

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2007-2011)

UNCT Brazil
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Executive Summary

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2007-2011 for Brazil, prepared by the United Nations Country Team, links logically with the Common Country Assessment (CCA), concluded in August 2005. The CCA and UNDAF are part of the United Nations reform agenda and have been prepared by UNCTs around the globe as a response to the Secretary-General's call for the UN to articulate a coherent vision and strategy for a unified approach towards common development goals at the country level.

Based on the diagnosis of the national development situation contained in the CCA, this UNDAF aims to offer a common strategic framework for the activities of the United Nations System at the country level, providing a collective and integrated United Nations System response to national priorities within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals and the other international commitments. It is the result of intense interagency work and government contributions and reflects both the maturity that the UNCT has reached and the enormous potentialities for further cooperation.

The formulation of this UNDAF conveys the agreement with the national demand for higher level harmonization of operational procedures and, most importantly, with the importance of having UN interventions being led by capacity development. By assuming that capacity development should drive the execution of UN projects in Brazil, UNCT recognizes its link with the advance of human development, once it effectively depends on the way in which capacities to perform specified functions are enhanced and shared. Based on a human rights based approach, the UN aims at promoting human development by enhancing the capacities of rights holders, mainly those whose rights are violated, and of duty bearers, who have obligations to respect, protect, promote and fulfill these rights.

Defining an agenda for the UN to help the country address its main development challenges is an arduous task. In the context of a country with huge problems and potentialities, the UN can make a difference by supporting the country optimize the use of its resources to improve the quality of life of millions of Brazilians who still have their rights violated. In fact, despite profound reforms, **inequality** - between the rich and the poor, men and women, white and black people and between regions - remains as a central national characteristic. The realistic United Nations contribution to advance human development requires the concentration of efforts on those issues that may help change this scenario and may result in the social inclusion of the excluded and the vulnerable. Such efforts should necessarily focus on:

- **promoting the equal access to public services**, thereby assuring that those who confront limitations to fulfill their rights will enjoy access, quality, participation and social control in relation to education, food security, health, adequate housing, water and sanitation, decent work and prevention and treatment against HIV/AIDS;
- **ensuring gender and race equity**, since addressing these dimensions at all levels, by incorporating them into design and implementation of policies, improving participation and seeking equal access to education, health and

- decent work, in particular, is a key step towards equitable human development;
- **reducing vulnerability to violence**, given the need to offer citizens the possibility of living without the risk of violation to one's life, liberty, physical integrity and property, by contributing for further integration of violence reduction and victim care policies and programmes and for a more modern and humanized justice system;
 - **promoting transparent policies and human rights**, since fostering governance at all levels and confronting the impediments to exercise full citizenship can be done by promoting greater participation of the civil society, private sector and government institutions, fostering social dialogue among stakeholders and providing instruments to enhance the participation of social actors in public processes; and
 - **supporting more sustainable economic development**, which means making use of available resources (natural, financial, human, etc) efficiently and sustainably, by enhancing capacities for prioritization of social expenditure and for mainstreaming environment in the formulation and implementation of public policies.

These themes represent the five UN priorities for the next programming cycle (2007-2011) and their achievement relies on the collective effort of the UN agencies as well as on the partnership with all relevant stakeholders.

1. Introduction

The preparation of this United Nations Development Assistance Framework

As part of his 1997 reform agenda to make the United Nations an effective institution for world peace and development in the 21st century, the Secretary-General stressed the inter-linkages between peace and security, poverty reduction and sustainable human development and the promotion and respect for human rights. In response to his call for the United Nations to articulate a coherent vision and strategy for a unified approach towards common development goals at the country level, the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) were adopted.

The CCA is the common instrument of the United Nations System to analyze the national development situation and identify the key development issues with a focus on the Millennium Development Goals and the other commitments, goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and international conferences, summits, conventions and human rights instruments of the UN System. The UNDAF, in turn, is the common strategic framework for the activities of the United Nations System at the country level. It provides a collective, coherent and integrated United Nations System response to national priorities and needs within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals and the other international commitments. The UNDAF draws on the analyses of the CCA and is the next step in the preparation of United Nations System's cooperation programs in the country.

The last CCA prepared by the United Nations Country Team in Brazil (UNCT) was concluded in August 2005 and resulted from an intense effort of the theme group created to work on the joint programming process throughout the year (UNCT CCA/UNDAF Theme Group). A workshop on human rights based approach applied to the CCA/UNDAF was also promoted to orient towards a human rights based UNDAF and most UN agencies attended.

Following completion of the CCA, the next step was to define the cooperation areas where the UN System should focus its actions, thus contributing to addressing the main national issues identified in the CCA. This priority-setting exercise was initiated with the Strategic Planning Retreat held on the 5th to 7th of October 2005, attended by UNCT members and government representatives. The meeting's main aim was to gather the heads of the agencies, other UN System staff and key government partners to identify 3 to 5 priority areas for UN intervention over the next five year cycle (2007-2011). The 5 priorities and related outcomes that were designed by the end of the retreat - they appear in a first draft, still incomplete of the UNDAF Results Matrix - was the retreat's main output, prepared jointly by the participants.

The work conducted after the retreat was also the result of consistent and well tuned efforts of the CCA/UNDAF Theme Group members. Several meetings were held to refine the results matrix and ensure a coherent document that sustained logical relationship with the CCA, was aligned with the national priorities and mainstreamed the commitment to the Millennium Development Goals and international instruments. A two-day workshop was also organized in February with representatives from most agencies to define the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

The results of such efforts show the maturity that this group has reached and the enormous potentialities for further cooperation.

Government participation in crafting this final UNDAF document was nonetheless limited, given the constraints imposed by a tight timeframe. On the other hand, while preparing the UNDAF, the concerns of ensuring a revision of the technical cooperation framework under which the UN agencies operate in Brazil, taking into account national demands towards coordinated planning, were present at all times and can be clearly perceived in the Results Matrix. Presentation and discussion of the UNDAF framework with key strategic partners will take place at the first Joint Strategy Meeting, scheduled for the last week of March 2006. Partners' inputs on the present document, which will emerge from this meeting as well as in other opportunities, reinforce the need for periodic revision of the UNDAF, thus proving its adaptability and responsiveness to changing demands.

The guiding principles and strategies

As expressed by the Brazilian Cooperation Agency during the Strategic Planning Retreat, the new cycle that this UNDAF will inaugurate has to ensure that a higher level harmonization of operational procedures is put in place and that UN interventions are led by a basic strategy - capacity development, taking into account the national context and the fact that, although it is not the case for all agencies, the majority of projects in the country are financed by cost-sharing mechanisms.

The formulation of this UNDAF conveys the agreement with this perspective. On the one hand, by listing the main areas of intervention, tangible outputs and common tools to monitor them, the present document offers a crucial opportunity for UN agencies to adopt aligned procedures in implementing technical cooperation programmes.

On the other hand, by assuming that capacity development should drive the execution of UN projects in Brazil, UNCT recognizes that capacity development, in the sense of transforming the choices and means available to people into quantifiable changes in quality of life, is crucial in promoting human development. "Grounded in ownership, guided by leadership, and informed by confidence and self-esteem, capacity development is the ability of people, institutions and societies to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve objectives. It embodies the fundamental starting point for improving peoples' life quality"¹.

Enabling human development, conceived as the elimination of freedom deprivations, which limit the choices and opportunities of peoples to act as agents of change², effectively depends on the way in which capacities (i.e. "abilities of actors (individuals, groups, organizations, institutions, countries) to perform specified functions (or pursue specified objectives) effectively, efficiently and sustainably"³) are enhanced and shared⁴. Based on a human rights based approach, the UN aims at supporting human development by enhancing the capacities of rights holders, mainly

¹ Lopes and Theisohn, 2003.

² Sen, 1999.

³ UNDP, 1995.

⁴ Lopes, 2005.

those whose rights are violated, and of duty bearers, who have obligations to respect, protect, promote and fulfill these rights.

It is also important to situate capacity development into the broader strategic framework and the development context in the country. Its use will entail recognition of the role that Brazil plays in the international arena and the improvements that have been done, particularly in recent decades, to promote reform and development. The UN contributions, therefore, must not be distorted by the support to the implementation of public policies and programmes but should in turn be directed to developing existing capacities of duty bearers and right holders in all three levels: individual, institutional and societal⁵.

The choice for this approach to development is not without challenges. Capacity development, given its long term dimension and requirements for transparent, accountable and participatory processes, will pose some obstacles. Nevertheless, it will also offer many opportunities to the traditional way of undertaking technical cooperation and herewith to achieve long term impact in the country.

2. Results Section

UN Contributions to Development Challenges in Brazil

As anticipated in the CCA for Brazil, defining an agenda for the UN to help the country address its main development challenges is an arduous task. While Brazil still faces enormous problems to ensure that all citizens participate in a more inclusive, competitive, sustainable and democratic society, it also possesses all the human, technical and financial resources necessary to overcome these problems. In this context, the UN can make a difference by supporting the country optimize the use of its resources to improve the quality of life of millions of Brazilians who still have their rights violated.

The identification of areas on which the UN System will concentrate its efforts was made in line with the most critical issues and main right violations described in the CCA, the national priorities and the Millennium Development Goals. This UNDAF tries to address the main reasons why, although living in a rich country with outstanding potentialities, a high proportion of Brazilians still face systematic constraints to enjoy their human rights. Despite profound reforms, **inequality** - between the rich and the poor, men and women, white, black and indigenous people, between regions and between generations - remains as a central national characteristic. The realistic

⁵ According to Lopes and Theiso (2003), capacity development takes place at three overlapping levels: individual, since skills and knowledge are transferred in the first stage to the people whose capacities are enhanced; institutional, since institutions are the framework for individual capacities to connect and achieve goals that go beyond the capability of each person; and societal, which is that of a society as a whole, of a country and its governance, providing an ethos that largely determines the social value system. Although this UNDAF prioritizes tangible actions to address the first two levels of capacity, the third level is not ignored. On the contrary, by incorporation of knowledge, methodologies and strategies into policies and programmes design, broader changes on the way the government and non-government partners perceive and address the problems and solutions can impact on the societal level.

