



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK, 2002 – 2006

BRAZIL

Brasilia, 13 February 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Parts	Page
I. Executive Summary	2 - 3
II. Rationale for UN System Priorities, 2002-2006	3 - 8
A. National Context	
B. Development Challenges	
1. Multiple Inequalities	
2. Poverty	
3. Urbanization	
4. Democratization and Political Decentralization	
5. Environment	
6. Human Rights	
C. UN Comparative Advantage	
III. Goals and Objectives	9 - 45
A. Reduction of Multiple Inequalities and Poverty	
B. Increased Efficiency and Accountability of the Public Sector	
C. Environmentally Sustainable Development	
D. Increased Protection of Human Rights	
IV. Cooperation Strategies	45 - 47
A. Strengthening Partnerships	
B. Policy Dialogue and Advocacy	
C. Capacity Development	
D. Replication and Diffusion of Innovative Initiatives	
E. Targeting Assistance on Most Vulnerable Groups and Regions	
F. Joint Communication Strategy	
V. Follow-up and Review	47
VI. Resource Framework	47
Annexes	
A. Status of Development Cooperation in Brazil	48 - 49
B. CCA Indicator Framework	50 - 52
C. Goals and Outcomes by UN agency	53 - 63

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The UN system in Brazil operates within a complex development framework: a country of continental proportions, with a population of almost 170 million people, a federal system with 27 states and over 5,500 municipalities that exercise increasingly greater autonomy, and three ecosystems of global significance. This complexity is evident in major development challenges in the following areas that the CCA has identified: multiple inequalities, poverty, urbanization, democratization and political decentralization and human rights.

The UN system will contribute to the achievement of the Government's national development goals as follows:

1. Reduction of Multiple Inequalities

- a. Reduction of overall poverty as well as eradication of extreme poverty through a more equitable income distribution;
- b. Promotion of gender and racial equality;
- c. Universal access to basic nutrition, health and sanitation services;
- d. Access to knowledge and information and communication technology by the most vulnerable groups.

2. Increased efficiency and accountability of the public sector.

- a. Strengthening of public sector capacity to guarantee sustainable development and competitive insertion of the national economy in international markets;
- b. Strengthening of local participation and promotion of efficiency and accountability of state and municipal governments.

3. Environmentally sustainable development

- a. The integration of environmentally sustainable development strategies that impact on poverty reduction and social exclusion in national plans and programs;
- b. The sustainability of the Amazon forest resources and the protection of biodiversity;
- c. The control of desertification in the northeast of Brazil;
- d. Energy conservation and the development of alternative energy sources as a strategy for greater efficiency in energy consumption.

4. Promotion of Human Rights

- a. Increased access of the marginalized groups to justice;
- b. Elimination of all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation of women and children.

The UN system will thus contribute to national development goals as identified in the Federal Government's Multi-Year Plan (2001-2003). Its first two directives address issues of economic stability, job creation and sustained growth. The other four – to combat poverty and promote citizenship as well as social inclusion; to consolidate democracy and the defense of human rights; to reduce interregional disparities; and to promote rights of minorities who are victims of

prejudice and discrimination - concentrate on incorporating the poor into the development process.

In line with the Government's strategy that focuses on partnerships between the public and the private sectors to achieve its objectives¹, the UN will adopt the following cooperation strategies: strengthening partnerships with government and non-government actors, including the private sector and the media; policy dialogue and advocacy of international development goals; capacity development at different levels of government, especially on the use of instruments and methodologies for targeted interventions, monitoring and evaluation of social programs; replication and dissemination of innovative practices as instruments of horizontal cooperation; and joint communication strategy using the latest ICT enablers to consolidate UN work in the country.

The UN agencies will harmonize their program cycles from 2002 to maximize their contribution to the national development process. Each agency's work will be reviewed in relation to the goals set in the UNDAF, which will be revised as and when necessary.

A large proportion of UN agencies' portfolios are financed from cost sharing resources. While UN system core funds represent a very small proportion of ODA, these resources will continue to be used for strategic interventions linked to up-stream advocacy and policy advice. The UN system's contribution to the efficiency and sustainability of the government's social and human development priorities are significant entry points that facilitate government receptivity to UN policy advice on a number of strategic issues.

II. RATIONALE FOR UN SYSTEM PRIORITIES, 2002-2006

A. National Context. The CCA/UNDAF process produced a diverse and comprehensive analysis of the complex framework within which the UN system operates in Brazil – a country of continental proportions, with a population of almost 170 million people, a federal system with 27 states and over 5,500 municipalities that exercise increasingly greater autonomy. It has three ecosystems of global significance: the Amazon rainforest, the huge Northeastern semi-arid region, and the Pantanal, a vast low lying area in the center-west that is flooded seasonally and houses a huge diversity of animal and bird life.

