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Annual Narrative Report Country Programmes

Country: Brazil
Year: 2012

1 Executive Summary

No overall changes have been done to the Brazil Programme in 2012, and programmes are largely running as planned.

A challenge for civil society in Brazil is that many of the victories and progress regarding human rights and legislation during the last decades are severely put at risk today, on issues such as the forest code, the mining code and the transparency of the public budget. What regards the advocacy work on a national level, much effort from several partners has therefore been put into safeguarding already existing legislation against setbacks, due to hard pressure from land owners and extractive corporations to make amendments favoring their activities at the cost of environment and the rights of the population.

The strengthened capacity of the Brazil team has contributed to an increased ability to develop more strategic partnerships that to a bigger extent than earlier go beyond the role of NCA as a donor. This is materialized through joint initiatives between NCA and partners that are not mainly based on financial support.

Examples of this is the relative break-through in the dialogue process between Hydro and civil society actors in Barcarena, in northern Brazil, a process that has also resulted in the formalization of a new partnership, namely with IEB who for several years have been following closely this issue. Another initiative is the mobilization of partners and other organizations for more transparency in the oil sector, initiated in 2012 and at the moment being more solidly concretized in form of a civil society platform.

Efforts on the promotion of south-south exchanges have also been made, mainly through the COP exchange organized by NCA/Diaconia on CCA/CCM/livelihood, with the participation of representatives from five NCA representations. This exchange also resulted in concrete plans for a broader collaboration between Diaconia and the NCA Angola office, to be initiated in 2013.

The increased emphasis from the Brazil team on new forms of partnerships, building on dialogue and cooperation on common issues especially related to for instance extractive industries, is also the major change in the revised 5 year plan for Brazil, and is pointing out an increasingly important field of work within the current strategy, as well as beyond 2015.

2 Global programmes

1.

2.1 Planned outcomes and indicators

Programme 1: Livelihood and Trade

Planned outcome and indicators

Outcome	Indicators
Enhance political organization and participation processes among indigenous peoples, urban and rural low-income families, improving their livelihoods with respect for socio-cultural differences	Number of families that incorporate practices for diversification of food production, to improve livelihood (Diaconia)
	Indigenous peoples' constitutional rights to land and natural resources are safeguarded against threats from mining and agricultural lobbies in Congress (ISA)

2.2 Achievements and progress related to planned outcomes.

2.2.1 Achievements and progress reached past year

Diaconia: In 2012, 2156 people were involved in activities with focus on diversification of production and sustainable management of water and other natural resources (1250 women, 707 youth, 199 men). This also resulted in the direct insertion of 110 women and 25 youth at the local market, through the agro ecological street markets and five projects developed in cooperation with a federal program for acquisition of locally produced food.

ISA: Because of the conservative profile of Brazilian congress and government, advocacy achievements in 2012 have been more related to reacting and preventing backlashes in socioenvironmental legislation than promoting a positive agenda. In 2012, the Office of the Federal Attorney General published a decree that would implicate severe limitations to indigenous people's rights to the use and integrity of their territories, mainly attending the interests of the agribusiness and large enterprises in carrying out huge construction projects inside indigenous lands. With this decree, federal public institutions would not be obliged to carry out consultancies with the indigenous peoples if projects were considered "strategic" by the government. In close collaboration with other

organizations, ISA worked intensely to spread the issue through the main media channels, in addition to demand explanations from the Attorney General himself, Luis Inácio Adams. A few weeks later, the decree was suspended, meaning a partial victory for the indigenous peoples. ISA played a key role in attracting attention from other networks and media as a renowned organization that advocates for the rights of indigenous peoples in Brazil since the 1990's, and ISA's team of lawyers in Brasilia was always at the front of the discussions, giving more visibility to the perspectives of indigenous rights-based organizations.

2.2.2. Analysis and comments of achievements

Diaconia: The context where Diaconia's work is inserted is particularly challenging as the worst drought in the last 40 years has severely impacted the livelihoods of local farmers and families in the Northeast. In spite of the governmental network of social protection and benefits created by the previous Lula administration, access to water is still extremely difficult, and much of the cattle raised by local families has died of thirst. However, even though this extreme climate event has impaired the capacity of production of the families, the social technologies for adaptation to the semi-arid region, developed and implemented by Diaconia, has ensured enough production for family consumption and direct sell to consumers at the 5 agro ecological fair markets supported by Diaconia. All the farmers we visited in Pajeú in October 2012, together with NCA representatives from 5 different countries (Angola, Tanzania, Kenya, Vietnam, Haiti), still had enough agro ecological food production to sell in local markets.

ISA: ISA played a fundamental role in spreading information through national media on the threats that such decree would represent to the rights of indigenous peoples. The suspension of the mentioned decree was however a major victory within a very negative general setting. Pressure increases to open indigenous territories to mining and infrastructure projects in many fronts, mainly coming from Congress, and the focus of civil society organizations and networks has been to prevent backlashes. This leaves very little room for positive and progressive changes in legislation and policies, as Congress is dominated by conservative ruralists and neo-evangelical groups.