United Nations contribution to advance human development requires the concentration of efforts on those issues that may help change this scenario and may result in the social inclusion of the excluded and the vulnerable. Such efforts should necessarily focus on promoting the equal access to public services, ensuring gender and race equity, reducing vulnerability to violence, promoting transparent policies and human rights, and supporting more sustainable economic development - the five UN priorities for the next programming cycle (2007-2011), as described in the annexed Results Matrix.

UNDAF Outcome 1: Excluded and vulnerable populations enjoying the right to public services⁶

Poverty and inequality contribute to the marginalization of a significant portion of the population, which does not have equal access to basic services and decent work and cannot participate in the political sphere.

The UN System in Brazil established that its actions should focus on the most excluded and vulnerable groups, those people who systematically confront limitations to fulfill their rights. The constraints may relate to ownership of entitlements, gender, race or ethnicity, living conditions, level of education and income, geographic region, nationality or legal status. Those who are mostly affected by these constraints are the black; indigenous; women; people with disabilities; persons living with HIV/AIDS; people in urban peripheries or in the North and in semi-arid regions; children who are not registered, are excluded from and in schools, are sexually exploited and victims of human trafficking, suffer malnutrition and violence; uninformed girls who face early pregnancy and unskilled youths who have no access to education, do not find decent work and become more susceptible to crime and violence; refugees, asylum seekers or undocumented migrants. Although clear reference is not made to these groups throughout the UNDAF results matrix, some of them are mentioned explicitly in specific CP outputs in order to highlight the importance of having them as a direct target audience.

The UN System, in partnership with the Brazilian government and other stakeholders, considers it crucial to ensure that these groups have the right to access environmental goods and public services. The UNDAF outcome is then divided into six country programme outcomes, which highlight the main areas of intervention: education; food security; health; adequate housing, access to water and sanitation; decent work; prevention and treatment against HIV/AIDS. Particular emphasis is given to four dimensions which must be reinforced in order to enhance capacities of government, civil society and right holders in making use of these services: (i) *access*, since universalisation is still restricted by the constraints faced by the vulnerable and excluded, as mentioned above; (ii) *quality*, given the importance to ensure that the service is offered in line with the standards set out in national plans and international instruments; (iii) *participation*, as a means to mobilize the beneficiaries and their

⁶ Special reference is made to the following sections of the CCA for further information: “Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger” (on CP outcome 1.2); “Improving Educational Performance” (on CP Outcome 1.1); “A Healthier Population” (on CP outcomes 1.3 and 1.6)”, “More and Better Jobs” (on CP Outcome 1.6), “Towards Environmental Sustainability” (on CP outcome 1.4).

organizations to demand the services and fight for their rights; (iv) *social control*, which will sustain ownership and foster transparency.

*UNDAF Outcome 2: Gender and racial/ethnic inequalities are reduced, taking into account territorial heterogeneities*⁷

Opportunities for development in Brazil have a gender, racial and ethnic bias. The income, employment, education, violence and health indicators of women, black and indigenous populations show that discrimination prevails in the political, economic and social life of the country. All vulnerable groups enjoying quality services, as is intended in UNDAF outcome 1, will not result in equal fulfillment of human rights if gender and race/ethnicity dimensions are not addressed at all levels.

The means to achieve the reduction of gender, racial and ethnic inequalities are described in four CP outcomes, which express the need to strength capacities on gender and race mainstreaming, i.e. incorporation of a gender and race perspective into legislation, policies and programmes, during the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages; enhance institutional capacity of organizations that fight for gender and race equality; improve capacities by women and youth organizations, as well as by organized groups of black and indigenous peoples to participate in all decision making platforms; enhance competences of institutions to promote equal opportunities for women, black and indigenous peoples of all income levels to access education, health and employment, where inequalities are more acute.

*UNDAF Outcome 3: Reduced violence, promoting peace, conciliation and justice*⁸

Crime and violence have increased dramatically in recent decades, particularly in large urban areas, and have systematically undermined human rights and equity. Youth, mainly in the peripheries of large urban areas, are particularly vulnerable to violence, both as participants and as victims. In addition, domestic and sexual violence against women are still a major concern, in spite of new policies and mobilization efforts to address these issues. Reducing violence - including gender-based violence - and alongside promoting peace, conciliation and justice means offering citizens the possibility of living without the risk of violation to one's life, liberty, physical integrity and property.

The actions will be coordinated around two CP outcomes. The first will address the lack of integration in violence reduction and victim care policies and programmes and the second will address the need for a more modern and humanized justice system (which includes the judiciary, penitentiary, prosecutors, public attorneys, public security systems). The outputs relate to the importance of enhancing individual capacities (such as the capacities of professionals working in the justice system) as well as institutional capacities, given the need to change organizational practices for a more efficient and humanized justice system also adapted to youth participants and

⁷ Special reference is made to the following sections of the CCA for further information: "Promoting gender quality and the empowerment of women" and "Racial and Ethnic Discrimination: Reducing Exclusion and Vulnerability"

⁸ Special reference is made to the following sections of the CCA for further information: "Reducing Violence and Enhancing Personal Security".

victims. In addition, social exclusion, one of the root causes of violence, will be addressed through enhanced capacities of socially marginalized groups to exercise their human rights. The outputs therefore include multi-sectoral partnerships, mobilization of government and non-government agents and institutions, the importance of replicating successful local community initiatives and alternative sentences, and also through the creation of a database of best practices to be disseminated nationally.

UNDAF Outcome 4: Effective, transparent and participatory public policies and management are ensured, as a mechanism for the promotion and enforcement of human rights

The capacity to address the huge inequalities that were mentioned above is particularly affected by the fragmented political support from and limited decision-making locus to a large proportion of the population. Fostering governance at national, state and municipal levels and confronting the impediments to the exercise of full citizenship are also important means to expand opportunities and freedoms to all.

This is more challenging because of the conflicting modalities of the different levels of the government and the lack of coordination between them. This will require UNCT initiatives with different levels of governments depending on where it is identified to be more effective.

The approach to achieve this goal is to promote greater participation of civil society, private sector and government institutions and the dialogue among them in the enforcement of human rights. Related outputs will develop capacities at the individual and institutional levels in the design, implementation and monitoring of human rights policies, will mobilize the private sector to play a greater role putting into practice the Global Compact and the judiciary and other duty bearers, to ensure the protection of human rights. The provision of instruments (including technological tools) to establish transparent and participatory management practices, as well as the empowerment of social actors to enhance their participation in public processes, will also be encouraged in an articulated manner.

UNDAF Outcome 5: More efficient use of available resources is ensured to promote an equitable and environmentally sustainable economic development⁹

Although Brazil spends a larger proportion of its GDP on the social sphere than other countries with similar per capita income, the level, focus and efficiency of social expenditures remain as a crucial concern. Besides, improving the life of today's citizens will produce limited impact if the rights of future generations are compromised.

Helping implement equitable - meaning that it offers equal opportunities to all - and environmentally sustainable - meaning that it will ensure the rights of future generations and will advance the protection of environmental resources - socioeconomic development involves capacity development of government, civil

⁹ Special reference is made to the following sections of the CCA for further information: "Towards Sustained Economic Growth" and "Towards Environmental Sustainability".

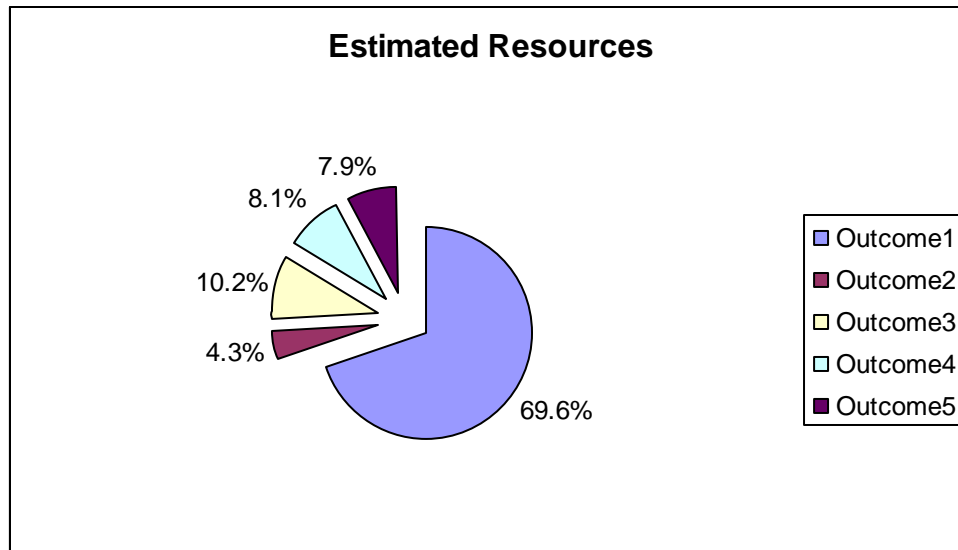
society and right holders on three main dimensions: prioritization of resources, to be used efficiently and channeled to social programmes; mainstreaming of environmental aspects in the formulation and implementation of public policies; and execution of sustainable development, by sensitizing public managers in design and management of programmes and systematizing and sharing successful experiences and mechanisms .

3. Estimated Resources Requirements Section

The total resources to be mobilized in support of UNDAF strategies during the five-year period 2007-2011 are estimated to be US\$217,801,253.00. About 69.6% of the total will be spent within the focus area of UNDAF Outcome 1, 4.3% on UNDAF Outcome 2, 10.2% on UNDAF Outcome 3, 8.1% on UNDAF Outcome 4 and 7.9% on UNDAF Outcome 5.