B. Development Challenges. The principal development challenges that emerge from the CCA analysis, which provides the rationale for the choices made for the 2002-2006-program cycle, are briefly as follows:

Multiple Inequalities. Brazil is a country of contrasts: although it is the eighth economy in the world with a GDP per capita of around US\$ 4,000, a fifth of the Brazilian population (some 35 million people) survive on less than two dollars a day. Inequalities in income, access to basic services, educational levels, as well as in access to justice continue to prevail in Brazil. Almost

¹ These are: 1) National axes of integration and development; 2) State management; 3) Environment; 4) Jobs and income opportunities; 5) Information and knowledge.

all social indicators show acute inequalities as between race, gender and regions. Brazil has a national HDI of 0.747 (being in 79th position internationally), but which varies greatly: the mostly white population of the South has an HDI of over 0.850 (49th position internationally), which is comparable to some European countries, while the HDI of the blacks in the Northeast is less than 0.600 - 108th position in global terms. Women have lower incomes, are underrepresented in political life, and the majority of poor women suffer from lack of access to resources and income earning opportunities. Almost all social indicators also reflect deep regional inequalities - life expectancy, infant mortality, educational levels, infra-structural sanitation and health facilities, income levels, etc. with the northeast and northern regions having much poorer infrastructure, health and education services.

High maternal and infant mortality rates are said to be due to insufficient pre-natal attendance, poor quality of care, and generally poor post-birth conditions. Lack of potable water and sanitation services also contributes to this situation. Brazil has the highest number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes in Latin America. The main obstacles to achieving the 2015 Millennium targets of reducing by ¾, maternal mortality, and by half, under-5 child mortality, of their current rates are poor quality pre-natal and hospital services. Brazil reportedly has a very high rate of abortions², these being responsible for about 25% of maternal mortality. During the 1990s, there has been marked increase in the rate of pregnancy among young girls.

In 1997, 60% of the population had access to basic sanitation and 76.2% to safe drinking water. Only half of all urban households and 20% of rural households have sewerage services. The northern region registers a staggering 93% of households without sewerage systems and the northeastern region, 77%. By income level, of all households earning up to two minimum salaries (minimum salary was about U\$66 in 1991), 89% do not have access to sewerage and 92% do not have access to treated public water supply.

In a highly globalized world, access to and utilization of information and communication technologies (ICTs) as instruments of social inclusion have become imperative. In Brazil, the inequalities in access to basic services are also evident in the virtual world. Brazil currently ranks 13th in the number of hosts, with over 7 million individual users, clearly a minority among 170 million Brazilians. The poor, who are cut off from telecommunications services, are excluded from the information revolution in the wired world. The digital divide is an impediment to development, and efforts to reduce information poverty must be the concern of concerted effort by the UN system in the country.

The most vulnerable groups include the following:

1. The black population consistently shows lower social indicators. Incomes of blacks are lower than whites. The level of educational attainment is lower for blacks as well. Representation of blacks amongst professionals, Chamber of Deputies and Senate is very low. As shown above, the Human Development Index of 0.747 shows a strong racial basis when disaggregated: the mostly white population of the south has an HDI of over 0.850, while the HDI of the blacks in the Northeast is less than 0.600.

² Estimated some years ago at over 3 million.

2. While girls are enrolled to an equal or higher degree in primary and secondary schools, women are underrepresented among higher-level executives in the private sector, as well as in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. There is evidence also of women earning less than men in formal employment. While there are no figures available, it is most probable that the level of domestic and social violence suffered by women in Brazil is high. The number of women headed households has increased from 15.5% in 1979 (some 4.3 million households) to 25% in 1998 (about 11.25 million households). This is parallel to urbanization, the increased entry of women into the labor market, and more recently, heightened increases in teenage motherhood rates.
3. Street children and girls, sexually exploited children, and the vast majority of children from poor families suffer malnutrition, stunted development, and general lack of conditions for proper physical, intellectual and emotional development. Some 6.49 million children between 5 and 17 years old are said to work. Both rural and urban children would appear to suffer equally from these factors. Sexually exploited children and children working on sisal plantations and in charcoal production are amongst the worst off. Violence and abuse of children are perceived to be widespread, although statistics on this are not available.
4. Indigenous communities, totaling some 300,000 people distributed over all of Brazil, have little access to infrastructure, services and education. Their lands have in the main been demarcated and have constitutional guarantees, but economic pressure for the exploitation of these areas is intense, and they are subject to invasion and occupation by non-indigenous groups. An underlying problem is the lack of social and economic development in these communities.
5. A large percentage of small farmers and rural agricultural workers in the north and northeast continue outside the reach of governmental and/or non-governmental agencies. Many of these receive wages below the legal level, are outside social insurance and protection systems, have virtually no access to health, education or sanitation services, and in many cases are forced to work as bonded laborers or slaves. The northern Amazon forest region and the Northeastern semi-arid region present different problematic. In the rural northeast, there is an acute lack of income earning opportunities. Government programs for family agriculture and other programs do not reach a big proportion of these communities
6. Adolescents in urban areas suffer very high rates of violence and mortality – the combination of access to drugs, poverty, lack of educational and job opportunities make for an explosive environment. Social and educational disadvantage that poor youth suffer means that their chances of employment are reduced and they run the risk of being marginalized. Poor youth in Brazil confront difficult situations in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, there is a virtual lack of secondary education and vocational training in rural areas, combined with limited employment opportunities. In the urban areas, there is a more explosive situation – with intense consumer pressure, poor educational provision, few employment opportunities, and with the prevalent and increasing use of drugs and other toxic substances making for a dangerous environment. Urban violence is of a very high order in Brazil, with young males being the most heavily affected by it. Young men between 15-19 are the only age group whose mortality rate has risen. This is principally due to deaths from violent causes. The homicide rate in Sao Paulo was 66/100,000, but for the 14-25 year age group, the rate was 121/100,000, and in the

