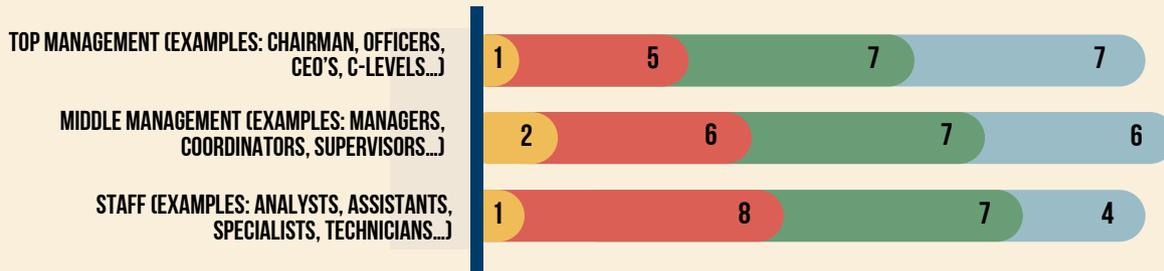
Regarding the support given by third parties to Black organizations, most funding institutions (15 of them) stated that they strengthen Black organizations institutionally. These data represent a feature of the institutions that replied to the research, which evidences that their engagement is more established, when compared to the rest of the field. Since Black organizations report a difficulty in accessing institutional resources, it is possible to infer that institutional strengthening is a localized profile.

**CHART 29 – MAIN SOURCES OF IDEAS FOR ACTIONS AND/OR INITIATIVES FOR PROMOTING RACIAL EQUITY**



**The work of collaborators in funding institutions was the main factor responsible for racial equity initiatives.** Over the last years, a greater presence of black people in work teams in the philanthropic field due to affirmative action policies was mentioned 14 times, and the influence of top and middle management also plays a significant role, with 10 mentions.

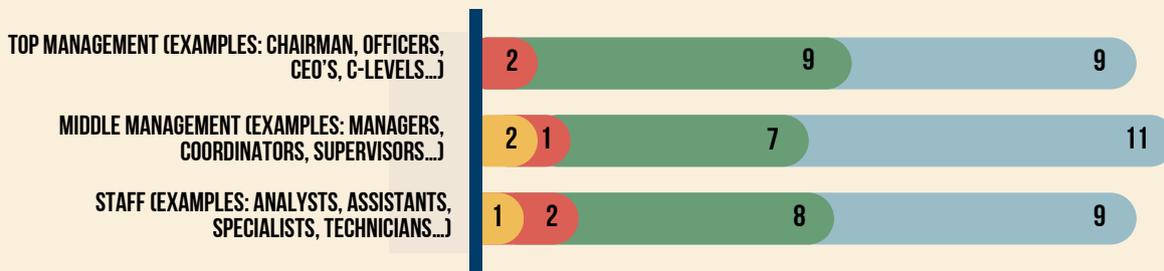
**CHART 30 - LEVEL OF RACIAL EQUITY LITERACY OF INSTITUTIONS**



CLASSIFICATION OF THE LEVEL OF RACIAL EQUITY LITERACY OF MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION



**CHART 31 – LEVEL OF COMMITMENT OF TEAM MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTIONS TO RACIAL EQUITY**



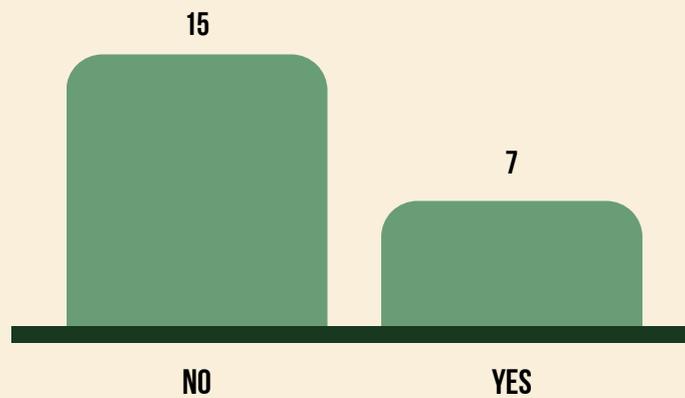
CLASSIFICATION OF THE LEVEL OF COMMITMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION TO RACIAL EQUITY