2.2.3 Results where achieved in advocacy efforts

Diaconia: The major achievement was the organization of SEMEIA (Environmental Week), where a network of social stakeholders meet to discuss sustainable environmental strategies. The event was organized in three different places, Oeste Potiguar, Pajeú and, for the first time ever in an urban setting, in Recife Metropolitan Area. This last meeting mobilized 1232 people from Peixinhos urban community. The mobilization for the Oeste Potiguar meeting triggered a process for election of representatives of the Apodi-Mossoró River Basin Committee (*Comitê de Bacia Hidrográfica*), which was the main political demand in SEMEIA. The whole process lasted from August to November 2012, and Diaconia was responsible for mobilizing NGOs, local organizations, rural workers unions, farmers and other social actors. As a result of the electoral process for the Committee, 14 farmers and 10 local NGOs were elected, which may be considered an excellent result in defense of the rights of families in the region. Another achievement in advocacy work in Oeste Potiguar was the political incidence with the Ministry of Rural Development. A group of organizations claimed a solution for the suspension of the Dom Helder Camara project, responsible for providing rural technical assistance to farmers on social organization and agroecological production. A meeting with the Ministry was

followed by a demonstration with 3000 people in the town of Apodi, claiming the resume of the rural technical assistance. The immediate result was the execution of the pending payment orders and the continuance of the project in 2013 and 2014.

ISA: The whole action was advocacy oriented.

2.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers

The indicator includes numbers mainly from the projects integrating the OD programme towards youth. The numbers refer to people directly involved in activities promoting vocational skills, political participation or community mobilization. Numbers may be modest if seen in relation to the population in the regions and cities where the projects are being developed, but at the same time the numbers do not the potential that has been developed throughout 2012, as many of these people have assumed leading roles in their communities on mobilizing other parts of the population, while others have been carrying out political campaigns, thus reaching out to a much larger number of the population than the number indicates.

Programme 2: Resources and Finance

Planned outcomes and indicators

Outcomes	Indicators
1. Strengthen strategies to enhance civil society ability for monitoring and incidence on public policy and budgets, aiming at reducing inequalities from a Human Rights-based perspective	Number and scope of public policy&budget monitoring and advocacy initiatives (Inesc)
	More pressure and influence of organized civil society in the conception, implementation and transparency of public policies (Inesc)
2. Norwegian investments in Brazil are carried out in a transparent and accountable manner, with no negative socioenvironmental consequences	Volume of information made available about the soya production chain from Mato Grosso to Norway. [ISA/NCA]
	Number of meetings and volume of communication between Norwegian civil society organizations and Denofa. [NCA]
	Number of meetings and volume of communication between local organizations in Barcarena and Hydro [IEB/NCA]
	Volume of information gathered, organized and made available to the public about oil exploitation in Brazil, with focus on Norwegian engagement [NCA and Greenpeace/Ibase]

2.2 Achievements and progress related to planned outcomes.

2.3.1 Achievements and progress reached past year

Outcome 1:

Regarding volume and scope of initiatives in 2012, Inesc had a leading role in several important monitoring and advocacy initiatives. The main ones being the fight against setbacks in the transparency of the public budget, the discussion on sub-representation of women, blacks, indigenous peoples and other groups in parliament, the fight for political reform, questioning of several big infrastructure projects planned by the government. As an indication of their relevance and

ability to reach out, Inesc was mentioned 627 times in radio, TV and newspapers on issues related to Public budget, new legislation proposal on annual budget, social and environmental issues, education, youth and racial issues. Inesc also produced 26 articles for partners published on their web site, which serves as an important source of information for civil society organizations in Brazil. Inesc produced 2 radio programs about corruption that were used in an anti corruption campaign. The programs were on air 1510 times and reached out to 514 municipalities with a potential of reaching 31 million people.

INESC has during 2012 been a central actor in several civil society mobilizations for the promotion of improved democratic practices in Brazil. Especially worth mentioning is the mobilisation against setbacks in the presentation of the Federal Annual Budget, which suffered from reduced transparency in 2012. Inesc was at the forefront for mobilizing civil society actors to oppose to these changes. Although no immediate victory was achieved as a result of the mobilizations, the ground was prepared for negotiations between government and civil society on the issue, continuing into 2013.

Another important initiative started in 2012 was the mobilization for a Reform of the Political System in Brazil. A big network of civil society organizations, with Inesc in a leading role, launched the campaign for this Reform, and the repercussion for the first year was considered very significant: 6 million entries on the campaign's site, 5000 views of video material produced, an estimate of 45,6 millions of listeners to the radio programmes, and 25.000 signatures in the campaign's petition.

During 2012 INESC organized trainings and seminars for individuals and organisations, participated in various political articulations together with organisations, social movements and civil society network in Brazil as well as internationally and with the national parliament and government. The implemented activities showed improvements in the lives of the population on several levels. When INESC consider the work with monitoring and transparency of the federal budget they indicate the population of Brazil as the beneficiaries. INESC organized a seminar in in the parliament about gender and racial issues. They launched a document documenting that combat racism is not a priory in the public budget. This is a fact that can be understood since there is almost no public policy on the issue.