The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations System for its contribution to the achievement of each expected UNDAF Outcome are presented in the annexed Results Matrix. These contributions include (i) the financial allocations by each participating United Nations organization, also known as “regular” resources; and (ii) resources that organizations expect to mobilize during the UNDAF cycle in addition to their direct resources, including cost-sharing funds, also known as “other” resources.

All figures should be considered as indicative. It should also be noted that resource commitments are made not through the UNDAF, but rather through subsequent programme and/or project documents



4. Implementation Section

Five of the seven UNCT Theme Group currently active in Brazil, namely those on the CCA/UNDAF, MDGs, Urban Crime and Violence Prevention, Gender and Race, HIV/AIDS, will play a key role in articulating agency members to work effectively for enduring impact and in monitoring the advancement of planned actions. Permanent

involvement of theme groups will be sought to ensure that specific CP outcomes related to their theme are achieved with intense collaboration and synergy. In addition to that, for CP outcomes on areas where there are no theme groups, a lead agency (or lead agencies)¹⁰ has been designated and will be responsible for mobilizing partners and coordinating actions. The lead agency will also strive to identify potential areas for setting up at least one joint programme per UNDAF outcome and, during 2006, a UNCT working group will also be dedicated to discuss and identify strategies for increased implementation of joint programmes.

South-South cooperation mechanisms also pertain to the implementation of actions. By adopting this approach, where Brazil has longstanding experience, national contributions and best practices can be shared with other developing countries and, similarly, good experiences that have been tested abroad can be tailored to the Brazilian context and feed into planning and design of policies. The UNCT will continue to adopt this mechanism, amongst others, in the prevention and treatment of HIV-AIDS and will strive to identify new south-south cooperation opportunities.

In implementing the UNDAF, the UNCT will focus on achieving the results, in consultation with and with the participation of all stakeholders, and, as such, the UNDAF will be the guiding instrument for UN activities in the country.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation Section

Provisions for monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF are based on the principle that the UNDAF is a living document and must be revised periodically. It will adapt and respond to changes in the economic, political and social situation as well as to the national priorities. These adjustments are particularly relevant given that this UNDAF is disconnected to the Government planning cycle: the Multi-Year National Plan covers the four year cycle from 2004-2007 and a new plan will be released in 2007. The UNCT is aware of the need to revise the results matrix once this new plan is launched and will aim to present this UNDAF as a set of contributions from the UN System in the country that may feed into the Government planning process as well.

Monitoring and evaluation activities will take place annually in order to assess the progress towards expected results based on the monitoring of the key indicators that have been identified for each result level (see details at the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Calendar below). A special review will be made in 2007 to ensure that the UNDAF remains connected to the national priorities set out in the new Multi Year National Plan. An UNDAF mid-term review will be conducted in 2009 to assess the achievements and allow for any mid-course adjustments. Separate joint reviews of the UNDAF results matrix will be undertaken in 2007, 2008 and 2010. These three mechanisms (special review in 2007, mid-term review in 2009 and joint review of the

¹⁰ According to UNDG guidelines, “a lead agency does not mean that that agency takes the sole responsibility for actions in that programming area. It means that that agency is accountable to the UNCT for working with the other UN agencies and partners to coordinate the UN’s response as stipulated in the UNDAF (eg. chair theme groups, call meetings, work with interagency programming staff, monitor indicators in the UNDAF M&E Plan, etc).” Letter from Ms. Sally Fegan-Wyles, dated 28th March 2005, to UNCT in Brazil.

UNDAF results matrix in 2007, 2008 and 2010) will include key national counterparts, donors and other development partners.

The five UNCT Theme Group (on the CCA/UNDAF, MDGs, Urban Crime and Violence Prevention, Gender and Race, HIV/AIDS) will play a key role in monitoring the progress of outputs and activities under each related outcome and their annual reviews will also feed into the M&E process.

Additionally and within agencies programmes, periodic agency instruments for monitoring and evaluation will assess the management and efficiency of collaboration and of implemented activities. The UNDAF M&E mechanisms will be aligned wherever possible with the national monitoring processes to the National Plan and those of other donors. The UN system will continue to strengthen national M&E skills by enhancing capacities in data collection, analysis, conception of indicators, etc. Areas of particular concern are those related to human rights and law enforcement, governance, democracy, justice and peace, where official data is lacking, and fragmented with no reliable monitoring systems.

Due to the high costs associated with the research of primary data and to the broad array of secondary data from reliable Brazilian research centers, such as IPEA (Institute of Applied Economic Research) and IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics), these secondary and registered data will be prioritized.

6. Annexes

Annex I - Glossary

Adequate housing, as set out in Habitat II, means having a shelter that is healthy, safe, secure, accessible and affordable and that includes basic services, facilities and amenities, for people who enjoy freedom from discrimination in housing and legal security of tenure.

Capacity development is about transforming the choices and means available to people into quantifiable changes in quality of life. “Grounded in ownership, guided by leadership, and informed by confidence and self-esteem, capacity development is the ability of people, institutions and societies to perform functions, solve problems, and set and achieve objectives. It embodies the fundamental starting point for improving peoples’ life quality”.

It takes place in the long term and across three overlapping levels:

- individual, enabling individuals to embark on a continuous process of learning;
- institutional, building on existing local initiatives and establishing viable organizations;
- societal, fomenting major social changes and systems that allow individuals and institutions to promote a transformation for development.

Decent work is the promotion of opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men. Decent work is the converging focus of four strategic objectives: employment, rights at work, social protection and social dialogue. It should be at the heart of global, national and local strategies for economic and social progress and is central to efforts to reduce poverty, and a means for achieving equitable, inclusive and sustainable development.

Human development is a process of enlarging people’s choices, which is achieved by expanding human capabilities and functionings. At all levels of development the three essential capabilities for human development are for people to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable and to have a decent standard of living. The realm of human development goes further: essential areas of choice, highly valued by people, range from political, economic and social opportunities for being creative and productive to enjoying self-respect, empowerment and a sense of belonging to a community.

Justice system includes the judiciary and penitentiary system, public attorneys, prosecutors, etc.

Public managers (*gestores públicos*) include federal, state and municipal government administrators, public project managers, traditional chiefs and heads of municipalities.

Quilombola: *Quilombos* (from a Kimbundu word) were hinterland settlements originally created by runaway slaves. Nowadays, the word *quilombola* refers to black communities who are descendents of *quilombos'* inhabitants and/or live in *quilombos'* traditional land.

Social players, managers or agents (*atores ou agentes sociais*) include civil society, workers' and employers' organizations, and individuals that are active in implementing social changes, through advocacy, voluntary work, NGO's activities, among others.

Sustainable development refers to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (World Commission on Environment and Development, (Brundtland Commission), 1987). It is usually understood that this "intergenerational" justice would be impossible to achieve in the absence of present-day social justice, if the economic activities of some groups of people continue to jeopardize the well-being of people belonging to other groups or living in other parts of the world.

Refugee: under the Brazilian legislation, a refugee is a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted because of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, or because his/her life, safety or freedom has been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order, is outside the country of his/her nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself/herself of the protection of that country.

An **asylum-seeker** is an individual who is seeking international protection whether individually or as a group. Not every asylum-seeker will ultimately be recognized as a refugee, but every refugee is initially an asylum-seeker.

Migrants are persons who leave their countries, including refugees. However unlike other migrants, refugees do not have a choice.

Annex II - Results Matrix

National Priority	Mega-goal I: Social inclusion and reduction of social inequalities		
UNDAF Outcome1	1. Excluded and vulnerable populations enjoying the right to public services		
Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	Partners¹¹	Resource Mobilization Targets in USD (RR: Regular Resources, OR: Other resources)¹²

¹¹ “Government and non-government partners” is the general term to include all organizations that are involved in each CP output issue. A detailed list of partners and their contributions for the achievement of outputs will be produced after the First Joint Strategy Meeting, to be held in **March 2006**.

¹² The Methodology adopted to calculate the Agencies financial contributions differs from each Agency. Resources from UNESCO and UNEP are biennial estimated values. Resources from UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNIFEM, UNDP, ILO, UNHCR are quinquennial estimated values. Resources from PAHO/WHO are biennial closed figures.

1.1 Improved access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to education	1.1.1 Capacities of the education system and of the civil society strengthened for the alphabetization of youths and adults.	UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 350,000 UNESCO: OR 23,000 and RR 11,500 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 UNHCR: RR 500,000 ILO: OR70,000
	1.1.2 Capacities of the education and vocational systems strengthened to meet the needs of children and adolescents withdrawn from work, victims of violence, <i>quilombolas</i> , indigenous people and refugees.	UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, UNHCR, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNHCR: RR 300,000 UNDP: RR 50,000 and OR 50,000 UNODC: OR 100,000 UNESCO: RR 29,000 and OR 40,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 ILO: OR 30,000
	1.1.3 Capacities of the education system strengthened to promote health in schools, including sexual and reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention.	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS Government and non-government partners	UNFPA: RR 175,000 UNODC: OR 100,000 UNESCO: RR 5,000 and OR 10,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 PAHO/WHO: Technical Assistance 60,000 and RR 5,000 UNAIDS: HR 100,000

<p>1.1.4 Capacities of the education and vocational systems strengthened to include and meet the needs of people in special situations, including young mothers and pregnant adolescents, people with disabilities, and HIV/AIDS positive youth, regardless of their gender, race or legal status.</p>	<p>UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNDP: OR 1,000,000 UNESCO: RR 20,000 and OR 40,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 UNFPA: RR 50,000 UNAIDS: 75,000 (RR)</p>
<p>1.1.5 Capacities of government and non-government entities that work with families reinforced to encourage education of children and adolescents, including refugees and asylum seekers.</p>	<p>UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNESCO: RR 25,000 and OR 50,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 1,200,000 UNHCR: RR 800,000</p>
<p>1.1.6 States, municipalities, education councils and NGOs with strengthened competencies in the provision of quality, contextualized and comprehensive education services (from pre-school to higher education and training centres), with democratic management, including youth participation.</p>	<p>UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNDP: OR 1,500,000 UNESCO: RR 30,000 and OR 71,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 2,500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 2,000,000</p>

