

Submission of Proposals: Application Form

Please read carefully the "Guidelines for the Submission of Proposals" which outline the modalities for application and the criteria for the selection of proposals spelled out in the Cities Alliance Charter. Please ensure that all necessary supporting documentation is attached to this form. Additional information may also be enclosed, **but total submission should not exceed 12 pages.**

DATE:

1. TITLE of PROPOSAL: Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Cities in formulating an Involuntary Resettlement Policy and Guidelines to improve social sustainability in urban development and infrastructure projects

2. PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY¹:

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Contact person for questions on the application:

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3. CITIES ALLIANCE MEMBER(S) SPONSORING THE APPLICATION:

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4. RECIPIENT ORGANISATION: – organization that will receive and execute the grant:

Task Manager Name & Title: Fabio Pittaluga, Sr. Social Development Specialist, LCSSO

¹ Country-specific proposals typically originate from local authorities, but must be sponsored by at least one member of the Cities Alliance (see [Cities Alliance Charter](#), Section D.14).

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5. OTHER IMPLEMENTING PARTIES (if any):

Task Manager Name & Title:

Organization:

Address:

Contact Person/Title:

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INFORMATION ON PROPOSED PROJECT:

6. Type of project (*check one*):
City Development Strategy___ Slum Upgrading X Both___
7. Geographic scope of project (*specify*):
City: _____
Country: Brazil – National Scale
Global/Regional/Multi-country: _____
8. Expected duration: 12 months

BUDGET SUMMARY:

9. Amount of total budget requested from Cities Alliance funding: US Dollars 75,000 for Phase I; and US Dollars 75,000 for Phase II
10. Co-financing amount of total budget, including local partners: US Dollars 50,000 for Phase I; and US Dollars 100,000 for Phase II
11. Total project budget cost: US Dollars 125,000 for Phase I and US Dollars 175,000 for Phase II
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DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT:

12. Background – issues to be addressed and scope of project

The Ministry of Cities/National Housing Secretariat has requested the support of the World Bank in providing technical assistance for the formulation of an overall policy framework and the preparation of guidelines for the implementation of involuntary resettlement and the improvement of social sustainability in infrastructure development programs financed by federal authorities. These will support the implementation of the Phase II of the *Programa de Aceleração do Crescimento* (PAC) in the development of critical urban housing, slum upgrading, and more broadly the realization of public infrastructure programs throughout the country. In particular, the issue of Involuntary Resettlement has become of paramount importance in light of the significant expansion in publicly funded infrastructure investments planned in the upcoming five years. The latter include investments for economic growth under PAC II in addition to the infrastructure needed to accommodate major upcoming international sporting events.

This proposal builds on a piece of analytical work conducted in 2010-2011 that examined the design and implementation of involuntary resettlement programs in Brazil, as well as on work conducted to think about the improvement of the so-called “trabalho social” carried out within Federal and State-sponsored slum upgrading programs as part of a trust funded activity.

The study on resettlement policy and practice revealed that Brazilian authorities recognize involuntary resettlement as a significant issue in the country’s development agenda, and that good practices are emerging from specific sectors (for example energy and hydro). However, the study pointed out that such practices and approaches could be mainstreamed to other sectors and deliver better results across the board. In particular, the study evidenced that the country lacks a national or sub-national involuntary resettlement policy to guide the design, implementation and supervision of resettlement programs. Rather, resettlement is addressed on an *ad hoc* basis at the project level. Nevertheless, the study also highlighted a number of “good practices” that are being implemented by specific sectors in the absence of national or sub-national legislation and policies. Such good practices can provide a point of departure for developing concrete guidelines to support municipalities, states and ultimately the country in addressing all the challenges related to involuntary resettlement.

