

FIFA Women’s World Cup 2023 Bid

Sustainability concept and human rights strategy

Bidding country(ies):

Brazil – Brazilian Football Association

Sustainable Event Management	Information provided by the bidder
<p>References:</p> <p>ISO 20121:2012 Event sustainability management systems</p> <p>Previous FIFA World Cup and FIFA Women’s World Cup Sustainability Strategies (2014, 2018, 2019)</p> <p>FWC 2026 United Bid Bid Book (p.446-474)</p> <p>FWC 2026 Moroccan Bid Bid Book (p.347-381)</p> <p>AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard: 2015</p> <p>2018 FIFA World Cup Stakeholder Engagement First Phase: Verifying the sustainability strategy</p>	
<p>List relevant sustainability issues related to the Competition in the bidding country(ies)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CULTURAL ISSUES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implementation of a governance structure involving all Stakeholders (advisory panel), made up of representatives of public authorities, civil society groups and organizations. ○ Communication campaigns that foster unity, sense of belonging and collectivity ○ Past in Present: the history and the overcome of women’s football in Brazil. ○ Educational and Knowledge Transfer programs • SOCIAL ISSUES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Human Rights: ensure decent working conditions; Improve the capabilities and skills of staff and volunteers ○ Educational programs at schools and NGOs. ○ Tackle social challenges through football with focus on young women ○ Promote healthy lifestyles and awareness of sustainable development ○ Create opportunities for vulnerable groups to attend WWC matches ○ Accessibility • ENVIROMENTAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sustainable use of stadiums and training sites, ensuring compliance with green building standards. ○ Control and reduce WWC environmental impact. ○ Carbon offset: neutralise unavoidable greenhouse gas emissions (including travel by international fans and teams) ○ Waste management: Early contact with waste disposal organisations in order to develop an environmentally friendly trash separation system.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Water: reduce consumption and minimize impact. o Energy: save energy and use renewable energy whenever possible. o Mobility: Eco-friendly (electric or biofuel vehicles) and efficient transportation; Promote the use of local public transport and car-sharing o Catering: organic and regional products o Organic catering: certified organic products to be served at WWC stadiums. o Awareness raising about climate disruption and actions required. o Environmental partnerships • ECONOMIC ISSUES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Drive local and regional development through contracting local providers of goods and services. o Prioritize business opportunity for popular and solidary economic enterprises (cooperatives, associations and microenterprises); o Negotiate fair prices; o Promote WWC regions in order to foster tourism.
<p>List relevant laws related to sustainability of the Competition in the bidding country(ies)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DECREE-LAW No. 25 of 11/30/1937 (Cultural Heritage Law). Law that organizes the Protection of the National Historical and Artistic Heritage, including as national heritage the assets of ethnographic, archaeological value, natural monuments, besides the sites and landscapes of remarkable value by nature or from human intervention. From the tipping of one of these assets, their demolition, destruction or mutilation are prohibited without prior authorization from the National Historical and Artistic Heritage Service. • LAW 6.938/1981 (National Environmental Policy and System). It stipulates and defines, for example, that the polluter is obliged to indemnify any environmental damages caused, regardless of the fault, and that the Public Prosecution Service can bring civil liability actions for environmental damage, such as the obligation to recover and / or indemnify damages caused. • LAW 7.347/1985 (Public Civil Action Law). Law of diffused interests which deals with public civil actions of responsibility for damages caused to the environment, consumers, cultural and/or natural heritages. • LAW 9.433/1997 (Water Resources Law). It establishes the National Water Resources Policy and System, defining water as a limited natural resource with economic value. It also provides for the creation of the National System for the collection, treatment, storage and retrieval of information on water resources and factors involved in its management. • LAW 9.605/1998 (Environmental Crimes Law). It reorders environmental legislation regarding infringements and punishments. It grants society, environmental agencies and the Public Prosecution Service a mechanism to punish environmental violators. For example, the possibility of penalizing legal entities in the event of environmental crimes is highlighted. • LAW 9.985/2000. It establishes the National System of Units of Natural Conservation. Among its objectives are the conservation of varieties of biological species and genetic resources, the preservation and restoration of the diversity of natural ecosystems and the promotion of sustainable development from natural resources. • LAW 10.295/2001 and Regulatory Decree 4.059/2001 (National Policy for Conservation and Rational Use of Energy). It brings the efficient allocation of energy resources in the public sector based on contracting criteria for machines, equipments and buildings. • LAW n° 11284/2006 (Public Forest Management Act). It regulates the forest management system in public areas and creates the regulatory body (Brazilian Forest Service) and the Forest Development Fund. • LAW 11.445/2007. It establishes the National Basic Sanitation Policy - Versa on all sanitation sectors (urban drainage, water supply, sewage and solid waste). • LAW 12.187/2009, Regulatory Decree 7.390 / 2010 and Decree 7.643 / 2011 (National Policy on Climate Change). They Recognize sustainable contracting as an economic instrument to achieve their objectives, suggest sustainability criteria and preference for proposals that strengthen the low carbon economy in bids. • LAW 12.305/2010 (National Policy on Solid Waste). It establishes the National Policy on Solid Waste and amends Law 9.605 / 1998, describing guidelines for integrated and proper environmental management of solid waste. It proposes rules for the fulfillment of its objectives nationwide and interprets the responsibility as shared among government, companies and society. In practice, it defines that all waste must be properly processed before final disposal and that the offender is subject to passive penalties, including imprisonment. It stipulates priority in procurement

	<p>for goods and services that consider socially and environmentally sustainable consumption patterns and recommends preference for recycled and recyclable products. In addition, it determines the integration of waste pickers and encourages product life cycle assessment and environmental labeling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LAW 12.349/2010 (amends Law 8.666/93). It establishes criteria, practices and guidelines for the promotion of sustainable national development in contracting by the federal public administration, and establishes the National Commission for Sustainability in Public Administration. • LAW 12.527/2011, regulated by Decree No. 7,724 / 12 (Act of Access to Information) • LAW 12.651/2012 (New Brazilian Forest Code). It repeals the 1965 Brazilian Forest Code and defines that the protection of the natural environment is an obligation of the owner by maintaining privately protected spaces, divided between Permanent Preservation Area and Legal Reserve. • LAW 7.794/2012 (National Policy on Agroecology and Organic Production). It stimulates agroecology and organic production through the sustainable use of natural resources and the supply and consumption of food. It defines government procurement as instruments of implementation and points out environmental and social criteria. • LAW 6.766/1979 (Urban Land Installment Law). It establishes rules for urban subdivisions, forbidden in ecological preservation areas, in those where pollution is hazardous to health and in wetlands. • ABNT NBR ISO 20121: Event sustainability management systems. • ABNT NBR 16001: Establishes minimum requirements for a social responsibility management system that considers principles such as accountability, transparency and ethical behavior. • ABNT NBR ISO 26000: Social Responsibility Guidelines. It encourages companies to incorporate social and environmental impacts into their responsibilities, which requires more ethics and transparency, including the Differentiated Procurement Regime (Law 12.462 / 11, applied to the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympics). It ratifies sustainable national development as a principle of procurement.
<p>List the stakeholders you would engage with in the development of a sustainability strategy (please note that this strategy will be developed jointly with FIFA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host cities, stadium authorities, public security forces • Federal Government • Organizations representing employees • Commercial partners and sponsors • Community • NGOs • Football clubs, leagues, players, former players (legends), coaches, referees, regional federations. • Regulatory bodies; • Contractors: providers of goods and services. • Fans.
<p>Other information relevant to the development of a sustainability strategy for the Competition in the bidding country(ies)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable development in the core of WWC planning from the very start • Sustainable management strategy based on ISO20121 guidelines • Sustainable reporting, in line with GRI standards

Human Rights Strategy

Information provided by the bidder

References:

The independent human rights context assessment developed in relation to your bid

[UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)

[FIFA's Human Rights Policy](#)

[FIFA Statement on human rights defenders and media representatives](#)

United Bid FWC 2026:

[Human Rights Strategy](#)

[Bid book chapter](#) (pages 455-464)

[Independent human rights context assessment](#)

Moroccan Bid FWC 2026:

[Human Rights Strategy](#)

[Bid book chapter](#) (pages 359-370)

[The Mega-Sporting Event Lifecycle – Embedding Human Rights from Vision to Legacy](#) (resource provided by the Centre for Sport and Human Rights)

Risk Assessment

Describe risks associated with the event with respect to labour standards in construction work on facilities and related infrastructure (e.g. on health and safety, discrimination, freedom of association, child labour and forced or compulsory labour) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment

Brazil has ratified seven of the eight core conventions of the International Labour Organisation (“ILO”), such as (i) the Forced Labour Convention in 1930 (No. 29), duly ratified in 1957 and enacted by Decree No. 41,721/1957; (ii) the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention in 1949 (No. 98), duly ratified in 1952 and enacted by Decree No. 33,196/1953; (iii) the Equal Remuneration Convention in 1951 (No. 100), duly ratified in 1957 and enacted by Decree No. 41,721/1957; (iv) the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention in 1957 (No. 105), duly ratified in 1965 and enacted by Decree No. 58,822/1966; (v) the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention in 1958 (No. 111), duly ratified in 1965 and enacted by Decree No. 62,150/1968; (vi) the Minimum Age Convention in 1973 (No. 138), duly ratified in 2001 and enacted by Decree No. 4,134/2002; and (vii) the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention in 1999 (No. 182), duly ratified in 2000 and enacted by Decree No. 3,597/2000. The Brazilian Federal Constitution sets forth, on its article 7, the social rights of workers. Furthermore, Brazil also has adopted relevant national legislation regarding labour and employment, such as the Consolidation of Labour Laws – Decree No. 5,452/1943.