Outcome 2:

<p>Volume of information made available about the soya production chain from Mato Grosso to Norway. [ISA]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Layout and design of map of soy warehouses in Mato Grosso that export to Norway - Compilation of data on export of soy from Mato Grosso to Norway - Communication with Mattilsynet about farms that deliver soy to Norway - Communication with ProTerra about farms that deliver soy to Norway - Information from Brazilian statistics agency on GNP of municipalities in Mato Grosso where Norwegian soy is produced
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<p>Number of meetings and volume of communication between Norwegian civil society organizations and Denofa. [NCA]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 meetings with Denofa in Oslo (NCA, RFN, FIVH) - 6 meetings between Norwegian civil society (RFN, NCA and FIVH) - 3 meetings between NCA and ISA in Brazil - constant email communication with Denofa officers - Field expedition to Mato Grosso (NCA, FIVH and ISA), with logistic support and partial participation from Denofa
<p>Number of meetings and volume of communication between local organizations in Barcarena and Hydro [IEB]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March – meeting with Hydro top executive in Rio • April: meeting with IEB in Brasilia and Belem; meeting with grassroots civil society organizations in Barcarena with IEB; field visit to Paragominas bauxite mine with Hydro; meeting between IEB and Hydro in Belém; new meeting with Hydro in Rio. • May: inclusion of English subtitles in IEB institutional video about Barcarena; terms of reference for a further partnership IEB/NCA. • June: meeting with IEB in Rio+20. • September: Delegation representing grassroots organizations in Barcarena visits Oslo, with IEB and NCA, to meet Hydro's decision-making instances, to invite the company to adhere to the multilateral forum in Barcarena. The company refused to sign any written document then. Right after the Oslo meeting, Hydro took the initiative and invited IEB to a meeting in Barcarena, referred to as the “continuity of the Oslo dialogue”, by a Hydro's officer. • November: NCA starts dialogue with research institution Prio in Norway towards possible research cooperation with IEB in Barcarena.
<p>Volume of information gathered, organized and made available to the public about oil in Brazil, and number of meetings and volume of communication between NGOs [NCA and Greenpeace/Ibase]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline report on domestic challenges and profile of the Norwegian engagement in the Brazilian oil sector • Mobilization of civil society organizations from different backgrounds (oil workers' unions, environmental organizations, local affected people) to demand more transparency in oil sector.

2.3.2 Analysis and comments of achievements

Outcome 1

All information produced is a part of a strategy to mobilize a broad range of civil society actors. Their research and analysis are broadly recognized, and usually get a lot of media attention when they are published. The Inesc web site is also an important reference site for civil society in search of information, and their productions are sent to relevant partners within the issues in question.

With a central role in many important networks INESCs analysis and information have contributed to various campaigns and actions on different levels.

Although they did not manage to reverse the changes in the presentation of the Annual budget, the intense lobbying and mobilization of other civil society actors at the end of 2012 led to several concrete steps in the right direction. They managed to organize a meeting between civil society representatives and General Secretariat of the President, with the presence of several ministers. Here they presented an open letter signed by 160 organisations drawing attention to the serious setback that the new budget procedures implied, concretizing how the changes affected the transparency and the possibility to monitor the use of public funds. The mobilization continues into 2013 and the government has shown will to continue the dialogue.

Likewise, the Campaign for Reform of the Political System is the beginning of a long term mobilisation that may not immediately result in concrete victories. The strategy is to mobilize broad support in the civil society sphere and also in the public opinion in favour of such reform. The aim is to get 1.500.000 signatures in the petition.

During 2012 INESC organized trainings and seminars for individuals and organisations, participated in various political articulations together with organisations, social movements and civil society network in Brazil as well as internationally and with the national parliament and government. The implemented activities showed improvements in the lives of the population on several levels. When INESC consider the work with monitoring and transparency of the federal budget they indicate the population of Brazil as the beneficiaries. INESC organized a seminar in in the parliament about gender and racial issues. They launched a document documenting that combat racism is not a priory in the public budget. A fact that can be understood that there is almost no public policy on the issue.

Outcome 2

The monitoring of the major Norwegian investments in Brazil has been one of the top priorities of NCA Brazil in 2012. NCA has positioned itself as a stakeholder beyond the role of financier, assuming responsibilities as broker, mediator and mobilizer before partners somehow involved in the three main cases chosen by NCA Brazil: Hydro in Barcarena, Denofa in Mato Grosso and the oil industry. In Barcarena, the political process towards the creation of a multistakeholder forum, supported by new NCA partner IEB, was somewhat impaired by municipal elections. Opportunistic electoral interests contaminated the discussions around the forum, but did not prevent NCA and IEB from investing in other priorities. The main one was to sensibelize Hydro to get involved and support this process and this forum. The strategy of bringing local representatives from Barcarena to Oslo for a meeting with decision-making leaders in Hydro was succesfull as it neutralized the negative effects of municipal elections at the local level, while at the same time allowing a closer meeting with top leaders in the corporation, increasing the level of trust among stakeholders. NCA had a key role in facilitating and approximating Hydro and IEB, maintaining close communication with the company's high level representatives and with IEB and grassroots organizations in Barcarena at the same time. Although Hydro has showed a little scepticism against formally supporting the forum, there are evidences that the company has reached maturity to formally engage in such an arrangement in the future. This would represent a major victory to civil society, as the most important corporation in Barcarena would support the idea of the multistakeholder forum, opening doors to other corporations to join and allowing the formation of alliances with NGOs to claim the involvement of the local, state and federal governments.

As for the Denofa case, NCA has actively mobilized civil society in Norway and Brazil to demand more transparency in the soya production chain from Mato Grosso, Brazil to Norway, currently operated by Denofa, a corporation controlled by major Brazilian trader Amaggi. In cooperation with partner ISA in Brazil and other Norwegian NGOs such as Framtiden I Våre Hender and Rainforest Foundation Norway, NCA managed to produce information about the route of the Norwegian soy from farmers in Mato Grosso all the way to Fredrikstad, Norway, where Denofa's headquarters are. NCA, FIVH and RFN engaged in dialogue with Denofa in Oslo, demanding more transparency of their production chain in Mato Grosso, where social and enviromental problems related to large-scale soya production are well known. The mobilization resulted in a field expedition

coordinated by ISA with participation of NCA and FIVH to the region where the Norwegian soy is produced, in Mato Grosso state. The result of this expedition will be a report that will demand improvements in socioenvironmental aspects of the production chain of Denofa in Brazil.

