



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID
actalliance

Country plan 2011-2015

BRAZIL

Date: 27.10 2010

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NCA COUNTRY PROGRAMME PLAN - BRAZIL

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The experiences and competence of NCA's Brazilian partners and networks constitutes a vital resource for our organization. As a "laboratory" for new and innovative working methods and societal relations, the Brazil programme portfolio has provided important input for NCA's international work. In addition to this, the strengthened relations between Norway and Brazil, both on state and business level, brings new challenges where NCA sees that we might play an important role. Norwegian investments in Brazil are highly increasing, but still without a sufficient emphasis on the socioenvironmental responsibility of the companies. Furthermore, Norway's significant support to The Amazon Fund, and the lack of mechanisms to secure true involvement and access to the funds for civil society organizations, is another big concern for NCA and our partners and networks in Brazil. NCA's programmatic presence in Brazil is hence of great importance in the coming five year period.

1. CONTEXT ANALYSIS: BRAZIL HIGH ON THE GLOBAL AGENDA – FAILING AT HOME?

The Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) Program for Brazil took form in 1992 with funds raised by the Operation Day's Work campaign (OD) from Nordic students. Since then NCA's programme work in Brazil has grown through the identification and inclusion of new strategic partners.

Despite its current position as a mid-income country with a strong and growing economy, Norwegian Church Aid is committed to continue our presence in Brazil and cooperation with partners.

Brazil has over the last decade emerged as one of the central political and financial actors. Brazil is leading in the G77-group and is also part of G20. The country has gained a position as a key actor in international negotiations, such as WTO, and is actively seeking positions as negotiator in conflicts such as Haiti, Middle-East and regional conflicts in Latin-America. Brazil has previously been described as the country that was never able to realise its potential; maybe until now.

In the last 15 years Brazil has gone through a period of relative democratic stability, macro-economic adjustments and some advance in the reduction of poverty. The last four governments (two from Partido Socialdemocrata Brasileiro (PSDB) with Fernando Henrique Cardoso, two from Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT) with Lula) had a social-democrat and developmental profile, and put in place politics that represented a step forward compared to the historical, colonial and authoritarian heritage from the dictatorship.

Brazil has also achieved high profile in the climate change and forest debate, as it holds the largest remnant of tropical rainforest on Earth, and deforestation is responsible for the largest part of the country's domestic emissions.

However, Brazil is still among countries in the world with the most unequal distribution of wealth. 50% of the country's income is controlled by 1% of the population. The economic growth has not created sufficient socio-economic development to the general public. Congress and government steadily soften the country's environmental legislation and the institutional control vis-a-vis corruption. Although extreme poverty has been reduced, social inequality and environmental degradation continue to scale up, as the socio-economic structures that have contributed to Brazil's political legacy of authoritarianism, inequity and violence remain untouched.

1.1 Analysis of Main Rights Deficits

Participation

Significant progress was made after the end of dictatorship, with the coming into force of the Constitution in 1988, strengthening of labour unions and public policy councils with civil society participation and the 2002 ratification of the ILO 169 Convention on Indigenous Peoples. In spite of this, few real political interventions has been made to re-organise the economy, address the land ownership structure, the urban development or the energy policies. The colonial history of encroachment of private interests in the public sphere still hinder the possibility of open debate and real participation. Infrastructure projects are planned and implemented without consultation to those affected. Public hearings and consultations become mere bureaucratic formalities. Energy policies benefit industries that extract mineral reserves in the Amazon without local value added or proper consultation of the population. In spite of participation mechanisms and critic, land reform policies focus on settlements in public and vulnerable lands - especially in the Amazon - and do not alter land structure based on unproductive *latifundios*. Access to the relatively well developed justice system is hindered by costly and lengthy procedures and lack of legal support from public defenders, as well as little sensibility of the courts to collective and human rights.

The implementation of urban development plans is based on discriminatory policies and interventions. Large-scale touristic projects are based on 'social sanitation' strategies, which marginalize and displace local people, impacting their livelihood, social, economic and cultural relations and violate their right to habitation. This situation is expected to become critical in face of the coming World Cup (2014) and Olympic Games (2016).

The 1988 Constitution was a landmark in the struggle for the rights of women in Brazil. This instrument expresses the fundamental equity of rights and duties between men and women, until then inexistent in Brazilian legislation. The law requires that at least 30% of all candidates to political positions should be women. However, only one of Brazil's 26 states has fulfilled this obligation. According to UN, Brazil is occupying the penultimate place among Latin American countries in a ranking that measures women participation in politics¹.