Information related to previous large sports events hosted by Brazil suggests that the demand for stadium projects to attend short deadlines and collaborated with violations of workers' rights, such as precarious working conditions and over-exploitation of workers. In this context, given the low-skilled temporary nature of many jobs related to the event, workers may receive wages at or near the minimum wage in force in the Host Country. Also, long working hours, including forced or compulsory overtime and insufficient rest periods, could be an issue in relation to the organisation of large sport events.

	<p>If Brazil is elected the Host Country for the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023 ("FWWC 2023"), however, the Member Association is planning to use the stadiums, airports, hotels and other infrastructure already built to host 2014 FIFA World Cup, what suggests that potential risks associated with construction might be limited to a smaller concern. Nonetheless, labour risks should be monitored where complementing infrastructure may be needed, as well as in relation to other jobs and work that will be performed around the event.</p>
<p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to labour standards in supply chains (e.g. with regards to accommodation, transportation, licensed products, food and beverage) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>As mentioned before, Brazil has ratified seven of the eight core conventions of the ILO and the Brazilian Federal Constitution sets forth, on its article 7, the social rights of workers. Furthermore, Brazil also has adopted relevant national legislation regarding labour and employment, such as the Consolidation of Labour Laws – Decree No. 5,452/1943.</p> <p>Experiences from previous large sports events suggests that the successful of its organisation and staging is significantly connected to the commercial relationship established with global supply chains due to the number and variety of goods, products and foods that it will need to be procured (either directly by the Member Association or through suppliers and subcontractors). In this case, the risk of adverse human rights impacts – especially related to labour standards – can occur at any level, from the first tier of direct or strategic suppliers, all the way down via multiple layers of sub-suppliers and sub-contractors, to those providing the raw material inputs, considering the potential range of different labour rights issues that may arise.</p> <p>Legal requirements demand companies to demonstrate an understanding of their impact on human rights of stakeholders and communities throughout their supply chain. Failure to monitor and control these issues brings risk of their reputational damage.</p>
<p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to labour standards within the organising entity (e.g. regarding payment, gender equality or worktime) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>Again, Brazil has ratified seven of the eight core conventions of the ILO, including the Equal Remuneration Convention in 1951 (No. 100). The Brazilian Federal Constitution also sets forth, on its article 7, the social works rights, including a minimum wage in proportion to the extent and complexity of the work, normal working hours, prohibition of difference in wages for the performance of the same functions and prohibition on hiring criteria by reason of gender. Those standards are also adopted by national legislation, especially the Consolidation of Labour Laws – Decree No. 5,452/1943.</p> <p>Considering gender equality associated with the event, risk analysis might consider a lack of legacy programs, as these may focus disproportionately to the support of men's professional football. Despite the progress that has been made with respect to women's rights and equal opportunities, several obstacles to full equality remain, including in relation with work, health, education, politics and the persistence of various forms of gender-based violence, especially when speaking about football.</p> <p>Long working hours, including forced or compulsory overtime and insufficient rest periods, could also be an issue in relation to the organisation of large sporting events, which have to be prepared and staged within strict deadlines.</p>
<p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to the discriminatory incidences in and around stadiums (e.g. in the form of chants, signs or other forms of expressions) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>Brazil has signed a series of international and regional treaties regarding the protection against discrimination, such as (i) the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, signed in 1969, duly ratified and enacted by the Decree No. 65,810/1969; (ii) the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, signed in 1981, duly ratified and enacted by Decree No. 4,377/2002, including its optional protocol, and (iii) the Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, signed in 2013, but yet not ratified. The Brazilian Federal Constitution sets forth, on its article 5, caput, the right of equal treatment to all human beings, protecting all men and women against discrimination. Furthermore, Brazil has adopted relevant national legislation for protection against discrimination related to race, nationality, gender, age and disabilities, overall aligned with international standards. In fact, Federal Law No. 10,671/2003, which establishes rules for the safety of sports fans, prohibits the use of signs, flags and chants with discriminatory content at sports venues.</p>

	<p>Information related to sports events suggests that discrimination is present on football matches hosted in the country. Discriminatory actions may be directed to players, referees, spectators, staff and coaches, and could happen in and around the stadiums and through social media platforms, in the form of signs, chants, taunts, gestures and other forms of expressions. Risk of discriminatory incidences may vary across regions, considering the existence of historical and societal discrimination and prejudices against certain minorities. This risk could also be increased by the actions and behaviour of international participants from various nationalities associated with the event.</p>
<p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to property rights (e.g. linked to resettlement to build event infrastructure) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>Brazil has signed the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which establishes the right to an adequate standard of living and housing, as per its article 11. The Brazilian Federal Constitution also establishes housing as a fundamental social right, on its article 6.</p> <p>Large sports events often trigger land use and land ownership issues, particularly when land is needed for the construction of a large number of new, permanent infrastructures such as stadiums, training sites and accommodation complexes.</p> <p>The situation creates a risk of permanent evictions and expropriations of landowners and users. Independent reports show that large sports events have been used by local governments as a mechanism to stimulate large-scale urban development projects or to use the occasion of the event to adequate urban spaces. Thus, risks may arise in relation to the displacement of homeless or transient populations, excluding them from tourist or city centre areas before and during major events.</p> <p>Considering that no such large-scale construction projects would be needed in Brazil, the risk of permanent evictions and expropriations of landowners and users is limited. Nevertheless, short-term leasing or acquisition of land may still be required for temporary installations that would need to be in place for the event, such as fan zones, additional parking lots and areas for security controls.</p> <p>Local governments may also decide to acquire land to build new public infrastructures (such as roads and airports) in the run up to the event and individual as well as community land rights and entitlements may be affected. Documented effects of large events indicate that the violation of the right to housing of vulnerable populations (including increased rent pressure and efforts to remove homeless population) might be a source of concern.</p>
<p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to freedom of assembly and expression (e.g. for spectators, human rights defenders, or players) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>Brazil has signed international and regional treaties regarding the respect to freedom of assembly and expression, such as (i) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, acceded in 1992 and its optional protocols acceded in 2009, and (ii) the American Convention on Human Rights, also known as the Pact of San Jose, acceded, duly ratified and enacted by Decree No. 678/1992, including its optional protocols on economic, social and cultural rights. The Brazilian Federal Constitution sets forth, on its article 5, items IV, IX, XVI and XVII, the freedom of assembly and expression, substantially aligned with international standards.</p> <p>Experiences from previous large sports events hosted in Brazil suggests that public security practices may violate rights related to freedom of expression and assembly, taking heavy-handed measures towards protesters, especially nearby the perimeter of stadiums. Risk of incidences that disrespect these rights may vary across regions, considering the training of the local public law enforcement agencies and private security providers, as well as the possibility of unfair targeting of racial and social minorities. On similar past events, restrictions of the types of statements, banners, images, usage of musical instruments and other limitations of speech that may be allowed in and around stadiums, or at other official areas associated with the event (fan zones, hotels, press conferences rooms, among others) have been perceived as restriction to the exercise of freedom of expression and to the authentic manifestation of Brazilian popular culture.</p>