As for the oil industry, NCA in 2012 initiated an effort to map organizations in Brazil, partners or not, that are relevant in this debate. We organized a baseline report about the Brazilian context in the oil industry and the profile of the Norwegian engagement in the sector, which served as the basis for the mobilization of around 20 organizations from civil society, from different fields, to a meeting in 2013 to discuss strategies towards more transparency of the sector.

2.2.3 Results where achieved in advocacy efforts

All the above mentioned comments on both outcomes apply to this section.

2.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers

Programme 3: Community Violence and Small Arms Control

Planned outcome and indicators

Outcome	Indicators
Reduce urban violence rates, particularly among youth, through strategies for approaching and giving visibility to the problem	Homicide rates by firearms is reduced to less than 15/100.000 inhabitants in Brazil, and less than 20/100.000 inhabitants in Rio de Janeiro [Viva Rio]
	Number of news publicised in the media with opinions and productions about small arms control [Viva Rio]
	Number of arms collected in disarmament campaigns [Viva Rio]

2.2.1 Achievements and progress reached past year

In the period 2008-2012, homicide rates in the city of Rio de Janeiro have fallen from 33,6 to 18,8/100 000 inhabitants. This reduction of lethal violence in Rio during the last years is to a large extent attributed to the "pacification policy" (UPPs – Peacekeeping Police Units in the favelas), implemented from 2008 and on – although there are still no official statistics to confirm it since homicide rates are not disaggregated per favela. An indication however, is that in the favelas of Copacabana, where all the favelas have UPPs installed, the police was not involved in a single gunfire in 2012. Viva Rio has been involved in the conception of the UPP-policy since the beginning, aiming to bring public security to neighborhoods formerly "goverened" by drug mafias, with a near complete absence of police and other public services. Viva Rio's role has been to contribute to a change of culture within the police, traditionally dominated by a culture of oppression and confrontation, to an approach characterized by conflict prevention and resolution. This has been an important component in the partnership between NCA and Viva Rio for several years.

Since the beginning of the UPP-program in 2008, Viva Rio has completed the formation of 3,858 police officers in community policing and human rights. As for the year of 2012, 645 officers were trained.

The UPP-policy however can not be considered the only explanation of the tendency of reduction in the homicide rates of Rio de Janeiro, since the same tendency is relevant also for neighboring municipalities and the state of Rio de Janeiro with no such policy.

On federal level, there are no official statistics since 2010. However, the trend does not seem that positive, with homicide numbers stabilizing around 39.000 in the period 2008-2010, or around 19/100.000.

At the moment it is difficult to bring a more up to date in-depth analysis due to lack of research on this complex issue.

Also, in the period between January 2011 and April 2013, Viva Rio's positions on disarmament and small arms control was represented in 1097 media articles/reports.

On initiative from Viva Rio, a campaign for voluntary surrender of weapons was initiated in partnership with the Brazilian Ministry of Justice, coordinated by Viva Rio. As a result, in 2011 and 2012 altogether, 60.000 arms were received and destroyed, of which 1.300 were handed in in 2012 at Viva Rio's collection post at their headquarters in Rio.

2.2.2 Analysis and comments of achievements

Viva Rio has contributed strongly through their partnership with the military police on citizenship education of police officers integrating the UPP teams, focusing on conflict mediation, human rights and defensive use of arms.

Furthermore, Viva Rio is actively participating in the Council on Public Security, promoting deliberate positions in favour of civil society participation. Even though it is hard to satisfactorily measure the impact of the project in the communities, one should observe that the occurrences of police violence in the city of Rio de Janeiro have been decreasing during these years.

Regarding the campaign for surrender of weapons, Viva Rio is the only non-governmental instance that has a collection post. According to them, numbers would have been far higher if more NGOs and other non-governmental institutions participated in this manner. Federal government's involvement in the campaign has also been weak, allocating few resources especially on the use of media. The almost isolated efforts of Viva Rio has contributed to keep the issue on the agenda of the public opinion.

As the young population is the segment that is both the main executor of the lethal violence as well as the main victim of it, the outcome is formulated with such focus. Training of police in this respect is crucial as they traditionally are considered to be one of the main triggers of armed violence rather than preventing it.

2.3.1 Results where achieved in advocacy efforts

2.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers

Numbers from Viva Rio are composed by people from different programs of Viva Rios work: arms control, public security officials, educational activities and social inclusion. The main effort here has been the capacity building of the public security officials. Given the fact that a broad majority of the officials are male, this is clearly reflected in the disaggregated numbers.

Numbers from Koinonia have unfortunately not been received to this date.