The Brazilian government has introduced several programmes to improve participation of women, including the Gender Pro-Equity Programme, the Programme to Encourage Economic Autonomy for Women in the Job Market and the Programme to Combat Poverty. Still, the discrimination faced by women in employment continues, as reflected in the enduring wage gap that increases with their level of education, occupational segregation and fewer opportunities for career advancement. Women domestic workers, principally women of African descent, are in general excluded from the protection of labour law and are vulnerable to exploitation by their employers, including sexual abuse.

Equity

A significant discrepancy still remains between the respective life expectancies of the black and white populations, despite the increase in the average life expectancy from 65.6 years in the early 1990s to 71.6 years in 2004. There is also a significant difference in the poverty levels of black and white population groups. Recent statistics indicate that the black population in average earns 40% less than the white population. This logic is repeated in all levels of schooling/education².

¹ UNIFEM: Progress of the worlds women 2008/2009

² Instituto Brasileira de Geografia e Estatística Sept. 2010-09-23

Illiteracy rates remain a problem. Inequalities persist in literacy levels between the white and black populations and the average illiteracy rate is significantly higher in rural areas in the north.

There has been slow progress in the land reform process notwithstanding the constitutional rights to property and self-determination, as well as the enactment of legislation to facilitate the demarcation of land belonging to the indigenous peoples³. Self-determination of indigenous peoples has not yet been recognized by the Constitution.

There are persistent inequalities in economic conditions and associated social injustice prevailing between different regions, communities and individuals, despite the positive measures taken such as the Zero Hunger Programme and the increase in the minimum wage. UNDP's Human Development Index for 2009 for example highlights the large gaps between poor and rich people. The HDI for Brazil is 0.813, which gives the country a rank of 75th out of 182 countries.

Brazil is still facing persisting racial inequalities in access to employment, particularly affecting Afro-Brazilians and indigenous peoples. Further, there is a disparity in working conditions based on gender and race. It is difficult to estimate the range of the problem, due to absence of statistical data on the extent to which indigenous peoples living outside settlements enjoy access to employment.

The Brazilian constitution goes far in securing the population fundamental rights. In reality, however, there are great challenges in implementing these rights. The gap between the Brazilian democracy in theory and in practice is huge. The challenges for poor people are to know their rights and to know how to claim their rights. Thus, there are two main deficits regarding the responsibility of the authorities: firstly, a lack of information provided for the population regarding their rights, and secondly, a lack of will to implement the rights defined in the constitution.

Protection

Brazil is characterized by culture of violence and impunity prevalent in the Brazilian State⁴. Human rights defenders, including those assisting individuals and communities in asserting their economic, social and cultural rights, are threatened, harassed and subjected to violence, frequently by private militias commissioned by private and public actors. The Brazilian authorities fail to ensure the safety of human rights defenders and prosecute those responsible for committing such acts.

Negative gender roles persist, including the representation of women as sex objects and the traditional stereotypes of women in the family and society, and render women more vulnerable to domestic and other forms of violence. In general, women have a higher educational level than men, but they are underrepresented in elected offices and administrative and managerial posts, are concentrated in less numerative and/or part-time employment and receive lower average pay and limited social protection

Brazil has high prevalence of sexual abuse of and violence against children, particularly girls, and lack measures to address this phenomenon or to assist child victims of abuse. Child labour continues to be widespread, despite the measures taken and the reduction in the cases of child labour for the 5-9 years age group. Many children continue to live on the streets where they remain vulnerable to abuse, including sexual abuse, and to other forms of exploitation.

A high proportion of the population is excluded from any form of social security. The majority of domestic workers are not eligible for any social security benefits and that the

³ FNs committee for monitoring of CESCR

⁴ <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G09/429/06/PDF/G0942906.pdf?OpenElement>

provision for persons who have not been able to contribute to the social security system is inadequate. For instance, the Continued Benefit Programme, is available only to persons with an income of less than 25 per cent of the minimum wage. The Lula-government introduced the Family Grant Programme in 2003, as a major positive step in reducing poverty. However, programme has limitations in reaching the poorest families, particularly indigenous families.