	1.1.7 Capacities of the education system strengthened and youth networks supported in the promotion and dissemination of environmental and scientific education.	UNESCO, UNDP, UNEP Government and non-government partners	UNDP: RR 500,000 UNESCO: RR 15,000 and OR 10,030,000 UNEP: technical assistance 20,000
	1.1.8 Capacities of the education and vocational systems and of schools strengthened in the performance of their social role, with an emphasis on non-biased gender approaches.	UNESCO, UNICEF Government and non-government partners	UNESCO: RR 30,000 and OR 80,000,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000
	1.1.9 Government and non-government agents and youth organizations trained in the use of a monitoring system with disaggregated data on education.	UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 700,000 UNESCO: RR 6,667 and OR 13,334 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000
1.2 Improved access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to food security	1.2.1 Institutional capacities strengthened in the formulation of legislation on food and nutritional security and in the design, implementation and efficient management of food programs, particularly in municipal systems.	UNICEF, PAHO/WHO Government and non-government partners	UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 3,000 and HR 60,000
	1.2.2 Social managers trained in the promotion of adequate nutrition.	UNICEF, PAHO/WHO Government and non-government partners	UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 2,000

	1.2.3 Managers trained and population informed on reproductive health, including adolescent reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention, as a means of reducing maternal and child malnutrition.	UNICEF, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS Government and non-government partners	UNFPA: RR 175,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 7,000 UNAIDS/HR: 150,000
	1.2.4 Government and non-government agents trained in the use of a monitoring system of the right to food security.	UNICEF, PAHO/WHO Government and non-government partners	UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 2,000
1.3	Improved access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to adequate housing, water and sanitation.		
	1.3.1 Institutional and civil society competencies strengthened regarding adequate housing, sanitation and access to water, prioritizing the semi-arid, indigenous and <i>quilombola</i> community areas, as well as refugees, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants.	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNEP Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 250,000 and RR 100,000 UNESCO: OR 30,000 and RR 15,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 UNHCR: RR 750,000 UNEP: technical assistance 20,000
	1.3.2 Competencies of household groups strengthened regarding sanitation and access to water, prioritizing the semi-arid, indigenous and <i>quilombola</i> community areas.	UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNEP Government and non-government partners	UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 1,500 and HR 60,000 UNEP Technical assistance 5,000
	1.3.3 Institutional capacities strengthened in diagnosis, design and monitoring of	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNEP Government and non-	UNDP: RR 150,000 UNESCO: OR 100,000 UNICEF: Financial

	policies and management instruments, ensuring availability, quality and access to water, sanitation and adequate housing.	government partners	Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 1,500 UNEP: technical assistance 120,000
1.4 Improved access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to health.	1.4.1 Capacities of the health system strengthened regarding comprehensive care of children and adolescents, including pre-natal, birth and post-natal care, and of adults at risk (refugees, asylum seekers, undocumented immigrants, the elderly, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with disabilities, black population, etc).	UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, ILO, UNODC, UNAIDS Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 1,000,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 1,200,000 UNODC: OR 100,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 2,000 UNFPA: RR 100,000 ILO: OR 110,500 UNAIDS: USD 200,000 (HR)

<p>1.4.2 Capacities of the health and protection systems strengthened in preventing work accidents and occupation diseases, providing assistance and care to workers, with special attention to working children and youth, domestic workers and to promoting reproductive health.</p>	<p>UNFPA, PAHO/WHO, ILO UNODC Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNODC: OR 100,000 UNFPA: RR 30,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 2,000 ILO: RR 25,000</p>
<p>1.4.3 Capacities of caretakers strengthened regarding comprehensive care of children and adolescents, including pre-natal, birth and post-natal care, and of adults at risk (refugees, asylum seekers, undocumented migrants, the elderly, etc).</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, PAHO/WHO Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 1,200,000 UNHCR: RR 650,000 UNFPA: OR 100,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 2,000</p>
<p>1.4.4 States, municipalities, health councils and NGOs with strengthened competencies in the provision of quality and comprehensive health services, with democratic management.</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, ILO PAHO/WHO Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNDP: OR 1,000,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 2,000 ILO: OR 15,000</p>
<p>1.4.5 Government and non-government agents, including youth organizations, trained in policy design, promotion of rights, and use of a monitoring system of the right to health.</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNDP: OR 2,000,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 UNFPA: RR 100,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 3,000 UNAIDS: RR 15,000 HR 100,000</p>

1.5 Improved access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to decent work.	1.5.1 Capacities of government, employers' and workers' organizations strengthened in mainstreaming "decent work" into economic and social development policies and programs	UNDP, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 350,000 and RR 100,000, ILO: RR 20,000, FR 20,000 + OR 62,250
	1.5.2 Institutional capacities of the government, employers' and workers' organizations and the civil society strengthened in the promotion and enforcement of fundamental principles and rights at work (elimination of child and forced labor, elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, including on HIV/AIDS, and right to collective bargaining and freedom of association)	UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNAIDS Government and non-government partners	UNFPA: RR 50,000 UNDP: RR 150,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 ILO: OR 770,000 + RR 94,000 UNAIDS: RR 75,000 HR 150,000
	1.5.3 Government and non-government managers trained in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs to promote employment and professional qualification, particularly for women, blacks, youths, refugees and people with disabilities.	UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNHCR Government and non-government partners	UNESCO: OR 113,334 and RR 25,667 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 ILO: RR 75,000 + FR 6,000 + OR 64,400 UNHCR: RR 100,000

	1.5.4 Government, employers' and workers' organizations trained in the use of a monitoring system of the right to decent work	UNDP, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNDP: RR 100,000 ILO: RR 30,000 + FR 5,000 + OR 534,000
1.6 Improved access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to HIV/AIDS prevention, diagnosis, counseling and treatment.	1.6.1 Capacities of health, education, legal services, civil society and other development sectors, strengthened for a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS, in the context of reducing poverty and inequalities, particularly for children, adolescents, women, pregnant women and their partners, drug users, indigenous populations and other more vulnerable groups.	UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, ILO, UNODC, UNESCO, UNAIDS Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 200,000 UNODC: OR 1,000,000 UNESCO: RR 25,000 and OR 10,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 1,200,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 2,000 and HR 60,000 UNFPA: RR 150,000 ILO: OR 4,800 UNAIDS: HR 100,000
	1.6.2 Capacities of families, communities and people living with HIV/AIDS strengthened in the promotion of the right of access to HIV/AIDS and STD counseling, diagnosis, treatment and prevention, and to sexual and reproductive health based on a gender equality approach.	UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, UNODC, UNAIDS Government and non-government partners,	UNDP: RR 30,000 UNODC: OR 400,000 UNESCO: RR 5,000 and OR 10,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 1,200,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 2,000 UNFPA: RR 50,000 UNAIDS RR 30,000

<p>1.6.3 Institutional capacities strengthened in overcoming obstacles to the supply of diagnostic HIV/AIDS drugs and prevention inputs.</p>	<p>UNODC, UNFPA, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNAIDS Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNFPA: OR 100,000 UNODC: OR 400,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 2,000 UNAIDS: RR 15,000 HR 50,000</p>
<p>1.6.4 Workers and employers organizations mobilized in the development of policies and programs on HIV/AIDS in the workplace, to combat discrimination and to maintain employment, including in the context of poverty alleviation and reduction of inequalities.</p>	<p>UNDP, PAHO/WHO, ILO, UNAIDS Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNDP: OR 150,000 and RR 5,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 1,500 ILO/UNAIDS: OR 29,800 UNAIDS RR 75,000 HR 100,000</p>

Coordination Mechanisms and Program Modalities

- The agencies will work under South-South cooperation mechanisms, especially in the promotion of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, on the basis of integrated actions between UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNODC and PAHO/WHO.
- A lead agency/lead agencies has/have been designated for each CP outcome to coordinate the actions and undertake joint work planning, as follows:
 - 1.1 UNESCO and UNICEF
 - 1.2 FAO
 - 1.3 UNEP and UN-HABITAT
 - 1.4 UNICEF and PAHO/WHO
 - 1.5 ILO
 - 1.6 UNAIDS, through the UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS

National Priority	Mega-goal I: Social inclusion and reduction of social inequalities Challenge 8: Promote reduction of racial inequalities Challenge 9: Promote reduction of gender inequalities		
<u>UNDAF Outcome 2</u>	2. Gender and racial/ethnic inequalities are reduced, taking into account territorial heterogeneities		
Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets in USD (RR: Regular Resources, OR: Other resources)