Programme 4: Climate Change Adaptation

Planned outcome and indicators

Outcome	Indicators
Reduced vulnerability of poor communities to the hazards of natural disasters by use of social technologies for climate adaptation	Number of families with water harvesting infrastructure for human consumption and food production in the semi-arid region [Diaconia]
	Number of families developing integrated agroecological systems with higher resilience towards natural disasters [Diaconia]

2.2.1 Achievements and progress reached past year

Diaconia water harvesting and agroecological systems: Diaconia's strategy to devise new ways of enabling livelihoods in semi-arid regions include both deployment of social technologies with families for water harvesting and agroecology and advocacy efforts to scale-up policies in the same direction. Diaconia was the first organization in Pajeú to adopt agroecological production as a basic principle, and created in partnership with other organizations four agroecological street markets in Pajeú. Despite the limitations posed by the current drought, the worse in 40 years in the Northeast, the numbers for 2012 show progress compared to 2011, with achievements such as reaching new families identified, trained and became replicators in their own communities of climate adaptation and mitigation practices. The participation of Diaconia in public councils which discuss food and nutritional security policies and the political incidence to promote such right contribute to increase the possibility that poorer families may have the possibility to leave their present situation of food and water insecurity, being able to better adapt to the changing climate conditions of the semi-arid. The training of families to develop agroecological production systems, based on adaptation technologies to the semi-arid, allowed greater resilience and capacity to respond to such climatic emergencies, as is the case of the current drought. As more families manage to get support to develop their capacity to adaptation to the semi-arid, the achievements for such families and society in general also increase.

2.2.2 Analysis and comments of achievements

The main factor that limited the work was the long drought period, which has been going on for the last 3 years and is considered the worst in the last 40 years. Another issue that difficults the full development of capacities is the lack of incentives from the government. There is not enough incidence and too much delay from governmental agencies to solve issues such as access to land, credit and water.

The last three years were extremely dry, which caused the depletion of underground water in the region, causing impact on the production of food and increase of fruit tree mortality. The families supported by Diaconia, however, are managing in this critical period to keep the agroecological street markets and the production delivered to federal programs for acquisition of locally produced food. This evidences that such agroecological systems have strong resilience and are totally adaptable to dry regions such as the semi-arid in the Northeast. Thanks to Diaconia's long-term engagement and good results, public policies for acquisition of locally produced food give priority to agroecological products in relation to conventional, and most of the public calls for financial support recognize agroecological products as a positive criteria.

In Pajeú, the number of farmers that has adopted agroecological systems has increased considerably, on a rate of about 5%. Diaconia has expanded its action to over 1000 people with projects focusing on women groups. Slash and burn agriculture is being abandoned, as families have access to biodigestors and use

of firewood for cooking from the threatened *Caatinga* biome is no longer needed. There has also been a decrease in the use of pesticides for food production, as more and more farmers adopt transition processes.

The number of families that adopt agroecological practices has increased, but effective results of this strategy will be noted when the rains return and the situation returns to normal. The extreme lack of rain has also affected these systems.

2.2.3 Results where achieved in advocacy efforts

Besides the advocacy efforts described above, Diaconia has been influencing and shaping public policies to scale up these systems in the semi-arid. In partnership with federal program "1 million cisterns" (P1MC), Diaconia has been one of the four facilitators of this program and the developer of the most successful technology applied by this program, the "sidewalk" cistern of 52 thousand liters. Through this partnership, 15.500 sidewalk-cisterns were build, as well as hundreds of other technologies, benefitting an estimated 85 thousand people from 87 municipalities in Pernambuco state.

2.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers

The numbers represent an increase compared to 2011, showing improvements in relation to reaching out to new families. Diaconias work also go beyond the number of the directly reached families, as they are part of different councils on policy formulation on issues related to food and nutritional security. The subsequent implementation of actions promoting this right contributes to more families getting the possibility to leave water and food insecurity behind, and to live in coexistence with the effects of climate change.

Programme 5: Climate Change Mitigation

Planned outcome and indicators

Outcome	Indicators
Identify, implement and disseminate best practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enable renewable energy solutions in isolated communities	Quality of participation and scope of influence of the organizations in the Rio+20 Conference and follow-ups [Koinonia]
	Number of hectares of reforested areas [ISA]
	Number of kilos of native seeds commercialized under the Xingu Seed Network [ISA]

2.2.1 Achievements and progress reached past year

ISA has provided technical and commercial support to the seed collectors of the Xingú Seed Network, playing a crucial role in the leadership of this initiative. The organisation is broadly recognized by the other members of the network. Their efforts in 2012 contributed to the following results:

- Organization of 9th general assembly of the Xingú Seed Network, with the presence of 90 collectors, partners and donors in São Felix de Araguaia
- Professionalization courses for the seed collectors
- Initiation of an institutionalization process of the Xingú Seed Network into two organizations: an association and a consortium of individual micro entrepreneurs
- Commercialization of 25 tons of seeds, generating an income of BRL 414.000 (USD 208.000), transferred directly to the families

- Enabling the reforestation of 400 hectares in the Xingú and other regions through the direct seeding method

2.2.2 Analysis and comments of achievements

The Xingú Seed Network has increased its capacity of adhesion towards the family farmers and indigenous groups over the years. Of the total income generated during the five years of existence of the project, 40% was registered in 2012. The network is one of very few initiatives that have demonstrated the capacity both to valorise the forest and to effectively generate income directly to the participants. The initiative has recently served as inspiration for similar initiatives in eastern Bahia, in the Amazonas state and the Pará-section of the Xingú basin.