In the field, land reform movements such as MST are criminalized by courts dominated by private interests linked to large-scale farmers (*latifundiarios*). Armed private rural militias are organized to prevent land occupations and often enter into violent conflict with landless people and small farmers. Land squatting in the Amazon is also rising, especially after Lula's government approved regulation to legalize landholdings which favors the appropriation of large areas by corporate interests, without concern to land rights of local or indigenous communities. This dynamic is also expected to give rise to violent conflicts related to access to land.

Role of local civil society and FBOs (in the context of state and market)

Civil society has played an important part on the transformations that have taken place in Brazil since the times of military dictatorship. As a "laboratory" for new and innovative working methods and societal relations, they provide important efforts for transformation of Brazil to a more just and democratic society.

Through the 1990's democratic opening and the inability of the State to provide basic services to the population, civil society has flourished in the last two decades in Brazil. With managerial agility, political focus and no commitments to corporate interests, NGOs, the social movements and ecumenical entities have come to play a vital role in the advocacy field concerning human, social, cultural and environmental rights, being able to incorporate sustainability concerns in the negotiation agenda with government and private sector.

Faith-based organizations in Brazil have articulated a common platform for a better Ecumenical Sharing of Resources, a process that culminated in 2000 with the creation of the Ecumenical Forum of Brazil, FE Brazil. The Forum has institutions, organizations and churches as members. Human rights have been the key concern and entry-point for FE Brazil, and during the years of its existence FE Brazil has in particular defended the collective rights of Black Communities and rural social movements. A challenge for the actions of entities organized in the FE Brazil is the growing support and influence of new evangelical churches especially among the poorest segments of the population. The majority of these churches do not participate in the ecumenical movement.

The situation for NGOs and social movements in Brazil has worsened over the last years. International financial support to the organizations in Brazil has been reduced. Governmental funding sources are bureaucratic and unpredictable. As a consequence, for instance in the environmental segment, many organizations have been closed. Within Brazil there is a trend to criminalize especially the social movements. Even strong national organizations have reduced their budgets and activities.

NCA fears that the position and the experiences gained by the civil society during the last 20 years are put at risk due to this recent development. Given the importance of Brazilian civil society organisations in creating social changes in the country, NCA considers it as highly important to support the future existence of a vital civil society in Brazil.

NCA's comparative advantages in country

NCA has worked with Brazilian partners since the mid 80's, with a long-term and uninterrupted joint commitment to core values and thematic priorities. NCA's primary focus in Brazil is a strengthened civil society fighting for human rights. Our emphasis on a rights-based approach also in the programmatic work implies involving rights-holders

in all parts of the programmes, together with partner organisations. Our partners are able to mobilize social groups and advocate in different levels of society - from local to international - aiming at long-lasting social change. NCA's primary comparative advantage in Brazil comes out of this long-term presence; our network of partners and our close relationship to these partners that make out the most forceful and influential civil society actors in Brazil today.

NCA has been quite effective in expanding support, obtaining resources from different sources of funding in Norway and following an inverse path to many development cooperation organizations, whose allocations for Brazil in the period in question have remained the same, been reduced, or even been terminated. Between 2005 and 2009, the Brazil Program budget grew by 105%. In order to strengthen our partners' ability to raise funds on their own, NCA's experience and competence on fundraising has become an added value in itself.

Except for US and EU Brazil is the country with most Norwegian investment.⁵ Given the increased Norwegian involvement and investments in Brazil both from the public and private sector, we consider that NCA has a responsibility and a potential to play an important role through our relations with the national civil society actors.

The significant financial support from the Norwegian government to the Amazon Fund constitutes one of the most important Norwegian involvements in Brazil, NCA wants to follow the implementation of the Fund closely. Our partners have expressed deep concern about the lack of transparency in the Fund so far, as well as the difficulties for civil society organizations in getting access to the funds. NCA is in a position to be a facilitator and actor in the relationship between civil society in Brazil and Norwegian authorities.

NCA's integrated approach represents another comparative advantage. There is still little capacity to work with emergency assistance from civil society organizations, but recent extreme climate events have emphasised the need to strengthen this capacity. NCA's competence and experience in humanitarian assistance proved its value for the partners in Brazil through the Viva Rio intervention following the earthquake in Haiti.