<p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to the freedom of press (both local and international) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>International treaties, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the American Convention on Human Rights, both acceded by Brazil, safeguard the right to “freedom of expression” which is closely related to the freedom of press. Furthermore, Brazilian Federal Constitution, on its article 5, items IV and IX, and relevant national legislation protect freedom of press and freedom of opinion without prior censorship that follow substantially the international standards for the matter.</p> <p>Information related to previous large sports events hosted in Brazil indicates that there is a risk of police repression against journalists working specially on protests nearby stadiums. The risk of incidences that disrespect this right may vary across regions, considering the possibility of unlawful detention, harassment and threats against journalists. Furthermore, government surveillance of the press and of human rights defenders have been known to take place in the country. Restrictions on the limitations of recording and broadcasting of images and sound related to the event have also been perceived as a violation to the freedom of press and journalistic information.</p>
<p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to the safety and security (e.g. of players, referees, officials, and spectators) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>Brazilian Federal Constitution, as per its article 144, assures the right to safety and security, as well as the duty of the Brazilian State to ensure public safety actions. The country has also adopted relevant national regulations regarding safety measures for large crowded events, police actions, terrorism and violence prevention and repression.</p> <p>Safety and security risks have two main facets. On one side, the challenges arising from the presence of large number of people in confined areas demand the adoption of certain precautionary measures – presence of security providers; surveillance cameras; restrictions on signs and equipment allowed in the stadiums – that, if not adopted, may increase risk of attendees in relation to hazards that could happen during the event, such as aggressive crowd behaviour, gender harassment, vehicle and catering incidents, and violence or intimidation against players, officials and delegations. On the other hand, however, the use of these precautionary measures, if not overview by extensive policies, may also increase the risks of human rights violations, such as unlawful collection and usage of personal data; undue arrests; excessive use of force by public and private security providers; racial and social profiling and restrictions on attendees’ rights to come and go.</p> <p>Beyond the organisation of the event, broader safety and security concerns in some regions of the country may pose additional risks, considering local levels of violence, social inequalities and the presence and training of public law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, Brazil is relatively free from international terrorism, having experienced few related incidents. Nonetheless, considering the event’s magnitude, international and domestic terrorism could be a risk, due to the number of attendees and the presence of national and international political figures, among others.</p>
<p>Describe any other risk area associated with the event that was discussed in the independent human rights context assessment and add respective references</p>	<p><i>Not applicable.</i></p>
<p>Risk prevention and mitigation</p>	
<p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to labour standards in construction work on facilities and related infrastructure (e.g. on health and safety, discrimination, freedom of association, child labour and forced or compulsory labour), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>For FWWC 2023, the Member Association is planning to involve eight of the twelve stadiums constructed in Brazil to host the 2014 FIFA World Cup, as well as other relevant infrastructures already built for this purpose, such as airports and accommodation. The existence of such facilities and venues indicates that Brazil is well prepared to host another large sport event like FWWC 2023 and that construction-related labour risks shall be minimum.</p> <p>Nevertheless, the Member Association is committed to respect, and to recommend and support relevant stakeholders and partners in doing so as well, internationally recognized labour rights for all employees and to protect the core conventions of the ILO for all workers involved in the event, including in construction of temporary structures, ensuring that all workers associated directly or indirectly with FWWC 2023 activities can exercise their core labour rights. This would include detailing any protections that go beyond federal minimum standards.</p>

<p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to labour standards in supply chains (e.g. with regards to accommodation, transportation, licensed products, food and beverage), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>The Member Association is planning to develop a supply chain sourcing code based on international standards, such as (i) ILO core labour standards (freedom of association and prohibitions on forced labour, child labour, and discrimination); (ii) international protocols to prevent human trafficking, ensure compliance with domestic law on wages and hours, compliance with domestic law on occupational health and fire safety; (iii) additional protection for women workers regarding maternity and harassment, and (iv) commitments and public benchmark to a living wage.</p> <p>Agreements executed by Member Association with suppliers includes commitment clauses related to human rights and labour standards. The Member Association also intends to have significant control over the supply chain for the event, by carrying out due diligence procedures and providing recommendations that may be developed with supply chain and human rights experts, before being offered for FIFA's consideration and review. By this measure, the Member Association seeks to embed and achieve effective processes to minimize risks, and increase transparency, monitoring and leverage, also supporting collaboration, innovation and transparency to better promote labour and human rights through the supply chain.</p>
<p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to labour standards within the organising entity (e.g. regarding payment, gender equality or worktime), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>The Member Association is committed to respect and ensure that the ILO core labour standards (freedom of association, non-discrimination, no forced labour and no child labour) are respected in relation to all those working on any activity related to the delivery of the event, and that cities, stadiums and other partners implement best practices on a range of other labour issues including paying a living wage. Workers of any status should be able to raise issues related to their employment.</p> <p>The Member Association already adopts a non-discriminatory compensation policy, setting forth salaries according to the functions performed by the staff, and not due to gender, race, religious our political belief.</p>
<p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to discriminatory incidences in and around stadiums (e.g. in the form of chants, signs or other forms of expressions) taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>The Member Association has adopted a Code of Ethics designed for professional and commercial relations referring to football in the country. This Code of Ethics sets forth that all football related segments shall commit not to tolerate racism, xenophobia, and other forms of political, sexual, religious and socioeconomic discrimination. In the event that one of the people subject to this Code – such as football teams, players, coaches, executive officers and services providers – practices and/or tolerates discriminatory actions related to race, gender, sexual orientation, religious belief, political or ideological conviction, social condition, physical or mental disability, age or marital status, penalties – that vary from fines to the prohibition of participating on football related activity up to ten (10) years – may be applied. Any interested party may report a violation of the Code of Ethics through the “reporting channel” online, and an Ethics Commission will analyse each case and decide upon the imposition of penalties.</p> <p>The Member Association has also launched the campaign “All Equal” (<i>Todos Iguais</i>) publicizing its commitment to the fight against discrimination related to gender, race, religion, nationality and physical condition. The application of the Code of Ethics and the strengthening of the All Equal campaign are part of measures the Member Association will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to discriminatory incidences in and around stadiums, furthering the message of prohibition of discrimination in all its forms.</p> <p>The Member Association already offers training for its staff responsible for customer service, as well as for its private security providers in relation to spectator’s hospitality and social responsibility inside stadiums, especially regarding accessibility and respect to the rules set on the Member Association’s Code of Ethics. To mitigate and prevent discriminatory incidences in and around stadiums, the Member Association is willing to assess how to improve customer service staff and private security providers training in relation to racial, religious, political, sexual, gender, migration and disabilities intolerances, enabling them on the processes that should be adopted to handle incidents related to discrimination.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Member Association will study the possibility to liaise with public law enforcement agencies, justice systems, civil rights defenders and other relevant stakeholders to develop (i) warnings in and around stadiums related to the ban of discriminatory behaviour and (ii) promote workshops for attendees related to the prevention of discriminatory incidences within the event.</p> <p>The Member Association will also analyse the possibility of exercising leverage with sponsors and services providers, (i) including criteria related to social inclusion, diversity and anti-discrimination aspects for choosing potential commercial partners associated with the event, and (ii)</p>