This proposal is also a continuation of activities undertaken as part of a trust fund entitled “Strengthening Citizenship through Upgrading Informal Settlements”. Technical assistance and analytical activities financed under this trust fund

focused on integrating social issues into urban upgrading and in improving social service delivery in these areas. Outputs were used to inform the revision of the national guidelines for social programs in informal settlements and to develop a national Manual for Social Work that would systematize the delivery of these activities. In addition, a rapid participatory appraisal was undertaken in one favela of Rio de Janeiro (Borel) as part of the technical assistance on developing and applying a set of methods which integrate rapid participatory appraisal and participatory GIS (RPA/PGIS) in order to bridge the demand of favela residents with the supply of services under state government's program UPP Social. These earlier initiatives under the TF were carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Cities and the state government of Rio and helped it to refine its efforts to better assess needs and monitor service delivery in slum areas. The methodology is meant to promote community empowerment as well as to facilitate the integration and coordination of social programs. Outputs from this activity include Terms of Reference with the methodology for collecting and analyzing geo-referenced data in slums in Rio that can be used in other favelas elsewhere. The outcomes of these activities will serve as background to the actual proposed work, as may be feasible.

Links with Government of Brazil programs. Brazil has embarked on a program of intensive infrastructure development that is likely to require significant amounts of land and displace large numbers of people. Its higher spending in this area reflects the preparation for the 2014 World Cup, the 2016 Olympics in Rio de Janeiro, and the government's ongoing PAC—which allocated R\$ 500 billion in investments in sectors such as energy, transport, and housing between 2007 and 2010, and which the national government has replenished with an additional R\$ 958.9 billion for the 2011–2014 under its second phase (PAC II). Many interventions to be financed by PAC II will be implemented in urban and peri-urban areas. The PAC has already invested over R\$10 billion for informal settlement upgrading.

The significant resources invested by the Government of Brazil have allowed a shift from a project-based response to slums to a more long-term, sustainable approach to urbanization. In this context, systematically addressing the issues of involuntary resettlement and social sustainability will play a crucial role in the successful achievement of PAC's goals. To that effect, a very positive development is that PAC investments emphasize the need to include social intervention alongside the technical and physical upgrading of people's residences and residential spaces, by allocating up to 2.5% of the total investment amount to social interventions, and with a plan to eventually increase this amount under PAC II to 4%. This approach aims at transforming slum areas, and at better integrating their residents into the city's social and economic life. Against the backdrop of the financial crisis, the commitment of the Government of Brazil to achieve this goal has been evidenced by the launching in 2009 of the program *Minha Casa, Minha Vida* (MCMV), an initial R\$34 billion public investment program to resolve housing supply bottlenecks and incentivize the construction of one million new low-income housing units. After achieving this goal, the federal government has increased its allocation for the program and now aims to build two million new units between 2011 and 2014 with MCMV II. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Cities recognizes that the scaling up of urban development generates new challenges in terms of social sustainability, and that, more specifically, social work supporting physical interventions needs a more integrated approach.

In addition, the Government of Brazil has implemented a number of institutional reforms in the last decade that are providing a solid foundation for delivering infrastructure development projects that are socially sustainable. In particular, from 2000 onwards, the Federal Government has introduced important changes in urban development and slum upgrading policies, as well as in fiscal decentralization. The Ministry of Cities was created in 2003 to oversee and coordinate urban development and housing issues at the Federal level, and a national housing strategy and a plan (PlanHab) were subsequently formulated. In 2001, Congress passed Law 10.257 (*The City Statute*), which regulates urban policy and development issues in line with the provisions of the 1988 Constitution. *The City Statute*, which came after intense negotiations in Congress for over 10 years, confirms the fundamental legal and political role of municipalities in defining urban development, housing and land policies, playing a key role in the implementation of slum upgrading programs in which resettlement and sub-optimal social sustainability are key stumbling blocks. However, the legal instrument needs to be accompanied by a set of instruments that allow the operationalization of its intent, as well as by improved capacity of the institutions charged with its implementation.

Challenges of involuntary resettlement. Often land acquisition and resettlement are key constraints in the realization of such work in a timely and cost-effective manner, while safeguarding affected people. Overcoming systemic constraints on land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation is crucial to meet Brazil's development objectives and to ensure that growth dividends are shared equitably. It will also help Brazil in managing the risks

associated with complex dynamics linked to resettlement planning and implementation, thus reducing the potential exposure of state and municipal institutions to reputational risks given the high visibility of the programs, given that through the PAC II program, Brazil is implementing the largest slum upgrading program in the world, and in view of the tight timeframe for the preparation of the global sporting events.