Lastly, through the combination of NCA's strong Brazilian partners, and our wide international network, NCA can play a role as a facilitator of exchange of experiences and competence between Brazilian partners and our global network, with emphasis on:

Water harvesting techniques in dry lands

Public budget monitoring as an instrument for social change

Small Arms Control and violence reduction

Social technologies to mediate conflicts/disputes over access to natural resources by local communities in environmentally protected areas

Part of a global network and alliances

Norwegian Church Aid is a committed member of the new ACT Alliance. Norwegian Church Aid will invest in and take advantage of the improved division of labour and coordination among ACT members present in Brazil. We anticipate the ACT Alliance will provide new opportunities for focused growth and improved quality in our Brazilian cooperation. Being locally rooted and global in outreach, the new ACT Alliance has an important advocacy potential on all relevant levels (local, national, regional and global).

Relevance in relation to development priorities

⁵ Why a Brazil strategy

http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/UD/Vedlegg/bilateralt/brasilstategi_hvorfor.pdf

Relevance to national policies, plans and priorities

Brazil's economic policy has favoured the steady attraction of foreign investments in different sectors of the domestic economy in order to keep a constant capital flow capable of granting the country's reliability and competitiveness in the global market. That has enabled the country to hold key positions as exporter of grains, minerals and producer of oil and derivatives. The domestic energy policy associated to this economic strategy has been to expand the offer of energy through exploitation of hydroelectric potentials in Amazonian rivers with high socioenvironmental costs. The country's development bank has apported huge financial support to these policies with little transparency and participation (in spite of the comparably small efforts deployed in the management of the Amazon Fund). Paralelly, the country has elaborated its own climate change policy and some states have already passed legislation with concrete reduction goals aimed at different sectors (transport, industry, forest etc).

Business relations between Norway and Brazil have gained momentum based on these policies. The eminence of exploration of major offshore oil reserves in deep waters (pré sal) has attracted several Norwegian companies to Brazil. The same is happening in the mining sector with the acquisition of large aluminium assets located in the sensitive Amazon region. Considering the critical socioenvironmental issues that arise from the flourishing of these business relations, it is crucial that Norwegian investments in Brazil are carried out in compliance with adequate standards and practices. On the other hand, environmental cooperation between Norway and Brazil has also increased. The Amazon Fund has been an important initiative to tackle deforestation, the country's main emission source, but there is room to a much wider cooperation.

In this sense NCA' Brazil Plan can play a relevant role to Brazil's main economic, energy and environmental priorities and plans by approximating different actors from private sector and civil society, establishing multi-stakeholder dialogues, highlighting bottlenecks and critical situations at the local level not only in the Amazon but also in the Atlantic Rainforest, where most of the Norwegian planned investments will take place. That would contribute to improve the quality of the Norwegian insertion in the Brazilian market, at the same time leveraging socioenvironmental standards in the Brazilian political and legal framework.

The governmental electrification plan "Luz para todos" is also very relevant for NCAs work with renewable energy. NCA pilot programmes have throughout the years proved its relevance vis a vis Brazilian governmental strategies and social interventions: Especially in the areas of urban violence, trafficking, education and youth issues.