southern neighborhoods of the city, the numbers are between 187-207/100,000. In Rio de Janeiro, for the same age group, the number is 151/100,000.

Poverty. Estimates of the number of people living in poverty at the end of the 1990s (less than US\$2/day per person) range from 50.1 million (33% of the population) to 43 million (25.8%) and for those living in extreme poverty from 23 millions (15%) to 15 million (9%). In 1997, 60% of the population was living on income of less than US\$ 75 per month and 76% on less than US\$ 125/month. Of the Economically Active Population in 2000 (totaling 71 million people), 40.7% - some 29 million people - had a monthly income of less than one minimum salary (US\$ 90), and 76.3% - some 53 million people - had income of less than 2 minimum salaries (US\$ 180). This persistence of extremely low incomes for the vast majority of Brazilians is a fundamental determining characteristic of the poverty profile in Brazil.

Income distribution in Brazil was the second worst in the world in the 1990s, and has shown no significant reduction. Open unemployment increased from 4.4% in 1995 to 9.6% in 1999. There is, however, significant hidden unemployment and under-employment. Informal employment is also widespread - only 25% of the Economically Active Population was formally employed with benefits and social protection.

Broad indices of poverty do not adequately reflect the nutrition levels - especially of infants and children. 339/1000 children suffer from malnutrition. The area most systematically affected by hunger and malnutrition is the northeast hinterland (the *sertão*) where periodic drought intensifies problems of food security in communities with few safety nets.

Urbanization: The rural areas of Brazil experienced an accelerated process of out-migration: during the 1960s, 33% of the rural population (12 million people) migrated to urban areas. The figure was 38% (16 million people) for the 1970s and 18 million from 1980 to 1996, totaling an out-migration of some 46 million people. This very high rate of urbanization has resulted in 80% of the population now living in urban areas. Urban violence is very high, with the large cities being some of the most violent in the world. Drug trafficking has increased. Youth in the megacities of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro particularly suffer from violence: 15-19 year olds are the only age group nationally whose mortality has risen instead of fallen in the 90s. Homicide rate overall has increased at 7 times the rate of population growth.

The southeast region contained 46% of the total population in 1996, and has a population density 25 times that of the northern region. The concentration of population in urban centers and in the southeastern region means that while the proportion of the poor and very poor is higher in the relatively underdeveloped north and Northeastern regions, in absolute numbers the distribution of the poor regionally is more equal. Thus, for example, 48.6% of the economically active earned less than one minimum salary in the northern regions - being about 1.5 million people, whereas the number was only 25.8% in the southeast - but this represented almost 8 million people. Similarly, while the proportion of the poor is higher in the rural areas, the vast majority of the poor in absolute terms are found in urban areas.

Democratization and political decentralization: Since 1988, there has been a widening and deepening of democracy, after decades of authoritarian military rule. Brazil has a vigorous pluralist democracy - independent political parties fiercely contesting elections and competing

for the allegiance of the masses, a free press at both national and state level, a formally independent legislature and judiciary, and increasingly an active civil society participating in public life. It is a federalist system, with 27 state governments exercising considerable autonomy and powers. Major decentralization has taken place during the 1990s, with powers and responsibilities being transferred to state and municipal levels of government. At the same time that this has allowed greater civil society participation and potential for more accountability, there have been problems of clear attributions and capacity of state and especially municipalities in the management of finances and services.

The 1988 Constitution stimulated decentralization, paving the way for the transfer of federal resources and competencies from the federal government to states and municipalities. The Constitution encouraged progressive absorption by states and municipalities of greater responsibilities in the financing and execution of government programs and services. Between 1989 and 1998, federal government income increased by 50%, that of states by 41%, and of municipalities, by 200%.

