



FUNDER LEARNING VISIT
THROUGH THE LENS OF BRAZIL:
THE CHANGING DYNAMICS OF
HUMAN RIGHTS AND GLOBAL PHILANTHROPY IN EMERGING POWERS
RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 20-22, 2014

USEFUL BACKGROUND RESOURCES

COUNTRY-SPECIFIC

Brazil

[Atunes, Claudia, "The Port's Discontents," *Rio on Watch*, 27 May 2013:](#) The development projects in Rio's port area have caused controversy and instability in the favela of Morro da Providencia, because they will displace thousands of inhabitants.

[Barnes, Taylor, "Shepherd of the City's Rebirth, Rio's Mayor Feels the Strains, Too," *New York Times*, 28 February, 2014:](#) *The New York Times* profiles Eduardo Paes, mayor of Rio de Janeiro, examining the controversies surrounding organizing two mega sporting events in Rio, while evicting favela residents in order to complete major development projects.

[Davila, Jerry, "Brazilian Triumphs," *The Cairo Review of Global Affairs*, 17 February 2014:](#) Davila provides an overview of the past five decades of economic growth and national transformation in Brazil, from its dictatorship to its current democracy.

["Grounded: Special Report on Brazil," *The Economist*, 28 September 2013:](#) After decades of growth and reduction of inequality, Brazil's economy appears to have stalled, leading to massive protests. This article surveys the changes in Brazil's development over the past several decades, and recommends ways in which the government can spur growth and remain competitive.

[Spektor, Matias and Ryan Berger. "Are Brazil Protests the New Normal?" *CNN World*. 31 July 2013:](#) This article takes a look at Brazil's outpour of public demonstrations in response to insufficient public services and rampant political corruption and juxtaposes it with other protests in growing economies, such as Turkey and Chile.

[Jenkins, Simon. "Vision of the Future or Criminal Eyesore: What Should Rio Do with its Favelas?" *The Guardian*. 30 April 2014:](#) Despite the looming World Cup and Olympics, constitutional reform and powerful drug lords have kept redevelopment of Rio's squatter settlements at bay – but the price is poverty and anarchy.

[Trinkunas, Harold. "Brazil's Rise: Seeking Influence on Global Governance," *Brookings*. April 2014:](#) During the past decade Brazil has benefited from an unprecedented set of opportunities to rise as a major power and influence global governance. This paper documents Brazil's attempts to rise historically in the face of the mismatch between its aspirations, capabilities and opportunities and it shows how Brazil has adjusted its strategy after each attempt with the eventual aim of becoming a major power.

Russia

Philanthropy New York, "[Philanthropy in Emerging Markets: Russia as a Case Study](#)," in person meeting, 2 May 2013

Turkey

[Bikmen, Fritz, "Grantmaking in Turkey: A Road Less Travelled," *Alliance Magazine*, 03 March 2014](#): In the wake of Turkey's mass protests in June 2013, local civil society stands on shaky ground. In order to affect lasting social change in Turkey, existing grantmakers must make the case for their impact, and mobilize local donors to support programs for stronger, more participatory democracy.

[Spektor, Matias and Ryan Berger. "Are Brazil Protests the New Normal?" *CNN World*, 31 July 2013](#):

This article takes a look at Brazil's outpour of public demonstrations in response to insufficient public services and rampant political corruption and juxtaposes it with other protests in growing economies, such as Turkey and Chile.

BRICS IN GENERAL

[Tisdall, Simon, "Can the BRICS Create a New World Order?" *The Guardian*, 29 March 2012](#): To what extent is the BRICS grouping a political photo-op, and to what extent do these countries actually represent a challenge to the US-dominated world order, dominated by the UN Security Council, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank?

[Nathaniel Popper, "Old Economies Rise as Growing Markets Begin to Falter," *The New York Times*, 14 August 2013](#): The balance of world economic growth is tipping in another direction. Brazil, Russia, India and China, better known as the BRIC nations, once enjoyed soaring economic growth. Today, they are each contending with a slowdown in investments and major inflation, while older economies seem to be bouncing back.

[Stuenkel, Oliver. "The BRICS and the Future of R2P: Was Syria or Libya the Exception?" *Global Responsibility to Protect*, Volume 6, Issue 1, pages 3 – 28, 13 March 2014](#): This article assesses the BRICS' position on the emerging global norm of the Responsibility to Protect and asks how the rise of the BRICS will affect R2P's prospects of turning into a global norm. Common accusations depicting the BRICS as 'irresponsible stakeholders' are misguided, as emerging powers have supported R2P in the vast majority of cases.

[Trinkunas, Harold and Fred Dews. "Podcast: What You Should Know about the Rise of Brazil and the rest of Latin America," *Brookings*, 9 May 2014](#): As nations across Latin America have become wealthier and more stable in recent years, they are seeking to engage with the world, including the United States, on a more level playing field. In this podcast, Harold Trinkunas, senior fellow and director of the Latin America Initiative, describes Latin America's economic, social, and political challenges and opportunities, with particular attention given to Brazil's rise as a potential major power.