Relevance to Norwegian development objectives

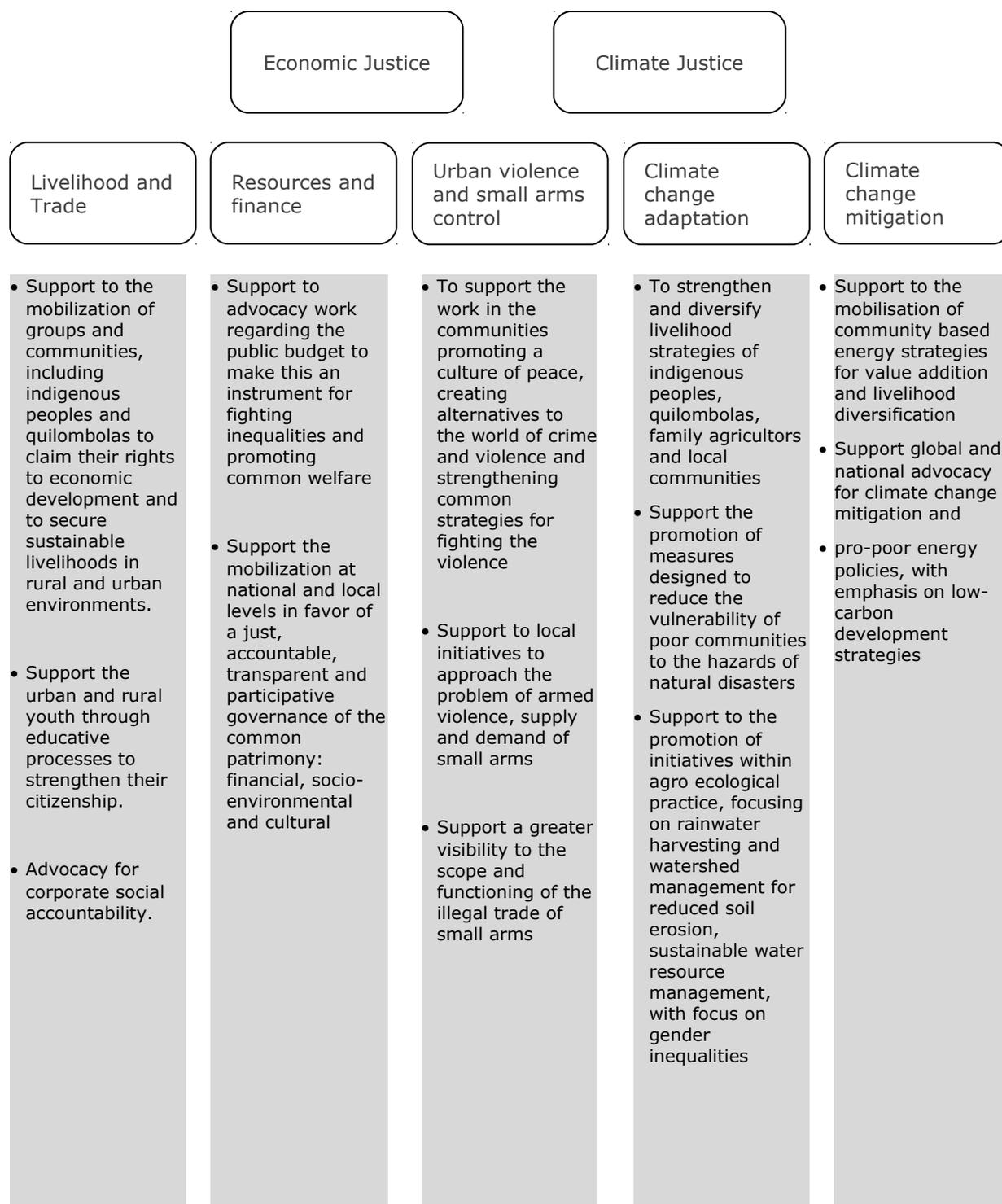
The overall priorities for the Norwegian development goals are tied to the UN millennium development goals. Accomplishing a 50 percent reduction of the world's population living under 1 USD per day, will require supporting large countries like Brazil that has a high absolute number of poor people. In addition the socially committed Lula government combined with a strong, influential and innovative civil society creates a potential for positive social change. The thematic priorities of the Brazil country program are within the "Norwegian White paper 35". NCA's work and portfolio of partners in Brazil also corresponds very well with the intentions of the red-green government to strengthen the bilateral support to Brazil, especially focusing on actors and processes that can stimulate to increased popular participation and improvement of democratic processes, in accordance with "Principles for Norad's support to Civil Society in the South", "Guidelines for Norway' Efforts to Strengthen Support for Indigenous Peoples in Development Cooperation", as well as following Norway's main priorities within the areas of water and climate change adaptation and mitigation. NCA is following closely the implementation of the Amazon Fund. At the time of writing this plan, NCA is involved in the process of the first Norwegian Brazil strategy, which will have great relevance to our work on Climate Change issues. (White paper 13)

White paper 10/2009 about corporate social responsibility states that the Norwegian private sector should lead the efforts in establishing guidelines, best practices, transparency and accountability policies in a globalised economy. In particular, the white paper states that Norwegian companies that operate outside Norway should be permanently alert and actively seek knowledge about the social/environmental features where they operate, especially among civil society organizations that hold knowledge and experience on local relations. Considering the process of expansion of Norwegian business interests in Brazil presently underway, it is relevant to invest in a consistent way to put in practice the Norwegian CSR policies.