	<p>recommending these partners to adopt anti-discrimination, diversity and inclusion campaigns within their respective business areas. In this line of thought, the Member Association will study, upon FIFA’s approval, how to address anti-discrimination measures in contracts and policies related to the event.</p>
<p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to property rights (e.g. linked to resettlement to build event infrastructure), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>Considering that the risk of permanent evictions and expropriations of landowners and users is limited by the fact that no such large-scale construction projects would be needed in Brazil, the Member Association is focused on mitigating risks related to the situations of short-term displacement.</p> <p>Therefore, the Member Association is planning to ask Host Cities to work with local housing rights groups to develop a plan that will identify and address matters such as (i) the risk of extreme upward pressures on the rental market, and the activities of online rental services and private landlords in this regard, and (ii) whether expropriations or evictions will need to take place in connection to the event, and any local consultation and compensation processes that could be implemented thereof.</p>
<p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to freedom of assembly and expression (e.g. for spectators, human rights defenders, or players), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>The Member Association has followed FIFA recommendations related to the restrictions of signs, flags and equipment that may be allowed in and around stadiums on previous similar events. The Member Association plans to follow these recommendations once more for the future event, while keeping its commitment to the protection of free speech. It will also assess how to possibly engage local authorities and civil liberties organisations to develop policies related to the freedom of expression, defining rules, clearly stated in entry conditions, on types of statements, banners, images, equipment and other limitations of speech that may be allowed on the events’ venues.</p> <p>The Member Association has enacted, on previous similar events, safety and security protocols with the aim to provide clear instructions for private security providers that shall protect fans, players, referees, officials and others during the event. The Member Association is studying how to possibly engage public law enforcement agencies on the development of protocols and training, designed for both public and private security providers, to allow peaceful protest and expression by communities, fans and others in relation to the event, and to follow international best practices on preventing the excessive use of force over policing.</p>
<p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to the freedom of press (both local and international), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>The Member Association supports the freedom of press and has adopted, on past events, media operational protocols to ensure the presence and safety of journalists and press agencies in stadiums and at other areas related to the event, granting them the necessary infrastructure for the performance of media-related activities.</p> <p>The Member Association will assess the possibility of engaging local public authorities and media organisations to study the improvement such protocols, so as (i) to define clear rules for journalists’ accreditation and background checking to enter venues related to the event, and swift response mechanisms for when such accreditation is denied; (ii) to establish a clear scope of policies for journalists that allow cross reporting of sports with other issues, such as politics and social inequalities; (iii) to ensure security plans that address the prevention of harassment, threats and discriminatory arrests of journalists and human rights defenders in relation to the event, and to (iv) promote training of public and private security providers regarding journalists’ rights.</p>
<p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to safety and security (e.g. of players, referees, officials, and spectators), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p>On previous similar events, the Member Association has adopted – and is planning on doing the same procedure for this Competition – security operational plans and trainings to provide clear instructions for all staff in relation to the attendees’ safety and to clarify the procedures that should be adopted in the event of a safety hazard, such as fires, medical emergencies and aggressive crowd behaviour. The operational premises for safety and security covered a variety of matters, such as (i) manual inspection for the verification of possible prohibited items carried by people accessing the perimeter of the stadiums; (ii) oversight of stairs and exiting routes, to ensure that they were clear for emergency measures; (iii) security over the field to prevent invasions and aggressive behaviour towards players, referees, coaches, and officials; (iv) patrimonial surveillance over parking lots; (v) monitor and support of credentials verifications; (vi) control and monitor of the integrity and privacy of dressing rooms, and (vii) assurance of the exercise of media activities. Furthermore, the hired private security providers were not allowed to use firearms in their activities and were instructed to contact public law enforcement agencies for immediate responses that could require the use of such measure.</p> <p>The Member Association will assess the possibility of engaging local public authorities, public law enforcement agencies and specialized institutions to study the improvement of such plans and training, (i) to ensure harmony among public and private security providers actions; (ii) to assure that</p>

	<p>surveillance protocols and the use of surveillance data collected for the event and related protests are done in a manner that respects the privacy and human rights of all attendees and protestors; (iii) to develop specific response procedures to deal with racial, gender, religious, disability and political discrimination, safeguarding of children and weather-related issues, and (iv) to develop measures that prevent the excessive use of force, arrests and restrictions on attendees' rights to come and go.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Member Association is planning to exercise leverage with prospective private security providers, (i) requiring human rights risk assessment and disclosure of any past human rights violations, including sexual harassment of their security personnel, and (ii) requiring such providers be subject to human rights and data privacy due diligence, exercising leverage on the remediation of grievances and adoption of prevention of risks protocols, prior to signing contracts.</p>
<p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to any other risk area associated with the event that was in the independent human rights context assessment</p>	<p><i>Not applicable.</i></p>
<p>Remediation of potential harm</p>	
<p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to allow for the remediation of human rights harm caused in relation to identified risks associated with the organisation of the event, taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment with respect to existing state-based remedy mechanisms</p>	<p>Access to effective remedy is a core component of the UN Guiding Principles on the Business and Human Rights (UNGPR), as per Guiding Principle 22, in Pillar II, which indicates that companies should provide for or cooperate with the remediation process of adverse impacts where they cause or contribute for. In this context, the UNGP envisage three types of mechanisms to provide access to effective remedy: (i) state-based judicial mechanisms; (ii) state-based non-judicial grievance mechanisms; and (iii) non-state-based grievance mechanisms.</p> <p>Therefore, the Member Association may take remedy mechanisms based on law, contract, explicit or implicit promises, customary practice, or general notions of fairness of aggrieved communities and routinized processes through which sports and/or human rights related complaints can be raised and will be dealt with.</p> <p>In the context of the state-based non-judicial grievance mechanisms, the Member Association will analyse the possibility of exercising leverage with Host Cities, recommending and supporting them to engage local authorities and non-governmental organisations (i) to develop easily accessible grievances mechanisms for human rights violation occurrences; (ii) to improve already existing judicial and non-judicial grievances procedures related to human rights violations; (iii) to ensure swift response procedures to these grievances; (iv) to develop tools to track, verify and account the effectiveness of the measures taken within the event, and (v) to enable the population for the usage of such mechanisms.</p> <p>Considering non-state-based grievance mechanisms, the Member Association is also studying the utilization of an operational-level grievance mechanisms to handle complaints from workers, community members, and other stakeholders. This mechanism would be designed to respond to complaints through dialogue and pretend (i) to assist in learning about negative impacts; and (ii) to prevent escalation by providing a way to provide remedies early and directly. In this case, the mechanism would provide an avenue for victims to find a remedy in contexts where the courts or other state-based remedial systems are unavailable or unable to respond.</p>
<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	
<p>Mention the external stakeholders (e.g. civil society organisations, expert institutions, trade unions, government entities) you engaged with in the preparation</p>	<p>The Member Association is planning to engage relevant stakeholders for the implementation of its human rights strategy. The key stakeholders that shall be consulted are (i) FIFA, (ii) Federal Government, (iii) Host Cities, (iv) FIFA's Commercial Affiliates, (v) stadium authorities, (vi) service providers, and (vii) suppliers.</p>

of the human rights strategy and describe the form of engagement	Other stakeholders that shall be involved in this process are (i) attendees, (ii) non-governmental organisations (NGOs), (iii) local communities, (iv) trade unions, and (v) multilateral development institutions.
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Diversity & Anti-Discrimination	Information provided by the bidder
References: United Bid FWC 2026: Bid Book United Bid (various references throughout) Moroccan Bid FWC 2026: Bid Book Moroccan Bid (p.318, 355-356) FIFA Good Practice Guide on Diversity and Anti-Discrimination Latest circular on the Good Practice Guide: Circular no. 1632	
List relevant conventions which the bidding country(ies) has signed and/or ratified and national laws related to the promotion of diversity and equality and the prevention of discrimination	<p>Brazil has signed international treaties related to the promotion of diversity and equality and the prevention of discrimination, such as (i) the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, signed in 1966, duly ratified and enacted by Decree No. 65,810/1969; (ii) the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; signed in 1981, duly ratified and enacted by Decree No. 4,377/2002, including its optional protocol; and (iii) the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, signed in 2007, duly ratified and enacted by Decree No. 6,949/2009, including its optional protocol.</p> <p>On the regional level, Brazil has signed the following treaties regarding this theme: (i) the Inter-American Convention Against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Forms of Intolerance, signed in 2013 but yet not ratified; (ii) the Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance, also signed in 2013 but yet not ratified; (iii) the Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Persons With Disabilities, signed in 1999, duly ratified and enacted by Decree No. 3,956/2001; and (iv) the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, also known as “Convention of Belem do Pará”, signed in 1994 and duly ratified and enacted by Decree No. 1,973/1996.</p> <p>Nationally, the Brazilian Federal Constitution ensures the protection against discriminatory practices and has as an orienting purpose the objective of constructing a fairer and free society while reducing social inequalities. Furthermore, the country has adopted extensive legislation related to the promotion of diversity and prevention of discrimination. At the Federal level, the country has enacted the following relevant legislation: (i) Consolidation of Labour Laws – Decree No. 5,452/1943, with provisions that protect employees and candidates for employment from discrimination or harassment based on gender, age, skin colour or social situation, regarding recruitment, dismissal, vocational training, promotion and compensation; (ii) Federal Law No. 7,716/1989, that defines crimes related to racial prejudice, and Federal Law No. 12,990/2014 that assures twenty percent (20%) of the spots offered to public staff tenders to black candidates; (iii) Federal Law No. 11,340/2006, that sets forth measures to deal and prevent domestic violence against women; (iv) Federal Law No. 13,146/2015 and Federal Law No. 8,213/1991, that establishes measures to ensure the exercise of fundamental rights by people with physical and/or mental disabilities, as well as the duty for enterprises, with one hundred (100) or more employees to hire a percentage of staff under these conditions, respectively; and (v) Federal Law No. 13,445/2017, that ensures the right to migrants to be treated fairly and with respect to their fundamental rights. States and Municipalities have also enacted important legislation to promote diversity and prevent discrimination, addressing the matters of gender, racial and social inequalities within their jurisdiction.</p>
What is the Member Association(s) currently doing to address discrimination in football in the bidding country(ies)?	<p>The Member Association statutory provisions set forth that it should adopt practices related to institutional development, social corporate responsibility, sustainability and quality development. Following such statutory obligations, the Member Association has undertaken actions related to football to promote social inclusion. Educational sports programs, such as “Future National Teams” (<i>Programa Seleções do Futuro</i>) and “Brazil</p>