In spite of the above changes, resources for social programs continued to depend on revenues collected by the federal government. Thus while tax collection was still highly centralized, the execution of programs has come to be the responsibility of states and municipalities. Disparities in local capacity for administrative and financial management have limited the impact of decentralization. According to the Brazilian Institute of Municipal Administration, some 56% of Brazilian municipalities have budget deficits. Among the most populous municipalities (from 500,000 to 5 million inhabitants), capital cities with budget deficits account for some 73%.

The recent congressional approval of the Law of Fiscal Responsibility is a landmark in the field of financial and budgetary public management in Brazil. It defines the whole process of elaboration, execution and control of public budget, making overspending by public officials a crime. It stimulates opportunities to direct surplus to investments in the social areas.

Another major fiscal problem in Brazil relates to the deficit in the social security system, exceeding R\$42 billion in 1998. From 1995 to 1999, there was a significant increase in pension benefits to retired public employees (48% in the legislature, 58% in the judiciary, and 10 in the executive branch). Government salaries have in general suffered a reduction, compared to those in the private sector. This has stimulated highly qualified public employees to take advantage of early retirement programs leaving professional vacuums in the government.

In addition to budgetary and fiscal problems, the legal and normative apparatus of government continues to be highly bureaucratic, centralized and focused on procedures. The unified procedures for hiring of public servants resulted in more centralized management of human resources, providing little room for professional advancement according to performance. Procurement procedures continue to be complex, slow and bureaucratic. The highly centralized and bureaucratic nature of public administration has impacted on the efficiency of government institutions and their capacity for initiative and innovation.

Reform of the state apparatus includes the need to establish regulatory agencies and frameworks, redefining the federal government competencies to regulation and norm setting instead of

executing functions. The modernization of public administration remains a major priority of the government.

A positive aspect of the decentralization process has been the strengthening of new social organizations, through the mobilization of civil society. There has been a notable proliferation of Non-Governmental Organizations –NGOs- especially after the post-democratization phase in the 1980s. A majority of these NGOs (some 55%) work at the local level, and some 83 % deal with citizenship issues and empowerment of local population. Target population includes children, urban social movements, neighborhood associations and women.

Environment. Major problems include the lack of effective and coherent policy and programs for development and preservation of the Amazon forest region, as well as weak enforcement of international agreements. Although the annual rate of deforestation has fallen (from 22 million sq. km. during 1970-1988 to 13.2 million sq. km in the mid 1990s), there are new potential threats arising from new government policies being implemented especially in the Amazon region. The urban environment has deteriorated rapidly. As in other parts of the world, uncontrolled expansion of cities has resulted in a big proportion of urban dwellers living in shantytowns without basic sanitation services, and in dwellings of a precarious nature and/or in high-risk areas (subject to flooding, or to collapse of dwellings and/or mudslides, on hillsides). The pollution of river and inland water systems is endemic.

Human rights: The landmark 1988 Constitution enshrined a series of civil rights, including guarantees for indigenous (and other so called “traditional populations), for children and adolescents, and establishing structures and incentives for decentralization of government and civil society participation at municipal level. Civil society has developed since the democratization, and there is an active and well-developed civil society. However, the vast majority of Brazilians are not able to effectively exercise their rights. Social protection has diminished and the economic model has increased exclusion. The justice system is log jammed and very long delays in processing effectively mean that it is non-existent for most people. Children engaged in labor, sexual violence and exploitation of children and women, and sub-human living conditions and torture of prisoners are the most acute human rights violations.

C. UN Comparative Advantages. The UN system enjoys a privileged position in Brazil – widely accepted and respected by government, civil society, professionals and social movements. This has been earned during the many years of presence in Brazil, during which it has shown to be an impartial actor committed to national developmental goals. This has allowed it to play critical roles in networking, building partnerships, consensus building and mediation. Another key advantage is the international presence of the UN system, which ensures access to knowledge and expertise developed over decades in different parts of the world.

III. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The areas that the UN system will focus on during 2002-2006 are based on the analysis in the CCA, the alignment with national priorities and internationally agreed goals, and on the specific history and competencies of each of the agencies in Brazil. The main priority areas, goals, objectives, outcomes and strategies are presented in the following sections:

AREA ONE: Reduction of Multiple Inequalities

The UN system will support the government in achieving four major goals that address multiple inequalities existing in Brazil:

1. Reduction of overall poverty as well as eradication of extreme poverty through a more equitable income distribution;
2. Promotion of gender and racial equality;
3. Universal access to basic nutrition, health and sanitation services;
4. Access to knowledge and information and communication technology by the most vulnerable groups.