2. MAIN INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

In Brazil Norwegian Church Aid has chosen Climate Justice and Economic Justice as main focus areas. In addition to that urban violence and small arms control has been chosen as a thematic area. During the last years Brazil has increasingly been hit by natural catastrophes such as flooding caused by severe rain as well as drought especially in North East and in the Amazon region. Economic Justice has been chosen due to the extreme inequality in Brazil. Focusing on economic Justice will be important in order to try to eradicate poverty in the country. Violence is a one of the main problems in Brazilian society, especially affecting the population of poor income communities.

Strategic Priorities and Programmes



Strategies for strengthening local civil society from a right based approach

In Brazil in general there is a space for civil society to work for social changes. At the same time there is no legislation regulating their role. NGO in Brazil are involved in creating such legislation. During the last years social movements are in risk. Sectors in the parliament are currently trying to fight them accusing them for corruption.

- ***Mobilizing communities for social change***

All of our partners interventions in local communities are based on a dialogue with the existing groups and organisations within the communities. A focus is to strengthen the local organisations and their capacities to become driving forces for social change. NCA is consciously focusing on the development of activities on community level in order to provide experiences to strengthen the argumentation in advocacy work.

- ***Building vertical and horizontal alliances and networks***

In our work we support network building both between the partners working on common issues as well as between rights holders in the different projects.

NCA aims to participate actively in ACT Alliance Brazil. Through this network, we will mainly seek to improve the competence on emergency related issues as well as try to link this alliance to our main, and far broader, Brazilian network *PAD* (Process of Networking and Dialogue).

- ***Mutual Capacity Development***

Our partners have expressed that on several of NCA's main issues for the next five-year period, mainly emergency and CSR, there is a lack of forums to discuss these issues. In addition, there are few concrete experiences within the civil society to build upon. NCA wants to create spaces for discussion on these issues, as well as contributing to strengthen our partner's work through capacity building.

Fundraising, management/monitoring of projects and mechanisms for accountability are other issues that will be high on the agenda regarding capacity building of partners

NCA Integrated Approach

In order to achieve greater impact of our work for social change, NCA works to integrate long term development, humanitarian assistance and advocacy in all areas of our work. In Brazil the main focus is advocacy, while the long term development work is seen as a tool for social Change.

A characteristic of the majority of NCAs Brazilian partners is their emphasis to develop relevant research, documentation and analyses of high quality within their respectively specialized fields, which forms a basis for their projects as well as their advocacy work.

Mobilization and consciousness-raising of poor people on human rights issues in such a way that the rights holders themselves can become a strong pressure group for social change, is an important element in most projects.

Most of NCA's partners in Brazil have a constructive approach to their dialogue with the authorities. In many cases, the combination of thorough documentation and analysis and project experiences from grass-root level has proved to make them highly influential in the formulation of policies both locally and nationally.

Humanitarian assistance

NCA's integrated approach looks at working methodologies which include Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), broader disaster/emergency preparedness, first phase emergency response and longer term sustainable development, thereby cutting across the emergency to development continuum. NCA emergency preparedness planning and plans are essential to this multi-faceted approach and include assessment of women,

men and children's vulnerability to disasters in Brazil and outlines how NCA envisages an emergency response in the country especially within the context of the ACT Alliance.

In Brazil NCA has not worked actively with humanitarian assistance. Brazil has recently been hit by several catastrophes. In the new 5 year period NCA will define with partners how humanitarian assistance can become an integrated part of our work. Through the Brazilian Act Alliance, but also with participation from our other partners, NCA will play an active part in strengthening competence on emergency work. From 2011, NCA and FLD will elaborate a special emergency capacity building project, aiming at strengthening capacity in humanitarian assistance.

NCA Accountability Commitments

NCA will during this planning period focus on further development and quality assurance of our accountability to right-holders, host communities, partners and other stakeholder based on the HAP accountability and quality managements standards⁶. Focus will be on provision of information, securing participation and developing systems for feedback and complaints focusing on right-holders and host communities during all phases of project and program implementation.

In the 5 year period NCA will promote the HAP standards to the partners. A special plan will be elaborated in 2011 with one of the partners in order to make a pilot for how to work with accountability together with our Brazilian partners. Based on this pilot, we intend to discuss the issue with all our partners in a partner meeting.

The accountability work will be developed in partnership with Christian Aid.

NCA Commitments to mainstreaming development principles

Gender equality

Grounded in NCA Statement of Principles is a commitment to women's rights and gender equality which recognizes that gender inequalities and continued discrimination of women are based on unequal power relations, access to resources and assets. A right based approach to changing this through addressing the distribution of power, resources and responsibilities whilst challenging men's attitudes, behavior and patriarchal structures and values is how NCA foresees contributing to greater gender equality outcomes.