The aforementioned review of involuntary resettlement policies and practices in Brazil completed in 2011 by the World Bank indicated a set of examples of “*good practices*” related to identifying adverse impacts resulting from land acquisition, comprehensive planning for physical relocation, improved consultations with affected people, and good design of land-based economic rehabilitation programs. The same review, however, illustrated a number of limits of the current system to implement resettlement programs, including the fact that resettlement plans are sometimes prepared only to comply with licensing procedures and not properly followed during implementation; projects do not take full advantage of consultations as a tool for developing resettlement solutions and reducing project risks and costs; and the compensation provided to affected persons is not always adequate to restore their incomes and standards of living.

Furthermore, displacement due to infrastructure development in Brazil is addressed legally via the channels of land expropriation and eminent domain. There is no specific national policy or guidelines to address systematically issues of physical displacement (relocation) or economic displacement (loss of income sources or livelihoods) of those affected by development projects. The current legal system provides compensation for lost assets and property, but is problematic in its application in urban areas where informal settlers are affected. Without sustainable housing and livelihood solutions, affected people tend to suffer significant costs in terms of impoverishment and social stress that in turn generate a multiplicity of social problems.

However, the Government of Brazil can also showcase a set of good practices developed over the last decades in the energy sector. For example Federal Decree N. 7.342 of October 2010 provides rules for the preparation of the socio-economic inventories (*cadastros*) on the population affected by hydroelectric projects, including the identification of all people who suffer physical or economic losses as a result of dam construction. Practices such as these have the advantage of having emerged from national debates and in a consultative process between the different stakeholders involved. Such practices can be of use above and beyond the specific sector in which they have been developed, and their added value in terms of overall social sustainability can be mainstreamed to other domains in helping to manage effectively resettlement programs in Brazil. Conversely, unless aspects of social sustainability are addressed upfront in infrastructure development programs, the risk of reaching sub-optimal results despite significant efforts remains high.

Stronger and more responsive institutions capable of managing their own risks and impacts have demonstrated to improve their overall performance in project implementation and delivery of development benefits to citizens. This is in sync with the objectives of the World Bank’s Social Development Strategy “Empowering People by Transforming Institutions” that proposed a new business model for driving the integration of social development objectives across Bank operations, entailing a shift from a “project-by-project” approach to systematic and upstream engagement with clients.

13. Objectives

The objective of this non-lending technical assistance proposal (NLTA) to support the Government of Brazil is two-fold, i.e.:

1. establish effective systems to implement involuntary resettlement programs associated with urban housing and slum upgrading projects and programs, and to the extent feasible for overall infrastructure programs financed by the Federal Government;
2. promote the incorporation of measures to mainstream social sustainability in all infrastructure development programs.

The overarching program in which these objectives will be achieved is the PAC II illustrated above.

14. Methodology and sequencing of activities

The approach proposed to implement this NLTA is structured in two consecutive Phases and articulated along three components. The first and second Phases represent a natural continuity and will have distinct activities and triggers to proceed from Phase I to Phase II:

- A. **COMPONENT ONE:** Assisting the Government of Brazil in drafting a National Resettlement Policy and Guidelines for implementation of involuntary resettlement programs.

The first Phase under this component will start with the formulation of a proposed policy framework and guidelines with an emphasis on the needs of the urban sector, especially slum upgrading and housing, and for applicability at the initial stage to the SNH and Ministry of Cities-supported activities. This will build on the important body of analytical work and consultations already completed by the World Bank and the ongoing discussions with the Federal Government's Ministry of Cities (via the SNH), and will draw on the contribution of an experienced panel of international and local experts bringing together legal, economic and social development expertise.