2.2.3 Results where achieved in advocacy efforts

The several bureaucratic and managerial bottlenecks and hindrances experienced by the Xingu Seed Network has led to advocacy efforts towards the formulation of new public policies in the state of Mato Grosso (f.ex. tax exemption for forest seed commerce) and at the federal level (improvement of regulation about the program for acquisition of forest seeds). Besides that, ISA has been discussing with federal agencies the implementation of the program for food acquisition with a specific focus on forest seeds. The objective is to foster the production chain for forest recovery projects with starting point on the seed, the most essential input in the chain. This is also a crucial condition for the implementation of the new forest code, as the law requires reforestation of illegally deforested areas in some cases.

2.3 Selected Output Indicators (SOI) Analysis of the numbers

ISA: The 2012 numbers (zero) don't make much sense since what is expected is that the indicator of the project – *Access to sustainable energy solutions* – should be conferred when the systems for generating sustainable energy are up and running in the communities. This is supposed to happen in the 2nd semester of 2014 and onwards. The lack of number of benefitted people, however, does not mean that nothing has happened, more on the contrary: as planned, there has been carried out an extensive preparation process since 2011, including mobilization of and consultation processes with the indigenous groups, joint planning of the project with these groups, definition of technical partner (Federal University of Maranhão state), capacity building of indigenous representatives for mapping of energy demand, as well as acquisition and installation of the equipment for measuring sun and wind energy potential.

Diaconia: The numbers refer to the family members that have benefitted from the construction and functioning of the biodigester. What the numbers don't reflect is the growing interest for the technology, largely due to several awards for *Best Practice of Local management* (Caixa Econômica Federal, UN at the Doha conference) and the well-attended launch of a new Project manual at the People's Summit during Rio+20. Furthermore, Diaconia's experience is about to be replicated in six other states by the Caixa Econômica Federal, reaching out to another hundreds of families.

2.4 Specific Emergency Response (if applicable):

No emergency response was provided by NCA Brazil in 2012.

3 Strengthening Civil Society

Mobilisation

3.1 To what extent have NCA's partners contributed to increased mobilisation of Rights Holders?

Partner IEB in Barcarena has been actively engaged in mobilizing different fields of local civil society, including NGOs, unions, local associations, teachers, citizens impacted by contamination and others to support and demand the creation of a multistakeholder forum as a new tool for discussing socioenvironmental issues in Barcarena. Such grassroots organizations were given more visibility so that a group of three representatives travelled to Oslo for a meeting with decision-making leaders in Hydro. This was a combination of IEB as a mobilizer and NCA as a facilitator of the contact with the corporation.

Partner ISA in Roraima has also managed to positively mobilize indigenous groups and organizations in favor of the Cruvianas windpower project in Raposa Serra do Sol, the most conflictive indigenous land in Brazil in the last 30 years. The project has become a door-opener in the sense that the discussion on energy alternatives is one of a few general consensus among disputing indigenous organizations. For the first time ever, ISA was invited to discuss possible common interests in the project with a rival indigenous organization which has historically boycotted the demarcation of the Raposa Serra do Sol reserve. This has shown that the project builds on a positive agenda for clean development, therefore having the advantage of creating new synergies between different organizations.

The six partners of the OD programme have through workshops, courses and events, been mobilising youth on their rights and promoting alternatives for their engagement and insertion in spaces for influencing politics.

3.2 In what ways have Duty Bearers been challenged?

ISA in Roraima has also managed to involve governmental agencies in the discussion on alternatives for renewable energy in Raposa Serra do Sol land. ISA has been in dialogue with the Luz para Todos, federal program for electrification of isolated areas, in Roraima, and they have been positive in accepting wind power as a supplementary energy source that may be adequate for some regions. The representative of Luz para Todos has signaled a will to analyze the feasibility project of the Cruvianas and possibly scale it up in certain regions. We refer to the reporting on outcomes in chapter 2 for several other examples of challenging duty bearers.

Alliances and Networks

3.3. To what extent do partners relate to/draw upon formal and informal networks to achieve their overall goals and outcomes?

In general all of our partners use networking as an important tool for achieving goals both in advocacy as well as in long term development. Some statements from our partners:

Acção Educativa: "None of the achievements could have been reached without use of informal or informal networks."

Diaconia: "Working in networks is a key factor in order increase the results and to reach out to the most vulnerable families. An other important element in working in networks is the strengthening of the capacity to do advocacy."

Viva Rio: "To work in network is fundamental to mobilize organisations and institutions of the civil society. For sure without networking, the majority of the activities of Viva Rio would not have had success."

3.4. To what extent do partners contribute to link and create space for organisations and groups that normally do not relate?

The PAD network (Processo de Articulação e Dialogo) where NCA participates, is a network where different actors meet. Social movements, ecumenical institutions, NGOs and 5 European ecumenical agencies.

Some other examples drawn from our partners' experiences:

- Ação Educativa contributed to the existence of the working group of Juventude da Rede Nossa São Paulo. It is an important space for articulation for youth organisations in the city of São Paulo. This group was reactivated in 2011 through a partnership between Ação Educativa and two other organisations.
- Diaconia has played an important role when they suggested to establish forums for discussing public policy in every municipality. These forums have proved to be important for strengthening civil society. Diaconia has also been a key actor in establishing and developing the network Articulation of the semiarid, with more than 800 organisations integrating. This is the biggest network in Brazil, and one that has changed how the people view their region as well as the politics for the region. Other initiatives where Diaconia has been important for establishing new spaces for dialogue are *REAJAN* (22 organisations and groups that used to work isolated), the *Coletivo de Culturas Juvenis* (Youth and cultural groups which used to develop individual activities) and the *Forum Cearense de Defesa dos Direitos das Juventudes*, which works for the rights of Youth in the state of Ceará.
- Viva Rio was the pioneer in developing the "International Consortium for Policy and Drugs", and today there are 30 countries participating. Other examples: Comissão Brasileira de Drogas e Democracia, Comissão Latino-Americana de Drogas e Democracia, The National Campaign and network of Arms Surrender, participation in Rio de Janeiro's State Parliament Hearing Committee on Illicit Traffic on Firearms and International Consortium for Policy on drugs.