[Abdnenur, Adriana Erthal and Danilo Marcondes de Souza Neto. "South-South cooperation and democracy in Africa: Brazil's role in Guinea-Bissau," *Africa Review*, 2 Dec 2013](#): Over the past decade, Brazilian foreign policy has struggled to balance two principles: respect for national sovereignty and the commitment to promote democracy and human rights both at home and abroad. Understanding how this balancing act affects Brazil's relations with Africa has become particularly important because Brazilian cooperation with African partners has expanded considerably over the past decade. This article analyzes Brazil's initiatives in democracy and human rights promotion in the context of Guinea-Bissau.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND EMERGING POWERS

Human rights funding to Brazil, Russia, India, China, Turkey, Nigeria, and South Africa in 2009, 2010, and 2010, The Foundation Center [Please note: The data over these three years are not “matched sets,” meaning the number of foundations submitting grants data are different year by year. Therefore, conclusions about funding increases or decreases cannot be drawn. For example, in 2011, data was collected from three large funders that didn’t provide data in 2009 and 2010.]

[Brazil Funding Stats 2009](#)

[BRICS-NT RightsFunding 2010](#)

[EmergingPowersFundingStats FoundationsByCountry 2011](#)

[EmergingPowersFundingStats Issue 2011](#)

Abramovich, Victor and Paula Rodriguez Patrinos. Editors. *Made in Latin America: Experiences of Human Rights Activism*. Ford Foundation and Universidad de San Andres, 2012: This book documents the work of organizations in the region supported by the Ford Foundation and seeks to give them greater visibility and to review major trends.

[Bogert, Carroll, “What are the BRICS Building?” Human Rights Watch, 30 March 2013](#): Apart from being some of the fastest growing economies in the world, what do the BRICS have in common politically?

[Ganguly, Meenakshi, “Can India be an International Human Rights Leader?” Open Global Rights, 21 June, 2013](#): As an emerging economy with a growing work force, India believes it should have a voice in global affairs. On foreign policy issues, India should take initiative to promote human rights.

[Roth, Kenneth and Peggy Hicks, “Encouraging Stronger Engagement by Emerging Powers on Human Rights,” Open Global Rights, 20 June 2013](#): Resentment of the west is making emerging powers hold back when they could be using their strengths and experiences to challenge the world’s abusive regimes.

[Shetty, Salil, “The Rise of the BRICS: What does it mean for Human Rights?” Huffington Post, 22 November, 2011](#): Amnesty International’s Secretary General explains the challenges and opportunities for human rights posed by BRICS countries flexing their muscles on the global stage. Will they value economic gain over human rights, or will they address human rights both domestically and abroad?

[Stuenkel, Oliver. “The BRICS and the Future of R2P: Was Syria or Libya the Exception?” Global Responsibility to Protect, Volume 6, Issue 1, pages 3 – 28, 13 March 2014](#): This article assesses the BRICS’ position on the emerging global norm of the Responsibility to Protect and asks how the rise of the BRICS will affect R2P’s prospects of turning into a global norm. Common accusations depicting the BRICS as ‘irresponsible stakeholders’ are misguided, as emerging powers have supported R2P in the vast majority of cases.

CIVIL SOCIETY AND EMERGING POWERS

[CivilG20, “Civil Society – BRICS Engagement: Opportunities and Challenges,” FIM - Forum for Democratic Global Governance in Montreal, Canada and the Society for Participatory Research in Asia \(PRIA\), India. June 2013](#): This paper reviews the emergence of BRICS and its perceived potential and limitation. More importantly, it critically examines how it matters to civil society. Does BRICS as an alliance of the 'rising powers' hold any promise to address the shared interests and concerns of civil society in these countries nationally and globally?

[Spero, Joen E. "Charity and Philanthropy in Russia, China, India, and Brazil," Foundation Center; Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support \(WINGS\), 24 March 2014:](#) This report builds greater awareness and understanding of the diversity and challenges of civil society in the so-called BRIC countries, identifying the cultural, economic, social, and political forces shaping giving in the BRIC countries and describes the growth and nature of their philanthropic activities.

PHILANTHROPY AND EMERGING POWERS

[Degenszajn, Andre, "Philanthropy in Brazil: A Potential Game Changer," Alliance Magazine, 03 March 2014](#): Philanthropy in Brazil is dominated by corporate foundations, many of whom distrust civil society organizations and prefer to operate their own programs. In order to promote social change in Brazil, philanthropy must engage in public causes and support CSOs capable of building institutional infrastructure.

[WINGS Int'l Webinar: "Emerging Economies: The Changing Landscape for Philanthropy, Aid and Investment," 20 Nov. 2013](#): Yulya Spantchak, Deputy Director and Research Fellow of the Center for Global Prosperity and co-author of the new report, discusses the results of the report, "[2013 Index of Global Philanthropy and Remittances: With a Special Report on Emerging Economies](#)", showing that emerging economies are dramatically increasing their financial flows to the developing world.

[Spero, Joen E. "Charity and Philanthropy in Russia, China, India, and Brazil," Foundation Center; Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support \(WINGS\), 24 March 2014](#): This report builds greater awareness and understanding of the diversity and challenges of civil society in the so-called BRIC countries, identifying the cultural, economic, social, and political forces shaping giving in the BRIC countries and describes the growth and nature of their philanthropic activities.

[IHRFG & Foundation Center, Advancing Human Rights: The State of Global Foundation Grantmaking, 2013](#): Each year foundations around the world fund efforts to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights. *Advancing Human Rights: The State of Global Foundation Grantmaking* provides the first-ever analysis of the scope and landscape of global human rights grantmaking.

[Irin News "Acting Locally - The South's Rising Philanthropy," 11 April 2014](#): Emerging economies, with their own home-grown titans of philanthropy, are providing a potentially better attuned and more sustainable income source for local humanitarian and development needs. Jenny Hodgson, head of the Global Fund for Community Foundations, believes that the growth of local philanthro-capitalists is not just a response to tighter north-south aid flows, but a recognition of the shortcomings of mainstream development.