Upon definition of a first draft proposal under Phase I and in the effort to structure a policy framework for applicability in the Federally-financed infrastructure projects, the component will progressively use a participatory process, which will be developed in conjunction with the Ministry of Cities' SNH, engaging Federal Government entities, a sample of state level institutions, and a sample of municipal level institutions in large cities of Brazil. Despite the lack of a clear policy framework for resettlement planning and implementation, many GOB entities at state and municipal levels are de facto executing such programs. Experience from other countries with similar contexts has shown that institutions charged with the implementation of resettlement programs effectively create innovative approaches that emerge from empirical testing on the ground. The corpus of this experience constitutes a rich ground from which concrete policy responses can be extracted.

The goal of this first axis is to identify and illustrate innovation as it happens (in the practice of resettlement programs in Brazil) in all its aspects of impact identification, planning, implementation, livelihood reconstruction and monitoring and evaluation.

The participatory process over the extended scope of the activity will include:

- a) An initial national-level consultation with Federal institutions to formulate the precise scope of the exercise;
- b) Workshops with state-level and municipal-level institutions responsible, in practice, for resettlement implementation and oversight, to identify the implementation challenges they face and the successful practices they have been using. Workshops will be held in 2 sample states and 2 sample municipalities to be determined.
- c) A workshop to bring to Brazil international best practices and innovative approaches from other countries (for example: Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority, Government of Thailand CODI program).
- d) A validation workshop at national-level to vet findings of the participatory process and consolidate them into practical guidelines for state and municipal actors implementing resettlement programs.

The participatory process will be structured such as to enable a wide consultation and participation process while at the same time acknowledging that the Government's readiness to address involuntary resettlement issues in the context of housing/slum upgrading and overall infrastructure projects requires a rapid intervention, especially as far as the works linked to the sporting events are concerned.

The workshops/consultation sessions under points a) and b) above will have the scope of identifying, among others²:

- Modalities for the design and implementation of a National Resettlement Policy, including as may be feasible within the scope of strengthening the licensing process;

² These issues have emerged from the recent review of Involuntary Resettlement policies and practices in Brazil carried out as part of an analytical piece in 2010-2011.

- Modalities to introduce involuntary resettlement guidelines as a pre-requisite for access to funds under sectoral programs (e.g. PAC II);
 - Establishment of “minimum standards” to address involuntary resettlement at national, state and municipal level, accompanied by sector specific guidance;
 - Institutional responsibilities to manage involuntary resettlement programs;
 - Capacity issues that may need to be addressed at institutional level to manage resettlement programs;
 - Specific technical issues that need to be addressed to improve involuntary resettlement planning and implementation, including capacity building of the sub-national government entities that would be implementing the infrastructure and works projects. This could include manuals, distance learning courses, and other forms of providing TA to the implementation units.
- B. COMPONENT TWO: Improving social sustainability issues in the design and implementation of infrastructure development programs.

Success of infrastructure development, in particular in urban environments, is only partially a function of technical and physical achievements. Many social issues arise as challenges and opportunities during the design and implementation phases of infrastructure programs, as well as after the civil works and other interventions have been completed. This component focuses on providing support to Brazilian authorities to help them deliver better development impacts of infrastructure development programs to affected and/or target populations, and to help them design infrastructure development programs that improve the physical environment (housing, urban infrastructure, etc.) in a way that is sustainable over time and deliver a qualitative change in the lives of target beneficiaries.

This second component aims at assisting the Government of Brazil in improving the quality of social interventions associated with large infrastructure investment programs, with a focus on urban areas. This is a challenge, as Federal programs such as PAC and MCMV rely on states, but above all municipalities, to reach the intended beneficiaries. Capacity and resources available for municipalities to be effective in that regards vary substantially throughout the national territory.

This second component builds on prior technical assistance provided by the World Bank to the Government of Brazil in FY11 on issues of slum upgrading and slum prevention policies. In such cases, the Federal Government, through its Ministry of Cities' National Housing Secretariat has been very active in emphasizing more and more the non-technical dimensions of slum upgrading (i.e. above and beyond the physical infrastructure). This work in Brazil is known by the term “trabalho social”. Historically it has been associated with traditional social work support, especially helping resettled families to reconstruct their livelihoods.