	<p>Gol Program (<i>Gol do Brasil</i>), seek to foster the development of football for boys and girls, coaches and communities, promoting equal gender access to sport.</p> <p>As mentioned above, the Member Association has adopted a Code of Ethics designed for professional and commercial relations referring to football in the country. This Code of Ethics sets forth that all football related segments shall commit not to tolerate any type of discrimination. In the event that one of the people subject to this Code practices and/or tolerates discriminatory actions, penalties may be applied. Any interested party may report a violation of the Code of Ethics through the "reporting channel" online, and an Ethics Commission will analyse each case and decide upon the imposition of penalties.</p> <p>The Member Association has also launched the campaign "All Equal" (<i>Todos Iguais</i>) publicizing its commitment to the fight against discrimination related to gender, race, religion, nationality and physical condition. Furthermore, the Member association requires football clubs, when registering for their annual competing licenses, (i) to demonstrate the existence of at least one main female team competing at state or national competitions; (ii) to show the infrastructure and technical support that will be available for female football development, and (iii) to explain the measures that will be taken to promote female football on lower categories, including through partnerships with local public and private entities, as a way to promote equal gender opportunities and prevent gender discrimination within the sport.</p>
<p>What is the Member Association(s) currently doing to promote diversity and protect staff from discrimination within the association?</p>	<p>The Member Association has enacted a diversity policy for hiring staff, reinforcing its engagement on promoting a more diverse working environment. Furthermore, the Member Association adopts a non-discriminatory compensation policy, setting forth salaries according to the functions performed by the staff, and not due to gender, race, religious or political belief.</p>
<p>Other relevant information related to diversity and anti-discrimination</p>	<p><i>Not applicable.</i></p>

Tobacco-Free event	Information provided by the bidder
<p>References:</p> <p>The Tobacco Free Policy for FIFA Events</p>	
<p>List relevant local and national laws related to tobacco</p>	<p>In Brazil, Federal Anti-Smoking Law no. 12.546 of 14 December 2011 is in force which provides that, in addition to the ban on smoking in fully enclosed locations throughout the country, it now also prohibits smoking in partially enclosed locations, in any of its sides or by a wall, ceiling or awning. Smoke houses are also prohibited. Examples of places where smoking is prohibited: bars, clubs, music venues, exhibition halls, football stadiums, multi-purpose arenas, museums, libraries, theatres, pharmacies, supermarkets, bakeries, cinemas, shopping centres, restaurants, hotels, bed and breakfasts, banks, work environments, churches, public offices, public and private vehicles, public transport, taxis, schools, universities.</p>
<p>Analyse and describe the similarities and differences between the above-mentioned legislation and the Tobacco Free Policy for FIFA Events</p>	<p>Current Brazilian Law has the same prohibitions as the FIFA Policy. The only difference is that Brazilian Law prohibits the creation of smoke houses and the FIFA Policy allows the creation of such an area in sign posted, open spaces.</p>

<p>Describe potential areas of risk and propose measures to mitigate these risks with regard to the implementation of the Tobacco Free Policy for FIFA Events</p>	<p>Several areas of the stadium may be considered hazardous, such as stands, first-aid, stadium floors (rings) and commercial displays.</p> <p>Suggestion: in addition to using visual communication fixed on stadium walls, reinforcing prohibition and the possibility of fines, we could make an alert through the sound system if the stadium and the public controllers (STS).</p>
<p>Other relevant information related to tobacco</p>	<p>Currently during events, establishments are inspected and may be given either a warning or a fine which could reach R\$1.5 million (non-compliance with health standards) and they could even be forbidden from operating and have their authorisation cancelled.</p>

<p>Accessibility</p>	<p>Information provided by the bidder</p>
<p>References:</p> <p>FWWC 2023 Hosting Requirements:</p> <p>D.11 Sustainability: accessibility</p> <p>E.8.1.8 Accessibility infrastructure</p> <p>F.2.1.4 Seating standards/accessible seats</p> <p>F.2.1.5 Sightlines</p> <p>F.2.1.7 Accessibility</p> <p>F.6.1.2 General spectators' parking</p> <p>F.6.3 Public transport</p> <p>F.12.2 Evacuation/emergency</p> <p>United Bid FWC 2026: Bid Book United Bid</p> <p>Moroccan Bid FWC 2026: Bid Book Moroccan Bid</p>	
<p>List the relevant local and national legislation in the Host Country(ies) related to accessibility of infrastructure and events and accessible services for disabled people and people with limited mobility</p>	<p>The rights of people with an impairment are described in different laws and regulations. The main laws are 10.048 and 10.098, both from 2000, later regulated by a decree from 2004. They deal with the preference and promotion of accessibility. In 2015, the Statute for Persons with an Impairment was sanctioned, which states, in article 4, that "every person with an impairment has the right to equal opportunities with other people, and will not suffer any form of discrimination."</p> <p>The Secretaria Nacional dos Direitos da Pessoa com Deficiência (SNDPD) is the Federal body which is at the forefront of these issues and regulations. The SNDPD is part of the Ministry for Women, Family and Human Rights and is made up of: General Coordination of Monitoring for Programs, Projects and Agreements – CGAPPC, National Council for the Rights of Persons with an Impairment – Conade, General Coordination of Promotion for Impairment Rights – CGPDPD, General Assistive Technology Coordination - CGTA, General Coordination of the Inter-ministerial Leprosy Evaluation Commission – CGCIA, reports on their programs and actions developed, implemented or running. Through these groups, Brazil has earned a relevant international reckoning in the area of Persons with an Impairment, such as the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of all</p>

	<p>Forms of Discrimination against Persons with an Impairment. Brazil was elected to hold a seat on the UN Committee for the Rights of Persons with an Impairment.</p> <p>The General Coordination for the Promotion of the Rights of Persons with an Impairment – CGPPD, develops partnerships with the Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Social Development and School of Public Administration in building Guidelines on Diversity in the Public Service: Health, Safety and Quality of Work Life, with the holding of the National Seminar on Diversity in the Public Service in August, as well as the Study on Costs of Impairment Assessment. Within the regimental structure and its competence, this Coordination cooperated in the preparation and approval of the following Decrees: Decree No. 9,451, of July 26, 2018 - Regulates art. 58 of Law No. 13.146, of July 6, 2015, which establishes the Brazilian Law for the Inclusion of Persons with an Impairment - Statute of Persons with an Impairment; Decree No. 9,405, of June 11, 2018 - Provides for the differentiated treatment, simplified and favored to micro and small businesses, provided for in art. 122 of Law No. 13.146, of July 6, 2015 - Brazilian Law for the Inclusion of Persons with an Impairment (Statute of Persons with an Impairment); Decree No. 9,404, of June 11, 2018 - Amends Decree No. 5,296, of December 2, 2004, to provide for the reservation of spaces and seats in theaters, cinemas, auditoriums, stadiums, sports halls and entertainment venues, conferences and the like for persons with an impairment, in accordance with art. 44 of Law No. 13.146, of July 6, 2015, establishing the Brazilian Law for the Inclusion of Persons with an Impairment (Statute of the Impaired), Decree No. 9,345, of April 16, 2018 - Amends the Guarantee Fund Regulation FGTS, approved by Decree No. 99,684, of November 8, 1990, to provide for the rules governing the movement of the FGTS linked account for the acquisition of orthosis and prosthesis by the impaired worker; March 2018 - Regulates art. 45 of Law No. 13.146, of July 6, 2015, which establishes the Brazilian Law for the Inclusion of Persons with an Impairment - Statute of Persons with an Impairment.</p> <p>The General Coordination of Accessibility – CGACES, coordinates actions related to the decrees: Decree No. 9,296, of March 1, 2018 - Regulates art. 45 of Law No. 13.146, of July 6, 2015, which establishes the Brazilian Law for the Inclusion of Persons with an Impairment - this article establishes the percentage of accessible dormitories in existing housing developments and the application of universal design in new establishments; Decree No. 8,953, of January 10, 2017 - includes accessibility and universal design among the guidelines and objectives of the National Consumer and Citizenship Plan, in view of the provisions of art. 69 of the Brazilian Law for the Inclusion of Persons with an Impairment; SEDPD Ordinance No. 01 of December 22, 2016, which established the Accessibility Adaptations Manual, whose 2nd edition was published on the MDH website in August 2018. It is an instrument to be completed by architecture or engineering professionals, under the responsibility of the managers of the public federal administration buildings, in order to assess the accessibility situation of public buildings and allow the elaboration of work plans with progressive goals for the correction of diagnosed problems; partnership with the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management for the elaboration of normative instruction no. 2 of 2017, which establishes accessibility rules and guidelines to be observed in engineering works and services funded by covenants and lending agreements. This creates instruments such as the Accessibility Checklist, the Executive Accessibility Project and the Accessibility Compliance Report, conditions for the financial unblocking of architectural and engineering projects and works; partnership with the Ministry for Cities for the publication of CONTRAN Resolution 704, of 10 October 2017, which provides for traffic lights; the hiring of a company to prepare a long-distance course. The course will have three modules: Introduction to Accessibility; Accessibility in Urban Spaces; and Accessibility in Constructed Spaces. The content is in the preparation phase; regarding public transport, on 1 July 2018, the requirement that all buses with public passenger transport characteristics be made with a lift or similar device, became effective, with the use of a chair being prohibited; participation of a work group, together with the National Civil Aviation Secretariat, the National Civil Aviation Agency and Infraero, to elaborate a technical specification for the acquisition of ramps for boarding and disembarking an aircraft. This is an action of great importance, especially at airports where there are no departure bridges. In addition to the ramps, the group is working on the development of a national civil aviation accessibility policy: Automatic analysis of 792 pages of government digital environments showed an average of 79.39% adherence to the recommendations of the Government Accessibility Model Electronic (eMAG).</p>
<p>Analyse and describe the similarities and differences between the above-mentioned legislation and FIFA accessibility requirements included in the FWWC 2023 Hosting Requirements</p>	<p>Brazil is committed to respecting the internationally standards urban and personal accessibility maximising a positive legacy to person with disabilities of Brazilian society. The Competition and Event related activities, certainly abide by the same standards as FIFA and will support FIFA in its efforts to improve and make this edition the most sustainable FIFA Women’s World Cup™ in history and ensuring a positive legacy.</p>
<p>Describe potential areas of risk and propose measures to mitigate these risks with regard to the implementation of FIFA accessibility requirements</p>	<p>A specific care protocol will be developed, a guide with descriptions of services for people with an impairment, as well as a specific contingency plan covering the needs of each type of impairment should there be an incident. We will work on any potential risk for the development and design of solutions to assist with specifically trained staff, as well as the use of state of the art assistive equipment, adaptable to the needs of the event, which will assist in communication issues for the hearing and visually impaired.</p>