2.1	Increased mainstreaming and crosscutting of the gender and racial/ethnic dimension in their design, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes.	2.1.1 Public managers and social players trained in mainstreaming the gender and racial/ethnic dimension in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs.	UNIFEM, UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, ILO UNODC Government and non-government partners	UNIFEM: RR 200,000 UNDP: RR 30,000 UNESCO: OR 50,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 750,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 600,000 UNODC: OR 20,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 3,000 and HR 60,000, ILO: OR 128,000
		2.1.2 Government and non-government agents trained in conception, generation, analysis and use of data and indicators disaggregated by sex, race/color and ethnicity.	UNIFEM, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO, UNHCR, UNODC, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNFPA: RR 100,000 UNIFEM: RR 100,000 UNDP: RR 150,000 UNESCO: RR 6,667 and OR 23,334 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 3,000 UNHCR: RR 100,000 UNODC: OR 20,000 ILO: OR 64,000
		2.1.3 Society and governments informed and sensitized in ensuring gender and racial/ethnic equality rights, including for refugees and asylum seekers.	UNIFEM, UNESCO, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, PAHO/WHO, UNHCR, UNODC Government and non-government partners	UNFPA: RR 50,000 UNIFEM: RR 100,000 UNDP: RR 150,000 UNESCO: OR 20,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 750,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 600,000 UNODC: OR 10,000 ILO: OR 18,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 2,000 UNHCR: RR 100,000
		2.1.4 Government and non-government agents trained in protection of the right of	UNDP, PAHO/WHO, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNDP: RR 250,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 3,000 ILO: RR/HR 10,000

	indigenous peoples to their lands and to territorial management.		
2.2 Increased political, institutional, managerial and financial capacity of government and non-government spheres in the promotion of gender and race equity.	2.2.1 Institutional capacities developed in the implementation of international commitments and national, state and municipal plans related to gender, race, refugee and ethnic issues.	UNIFEM, UNESCO, UNDP, PAHO/WHO, UNFPA, ILO, UNHCR Government and non-government partners	UNIFEM: RR 50,000 UNDP: RR 150,000 UNESCO: RR 23,500 and OR 77,000 PAHO/WHO : RR 3,000 UNFPA: RR 10,000 ILO: RR 7,500 UNHCR: RR 200,000
	2.2.2 Strengthened advocacy capacities of non-government networks and institutions in the promotion of gender, racial and ethnic equity.	UNESCO, UNDP, PAHO/WHO, ILO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIFEM Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 200,000 UNESCO: OR 10,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 2,000 ILO: OR 18,000 UNFPA: RR 10,000 UNHCR: RR 100,000 UNIFEM RR 50,000
2.3 Increased participation of youth, women, blacks and ethnic minorities in public and private decision-making spheres.	2.3.1 Enhanced institutional capacities in the implementation of legislation and mechanisms for increased political participation of women, youth, blacks and indigenous people.	UNIFEM, UNDP, PAHO/WHO, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNIFEM: RR 100,000 UNDP: RR 30,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 3,000 ILO: RR 17,500
	2.3.2 Mechanisms for promotion of diversity and of participation of women, youth and blacks in the decision-making levels of companies implemented and disseminated.	UNDP, PAHO/WHO, ILO, UNIFEM Government and non-government partners	UNDP: RR 50,000 PAHO/WHO: RR 2,000 ILO: OR 12,000 UNIFEM RR 80,000

<p>2.4 Equal opportunities of access to education, health services and decent work for women, blacks and ethnic minorities increased (including refugees and asylum seekers).</p>	<p>2.4.1 Strengthened institutional capacities in promoting equal opportunities of access to education, health (including HIV prevention and care) and decent work for women, youth, blacks, refugees and ethnic minorities.</p>	<p>UNESCO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, ILO, UNIFEM Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNDP: OR 100,000 and RR 50,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 UNESCO: RR 23,500 and OR 67,000 UNODC: OR 100,000 UNHCR: RR 200,000 UNFPA RR 5,000 ILO: OR 783,000 UNIFEM RR 100,000</p>
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	<p>2.4.2 Increased institutional capacity, including that of employers and workers organizations, in combating gender and racial/ethnic discrimination, as well as discrimination against refugees.</p>	<p>UNHCR, ILO, UNIFEM Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNHCR: RR 200,000 ILO: RR 7,500 UNIFEM: RR 50,000</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Program Modalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The agencies will work under South-South cooperation mechanisms, to promote exchange of experiences between developing countries, on the basis of integrated action of all indicated partners. - The existing theme group on Gender and Race will coordinate the actions of all partners, identify areas of possible joint programmes and joint work planning. 			

National Priority	Mega-goal III - challenge 25: Guarantee public security with implementation of decentralized and integrated public policies Mega-goal I - challenge 7: Reduce vulnerability of children and adolescents regarding all forms of violence, improving the mechanisms to enforce their rights		
<u>UNDAF Outcome 3</u>	3. Reduced violence, promoting peace, conciliation and justice		
Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets in USD (RR: Regular Resources, OR: Other resources)

<p>3.1 Violence prevention and reduction and victim care policies and programs designed and implemented in an integrated manner.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Government and non-government agents, including women's youth organizations and marginalized groups, motivated and trained in the design, implementation and monitoring of integrated policies for violence prevention and reduction and for prevention and combat to human trafficking, which include the participation of the right holders.</p>	<p>UNODC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNHCR, ILO Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNIFEM: RR 100,000 UNDP: OR 1,000,000 and RR 300,000 UNODC: OR 440,000 UNESCO: OR 50,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 UNHCR OR 175,000 ILO: OR 250,000 UNFPA OR 200,000</p>
	<p>3.1.2 Experiences in violence prevention and care of violence and aggression victims evaluated, systematized and shared with public agents and civil society.</p>	<p>UNODC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNFPA: OR 50,000 UNDP: OR 1,000,000 and RR 50,000 UNODC: OR 100,000 UNESCO: RR 17,000 and OR 25,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 UNIFEM RR 100,000</p>

	3.1.3 Increased capacities of public agents and civil society in the use of strategies for intervention and prevention of violence including participation of women, children, adolescents and youths	UNODC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNIFEM Government and non-government partners	UNDP: RR 500,000 UNODC: OR 360,000 UNESCO: OR 50,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 UNHCR: RR 100,000 UNIFEM RR 200,000
3.2 More modern and humanized justice system (which includes judiciary, penitentiary, public security systems).	3.2.1 Strengthened institutional capacities in the systematic use of successful experiences of alternative sentences, social educational measures in an open environment, restorative justice, community-based justice and conflict mediation techniques, etc.	UNODC, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 500,000 UNODC: OR 200,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 ILO: OR 1,002,400

<p>3.2.2 Strengthened capacities of judges, public and labour prosecutors, defenders, district chiefs of police, police, tutelage councils, defense centers, in providing services to violence victims and perpetrators (including youth and marginalized groups), victims of human trafficking and people in special situations, such as refugees, asylum seekers, undocumented migrants and people living with HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>UNODC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR, ILO, UNAIDS Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNFPA: RR100,000 UNDP: OR 1,500,000 UNODC: OR 160,000 UNESCO: OR 50,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 UNHCR: RR 200,000 ILO: OR 63,400 UNAIDS RR 15,000</p>
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<p>3.2.3 Increased institutional capacities in the Brazilian justice system to address discrimination and violence in the workplace, to combat forced labor and child labor and to ensure the right of collective bargaining, freedom of association and the right to work for people living with HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>UNDP, UNICEF, UNAIDS Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNDP: OR 800,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 UNAIDS 100,000 HR</p>
<p>3.2.4 Rights Guarantee System Institutions (tutelage councils, rights councils, etc.) with strengthened capacities in the performance of their attributions, with emphasis on community and family life.</p>	<p>UNODC, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNODC: OR 100,000 UNESCO: OR 10,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 UNFPA RR 5,000</p>
<p>3.2.5 Public security institutions provided with instruments for and trained in management modernization, including adoption of the philosophy of community policing, police ombudsman's offices, etc.</p>	<p>UNODC, UNDP Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNDP: OR 1,500,000 UNODC: OR 10,000</p>

Coordination Mechanisms and Program Modalities

- South-South cooperation mechanisms will be used to share experiences in prevention and care of victims of sexual violence;
- A Theme Group on Urban Crime and Violence Prevention, composed of UNODC, UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO-WHO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UN-HABITAT, UNIC and World Bank, will work on the preparation of a database with experiences in prevention of violence, in addition to the systematization of good practices and dissemination by means of a United Nations joint document containing recommendations for reduction of violence. It will also coordinate the actions of partners, identify areas of possible joint programmes and joint work planning referring to CP outcome 3.1.
- For CP outcome 3.2 UNDP and UNODC have been designated as lead agencies and, as such, will coordinate the actions of all partners, identify areas of possible joint programmes and joint work planning

National Priority	Mega-goal III: Promotion and expansion of citizenship and strengthening of democracy		
<u>UNDAF Outcome 4</u>	4. Effective, transparent and participatory public policies and management are ensured, as a mechanism for the promotion and enforcement of human rights		
Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets in USD (RR: Regular Resources, OR: Other resources)

4.1	Increased participation of civil society, private sector and government institutions in the monitoring and enforcement of human rights.	4.1.1 Government, non-government agents and civil society awareness raised on human rights and trained in the design, implementation and monitoring of human rights policies in all three government levels (federal, state/provincial and municipalities/local).	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 1,000,000 and RR 150,000 UNESCO: OR 200,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 UNODC: OR 150,000 UNHCR: RR 200,000 ILO OR 15,000
		4.1.2 Private sector mobilized for negotiating, signing and implementing voluntary national pacts and agreements, such as corporate social initiatives, eventually in collaboration with the government, civil society and the UN system, putting into practice the Global Compact principles and the MDGs.	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 1,000,000 and RR 150,000 UNODC: OR 20,000 UNESCO: OR 20,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 UNHCR: RR 100,000 ILO: RR 10,000 + OR 127,000
		4.1.3 Strengthened capacities and competencies of judges, public and labour prosecutors, defenders, district chiefs of police, police, tutelage councils, defense centers, civil register system, etc., in ensuring human rights, especially of children and adolescents, women, black and indigenous peoples, refugees, asylum seekers and undocumented migrants, and people living with HIV/AIDS.	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNODC, UNAIDS, UNFPA, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 600,000 UNESCO: OR 50,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000 UNODC: OR 120,000 UNFPA RR 20,000 UNHCR: RR 1,000,000 ILO: RR 10,000 + FR 2,000 + OR 52,400 UNAIDS: HR 50,000

4.2	Public administration provided with instruments for modernized and transparent management.	4.2.1 Strengthened capacities of public agents in the use of mechanisms and instruments to combat corruption.	UNDP, UNODC Government and non-government partners	UNDP: RR 400,000 UNODC: OR 700,000
		4.2.2 Strengthened civil society and government capacities in the use of information and communication technology (ICT), increasing access to and transparency of public services and budgets.	UNDP, UNESCO, UNODC, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNDP: RR 1,000,000 UNODC: OR 300,000 UNESCO: OR 900,000 ILO: OR 300,000
		4.2.3 Municipal social agents qualified in the provision of quality services and exercise social control, especially the councils in charge of human rights monitoring.	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 300,000 UNESCO: OR 30,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 1,000,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 800,000
4.3	Social players exercising enhanced participatory democracy at the different government levels.	4.3.1 Government institutions, organizations representing several social classes and marginalized groups, civil society and youth networks with increased capacities to access government actions applying information technology and other means of communication to increase participation in decision-making process and to influence reforms in the political system.	UNDP, UNESCO, UNODC, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNDP: RR 250,000 and OR 1,800,000 UNODC: OR 200,000 UNESCO: OR 10,000 ILO: RR 30,000