Based on this NCA applies the guiding principles of gender-sensitive planning and implementation. NCA as part of the ACT Alliance is also committed to promoting gender equality as a common value and gender mainstreaming as a method of work to achieve gender equality through the ACT's Gender Policy Principles⁷. The Policy Principles outlines how this should be done in humanitarian action, long term development and advocacy.

Most of NCAs partners in Brazil have a conscious approach to the gender issue. In this new plan, NCA has developed gender specific indicators under each programme.

Conflict sensitivity

In Brazil several NCA partners work in areas where conflict is prevalent such as for example urban slums as well as in rural areas with conflicts over land ownership. Many partners work to mobilize right holders to claim their rights. This often creates and contributes to conflict as the elite is challenged. However, we consider these kind of conflicts as necessary for development and aim at constructive conflicts, rather than violent and destructive conflicts. There has to be a calculated risk analysis when

⁶ HAP:Humanitarian Accountability Partnership. The HAP Accountability and Quality management standards: [http://www.hapinternational.org/pool/files/hap-2007-standard\(1\).pdf](http://www.hapinternational.org/pool/files/hap-2007-standard(1).pdf)

⁷ <http://www.act-intl.org/manual.php>

implementing such programmes. Sometimes the right based approach creates conflicts. To achieve positive changes for right holders this has to be taken into account when planning, in order to minimize violent conflicts.

NCA has in its Statement of Principles and in its Global Strategy committed itself to Conflict Sensitive Programming. NCA's methodology for conflict sensitive programming is drawn from the *Do No Harm* Framework (DNH).

Environmental sustainability

NCA as part of the ACT Alliance is committed to promote justice and rights for woman, men and children affected by climate change. The Guiding Principles on Climate Change for ACT Alliance programmes outlines how this should be done in humanitarian action, long term development and advocacy.

NCA will aspire to the following environmental standards in the next strategy period:

- Environmental sustainability and climate change will be a factor in the strategic planning with all partners in the Brazilian portfolio
- Identifying the impact that climate change is having on the lives of right holders targeted by our activities by using the rights based criteria in programme development will be a priority. This in order to foresee risks and take action and further to protect them.
- Plan for the effects that future climate change in Brazil will have on the same right holders
- Secure the resilience to climate variabilities and total sustainability of a set of programmes in order to lay the ground for climate proofing of the portfolio in the future.

3. FUNDING STRATEGY

Resource Frames 2011-2015

Programme Area	Funding Source	Expected funding for the planned years 2011-2015 (NOK)				
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Urban Violence, small arms	MFA	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000
	OD	3000000	3000000	3000000	3000000	3000000
	Others	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
	SUBTOTAL	5050000	5050000	5050000	5050000	5050000
Climate Change Mitigation	OD	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
	Companies	3000000	3000000	3000000	3000000	3000000
	NORAD	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000
	SUBTOTAL	4500000	4500000	4500000	4500000	4500000
Climate Change Adaptation	Companies	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000	1000000
	NORAD	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000
	SUBTOTAL	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000	1500000
Livelihood and Trade	Companies	1300000	1300000	1300000	1300000	1300000
	OD	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000
	NORAD	200000	200000	200000	200000	200000
	SUBTOTAL	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000	2000000
Resources and finance	NORAD	500000	500000	500000	1500000	1500000
	SUBTOTAL	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000
Emergency preparedness	Own Funds	50000	50000	100000	100000	100000
	NORAD	175000	175000	175000	175000	200000
	SUBTOTAL	225000	225000	225000	225000	225000
Monitoring/Capacity Building/Evaluations	NORAD	500000	500000	500000	500000	500000
	OD	275000	275000	275000	275000	275000
	Egne	100000	100000	100000	100000	100000
GRAND TOTAL		14650000	14650000	14650000	14650000	14650000

Main funding sources

Currently our main funding sources are NORAD, MFA, OD and own NCA funds.

Diversification strategy

Until now NCA funding in Brazil has been only Norwegian. During the period we will seek international funding as well as new sources in Norway.

For the Brazilian Programmes we intend to have a diverse group of funding sources. Norwegian governmental sources as well as own funds, other organizations and industry and commerce. EU funding should also be considered.