In the context of the rapid economic growth experienced by Brazil in the last decade, the substantial increase in public infrastructure investment has not been matched by a qualitative shift in the institutional environment responsible for delivery of large infrastructure programs such as PAC and Minha Casa, Minha Vida. Substantive efforts have been made to provide more resources to social interventions in such large programs. For example, the allocation to support social programs in PAC-financed activities went from 2.5% in the first phase of PAC to a 4% in its second phase. However, to reach optimum results via these allocations a shift in the quality and typology of social interventions is needed. The World Bank can support such a shift by supporting the Federal Government in its efforts to assist municipalities in moving from a “infrastructure delivery mode” to a more integrated “development impact delivery”, where the focus is more balanced between the physical and technical aspects of public infrastructure and the improvement of people’s lives, living conditions, and overall social cohesion.

In order to do so, the approach proposed here aims to:

- a. Support the Federal Government (Ministry of Cities) in its efforts to assist sub-national authorities in designing and implementing measures that states and municipalities could put in place to improve social capital and social cohesion in target communities.

- b. Ensure full integration of social activities related to infrastructure investment projects in the broader context of existing municipal public policies, or the formulation of such public policies in cases where they are absent.

To that effect, the proposal aims at identifying institutional bottlenecks, shortcomings, as well as good practices to devise a set of broad guidelines to improve the development impact of infrastructure programs, and doing so in a participatory basis.

This will be achieved via a participatory process with a sample of municipalities that present different characteristics and features. A set of 4 municipalities will be selected on the basis of three criteria, i.e.

- Population size
- Geographic location
- Presence of PAC or MCMV interventions.

On an indicative basis, municipalities could be selected from the Rio de Janeiro metropolitan area, the Salvador de Bahia metropolitan area, and the Recife metropolitan area.

A series of small workshops/focus group activities will be held to work with municipal institutions in identifying critical incentives and conditionalities that are necessary to ensure that infrastructure investment programs deliver development impacts to target populations. The goal of such workshops is to assist municipalities in the participatory design of incentives and conditionalities to be embedded in the legal agreements of the PAC program.

A national level workshop will be then held to present and validate the results of the municipal-level workshops. Findings of these workshops will provide the data necessary to develop a set of guidelines to be institutionalized at the level of PAC to mainstream social sustainability at the core of the program.

In Phase I, the subject of the current first phase for grant funding, the focus will be on the inter-linkage between involuntary resettlement and the social work, and in Phase II, the focus will be scaled up to a full fledged treatment of the issue at hand.

- C. COMPONENT THREE: Consultation with national stakeholders in support of a policy dialogue on resettlement issues and social sustainability of infrastructure development programs.

The policy dialogue with state entities at national, state and municipal level will predominantly take place under Phase II once a preliminary proposal for involuntary resettlement policy and guidelines is in place, although obviously will be initiated under Phase I. This will be integrated with a broader communication strategy to reach out to other important sectors of Brazilian citizenry whose voices will help to further legitimate the definition of principles and guidelines to implement responsible and equitable resettlement programs and socially sustainable infrastructure investment programs. The consultation strategy will involve academia, the private sector and civil society and will focus on identifying concrete and widely accepted “homegrown solutions” to support an improved process of managing resettlement programs, as well as the implementation of socially sustainable and effective infrastructure development programs.

15. Deliverables

Outputs of Component 1:

- Draft text for a National Resettlement Policy to be considered by relevant authorities.
- Guidelines for implementation of resettlement programs to be used by state and municipal level institutions responsible for their implementation.

Phase I outputs will be focused on Federally-funded housing/slum upgrading projects and activities under the Ministry of Cities, with scaling up to encompass Federally-funded infrastructure projects envisaged gradually into Phase II, as political economy considerations permit.

Outputs of Component 2:

- Guidelines for mainstreaming social sustainability in infrastructure development programs.

In Phase I, the emphasis will be on the inter-linkage of involuntary resettlement and social work/sustainability considerations, while in Phase II the issue will be addressed comprehensively.

Output of Component 3:

- This component, predominantly in Phase II, will provide inputs to both the policy dialogue on involuntary resettlement as well as the dialogue on mainstreaming social sustainability in infrastructure development programs.