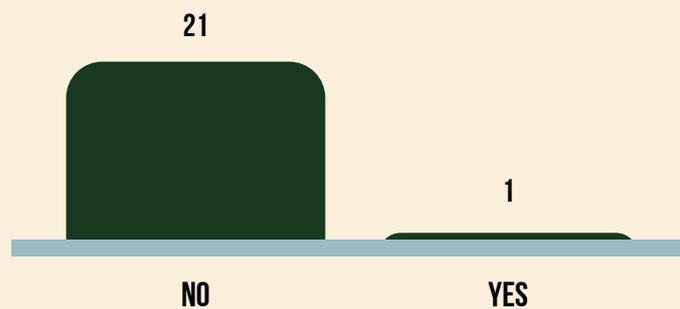
**Philanthropic and private social investment institutions are more strongly committed to racial equity than informed on the subject.**

The analyses on the levels of literacy and commitment evidence that employees at the institutions' highest level of hierarchy (4 and 5) – that is, top management (18 respondents, totaling levels 4 and 5), middle management (18) and staff (17) – are more committed to racial equity. With regard to literacy, top management, middle management and staff respectively total 14, 13 and 11 respondents.

**CHART 32 – IDENTIFICATION OF INTERNAL OBSTACLES FOR ACTIONS PROMOTING RACIAL EQUITY**



**CHART 33 – INTERNAL RESISTANCE TO THE DISCUSSION OF ISSUES ON RACE AND EQUITY**



**There are neither obstacles nor resistances to the promotion of racial equity in most responding institutions.** Therefore, the challenges that remain for the promotion of racial equity are internal or related to resistances within the institutions, although it is possible that the fact that racial inequalities have not been overcome is associated to the way in which the initiatives and actions are executed. Furthermore, it is necessary to guarantee the continuity and continuous assessment of the investments made.

Here are some recommendations to strengthen the donation environment and expand the acknowledgement of Black organizations in Brazil, with the objective of promoting a transformative and equitable donation culture:



## **TO ACHIEVE A PHILANTHROPY ENGAGED IN SOCIAL JUSTICE WITH RACIAL AND GENDER-BASED EQUITY, IT IS NECESSARY TO:**

However, the need to break with the structures perpetuating racial and gender-based inequalities in the philanthropic and private social investment field is reiterated, since funds fail to reach Black organizations and maintain an exclusionary and unequal logic.

The appropriate acknowledgement and funding of Black organizations, especially those led by Black women, is crucial to enhance the transformative impact of their work. The lack of trust of these organizations as protagonists in investment strategies, perpetuates obstacles that hinder significant advances for social justice. Therefore, the construction of a more equitable society depends on the centrality of these organizations in investment strategies, guaranteeing flexible and sustainable resources that meet their specificities and their historical and territorial demands.

### **1. Acknowledge and foster black organizations' protagonism**

- \* Formally acknowledge the historical and contemporary impact of organizations led by Black men and women for the advancement of democracy and human rights.
- \* Highlight the centrality of these organizations in the fight against racism and sexism, promoting social justice in vulnerable communities.

### **2. Reduce funding obstacles**

- \* Guarantee that direct funding and flexible support are accessible to Black organizations, acknowledging the structural impact of the work done by these groups in favor of racial and social equity.
- \* Change the funding criteria so that it includes Black organizations as protagonists, instead of mere beneficiaries of social projects.

### 3. Encourage the production of inclusive data

- \* Develop and disclose data on the funding of Black organizations, with a focus on intersectional approaches to include Black women and other marginalized groups.
- \* Invest in studies that explore the specific impact of Black organizations and their needs, improving transparency and social investment strategy

### 4. Promote continuous trust and support

- \* Strengthen philanthropy's and private social investment's commitment, offering flexible funding that allows for long-term planning and fulfills the complexities of the work developed by these organizations.
- \* Acknowledge and value the community knowledge of Black organizations, expanding their autonomy so that they may develop solutions based on their own realities and experiences.

### 5. Prioritize racial and gender-based equity in social investment

- \* Allocate resources to the fostering of organizations that act directly in the periphery, in favelas and traditional territories, where inequalities are more intense.
- \* Support initiatives that break away from the structural devices related to inequality, potentializing the work of those who have been historically in the frontline of the fight for social justice.