The monetary and fiscal stabilization that Brazil achieved during the 1990s represent important economic gains, and are considered to have laid the basis for strong economic growth in the coming years. It is recognized, however, that good macro-economic performance alone will not eradicate poverty. Furthermore, these gains were made at the cost of sacrificing social targets. The Government recognizes the need to prioritize the fight against poverty, and has launched several anti-poverty programs. The relative ineffectiveness of Government social expenditures implies that it is critical to devise ways and means of increasing the impact of Government social policies. The UN system will support the expansion and improvement of complementary income distribution programs, which include the internationally acclaimed School Scholarship Program (*Bolsa Escola*) that rewards families with proven school attendance with a minimum wage and “Basic Food Basket” program (*Bolsa Alimentação*) for the most needy families.

Historically, government social policy in Brazil was to make services accessible to all, rather than being targeted to reach specific groups. A particularly important feature is the fact that while Brazil has comparatively high expenditure on social areas³, studies have shown this to be relatively inefficient in addressing social inequalities⁴. A major change has occurred in Brazil in that social policy is now being focused and attempts explicitly to target the poor. The dissemination and use of SHD tools and HDI indicators have helped government in the identification of areas and populations in need. Use of HDI is now mandatory in the design of

³ Health is the exception, where Brazil spends less comparatively than other Latin American countries, for example. Aggregate social expenditure in Brazil is however comparatively high, at US\$ 741 per capita between 1994-1996, representing 20.9% of GDP, as compared to 10.8% for the group of 13 countries studied.

⁴ The effectiveness of public expenditure in Brazil compares unfavorably with other countries, namely East Asian countries. Non-implementation of government programs is also a serious problem – in 1999, of 9,200 approved projects, 5,300 had not received resources till December. As of August 1999, only 10% of approved budget for that year had been spent. Sectors that suffered most were sanitation, low-cost housing, social assistance, and health. Figures for 2000 not available yet.

federal social allocations. The development and evolution of HDI tools will be a priority for the UN System. Disaggregating of HDI by race and gender, for and within municipalities, and the development of short-term indicators that would allow HDI to be used more easily as a short-term planning tool, are key elements of HDI work in the next program cycle. The UN system will monitor closely the evolution of information systems and build on past experiences (ex. Child Development Index -CDI- and Child Survival Index -CSI) to identify the best techniques for analyzing disparities of race, gender and income within and among municipalities and regions. Methodologies for analyzing social expenditure so as to identify the proportion allocated to children are another priority that will help to target Government social spending. These tools will help to reduce regional, gender and race inequality, and help to ensure that children's needs are better identified and addressed. The UN system will also support the development of public sector capacity to monitor poverty programs and their impact on income distribution. It will provide assistance to government's efforts to focus macroeconomic policies to increase the poor's access to resources and increase the distributive impact of social policies.

Social programs in Brazil have not usually had race, or ethnic identity, as a central defining feature. Although the UN agencies' focus on the poor usually included black children and indigenous groups, in Brazil race is an issue that has not been adequately incorporated historically into social analyses and actions to reduce poverty and inequality. Yet increasingly evidence shows it to be a major dimension of income inequality and other social disparities. The Government recognized in 2000 during the visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights that the issue of race inequalities and disparities is a key feature for human rights and anti-poverty work.

The UN agencies have a working group on Race, and work is ongoing on mainstreaming race within UN programs. The UN provided support to the black movement in its preparations for the *Global Conference on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance* in 2001. In response to a request from the black movement, UN will support the elaboration of a systematic analysis and diagnosis of the race component of government social policies and programs as a strategy for addressing existing racial inequalities. Indigenous groups and the so-called "traditional" populations – including rubber tappers and remnants of fugitive slave communities known as "quilombos" (Brazil was the last country to abolish slavery in 1885) are also included integrally in this work on Race.

While studies in Brazil show that women are better educated than men, they earn less on average, and are also hugely underrepresented in the national, state and municipal executive and legislative branches. Female-headed households constitute 25% of Brazilian families, and it is those of the lower social strata who have the greater difficulties in access to credit and to the labor market. Domestic violence is another challenge facing women, where husbands or partners commit 75% of aggressions. Sexual exploitation of young women and girls is said to be increasing as reported sporadically in newspapers and NGOs working in these areas.

UN system has worked with the Federal government and with NGOs on the implementation of Government commitments to the Beijing Platform for Action and the Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). They are also working with the Ministry of Planning in defining strategies to develop and execute gender-sensitive public policies.

The State of the World's Children Report for 1999 includes Brazil among the three "best examples of nations entirely mobilized in favor of education for all". The federal government has a three-pronged strategy – decentralization, participation of civil society, and integration of different levels of administration. Decentralization has gone furthest in education, with program for direct transfer of budgets to schools, training of teachers, municipal education staff, and other educational professionals on the new framework.

Brazil is likely to meet the 2015 international target in education, that is, all boys and girls completing primary schooling and equal access to all levels of education. The challenge is to maintain children and adolescents in school and to improve the quality of education. School buildings, equipment and critically the quality of teaching all need improving. The establishment of a national curriculum with minimum standards is an achievement. However, there is a need to adapt the curriculum to make it more gender and race sensitive. The UN supports the government in producing systematic information on gender and race indicators as inputs for the formulation of educational policies that promote gender and racial equalities.