▯.▯ Relevant networks and alliances for NCA and partners:

Network/alliance	Yes / No	How NCA / partners have participated
ACT alliance national forums	Yes	NCA participated in the yearly meeting. NCA is member of the coordination
National government	Yes	COFA (ISA)

Government in target country Governments of donors		CONSEA (current president comes from Fase)
Civil society organisations (CSOs).	Yes	ABONG (Brazilian Association of NGOs) PAD (Process for Networking and Dialogue) Rebrip (Rede Brasileira pela Integração dos Povos)
UN/other overall coordination in the country	N/A	
Private sector	Yes	Local groups and Hydro in Barcarena

Mutual Capacity Development

3.6 Have partners increased capacity as accountable and transparent civil society actors in any of the following areas:

1.5.1 Increased participation of rights holders in planning and monitoring

Partly as a result of the dialogue between NCA and the partners in the OD programme, youth in the different projects have become increasingly involved in the PMER activities of the organisations. Due to very different nature of the projects, the way the rights holders are involved varies. In several projects though, there has been established management teams consisting of youth and partner's representatives, which gives them the opportunity to influence the work in all phases of the project. Some are also involved in the discussions related to the budgeting of the OD-funds.

1.5.2 Improved democratic practice in own organisation?

It is a trend that several of the top leaders are leaving their positions after many years of service. This opens a possibility for younger members of staff to take senior positions in the organisations.

1.5.3 Improved documentation and reporting on results?

It remains a challenge to work with the quality of partners' reporting. In some cases this would require bigger investments in capacity building of partners. It has been continuously on the agenda, but is often fragile due to changes in staff breaking the continuity of these processes. Another difficulty is related to the ever increasing and changing demands from NCA, making it difficult to work on establishing stable procedures over several years with partners.

Enabling environment for Civil Society?

3.7 In countries with limited operational and political space for civil society; to what extent has NCA/partners contributed to ensure arenas for dialogue and interventions by civil society actors?

Internationally Brazil is seen as a country where the eradication of poverty has been a success. Both international media and other institutions use Brazil as a good example for how to achieve good results.

From NCA and its partner's perspective this is only partly true. One of the main challenges in Brazil is the inequality. Even if many people have been taken out of extreme poverty, nothing has been done to reduce the gap between rich and poor, or to change the structures of society that contributes to this persisting scenario of social, economic, political, cultural and environmental inequalities. The growth has also created social and environmental conflicts. In these conflicts different marginal groups have been suffering. For NCA and its partners, focus on this injustice will continue.

The situation for NGOs and the social movements has worsened. It is more and more difficult for Brazilian NGOs to get international funding. Some of the partners had to reduce their staff, with a risk of weakening the quality of their work. As a consequence they might have to reduce their projects and activities. They have to intensify fund raising activities within Brazil. The social movements are suffering from criminalization, evidenced by high numbers of assassination i.e in conflicts over land and prosecution. MST has used a lot of resources in demonstrating that the accusations were wrong. Several parliamentary hearings have focused on how public funds have been spent in their projects.

3.8 What has been NCA's role in supporting partners?

Together with IEB, NCA has been engaged in the mobilization of almost 40 different local grassroots organisations in Barcarena, Pará with a view to support the creation of a multi-stakeholder forum in Barcarena for discussion of social and environmental problems with participation from civil society, companies and governments. A dialogue process with Hydro is a key element in this strategy. The process continued in 2012 and in September NCA facilitated a visit with representants from IEB and civil society organisations in Barcarena as well as the attorney general in Para to Hydro in Oslo.

NCA partner ISA has been developing a renewable energy project in Roraima State together with indigenous peoples in the conflictive Raposa Serra do Sol indigenous land. The objective is to support the creation of alternative energy systems in isolated indigenous communities based on combinations of wind, solar and small hydropower potentials. In 2011, ISA has engaged in a wide consultation process with indigenous communities through their representative organization CIR (Conselho Indígena de Roraima). This work involved several visits to small communities, participations on general meetings of CIR, as well as a field visit to a similar project in Maranhão together with technical partner UFMA. Such consultation process – which involves several large meetings with supply of adequate information, translation to indigenous languages and visual material – is in line with the directives of ILO Convention 169 and has been considered a key element to build trust among suspicious

communities which have been involved in conflicts for land for the last 30 years.

With a strong backing rooted in the communities, technical preliminary studies began in 2012. In November Arne Dale, Eivind Archer and Haldis Kårstad visited the area and discussed the different perspectives of the projects, with ISA, governmental institutions as well as indigenous leaders. The group participated in the assembly of CIR.

Climate change exchange

In October NCA organized a week of exchange activities between Diaconia and representatives from several NCA offices around the world: Tanzania, Kenya, Angola, Haiti, Vietnam and Brazil.