Coordination Mechanisms and Program Modalities

- Mobilization of the private sector for negotiation, signing and implementation of national pacts and agreements will be done through articulation between UNDP, UNODC and ILO;
- The agencies will work under South-South cooperation mechanisms, to promote exchange of experiences between developing countries, on the basis of integrated action of all indicated partners.
- A lead agency/lead agencies has/have been designated for each CP outcome to coordinate the actions and joint work planning, as follows:
 - 4.1 UNESCO and UNICEF
 - 4.2 UNODC
 - 4.3 UNDP and ILO

National Priority	Mega-goal II: Growth with employment and income generation, environmentally sustainable and reducing regional inequalities		
<u>UNDAF Outcome 5</u>	5. More efficient use of available resources is ensured to promote an equitable and environmentally sustainable economic development		
Country Program Outcome	Country Program Output	Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets in USD (RR: Regular Resources, OR: Other resources)
5.1 Prioritization of, increased allocation to and execution of public budgets in social programs, maintaining efficiency in the use of available resources.	5.1.1 Strengthened capacities of government agents in policy design, use of public budget monitoring systems and use of available resources, especially for priority social programs.	UNDP, UNICEF Government and non-government partners	UNDP: RR 250,000 and OR 1,000,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000
	5.1.2 Social players at the federal, state and municipal levels qualified for participation in the process of design, implementation, oversight and analysis of public budgets and use of available resources allocated to priority social programs, with particular attention to international commitments.	UNDP, UNICEF, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNDP: RR 150,000 and OR 2,000,000 UNICEF: Financial Resources: 500,000 Technical Assistance/HR: 400,000 ILO: OR 791,000

	5.1.3 Strengthened institutional capacity in the use of public program planning and coordination mechanisms, such as the use of integrated converging agendas, i.e. PPA (Multi-Year National Plan), Agenda 21, Primary Environmental Care Agenda (APA), Healthy Municipalities, Sustainable Integrated Local Development (DLIS), etc...	UNDP Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 2,000,000 and RR 300,000	
	5.1.4 Strengthened institutional capacity in the analysis of the impact of macroeconomic policies over the execution feasibility of priority programs and over poverty reduction, taking into account the MDGs.	UNDP, UNFPA, ILO Government and non-government partners	UNDP: RR 150,000 UNFPA RR 50,000 ILO: OR 760,000	
5.2	Public policies with increased mainstreaming and crosscutting of the environmental dimension in their design, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation.	5.2.1 Increased institutional capacities in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies on the use of available natural resources.	UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNODC Government and non-government partners	UNDP: OR 3,000,000 UNESCO: OR 5,000 and RR 500,000 UNODC: OR 100,000 UNFPA RR 50,000
5.3	Sustainable development government policies designed and implemented.	5.3.1 Public managers (federal, state and municipal) with strengthened capacities for design and management of sustainable development programs.	UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP Government and non-government partners	UNDP: RR 3,000,000 UNESCO: RR 44,000 and OR 600,000 UNEP Technical Support 45,000

	<p>5.3.2 Existing mechanisms and successful experiences in sustainable development supported, systematized and shared among public agents and civil society, including youth organizations .</p>	<p>UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP Government and non-government partners</p>	<p>UNDP: RR 500,000 UNESCO: OR 20,000 UNEP Technical Support 120,000</p>
<p>Coordination Mechanisms and Program Modalities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systematization and sharing of successful experiences in sustainable development will also take place within the framework of South-South cooperation, to be promoted among the agencies involved in the theme; - UNDP and ECLAC cooperate in activities leading to the training of public managers on the impact of macroeconomic policies over poverty reduction; - UNDP and UNEP have potential for integration of training programs on the use of public program planning and coordination mechanisms (converging agendas), on design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies for use of available natural resources and on management of sustainable development programs. - A lead agency (or lead agencies) have been designated for each CP outcome to coordinate the actions and joint work planning, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 ECLAC 5.2 UNEP and UNDP 5.3 UNEP and UNDP 			

Annex III - Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

UNDAF Outcome 1:	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>1. Excluded and vulnerable populations enjoying the right to public services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HDI for Brazil, Regions and States (municipalities in Census years) (HDR) ▪ HDI for Brazil disaggregated by race (HDR) ▪ GDI (Gender development index) ▪ Literacy and illiteracy rates of population 15 years-old and above (PNAD) ▪ Poverty indicators (population below poverty lines, poverty gap, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pesquisa Nacional por amostra de domicilios - PNAD/IBGE and other statistical database ▪ Human development report - HDR ▪ MDG reports 	<p>A- Regular and constant allocation of budgetary resources to social policies.</p> <p>A- Increase of execution capacity of the government at all three levels.</p> <p>R- Fiscal imbalance</p> <p>R- Economic contraction and inflation.</p>
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions

<p>1.1 Improved access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % and number of children attending ECCE (early child development) (INEP) ▪ Net school attendance rate of 7 to 17 year-olds, by age groups and level of education, according to gender and color/race (PNAD) ▪ Net school attendance rate of 7 to 17 year-olds, according to quintiles of monthly per capita family income (PNAD) ▪ Expected average rate and average length of time for conclusion of the 8th grade of basic education (INEP) ▪ Age distortion by education cycle, gender and race, by Region (PNAD) ▪ Percentage of students that achieve the minimum scores for respective educational levels (INEP: SAEB, ENEM) ▪ Education cycles completion rate disaggregated by gender and race whenever possible (INEP) ▪ Enrolment in tertiary education by type of institution (INEP) ▪ Enrolment in youth and adult education (EJA) by type of institution (INEP) ▪ Literacy and illiteracy numbers and rates of population aged 15 and above (PNAD) ▪ Percentage and number of schools with community councils and/or teacher/parents associations (INEP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Human development report - HDR ▪ National Plan ▪ MDGR ▪ Pesquisa Nacional por amostra de domicilios - PNAD ▪ Instituto nacional de ensino e pesquisas educacionais - INEP / Ministry of Education 	<p>A- Government resources are prioritized in primary and secondary education.</p>
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Country Programme Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>1.2 Improved access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to food security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age per region (SIAB/MS) ○ prevalence of underweight adults (aged 20 or over) (POF/IBGE) ○ prevalence of overweight or obese adults (data from POF/IBGE) ○ Proportion of families with food insecurity moderate to severe (scores from 6 to 15), national, urban/rural areas, and macroregions (PNAD, 2004) ○ availability of kcal for population consumption (FAO/UN, 2001) ○ Number of food security and nutrition plans adopted at municipal level ○ Percentage of children with exclusive breastfeeding (up to 4 months) (SIAB/MS) ○ Proportion of families with food insecurity moderate to severe (scores from 6 to 15), national, urban/rural areas, and macroregions (PNAD, 2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MDGR ▪ Pesquisa Nacional por amostra de domicilios - PNAD ▪ Pesquisa de Orçamentos Familiares - POF/IBGE ▪ Sistema de Informação da Atenção Básica - SIAB/Ministry of Health 	<p>A- Maintenance of the public programs of food security. R- Economic contraction and inflation.</p>
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions

<p>1.3 Improved access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to adequate housing, water and sanitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ households in subnormal agglomerations, per major regions (IBGE) ▪ quantitative housing deficit (João Pinheiro Foundation, IBGE) ▪ numbers of households in informal settlements (data from the Secretariat of Urban Programs of the Ministry of Cities) ▪ number of slums, flophouses, irregular land subdivisions and illegal land subdivisions (IBGE) ▪ indicator of satisfaction of the population with housing condition per major regions (POF/IBGE) ▪ percentage of inhabitants in permanent private urban households with simultaneous access to piped water from the general network inside the home and sewerage connected to general network or septic tank - Brazil, major regions and color/race of the head of the household (PNAD). ▪ percentage of permanent private urban households with adequate housing conditions, according to major regions and color/race of the head of the household (PNAD). ▪ proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural (IBGE) ▪ proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source, urban and rural (IBGE) ▪ Number of river-basin management councils implemented (ANA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Censuses - IBGE ▪ Pesquisa Nacional por amostra de domicilios - PNAD / IBGE ▪ João Pinheiro Foundation ▪ MDGR ▪ Urban Programs / Ministry of Cities ▪ Pesquisa de Orçamentos Familiares - POF/IBGE ▪ Agencia Nacional de Águas - ANA 	<p>A- Maintenance of the public programs of housing and sanitation</p>
<p>Country Programme Outcomes</p>	<p>Indicator(s) and Baseline</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p>	<p>Risks and Assumptions</p>