16. Expected outcomes and related monitoring indicators and plans

Beyond the production of the deliverables listed above, this non-lending technical assistance would help to ensure that the implementation of Brazil's National Housing Plan and large infrastructure and urbanization initiatives under PAC that will lead to involuntary resettlement will follow adequate procedures and focus on social sustainability, through the following anticipated outcomes and impacts in the next 3-5 years:

Outcome/Impact	Indicator	Responsible Agency
Improvement of resettlement practices at the sector level	Number of sector and sub-sector guidelines developed for involuntary resettlement	Ministry of Cities and other Ministries (e.g. Transport), financing agencies (CEF, BNDES)
Improvement of resettlement practices at a regional and local level	Number of local and regional legislation specifically addressing involuntary resettlement drafted or approved	State and Municipal Governments
Increased national capacity on involuntary resettlement through the expansion and reinforcement of a country-wide community of practice in involuntary resettlement	Number of technicians, consultants, public institutions staff attending technical workshops on involuntary resettlement	National, local and regional institutions and professionals responsible for implementing resettlement programs (including private consulting firms)
Improvement of social interventions in selected informal settlements	Number of informal settlements carrying out GIS participatory mapping of social services	Local and regional agencies responsible for urbanization and social policies and programs in slums areas (e.g. EMOP in Rio de Janeiro)

17. Sources of investment to implement the CDS or slum upgrading programme

The PAC (Growth Acceleration Program) was introduced by the government in January 2007 with a goal of providing R\$ 504 billion in public and private investment over the next four years. In 2010, the national government launched PAC II, aiming at providing R\$ 958.9 billion until 2014. PAC interventions are divided into five groups: infrastructure (transport, water supply and sanitation, and housing), credit stimulation, institutional development, tax exemption, and long-term fiscal measures. In terms of social and urban infrastructure, R\$ 171 billion were allocated during PAC I, with R\$ 106 for housing; under PAC II, R\$ 282 billion are estimated for housing. The distribution of resources was defined in collaboration with representatives from the 25 states, the federal district, and 184 municipalities. In total, 12 metropolitan regions, state capitals, and cities with more than 150,000 residents were selected for funding. The general framework for selecting upgrading projects for the PAC was defined as:

- Projects of a large-scale that would have an impact on integration;
- Environmental rehabilitation;
- Elimination of infrastructure/logistical bottlenecks (settlements near airports, ports, and railways);
- Prevention/mitigation of the impacts of large-scale national infrastructure; and
- Completion of already initiated projects.

18. Partnerships

The support to be financed from the Cities Alliance is to be implemented in partnership with the World Bank which is supporting the Ministry of Cities on its housing program. Additional partners and involved parties may include: the ministries of Federative matters and of human rights, social movements and the National Council of Cities, low-income housing construction companies, Caixa Economica Federal (CEF), BNDES and other financial institutions, and selected State and Municipal Governments and development agencies (possibly including State and municipal

entities with extensive experience in the issues such as Rio, Bahia, Sao Paulo and Sao Bernando do Campo municipalities, Manaus, etc).

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19. Government commitment and approval

The creation of the Ministry of Cities in 2002, followed by the elaboration of the new National Housing Policy and the preparation of the National Housing Plan demonstrate the strong commitment of Brazilian government to urban development and improving the quality of life in urban areas.

The implementation of the National Housing Plan and National Housing Subsidy Program also demonstrates the Government's efforts to maximize the efficiency of housing market interventions through improvements to the structure and targeting of subsidy programs.

The current government has made bold progress in creating the right conditions to gradually close the housing deficit in the urban areas in Brazil. Among the recent initiatives, the creation of the National Social Housing Fund in 2005 and the expansion of the funds available from the public pension fund (FGTS) are key in showing commitment towards closing the housing gap. Indeed, in 2005 the Brazilian Government almost doubled the resources available for the housing sector.