Estimates of HIV/AIDS number between 338,000 and 484,000 among the 15-49-age group, (284,000 males and 200,000 women). Over 2,500 women received AZT treatment in 2000 during delivery to reduce the vertical transmission of HIV/AIDS, representing an increase of 78% comparing to 1999 numbers. UN agencies, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and municipalities, are targeting children and youngsters in schools aiming at preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS and use of drugs, as well as mainstreaming HIV/AIDS care into health programs, and on guaranteeing free access to treatments.

The UNAIDS Theme Group is one of the main actors on AIDS as it brings together a very diverse group of some 20 organizations and UN agencies. The legal rights of HIV/AIDS patients received a big boost by the creation of Parliamentary Group on AIDS in 2000 – a big achievement, since not only the House of Representatives and the Senate are reached, but also over 5,000 municipal assemblies, as well as Law Associations, health professionals, etc. This represents an important gain in the promotion of their rights, and will be a focus for the UN's next program cycles.

The UN system will focus, among others, on the following objectives to contribute to the achievement of the four goals mentioned above:

1. Develop public sector capacity to monitor poverty programs and their impact on income distribution;
2. Focus macroeconomic policies to increase the access to resource by the poor;
3. Increase distributive impact of social expenditures;
4. Develop local capacity, both public and private, for integrated sustainable development.
5. Promote cultural changes giving due recognition to the rights of minorities;
6. Increase social and political participation as well as access to decision making of women, youth and minorities;

7. Improve universal access to quality social (health, education, sanitation, etc.) services and prevent discrimination of HIV/AIDS groups
8. Reduce chronic malnutrition in children under two years old.
9. Eradicate adult and youth illiteracy by providing access to supplementary education;
10. Provide access of the poor to information and stimulate the adoption of new modalities of knowledge sharing and utilization.

A detailed description of goals, objectives, outcomes and strategies follows:

Area 1: Reduction of multiple social inequalities

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
<p>1 Improvement of income distribution, reduction of overall poverty and eradication of extreme poverty</p>	<p>1.1 Develop public sector capacity to monitor poverty and social inequalities as well as the impact of public interventions on income distribution.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Decision makers, media and civil society provided with systematic analysis of poverty and social inequality issues.</p>	<p>Dissemination of Sustainable Human Development (SHD), Human Development Indicators (HDI) concepts for policy formulation and implementation</p>
		<p>1.1.2 Public policies focused on the most deprived social groups in critical areas for income distribution such as micro-credit, employment and education</p>	<p>Establishment of short-term indicators complementary to HDI to assist government in defining and monitoring public policies.</p>
	<p>1.2 Develop and implement macroeconomic policies targeted to increase the access of poor to resources and income and to reduce social inequalities.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Fiscal, monetary and trade policy instruments defined and implemented with distributive purposes and reflecting positive impact in poverty reduction.</p>	<p>Policy advisory services on pro-poor policy definition, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p>
		<p>1.2.2 Public budgets reflecting prioritization of measures addressed to reduce poverty and inequalities.</p>	<p>Follow-up and implementation of the international conference for social development – Copenhagen/1995</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>1.2.3 Social security and insurance systems reviewed and safety nets increased to benefit and protect the most vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Evaluation studies on the impact of macroeconomic policies on poverty and social inequality reduction.</p> <p>Advocacy activities targeted to promote the revision of laws and macro-policies that negatively affect advances on income distribution and social inequality reduction.</p>
	<p>1.3 Increase efficiency and distributive impact of public expenditures on social and economic programs</p>	<p>1.3.1 Increased access of the poor to credit, inputs, extension services and market opportunities.</p> <p>1.3.2 Dissemination and improvement of minimum income programs for poor families.</p> <p>1.3.3 Incorporation of systematic and continuous monitoring and evaluation activities in social and economic programs.</p>	<p>Assessment of the distributive impact of public expenditures on economic and social programs.</p> <p>Improvement of government and non-government organization capacity for evaluating and monitoring social programs.</p> <p>Definition and dissemination of monitoring and evaluation methodologies that incorporate stakeholders participation</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>1.3.4 Increased use of distributive impact measures in social and economic program evaluation.</p> <p>1.3.5 Social control mechanisms incorporated in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social programs</p>	
	<p>1.4 Contribute to the creation of sustainable development capacity at the local level, both public and private.</p>	<p>1.4.1 Local producers and community associations, with capacity for organizational and financial management and for entrepreneurial initiatives.</p> <p>1.4.2 Increased number of income generation projects for local and community development in areas such as eco-tourism, handicrafts and food processing.</p> <p>1.4.3 Increased amounts of public and private funds allocated to local development projects</p>	<p>Stimulation and provision of technical support to participatory local development projects, bringing together government and non-government organizations, private sector, civil society leadership.</p> <p>Diffusion of low cost appropriate technologies for small farming.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
<p>2 Promotion of gender and racial equalities and elimination of all forms of discrimination</p>	<p>2.1 Promote cultural changes addressing the valorization of minorities and recognition of their rights</p>	<p>2.1.1 Updated socio-economic analysis and findings on the situation of minorities available for decision makers, media and civil society.</p> <p>2.1.2 Elementary and secondary education curriculum and text books reflecting non-sexist and anti-racist approaches and contents.</p> <p>2.1.3 Media prepared to produce and disseminate information and services free of sexist and racist bias.</p>	<p>Formulation of Human Development Indicators for women, and ethnic/racial minorities to support the definition of focused and anti-discriminatory policies.</p> <p>HIV/AIDS Data collection and analysis related to drug use among vulnerable populations (sex, workers, inmates, truck drivers, youngsters at risk etc.)</p> <p>Development of national statistics disaggregated by gender and ethnic/racial groups.</p> <p>Partnership with local governments to address sexuality and prevention of HIV/Aids and drugs in schools.</p> <p>Inclusion of anti-discriminatory contents in curriculum development, textbook evaluation and teacher training projects.</p> <p>Training of media professionals</p> <p>Implementation of social mobilization campaigns targeted to increase population awareness on the situation of minorities, their rights and advocate anti-discriminatory practices.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
	<p>2.2 Formulate policies and strategies targeted to combat all forms of the discrimination and promote social, economic and political advance of minorities.</p>	<p>2.2.1 Laws and policies targeted to reduce gaps and eliminate discriminatory practices defined and enforced in line with recommendations of international conferences.</p> <p>2.2.2 Increased allocation of public funds to inclusive policies and programs targeted to respond to minority needs.</p> <p>2.2.3 Increased social control on civil rights accomplishment and anti-discriminatory law enforcement.</p> <p>2.2.4 Increased participation of civil society organizations in the definition, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs affecting minority living conditions.</p>	<p>Support to the implementation of National Action Plan (Beijing).</p> <p>Support to elimination of discriminatory practices against people living with aids.</p> <p>Implementation of CEDAW.</p> <p>Implementation of the recommendations of the Conference of Belem do Pará.</p> <p>Implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance.</p> <p>NGO empowerment for implementation of HIV/AIDS prevention programs associated with drug use</p>
	<p>2.3 Increase political participation of women and minorities, and access to decision making positions (legislative, executive and judiciary)</p>	<p>2.3.1 Increased number of women and ethnic minorities voting in national, state and local elections.</p>	<p>Promotion of Civil Society Organizations as advocates, interlocutors and actors on gender and racial issues in social, economic and cultural fields.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>2.3.2 Increased number of women and minority candidates in party lists.</p> <p>2.3.3 Increased number of women and other minorities in national and local government decision making positions.</p>	<p>Strengthen existing forum (e.g. Women Right Council) to advocate and support the definition, monitoring and evaluation of public policies.</p> <p>Support to the discussion of alternative policies including affirmative action interventions targeted to reduce inequalities.</p>