<p>1.4 Improved access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of maternal deaths, according to group of causes and age groups (SIM/SVS/MS) ▪ Proportion of deaths of women (30 to 69 years old) by selected neoplasm causes (SIM/SVS/MS) ▪ proportional mortality among under one-year-olds, according to groups of causes, mainly diarrhea and ARI, Brazil and major regions (SVS/MS) ▪ percentile distribution of infant deaths per age groups (0 to 6 days; 7 to 27 days; 28 to 364 days) by selected causes, per major regions and per color/race (SVS/MS) ▪ proportion of P. Falciparum and P. Vivax malaria in the Legal Amazon region (SVS/MS) ▪ leprosy prevalence coefficient (calculation as per WHO guideline using data from SINAN/SVS/MS) ▪ Proportion of pre-natal appointment coverage (over six), per mother's region of residence (SVS/MS) ▪ Number of hospitalizations due to abortion in the SUS, per major regions (SUS) ▪ Contraceptive prevalence rate (access to family planning) (DHS) ▪ Proportion of municipalities with maternal health committees (2004 baseline) (MS) ▪ Proportion of maternity hospitals providing emergency obstetric care (MS) ▪ Number of physicians per 1,000 population (MS) ▪ Number of nurses per 1,000 population (MS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MDGR ▪ Secretaria de Vigilância Sanitária - SVS/Ministry of Health ▪ Sistema de informações sobre mortalidade - SIM / Ministry of Health ▪ Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação - SINAN / Ministry of Health ▪ Sistema Único de Saúde / Ministry of Health ▪ CEBRAP/UNICAMP 	<p>A- Expansion of the budgetary allocation to Health Policy in compliance with the Constitution (EC-29).</p>
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<p>1.5 Improved access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to decent work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unemployment rate, specially of women, blacks and youth (PNAD) ▪ Labour force participation rate disaggregated by sex and race ▪ % of working hours in excess to the regular work hours by age group (44 hours per week) (PNAD) ▪ Level of informality (% of informal workers/total occupation) (MTE) ▪ Differential in level of remuneration (women x men, black x white) (PNAD) ▪ Number of working accidents and occupational diseases by age and gender (MPS) ▪ Rate of unemployment benefit coverage by age, gender and region (number of beneficiaries/total occupation) (MPS) ▪ Rate of contribution to social security (number of affiliates/total of occupation) by age and gender (MPS) ▪ Number of working children and adolescents by age, gender, race and region (PNAD) ▪ Number of strikes and lockouts (in accomplishment to collective bargaining agreements and worker's rights) (DIEESE) ▪ Trade union membership (% of workers affiliated to trade unions in private and public companies, including domestic service) (DIEESE) ▪ Number of forced labour inspection carried out, number of sites inspected, number of workers freed (MTE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Labour and Employment - MTE ▪ Pesquisa Nacional por amostra de domicilios - PNAD / IBGE ▪ ILO / UM ▪ Ministério da Previdência Social - MPS ▪ Departamento Intersindical de Estatística e Estudos Socioeconômicos - DIEESE 	<p>A- Governments keep efficient strategies of social and economic development</p> <p>A- Adoption of a general employment policy integrated to social and economic policies and programs.</p> <p>A- Commitment by the Ministry of Labor and other partners and counterparts to promote decent work, inspection and punishment of all the forms of forced labor, degrading, and dangerous work</p>
<p>Country Programme Outcomes</p>	<p>Indicator(s) and Baseline</p>	<p>Sources of</p>	<p>Risks and Assumptions</p>

		Verification	
<p>1.6 Improved access, quality, participation and social control in ensuring the right to HIV/AIDS prevention, diagnosis, counseling and treatment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ AIDS incidence rate, according to region of residence, age, gender and race per year of diagnosis (SVS/MS data, 1986 to 2003) ○ prevalence of HIV infection among the population aged 15 to 24 and 15 to 49, by gender (STD) ○ AIDS mortality rate according to region of residence by year of death (STD) ○ proportion of the population aged 15 - 24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission (CEBRAP) ○ condom use with casual partners by age, gender and educational level (CEBRAP) ○ HIV/AIDS testing and counseling coverage in sexually active population by age, gender (and pregnant women) and region of residence (STD) ○ Rate of mother to child transmission by region of residence (STD) ○ Number of people receiving ARV treatment (STD) ○ Number of condoms distributed annually (STD) ○ Number of NGOs working with HIV/AIDS (STD) ○ Proportion of federal public expenditure devoted to HIV/AIDS programs (STD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Health ▪ STD AIDS National Programme ▪ Secretaria de Vigilância Sanitária - SVS/Ministry of Health ▪ Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento - CEBRAP 	<p>A - Commitment of the partners with the implementation of the policies for STD/HIV</p>

<p>2. Gender and racial/ethnic inequalities are reduced, taking into account territorial heterogeneities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ proportion of women occupied in the agricultural sector without remuneration, per major regions (PNAD) ○ rate of 7 to 17 year-old students lagging behind in school, according to gender and color/race (PNAD) ○ rate of participation per gender and color/race in the labour market (PNAD) ○ distribution of the occupied population per gender and color/race, according to position in the occupation (PNAD) ○ proportion of registered female domestic workers, per major regions and color/race (PNAD) ○ proportion of the occupied population contributing to Social Security, per gender and color/race (PNAD) ○ relation between earnings-hour of the occupied population, per gender, color/race and years of study (PNAD) ○ number of Women Nuclei or Police Stations (IBGE) ○ number of offense events registered by period (MJ) ○ HDI for municipalities by race (HDR) ○ Percentage of poor by race (PNAD) ○ Income portion by color/race (PNAD) ○ Percentage of 18-24 year old students enrolled at university (IPEA) ○ Infant mortality rate by race (Brazilian Racial Atlas 2004) ○ Rate of deaths in total population/100 inhabitants by gender and color/race (IBGE) ▪ Degree of implementation of National Plan for Women's Policies (MPOG) ▪ Increase in the proportion of economically active women (IPEA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pesquisa Nacional por amostra de domicílios - PNAD / IBGE ▪ Ministry of Planning - MPOG ▪ Higher Electoral Court ▪ HDR / Brazilian HDR 2005 ▪ Brazilian Racial Atlas ▪ Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE ▪ Ministry of Justice - MJ ▪ Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada - IPEA ▪ Ministry of Planning - MPOG 	
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Country Programme Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>2.1 Increased mainstreaming and crosscutting of the gender and racial/ethnic dimension in their design, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of Federal Programmes that incorporate criteria and indicators related to gender and racial/ethnic dimensions (benchmark has to be built - map existing sectorial programmes and identify those that address gender and ethnic/racial dimensions) (MPOG) ▪ Number of structures and mechanisms within Federal programmes to deal with issues related to gender and race/ethnic groups (benchmark has to be built - map existing structures to deal with gender and race/ethnic issues) (SPM/SEPPIR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Planning - MPOG ▪ Secretaria Especial de Políticas para Mulheres - SPM ▪ Secretaria Especial de Políticas de Promoção da Igualdade Racial - SEPPIR 	<p>A- Strengthen of the evaluation function in all levels of public administration in Brazil.</p>
<p>2.2 Increased political, institutional, managerial and financial capacity of government and non-government spheres in the promotion of gender and race equity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of implementation of gender and race equity programmes, (number of municipalities that have adopted the Plan, etc) - (“Plano nacional de política para as mulheres”, 2004 and “Plano Nacional de Promoção da Igualdade Racial”, 2005) (MPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Planning - MPOG 	<p>Uncertainty on the continuity of the National Ministerial organization and of the respective sectorial plans. Budgetary constraints and modification of allocation</p>
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions

<p>2.3 Increased participation of women, blacks and ethnic minorities in public and private decision-making spheres.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion women and blacks among top ranking authorities of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary powers at the federal level ▪ Proportion of female and black governors, mayors and councilors per major regions (TSE) ▪ Distribution of commissioned posts at the Federal level, according to gender and color/race (MPOG) ▪ Participation of women and blacks in decision-making spheres in the 500 national largest companies (Ethos Institute) ▪ Proportion of women and black civil servants (IBGE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MDGR ▪ National HRD 2005 ▪ Higher Electoral Court - TSE ▪ Ministry of Planning - MPOG ▪ Ethos Institute ▪ Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística - IBGE 	
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>2.4 Equal opportunities of access to education, health services and decent work for women, blacks and ethnic minorities increased.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enrollment of blacks and women in the education system by region (MEC) ▪ Participation of women and blacks in the occupied population by region. (MTE) ▪ Participation of blacks and women in formal employment. (MTE) ▪ Number of women who received health services over total number of women seeking health services (PNAD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Labour and Employment - MTE ▪ Ministry of Education - MEC ▪ Pesquisa Nacional por amostra de domicilios - PNAD / IBGE 	<p>A- Maintenance of the policies related to the racial/ethnic affirmative rights. R- Economic contraction</p>

UNDAF Outcome 3:	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
3. Reduced violence, promoting peace, conciliation and justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rate of homicides per 100.000 inhabitants by sex, age, race and state (SENASP and SIM) ▪ Number and rate (per 100,000) of violent deaths (homicides, suicides, car accidents, accidents, etc) by age, sex, race and state (SIM) ▪ Percentage of offences committed by adolescents under 18 over total offences by selected states (SSP) ▪ Percentage of the population that had been victim of some sort of crime (planned by Ministry of Justice) ▪ Number of cases of human rights abuse ▪ Others to be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Justice (Public Security Secretariat) ▪ Sistema de informações sobre mortalidade - SIM / Ministry of Health ▪ Secretary of Public Security - SSP 	A- Support of the state governments
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
3.1 Violence prevention and reduction and victim care policies and programs designed and implemented in an integrated manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of consistent data on violence prevention produced by the Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Justice 	

3.2 More modern and humanized justice system (which includes judiciary, penitentiary, public security systems).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deficit of the imprisonment system (MJ) ▪ Percentage of adolescents in conflict with the law in pre-sentence detention over the established legal time (45 days) (MJ) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Justice - MJ 	A- The institutions of the judicial system accept the modernization efforts.
UNDAF Outcome 4:	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
4. Effective, transparent and participatory public policies and management are ensured, as a mechanism for the promotion and enforcement of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Index of Corruption Perception for Brazil ▪ Degree of civil liberty measured by Freedom Index (Freedom House) ▪ Status of ratification of, reservations to, and reporting obligations under, international human rights instruments (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) ▪ Status of follow-up to concluding observations of United Nations human rights treaty bodies (SDH) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Planning - MPOG ▪ Ministry of Foreign Affairs ▪ National Human Rights Secretariat - SDH ▪ Transparency International 	A- Persistence of the policies for management modernization. A- Advance of the political reform.
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
4.1 Increased participation of civil society, private sector and government institutions in the monitoring and enforcement of human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of implementation of existing regulations, programmes and plans and existence of monitoring mechanisms (MPOG) ▪ Number of Human Rights NGOs national networks (ABONG, MNDH) ▪ Number of Brazilian enterprises that adhere to the Global Compact (ETHOS Institute) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Planning - MPOG ▪ National Human Rights Secretariat - SDH ▪ Associação Brasileira de Organizações não Governamentais - ABONG ▪ Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos - MNDH ▪ Ethos Institute 	A- Commitment of the partners and counterparts, at all government levels, with the full implementation of the policies of human rights.
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of	Risks and