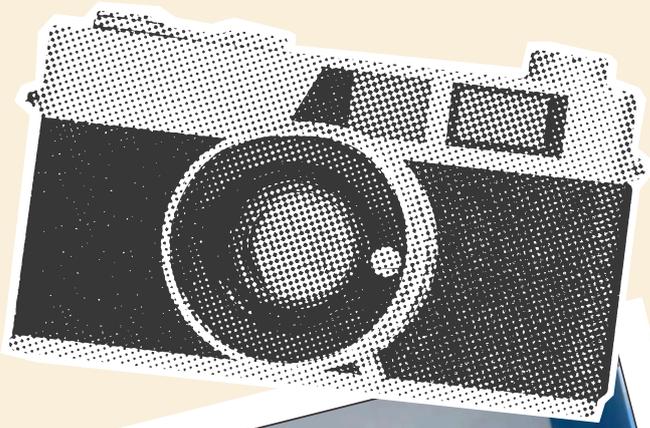
### 6. Establish strategic partnerships

- \* Establish partnerships between PSI institutions and groups promoting racial equity as a fundamental opportunity to broaden the impact of the actions of Black organizations.

# FIELD

The research used mixed methodologies (both quantitative and qualitative) to achieve its objectives. The survey included a bibliographic review, on-line application forms for black organizations and management in philanthropic institutions, in addition to semi-structured interviews carried out during field visits with philanthropes. Field visits played an essential role in supplementing and qualifying the data obtained through the surveys, allowing the incorporation of local narratives and knowledges otherwise not easily obtainable through standardized tools. Furthermore, these interactions in person favored the strengthening of the researchers' network – the communities and the Agbara Fund –, promoting and exchange of knowledges and consolidating bonds of trust, unifying empirical data and contextual wisdoms and contributing for a deep understanding of the phenomena.





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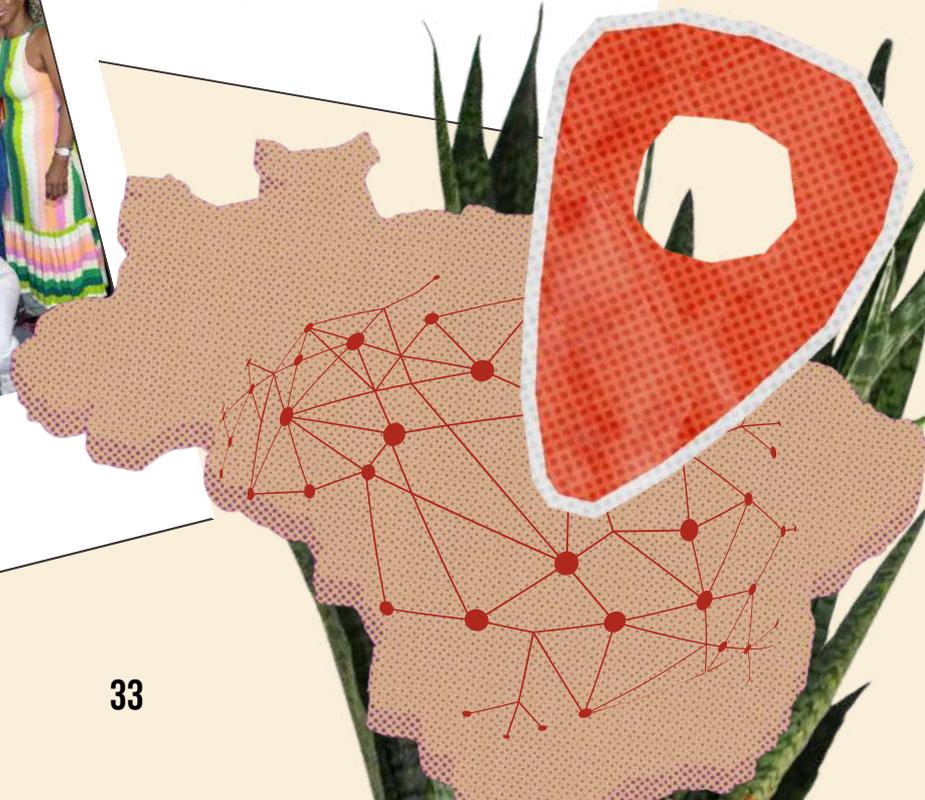
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