This exchange experience was conceived within the framework of NCA's Community of Practice (CoP) on Climate Change, with short- and long-term ambitions. On a short-term basis, the goal was to exchange knowledge, experience and solidarity among different people to enhance the deployment of low-cost socioenvironmental technologies for climate adaptation and mitigation, thus improving livelihoods and reducing poverty. The long-term objective is to organize a series of exchanges (bilateral and multilateral) whereby each participant could host a similar exchange in its respective country, building eventually a small network to exchange socioenvironmental technologies to fight poverty at local level, combining agroecological practices, water harvesting and renewable energies.

In October, one representative from NCA partner FLD participated in a Climate Risk seminar organized by ADPC in Bangkok.

4 Change Story

Title of story: Dialogue to ensure rights

Related to Global Programme: Resources and finance

Author: Inesc

Amid a strong reverse movement of rights - the reduction of legal age - teenagers with their own voices, clarifying that they are not the perpetrators of society and do not want forgiveness, simply. They want to comply with the measure and return to social life to a better world, with rights secured for them, as well as for all children and adolescents. Incarcerated adolescents are monitoring, accompanying public budgets regarding their rights, and in particular the policy of assisting boys and girls in conflict with the law. With this information they could increase their dialogue with the government. They recorded a radio program dealing with content such as stigma, violence, gender issues and criticism of the system. This program was awarded at the 9th Biennial International

Radio in Mexico (listen to the program here) [here](#)). For the first time their voices were heard outside the walls of the institution. The program has had great repercussion in Brazil and internationally. Flavia says that much has changed and the main thing is her view of the world, understanding rights and, above all, the importance of dialogue for conflict resolution.

Flavia, 17, is a teenager in prison, because of theft. When she was 15, her mother was pregnant with her ninth child and was unemployed. Seeing her brothers desperate with hunger, the girl began to steal in order for the family to survive. When she thinks about it, she does not regret what she did.

Her story is not unique. Like her, thousands of teenagers who did not have their rights realized, entered the world of marginalization and transgression.

Gabriel, 16, for example, faced beyond extreme poverty, the violence of his father, who often beat his mother and siblings, including a baby. Adriana, 17, lost her mother when she was only one year old and her father abandoned the family.

So the story of Flavia can be understood as a story common to many adolescents in conflict with the law in Brazil: poverty, poor access to public policies that guarantee rights in a situation of violence and abandonment.

Flavia, and others, participated in numerous workshops developed by ONDA project: Teenagers in The Movement for Rights* , slowly began to realize that the situation that lived before being deprived of liberty was the violation of rights and that therefore the government also violated rights. This is the first and perhaps the most significant change in her history. In this situation, she and other young prisoners decided to let their voices be heard outside the prison.

In educommunication workshops - a pedagogical perspective of communication to ensure access to media production and education to analyze what is conveyed in traditional media - the group realized there was a big campaign hinged without their voices heard. Furthermore, the group that analyzed the news understood that without their voices, the campaign would be incomplete and that the society would be misled without their views. This motivated them to create a radio program.

They gathered the contents of human rights, with their analyzes of the content on TV, newspaper and radio, searched their life histories and institutional reality of socio measure in order to show the world another side of the story badly told. "I think the media got to see the positive side. Not only the negative. Not just because the person committed an offense that will remain in that mistake. The person must have the opportunity to change and succeed in life. And that's what we want to show the country and for all who do not bet on us," says Flavia.

Wellington, home educator said, "after the project, our institution had to

change our routines and establish dialogue as a teaching resource." Flavia wrote a letter to the educational director showing how their rights were being violated and demanding changes.

To record the program, the teenagers had to leave the institution because they were silenced by oppression in the house. We got permission from the judge. Representatives from Inesc requested that the security guards (there were five to three teenagers) stayed outside the room so they could give their stories without censorship.

The boys and the girls developed a roadmap, drafted questions and indicated who should answer them. They went to a professional studio where they were very well received.

The program was a rare experience for the dissemination of ideas and perspectives of people historically silenced and it added strength to the social movement to defend the rights of children and adolescents. "We did not do this just for ourselves. We represent all the people who are fulfilling educational measures in youth prisons. In the same way the project has been important for my life, it will also be important for other teenagers, they will listen to our program," says Flavia.

The program was sent to the 9th International Radio Biennial and together with 800 competing programs, the teens came in 3rd place. More important than the prize was the development of a collaborative project and a lot of thinking about life, society and politics.

NOTE: The names of the teens are fictitious

* The project ONDA: Teenagers in The Movement for Rightst is a work done by Inesc with support from Norwegian Church Aid, Kindernohtilfe, Bank of Brazil Foundation and Unicef. The project aims to introduce the theme of human rights and public budgets in schools of the Federal District and in the inpatient unit for adolescents. The project's goal is to ensure the involvement of children and adolescents in the discussion about rights and citizenship, noting how they relate to the public budget. The idea is to strengthen the capacity of boys and girls in achieving their rights and the monitoring of public policies intended for them.

8 Annexes

Annexes to the reporting template:

Annex 1: SOI collection of data and SOI with explanation, in excel format

Annex 2: Mainstreaming checklist

Annex 3: Results Framework in table /excel (optional for programme reporting)

Annexes that should be attached with the Annual Country Reports:

(choose your own priority of order)

- **SOI collection form filled in with data.**

- **Change Story**
- **Organogram** (of country office where relevant)
- **AFS for the representation**
- **Evaluation summary of all evaluations carried out the past year.**
- **Results framework reporting format (optional)**
- **Pictures**
- **List of abbreviations**