Assessment of accessible services and infrastructure	
<p>Describe the accessible infrastructure and services that can be found in the proposed stadiums in the bidding country(ies) (including but not limited to transportation, parking, routes, vertical access, toilets, food & beverage facilities, number and types of seating, sight lines and infrastructure aspects catered to the needs of blind and partially-sighted people)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree 5.296, from 2004, determined that four per cent of stadium seats are to be reserved for people with an impairment, two per cent for wheelchair users, and two per cent for people with reduced mobility or a visual impairment. - ABNT norma 9050 stipulates that no structure shall block a visual angle of 30° from the wheelchair's line of vision. Seats for obese people, also reserved, must be the equivalent of two common seats and support a load of at least 250 pounds. Accessible toilets must have an independent entrance from the collective toilets, or a box must be installed inside the communal toilets for use by people with an impairment. They must be at least 1.5 meters x 1.7 meters, with a door opening 80 centimeters. Doorbell, alarm or intercom should be installed 40cm off the ground for activation in the event of a fall. Public corridors should be at least 1.2 meters wide, with regular, non-slip floors. Doors must have a minimum width of 80 centimeters - in case of double leaf doors at least one of them must meet this criterion - and the handles must be lever type. Ramps cannot be inclined above eight per cent, with tactile signage at the beginning and end, with handrails on both sides. Stairs must be at least 1.2 meters wide, with handrails on both sides, 92 centimeters high. Stairs wider than 2.4 meters need to have an intermediate railing. Regarding lifts, the minimum dimensions are 1.4 meters x 1.1 meters, with an entrance of 80 centimeters or larger. They need tactile signage in front of the door, as well as audible and Braille controls. For parking, stadiums must reserve two per cent of total spaces for people with an impairment. These spaces shall include an additional wheelchair circulation area at least 1.2 meters wide. Another five per cent of vacancies should be reserved for senior citizens. Organizers responsible for stadium departures for over 10,000 people must also, according to the Fan Statute, provide transport, even if it is paid for, for people with an impairment and senior citizens from an easily accessible location, such as a metro station.
<p>Are the main airports that would be used in the tournament in the bidding country(ies) accessible as per national legislation and regulations? If yes, describe the accessible infrastructure and services</p>	<p>http://www.transportes.gov.br/novoguiadopassageiro/passageiros-com-necessidade-de-atendimento-especial-pnaes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority check-in, X-ray and boarding service • Creation of stops/relieving stations for guide dogs inside terminals; • Specialised teams to remove wheelchairs from the aircraft, and buses adapted with a lift platform or vehicle access ramp, will be available for the passenger, for transport from remote locations to the terminal or the aircraft; • Airline counters have adapted to the right height for wheelchair service, along with wheelchair identification or help-desk equipment – such as canes – now have seat numbers and passenger name labels to expedite delivery. • When the passenger cannot pass through the X-ray port in the inspection channel, either because they are using a device or are in a wheelchair, they will be led to an alternative access point. • Levelling between the boarding bridge and the aircraft door has also been given special attention: if it is not possible to fully level, the recommendation is to use a connecting ramp between the boarding bridge and the aircraft. • For flights with more than four passengers in a wheelchair, airlines are advised to provide sufficient onboard seats, transfer agents and gate agents for simultaneous service.
<p>Describe the accessible infrastructure and services that are required by law for the hotel and restaurant sectors in the bidding country(ies)</p>	<p>Hotels, bed and breakfasts and similar structures throughout Brazil must comply with the principles of universal design and have as their basic reference the Accessibility Standards for the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards (ABNT NBR 9050); Decree no. 9.269/2018 establishes distinct obligations for three types of establishment from their date of construction; hotels and bed and breakfasts built up to 29 June 2004, prior to the publication of ABNT standards; those built between 30 June 2004 and 2 January 2018; and new establishments, built from this year. It also establishes three types of measures that should be adopted: constructive features and accessibility resources; technical assistance and accessibility features which must be met upon request from guests.</p> <p>The new hotels and bed and breakfasts must provide at least five per cent of rooms with constructive features and accessibility features set out in the Accessibility Standards and appliances that guarantee the full autonomy of guests with an impairment. The remaining 95 per cent of the rooms must have technical aids and accessibility features, such as: minimum free passage of 80cm to the door, support rail in the shower; shower with sliding bar, diverter for hand shower, alarm bell for emergencies and sound and light signals; television set with subtitles and secondary audio</p>