Finally, the Government's ongoing commitment to housing the poor was strengthened with the boost of Minha Casa, Minha Vida program, which achieved its goal of building 1 million new housing units on its first two years of implementation (2009-1010), and is now on its second phase. With MCMV II the government has doubled its goal, and has allocated R\$ 125.7 billion to subsidize additional 2 million housing units for low-income families until 2014.

IMPLEMENTATION AND FINANCING PLANS:

20. Implementation arrangements

Given limited procurement and financial management capacity at this time, the National Housing Secretariat (the recipient) requests that the World Bank be responsible for the implementation and coordination of the grant.

21. Project schedule and delivery targets

The consultancy would commence activities in July 2011 and would continue to provide support through the end of June 2012. The deliverables and activities in Phase I of the proposal can be achieved in 12 or less months, and the full implementation of the complete system –including the proposed Phase II (for which a second complementary grant proposal will be submitted upon achieving the objectives of Phase I)- is scheduled preliminarily for 24 months. The work described above is a portion of the initiative that can be completed in the short term in order to quickly expedite the initiation of the subsidy program. What will take longer to implement is the creation of databases and systems, but it does not prevent the shorter term development of the detailed subsidies program to be implemented.

Activity	2011/2012			
	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
<i>I. Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Cities/National Housing Secretariat in defining a framework and guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement</i>				
1.1 Draft proposal for involuntary resettlement framework				
1.2 Draft proposal for involuntary resettlement guidelines				
1.3 Consultations around framework and guidelines				
1.4 Knowledge exchange related to best practices				
1.5. Applicability of IR framework and guidelines to infrastructure projects			Phase II	Phase II
<i>II. Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Cities/National Housing Secretariat on social work/sustainability in urban upgrading projects</i>				
2.1 Linkages between involuntary resettlement and social sustainability				
2.2			Phase II	Phase II
<i>III. Public Consultation and Dissemination</i>				

3.1 Coordination of stakeholder agencies				
3.2 Dissemination activities			Phase II	Phase II
Deliverables				
(1) Report involuntary resettlement policy framework		Draft	Final	
(2) Report on involuntary resettlement guidelines in urban sector projects			Draft	Final
(3) Note on linkages between IR and social sustainability				
(4) Workshop(s)		X		X

22. Financing plan

A. CITIES ALIANCE GRANT REQUEST

Components / Main Activities	Total (US\$)	Type of Expenditure			
		Consulting Services (US\$)	Training/ Capacity Building (US\$)	Dissemination Costs (US\$)	Other (US\$)
PROJECT ACTIVITIES:					
Activities #1, 2 – Phase I Technical assistance to the MoC in defining a framework and guidelines for IR and sustainability	65,000	63,000		2,000	
<i>Sub-Total – Project Activities</i>	65,000	63,000		2,000	
PROJECT ADMINISTRATION & SUPERVISION:					
Supervision Costs: a) fees/labor/wages b) travel costs c) office running cost	10,000				
<i>Sub-Total – Project Administration & Supervision</i>	10,000				
TOTAL A (Cities Alliance Grant Request)	75,000				

The grant will be implemented by the World Bank.

B. CO-FINANCING

Co-financing Partner #1: MoC	50,000		20,000	30,000	
TOTAL B (Co-Financing)	50,000		20,000	30,000	

C. TOTAL

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET COST (A + B)	125,000				
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See Guidelines for more information.

(1) An external audit is required upon completion or termination of project activities. Categorise this type of expenditure as “other.”

(2) Incremental costs associated with the management of the project, up to a maximum of 15 percent of the Cities Alliance grant request. Categorise this type of expenditure as “other.”

23. Expected currency of expenditures

Grant funding provided by Cities Alliance would be converted to Brazilian Reais. An exchange rate of R\$1.6 = US\$1 was used for estimating costs.

24. Co-financing arrangements

Co-financing Source	Description of Co-Financing
1. Ministry of Cities (MoC)	Co-financing from the Ministry/SNH overall budget and complementary PAC and MCMV activities

25. Costing assumptions

Budget is based on an average daily consultant fee of US\$400 and reflects an anticipated level of effort of approximately 150 working days for consultants experts in involuntary resettlement and bringing the following perspectives: legal, social development, economics and/or engineering.