<p>4.2 Public administration provided with instruments for modernized and transparent management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular and independent financial audits of government and parastatal bodies. (MPOG) ▪ Availability and access to official databases. (MPOG) ▪ Number and percentage of total amount of procurement by electronic bidding. (TCU) 	<p>Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Planning - MPOG ▪ Federal Accounting Court - TCU 	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>A- Favorable policies will foster accountability and the administrative transparency.</p>
<p>Country Programme Outcomes</p>	<p>Indicator(s) and Baseline</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p>	<p>Risks and Assumptions</p>
<p>4.3 Social players exercising enhanced participatory democracy at the different government levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation of civil society in the elaboration and/or revision and discussion of the National Plan and budget, at the different government levels (ABM, IBAM, ABOP, Forum dos Secretarios Estaduais de Planejamento) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ State secretariats of Administration and Planning. ▪ Municipal City halls. 	<p>A- Adoption of modalities of participatory planning of the National Plan and revision of budgetary instruments.</p>
<p>UNDAF Outcome 5:</p>	<p>Indicator(s) and Baseline</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p>	<p>Risks and Assumptions</p>

<p>5. More efficient use of available resources is ensured to promote an equitable and environmentally sustainable economic development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of federal expenditures in social, environmental and investments programs (MF) ▪ Proportion of federal expenditures made in less developed regions (transfers, direct expenditures, etc) (MF) ▪ Ratio between average value per family income transfer over value of local extreme poverty line by region or state. (MF) ▪ Ratio of population receiving income from federal programs over estimated most poor population (lowest 20% quintile) by region and state. (MF) ▪ Deforestation rate for Amazon (MMA) ▪ Greenhouse gases emissions (MMA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IPEA ▪ Ministry of Finance - MF ▪ Ministry of Planning - MPOG ▪ Ministry of Environment - MMA ▪ Federal Accounting Court - TCU 	<p>A- The sustainable handling of the natural resources remains governmental priority.</p>
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<p>5.1 Prioritization of, increased allocation to and execution of public budgets in social programs, maintaining efficiency in the use of available resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of social programs and % of total social expenditures in the Federal Budget that were executed at least 75% of approved yearly budget (MPOG) ▪ Number of actions in the National Multiyear Plan related to the social programs with tangible goals fulfilled in at least 75% of their targets (MPOG). ▪ Number of actions of the National Plan related to the social programs that reached 100% of their targeted tangible goals. (MPOG). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Planning - MPOG ▪ Ministry of Social Development - MDS 	<p>A- Government and society assume the commitment to promote social equity and sustainable environment.</p>
Country Programme Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of	Risks and

		Verification	Assumptions
5.2	Public policies with increased mainstreaming and crosscutting of the environmental dimension in their design, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal budget allocated and implemented on environment policies and programs. (MPOG) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Planning - MPOG ▪ Ministry of Social Development - MDS

Country Programme Outcomes	Indicator(s) and Baseline	Sources of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
5.3 Sustainable development government policies designed and implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of implementation of sustainable development commitments/activities established at the national environment conference (MMA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ministry of Environment - MMA 	

Annex IV - Monitoring and Evaluation Calendar

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
UNCT M&E activities	Surveys/ studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of secondary data and administrative records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of secondary data and administrative records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of secondary data and administrative records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of secondary data and administrative records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Analysis of secondary data and administrative records. 	
	Monitoring systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual National Plan monitoring reports. ▪ Workshops and meetings with counterparts and partners. ▪ Theme Groups oversight activities and other planned actions. ▪ Annual reports of projects related to CP outputs for use of monitoring system of the right to education (1.1.9), food security (1.2.4) and health (1.4.5) prepared by involved agencies and partners. ▪ Agencies mid-term and end of cycle reports ▪ MDG Monitoring Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual National Plan monitoring reports. ▪ Workshops and meetings with counterparts and partners ▪ Theme Groups oversight activities and other planned actions. ▪ Annual reports of projects related to CP outputs for use of monitoring system of the right to education (1.1.9), food security (1.2.4) and health (1.4.5) prepared by involved agencies and partners. ▪ Agencies mid-term and end of cycle reports ▪ MDG Monitoring Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual National Plan monitoring reports. ▪ Workshops and meetings with counterparts and partners. ▪ Theme Groups oversight activities and other planned actions. ▪ Annual reports of projects related to CP outputs for use of monitoring system of the right to education (1.1.9), food security (1.2.4) and health (1.4.5) prepared by involved agencies and partners. ▪ Agencies mid-term and end of cycle reports ▪ MDG Monitoring Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual National Plan monitoring reports. ▪ Workshops and meetings with counterparts and partners. ▪ Theme Groups oversight activities and other planned actions. ▪ Annual reports of projects related to CP outputs for use of monitoring system of the right to education (1.1.9), food security (1.2.4) and health (1.4.5) prepared by involved agencies and partners. ▪ Agencies mid-term and end of cycle reports ▪ MDG Monitoring Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual National Plan monitoring reports. ▪ Workshops and meetings with counterparts and partners. ▪ Theme Groups oversight activities and other planned actions. ▪ Annual reports of projects related to CP outputs for use of monitoring system of the right to education (1.1.9), food security (1.2.4) and health (1.4.5) prepared by involved agencies and partners. ▪ Agencies mid-term and end of cycle reports ▪ MDG Monitoring Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual National Plan monitoring reports. ▪ Workshops and meetings with counterparts and partners. ▪ Theme Groups oversight activities and other planned actions. ▪ Annual reports of projects related to CP outputs for use of monitoring system of the right to education (1.1.9), food security (1.2.4) and health (1.4.5) prepared by involved agencies and partners. ▪ Agencies mid-term and end of cycle reports ▪ MDG Monitoring Report
	Evaluations			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mid Term Review and Evaluation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final Evaluation 	

	Reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDAF Review on the basis of new National Plan launched Annual Review of Theme Group activities UNDP HDI Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Review of Theme Group activities; UNDP HDI Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Review of Theme Group activities UNDAF Mid Term Review and Evaluation UNDP HDI Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Review of Theme Group activities UNDP HDI Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Review of Theme Group activities UNDP HDI Report. 	
Planning references	UNDAF evaluation milestones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDAF Review on the basis of new National Plan launched Updated Indicator Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Indicator Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-Term Evaluation Updated Indicator Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update Indicator Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Evaluation 	
	M&E capacity building						
	Use of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information will also be used for planning activities (such as agencies programme documents) and expected interventions, including those indicated in the results matrix and preparation of reports such as the MDG progress reports, national human development reports and the next CCA situation analysis. All the partners and counterparts will have access to the information. 					
	Partner Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of MDG Monitoring Report. Other ad hoc researches and studies (primary sources) produced by agencies, government and non-government organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of MDG Monitoring Report. Other ad hoc researches and studies (primary sources) produced by agencies, government and non-government organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of MDG Monitoring Report. Other ad hoc researches and studies (primary sources) produced by agencies, government and non-government organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of MDG Monitoring Report. Other ad hoc researches and studies (primary sources) produced by agencies, government and non-government organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of MDG Monitoring Report. Other ad hoc researches and studies (primary sources) produced by agencies, government and non-government organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of MDG Monitoring Report. Other ad hoc researches and studies (primary sources) produced by agencies, government and non-government organizations

Annex V - List of Acronyms

CNPD: National Commission on Population and Development.
CGU: Federal Inspector General's Office
ECLAC: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization
FUNAI: National Indian Foundation
HDI: Human Development Index
HDR: Human Development Report
IBAM: Brazilian Institute of Municipal Management
IBAMA: Brazilian Institute of Environment
IBGE: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
ILO: International Labour Organization
IMF: International Monetary Fund
INEP: National Institute on Educational Research Ministry of Education,
IPEA: Institute of Applied Economic Research
ITU: International Telecommunication Union
MDGR: Millenium Development Goals Report
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
PAHO/WHO: Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization
PNAD: National Research on Sample of Households
POF: Research on Family Budgets/IBGE
PPA: Multi-Year Plan (also referred to as National Plan)
SAEB: National System of Evaluation of Primary Education
SEDH: Special Secretariat for Human Rights
SEPPIR: Special Secretariat for Racial Equality Policies
SIAB: Information System on Basic Care/Ministry of Health
SINAN: Information System on Records of Injuries/ Secretariat of Survaillance on Health/Ministry of Health
SPM: Special Secretariat for Women's Policies
SRH: Human Resources Secretariat/Ministry of Planning
TCU: Federal Accounting Court
TSE: Higher Electoral Court
UNAIDS: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF: United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks
UNDG: United Nations Development Group
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund

UN-Habitat: United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNIC: United Nations Information Centre

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNIFEM: United Nations Development Fund for Women

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

WB: World Bank

WMO: World Meteorological Organization

Annex VI -List of References

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Annex VII -Signatures of UNCT Members

Economic Commission for Latin America
and the Caribbean

Food and Agriculture Organization

International Labour Organization

International Monetary Fund

International Telecommunication Union

Joint United Nations Programme on
HIV/AIDS

Pan American Health
Organization/World Health Organization

United Nations Children's Fund

United Nations Development Fund for
Women

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Educational, Scientific,
and Cultural Organization

United Nations Environment Programme

United Nations High Commissioner for
Refugees

United Nations Human Settlements
Programme

United Nations Information Centre

United Nations Office on Drugs and
Crime

United Nations Population Fund

World Bank

World Meteorological Organization