	<p>receivers , and extended-cord telephone and signal amplifier. Accessible rooms cannot be isolated from one another and must be distributed across all service levels and located on an accessible route.</p> <p>Establishments built between 29 June 2004 and 2 January 2018 must provide at least five per cent of rooms with constructive features and accessibility features set out in the Accessibility Standards and appliances that guarantee the full autonomy of guests with an impairment. Another five per cent must have the technical aids and accessibility features described above. Hotels and bed and breakfasts built before 29 June 2004 should promote the same changes as for properties built before January 2018, but the possibility of using “reasonable accommodation” is open in cases where it is not possible to apply the rules established in this decree. However, this proof must be made through a technical report, signed by either an architect, an urban planner or an engineer.</p> <p>In all cases, hotels and bed and breakfasts must provide guests with technical aids and accessibility features required upon request, namely: wheelchairs; adapted chairs for bathing; hygiene materials identified in Braille and packaging in different formats; printed in materials available in Braille, contrast enhanced font, such as printed forms, facility and service information; Braille menu and contrast enhanced font; alarm clock / vibrating alarm; and mobile devices with video calling and messaging available in the common areas of the establishment, or a communication app created in accordance with Resolution no. 667, of Anatel.</p> <p>The common areas of the establishment, or rather, all areas of free access to guests, including but not limited to garage, parking, sidewalks, reception, computer access area, stairs, ramps, elevators, walking areas, restaurants, leisure areas, gyms, convention rooms, spa, swimming pools, saunas, hairdressing salons, shops and other spaces for rent located within the hotel complex, shall comply with the rules applicable to collective buildings provide for in Decree o. 5.296, from 2 December 2004, and the technical accessibility standards of the ABNT.</p>
<p>Is public transportation accessible in the bidding country(ies)? If yes, describe the accessible infrastructure and services required by local and national law</p>	<p>The adaptation of buses for people with an impairment or reduced mobility is set out in articles 277 and 244 of the Federal Constitution of 1988. It was regulated in 2000, by Law no. 10.098 and then by Decree no. 5.296 from 2004 which established, in article 38, that “the fleet of public transport vehicles and the infrastructure of the services of this transport” should be fully accessible by December 2014.</p> <p>IBGE data:Accessibility on public transport: 31.8 per cent had adaptations made in the ways indicated as a priority in the ABNT rules (low or high floor with access for boarding / disembarking at the platform); 59.7 per cent high floor equipped with vehicular lift platform; 8.5 per cent have a lift platform and part low or high floor with access for boarding / disembarking at the platform;</p> <p>Percentage by region:</p> <p>North-east: 5.3 per cent of cities with fully adapted fleet, 38.1 per cent partially adapted and 56.6 per cent without adaptation.</p> <p>North: 5.7% of cities with fully adapted fleet, 41 per cent partially adapted and 53.3 per cent without adaptation.</p> <p>South: 9.8 per cent of cities with fully adapted fleet, 50.8 per cent partially adapted and 39.4 per cent without adaptation.</p> <p>Centre-west: 11.5 per cent of cities with fully adapted fleet, 44.9 per cent partially adapted and 43.6 per cent without adaptation.</p> <p>South-east: 16 per cent of cities with fully adapted fleet, 53.1 per cent partially adapted and 30.9 per cent without adaptation.</p>
<p>How could the FWWC 2023 be used to improve and promote accessibility in the bidding country(ies)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase knowledge of public services and information about how they work • Increase communication space for people with an impairment to report on their specific needs • Increase partnerships and support of public and private local bodies in project development.

Other relevant information related to the accessibility of the FWWC 2023 and/or the bidding country(ies)	Brazil is actively working to ensure compliance with article 93 of Law 8.213/91, known as the “Quota Law”, which establishes that companies with 100 or more employees must reserve a percentage, between two and five per cent, of their positions for people with an impairment and / or rehabilitated by the INSS. Within this context, the local organizing committee will increase access for people with an impairment following sporting mega events, qualifying and creating solutions for the inclusion of these employees.
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Environmental protection	Information provided by the bidder
References: United Bid FWC 2026: United Bid Environmental Impact Assessment Moroccan Bid FWC 2026: Moroccan Bid Environmental Impact Assessment United Bid FWC 2026: Bid Book United Bid (p.464-474) Moroccan Bid FWC 2026: Bid Book Moroccan Bid (p.371-381)	
Environmental impact Describe the key impacts on the environment and the opportunities to enhance environmental conservation of the Competition in the bidding country(ies), e.g. with regard to carbon emissions, energy, waste, transportation, materials, water, food and biodiversity	<p>Information related to major international sports events suggests that some of the key environmental impacts are related to carbon emissions, energy, waste, transportation, materials, water, food and biodiversity. The Brazilian legal framework in force aims not only at reducing such impacts to a minimum but also at compensating the ones that cannot be mitigated. That said, all environmental impacts are subject of either mitigation or compensation within the socio-environmental licensing, an important instrument by which Brazilian environmental authorities set conditions to the development of a potentially pollutant activity. Therefore, even though some activities may cause an inevitable environmental impact, the Brazilian legislation allows its development, provided that some specific technical conditions are met. In addition to that, big sports events can be an opportunity to enhance environmental conservation, especially when it comes to the development of environmental programs that aim at protecting environmentally sensible areas, traditional populations and so on. This opportunity is also provided by the legislation (within the licensing itself or through concessions) and encouraged by local authorities. Please note some of the foreseeable environmental impacts below:</p> <p><u>Energy</u>: Energy consumption (i.e. electricity usage in stadiums and accommodations) and fossil fuel (i.e. fuel for generator sets and transport fleet) or non-renewable energy source may be an impact related to FWWC 2023. Nevertheless, the Member Association is planning to develop plans related to energy efficiency (control and rational energy use) and preference for renewable energy, such as solar, wind and hydraulic (especially considering that about 43,5% of energy usage in Brazil come from renewable sources). This plan can be an opportunity to enhance the environment and sustainability, benefiting communities in relation to the improvement and usage of renewable energy after the event.</p> <p><u>Waste</u>: Effects associated with increased demand for food and/or supply are related to waste generation at all the stadiums and other facilities related to FWWC 2023. Alternatives to enhance environmental conservation regarding solid waste management can be developed under the order of priority of non-generation, reduction, reuse, recycling and disposal.</p> <p><u>Transportation</u>: The increase of the number of passengers for air and ground transportations, traffic congestion and air emissions are an important environmental impact, since the air emissions could worsen the air quality. For environmental enhancing, FWWC 2023 can also be an opportunity to support projects of collective transportations and renewable fuels that shall result in a better air quality and subsequently a more sustainable scenario for major sports events and the locations in which they are carried out.</p> <p><u>Water</u>: Water consumption in stadiums (before, during and after the football matches) and other related facilities shall be higher than the average use in local matches. To prevent and mitigate related environmental impacts, the Member Association is willing to work closely with FIFA and other</p>

	<p>relevant stakeholders to implement programs that plan water consumption with high-end technologies, avoid and reduce waste and pollution (such as disposable plastic bottles), in addition to sponsoring environmental programs such as reforestation of green areas that will protect rivers, lakes, springs and so on, which indirectly enhance environmental conservation and mitigate water-related impacts.</p> <p><u>Air Emissions</u>: The impact related to air emissions are linked with other topics, such as energy, waste and transportation.</p> <p>Once again, considering that Brazil hosted the 2014 FIFA World Cup and that the relevant infrastructure is already built for FWWC 2023, the environmental impacts related to construction shall be minimum. Nonetheless, the Member Association is willing to compensate and mitigate environmental impacts where other or temporary infrastructure work may be needed.</p>
<p>Environmental protection</p>	
<p>What measures would be taken to manage the carbon emissions and mitigate the carbon footprint of the Competition in the bidding country (ies)?</p>	<p>Brazil is a party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (“UNFCCC”) and is also a signatory to the UNFCCC International Climate Change Agreement (“Paris Agreement”), which was signed by Brazil in December 2015, ratified in September 2016 and recently incorporated to local law by means of Federal Decree No. 9,073/2017. For this reason, Brazil is obliged to comply with the goals that the local government proposed in the Agreement (nationally determined contributions (“NDCs”)), such as reducing greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions by 37 per cent below 2005 levels by 2025. To achieve these goals, Brazil has committed to increase the share of sustainable biofuels in the local energy mix to approximately 18 per cent by 2030 and, at the same time, to achieve a total amount of 45 per cent of renewables in the same energy mix and restore and reforest 12 million hectares of forests. National Policy on Climate Change, enacted by Federal Law No. 12,187/2009, is the national main legislation for the theme, and has established a voluntary commitment to achieve GHG emissions reduction goals.</p> <p>Considering that all the stadiums and main structures needed for the FWWC 2023 already exist due to the 2014 FIFA World Cup, the carbon footprint of the event related to construction would be minimum. Nonetheless, the Member Association is committed to engaging and supporting relevant stakeholders for the compliance with GHG emissions reductions. For instance, the Member Association proposes partnerships with sponsors and biodiversity community groups to promote reforestation within the country, raising awareness for the issue of carbon footprint for Brazil’s biodiversity.</p>
<p>FIFA requires all stadiums to obtain internationally recognised sustainable building certification. Which certification system(s) would be applied for in the bidding country(ies)?</p>	<p>Considering that all the stadiums potentially used for the FWWC 2023 already exist due to the 2014 FIFA World Cup, the Member Association follows the recommendations set by FIFA at the time for these matters. Nevertheless, among the building certifications that may be applied, the Member Association highlights the Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design Certificate (“LEED”), which checks the impact of buildings and other related matters. For instance, such certification would analyse the construction and operation of buildings to maximize occupational health and productivity, use fewer resources, reduce waste and negative environmental impacts, and decrease life cycle costs.</p>
<p>Describe existing zero or low emissions transport alternatives in and between Host Cities, including but not limited to public transport and vehicles that run on renewable energy</p>	<p>It is important to align transport efforts with those already planned by Host Cities, planning to provide sustainable transport options for all journeys by players, officials, media, fans, and other visitors, promoting active travel by human power as part of a broader health and wellbeing effort, and seeking to leave a positive legacy. Most of the possible Host Cities have already implemented good roads and air transport options, as well as walking paths, cycling, subway and bus routes available to the public, especially considering that Brazil hosted the 2014 FIFA World Cup.</p>
<p>List relevant national and local laws related to the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste generated</p>	<p>The National Policy on Solid Waste, established by Federal Law No. 12,305/2010, aims to set principles, instruments, guidelines, goals and actions to enable the integrated management of waste, except radioactive waste, which is regulated by specific legislation. This law brings the concept of waste management and follows the order of priority of non-generation, reduction, reuse, recycling, treatment and environmentally appropriate disposal in Brazil. The State and Municipal legislation must follow the Federal Law and every Host City has a specific policy about reduction, reuse and recycling of waste, according to the respective selected stadium:</p> <p><u>Belo Horizonte/MG</u>: The City of Belo Horizonte Policy on Solid Waste was established by the Municipal Law No. 9,068/2005 and the State of Minas Gerais Policy on Solid Waste was established by the State Law 18,031/2009, regulated by the State Decree No. 45,181/2009.</p>

	<p><u>Brasília/DF</u>: The Federal District Policy on Solid Waste was established by the Federal District Law No. 5,418/2014. Furthermore, the Federal District Law No. 5,610/2016 established the responsibilities of waste management to large solid waste generators, including the waste produced at competition sites.</p> <p><u>Manaus/AM</u>: The City of Manaus Policy on Solid Waste was established by the Municipal Decree No. 1,349/2011 and the State of Amazonas Policy on Solid Waste was established by State Law No. 4,457/2017.</p> <p><u>Porto Alegre/RS</u>: The City of Porto Alegre Policy on Solid Waste was established by the Municipal Complementary Law No. 728/2014 and the Municipal Decree No. 20,227/2019 established the responsibilities of waste management to large solid waste generators, including the waste produced at competition sites. The State of Rio Grande do Sul Policy on Solid Waste was established by State Law No. 9,921/1998, regulated by the State Decree No. 38,356/1998.</p> <p><u>Recife/PE</u>: The State of Pernambuco Policy on Solid Waste was established by State Law No. 14,236/2010.</p> <p><u>Rio de Janeiro/RJ</u>: The City of Rio de Janeiro Policy on Solid Waste was established by the Municipal Law No. 4,969/2008, regulated by the Municipal Decree No. 42,605/2016. Also, the Complementary Law No. 204/2019 that established the collection of recyclable waste during and after major public and private sporting events held in public areas. The State of Rio de Janeiro Policy on Solid Waste was established by State Law No. 4,191/2003, regulated by the State Decree No. 41,084/2007.</p> <p><u>Salvador/BA</u>: The State of Bahia Policy on Solid Waste was established by State Law No. 12,932/2014.</p> <p><u>São Paulo/SP</u>: The State of São Paulo Policy on Solid Waste was established by the State Law No. 12,300/2006, regulated by State Decree No. 54,645/2009.</p>
<p>Describe common practices and availability in the Host Cities of recycling systems and facilities related to the different streams of waste generated at Competition sites including PET and other types of plastic, paper, cardboard, glass, aluminium, compostable waste, wood, cables, batteries and IT waste</p>	<p>As mentioned above, each State and Municipality in Brazil develops its own policy about reduction, reuse and recycling of waste, following the guidelines of the National Policy on Solid Waste. Best practices within local governments usually involve the adoption of multi-way bin systems that allow the separation of recyclable and non-recyclable waste, partnerships with community's cooperatives of recyclable waste collectors and public campaigns to raise awareness to the environmental benefits of reusing and recycling waste.</p> <p>Waste management was considered a material issue at 2014 FIFA World Cup, reason why the Local Organising Committee created a dedicated waste management department with waste managers in each Host City. In close cooperation with stadium authorities and Host Cities, this department of fifteen (15) staff members coordinated the implementation of effective waste management in line with the Brazilian National Policy on Solid Waste. Dozens of local cooperatives across each State were organised into twelve (12) networks, one for each host city. Over eight hundred (800) waste collectors were recruited and trained by FIFA Partner Coca-Cola to collect and separate recyclable waste in the twelve (12) stadiums. The basis of this waste management program at all venues was a two-way bin system which divided recyclable (paper, plastic cups and PET bottles, metal and glass) and non-recyclable waste. Strategies such as these are already structured for implementation, once again, in Brazil for the FWWC 2023, and the learned lessons from such experiences will help the Member Association to further improve our environmental action plan, adopting newer technologies and systems to achieve our sustainability goals.</p>
<p>Given the legal framework and the existing recycling systems in the bidding country(ies), describe how best to reduce, reuse and recycle waste generated at Competition sites</p>	<p>According to the Federal and States Law described above, and the guidelines to enable the integrated management of waste, considering that a large quantity of waste will be produced during FWWC 2023, the structuring and implementation of a Solid Waste Management Plan will be the suitable solution to reduce, reuse and recycle.</p> <p>At stadiums and other event-related venues, an environmental management program could be implemented with extensive reuse and recycling scheme in compliance with Federal and State legislations, which may also result in a legacy for local communities after the event. To achieve these</p>

	<p>goals, it is possible to develop strategies for sustainable procurement of materials and food, which consider life cycle assessment techniques and incorporate principles of the circular economy.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Member Association will study how to improve stadiums and engage with relevant stakeholders, including FIFA, sponsors and service providers, so that facilities can now accommodate multi-bin system (for segregation of waste) and waste reduction measures, such as (i) the use of reusable cups; (ii) the use of biodegradable materials in the products that will be sold inside stadiums, and (iii) at stadiums and at other event-related venues, the advertisement of the importance of avoiding using disposable products and recycling, raising awareness for the population regarding the matter.</p> <p>The Member Association commitment is to apply its best efforts, and engage relevant stakeholders in doing to as well, to aim for zero or low waste, improving waste management and recycling infrastructure and building a positive legacy in relation to the preservation of natural resources.</p>
<p>Briefly describe the key biodiversity impacts and opportunities of the tournament (e.g. preserving green spaces, enhancing natural habitats in urban environments, sharing biodiversity data collected during the development of venues, and supporting carbon offset projects that will also generate biodiversity benefits)</p>	<p>It is important to remember that if Brazil is selected as Host City, no major construction undertakings will be required, considering the already existing infrastructure built for the 2014 FIFA World Cup. Therefore, impacts on biodiversity related to construction shall be minimum. It also important to note the environmental mitigation and compensation measures were adopted in 2014, when stadiums and other needed infrastructure were constructed. Such facts ensure that a great magnitude tournament such as FWWC 2023 has the singular capacity to disseminate a worldwide awareness related to the benefits related to the usage of big infrastructures and common areas already established.</p> <p>Nonetheless, the Member Association is planning to support relevant stakeholders to reduce biodiversity impacts to a minimum and to compensate the ones that cannot be mitigated.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Member Association along with FIFA hold opportunities to enhance the preservation and conservation of areas either close or distant to the stadiums by improving or creating new projects of protecting green spaces and networks, as a way to preserve and better adapt endemic biodiversity along scenic beauty around the event facilities – training sites, FIFA fan fest, stadiums and others.</p>
<p>How could the FWWC 2023 be used to improve and promote environmental protection in the bidding country(ies)</p>	<p>Way beyond a tournament, the FWWC 2023 brings a special opportunity for Brazil to host tourist from different nationalities and cultures with a worldwide integration and eye-attraction. Therefore, the FWWC 2023 event may be used and perceived as an opportunity to attract and raise awareness to environment protection and sustainability through different forms.</p> <p>As an example, the Member Association proposes to engage with local authorities, sponsors, non-profits and biodiversity community groups to publicize information on local fauna and flora biodiversity, natural resources, national protected areas, archaeological sites, historical and cultural areas, traditional populations, and so on.</p> <p>Such kind of publicity may lead to world’s better knowledge on Brazil territory and its major significance to environmental balance.</p>
<p>Other relevant information related to environmental protection</p>	<p>FIFA’s social and financial supporting initiatives are highly significant to redirect efforts to achieve sustainable management of air emissions, energy, waste, transportation and use of water on the months leading up to, during the event and after its end.</p> <p>FIFA’s and the Member Association’s initiatives with local authorities, non-profits entities, traditional populations and other community groups related to different environment programs may also represent an opportunity to achieve a positive and long-lasting environmental legacy, placing Brazil and the Host Cities as role models on environmental sustainability to other countries.</p>