<p>3 Universal access to quality nutrition, health and sanitation services</p>	<p>3.1 Improve the access to quality basic health services by elders, disabled, women, ethnic minorities, adolescents, poor rural and urban slum dwellers and HIV positive groups.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Public policies and programs reflecting prioritization of the most vulnerable population groups.</p> <p>3.1.2 Consolidation of the decentralization of health services to states and municipalities.</p> <p>3.1.3 Increased participation of social society organizations in the definition and control of health policies and services</p>	<p>Development of a health information system to provide disaggregated baseline information on the access of vulnerable groups (including HIV/AIDS patients) to public health services.</p> <p>Mobilization of health personnel to mainstream minorities and HIV/AIDS concerns and issues.</p> <p>Strengthen management and financial capacity of state and municipal health agencies to provide quality basic services and develop sanitary surveillance functions.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
			<p>Mechanisms for social control of health policies and service provision in place.</p> <p>Definition of monitoring and performance indicators for state and municipal health agencies.</p> <p>Technical advise for the establishment of regulatory services to control the provision of health services by the private sector.</p> <p>Technical advise to improve the control of medicine, blood and vaccine production and distribution.</p>
	<p>3.2 Reduce the number of chronically malnourished and eradicate malnutrition in children under 2 years old.</p>	<p>3.2.1 Improvement and dissemination of food security programs</p> <p>3.2.2 Small farming programs strengthened and disseminated.</p> <p>3.2.3 Accelerated program of agrarian reform and settlement of landless families.</p>	<p>Technical advise for policy formulation</p> <p>Articulation and integration of UN agencies projects and interventions in the area.</p> <p>Support to the implementation of the World Conference on Food Security</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>3.2.4 Settled families with access to credit, extension services and other inputs.</p> <p>3.2.5 Increased land register titles by women.</p>	<p>Strengthen municipal health agencies capacity to define, implement, monitor and evaluate programs targeted mother and childcare groups.</p>
	<p>3.3 Guarantee universal access to reproductive health education and services, full pre-natal, birth and ante natal care, as well as improved care for children and adolescents</p>	<p>3.3.1 Health programs for families disseminated and evaluated so as to guarantee community health monitoring, support and advise to families regarding health care, hygiene, nutrition, breast-feeding, and contraception.</p> <p>3.3.2 Increase the quality of health services for children, adolescents and mother health services provided in public care centers.</p> <p>3.3.3 Guarantee free birth registration to all newborns and ensure proper care and attention for all 0-6 year old children.</p>	<p>Dissemination of best practices on community based health programs</p> <p>Ensure awareness amongst youth of STDs, HIV/AIDS, adolescent pregnancy and the dangers of drugs and other toxic substances and improved support and care for HIV/AIDS mothers and infants.</p> <p>Strengthen family and municipal competencies in knowledge about women's and children's rights and in providing comprehensive quality services for the holistic development of young children</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>3.3.4 Increased access by HIV/AIDS groups to treatment and protection from discrimination.</p>	<p>Mainstream HIV/AIDS problem as a human and health rights issue.</p>
<p>4 Guarantee access to knowledge, information, technology and cultural development to the most vulnerable</p>	<p>4.1 Eradicate adult and youth illiteracy and provide access to supplementary education</p>	<p>4.1.1 Adult and youth education programs disseminated to benefit fringe poor urban and rural area population.</p>	<p>Development and dissemination of evaluation studies on existing adult and youth literacy programs and supplementary education</p> <p>Dissemination of good practices on adult and youth education to stimulate municipal and state government agencies, non-government and private sector to invest in incorporating this population back into elementary school.</p>
	<p>4.2 Guarantee universal access to quality pre-school, elementary and high school education and the success and permanence of children and adolescents from poor families in the educational system.</p>	<p>4.2.1 National education policy converging efforts of sub-national government agencies, private sector and non-government organizations around goals addressed to combat social exclusion.</p>	<p>Strengthen federal government capacity to formulate, monitor, coordinate and evaluate educational policies</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>4.2.2 “School Scholarship” and eradication of child labour programs evaluated and expanded.</p> <p>4.2.3 Increased equity in resources distribution to states and municipalities.</p>	<p>Improvement of the capacity of the Minister of Education to formulate, monitor and evaluate national educational policies</p> <p>Consolidation of educational, administrative, bibliographic and statistical information systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consolidation of student and educational system performance evaluation. - Improvement of the federal education financing and control system and consolidation of redistributive mechanisms such FUNDEF. <p>Support to the decentralization of educational services</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>4.2.4 Sustainable capacity of state and municipal education systems to plan, implement, monitor and control educational services.</p> <p>4.2.5 Minimum standards for the provision of quality education services (text books, curriculum, school equipment, school buildings, teacher training, etc.) defined and implemented to guarantee good quality services for all.</p> <p>4.2.6 Information technology system implemented in the administration of state and municipal agencies.</p>	<p>- Providing technical support to the state and municipal education secretariats to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate educational programs and projects.</p> <p>Providing state education system with technical support to implement information systems to improve administrative effectiveness</p> <p>Support to local education councils to effectively participate in the management of municipal education system.</p> <p>- Strengthening community participation in the school by building capacity of community members to plan, monitor and control school budget and plans.</p> <p>- Strengthen school staff with capacity to plan, implement and monitor school development plans.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>4.2.7 Continuous evaluation reports on the performance of elementary, high school and higher education students and educational system.</p> <p>4.2.8 Increasing participation of community, non-government organizations, and private sector in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of educational policies and programs and in school management.</p> <p>4.2.9 Elementary and medium school curriculum reviewed to focus on basic competencies.</p> <p>4.2.10 Innovative programs for elementary school teacher preparation disseminated.</p>	
	<p>4.3 Promote awareness around the concept of citizenship, and strengthen initiatives for stimulating youth for social and political participation.</p>	<p>4.3.1 Youth informed on their rights and demanding their accomplishment.</p>	<p>Health, sex education, environmental, human rights and child exploitation themes included in curriculum.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>4.3.2 Schools prepared to offer the youth activities to stimulate social and political participation and to empower students' representative organizations.</p> <p>4.3.3 Increased number of youth participating in associative activities, civil services, school management, leisure and education support groups.</p> <p>4.3.4 Increased number of youth participating in social services provision as volunteers.</p> <p>4.3.5 Legal Judicial Framework on Reproductive Health analyzed to identify discriminatory practices between and among all groups in society to ensure this human right</p>	<p>Extra curricular activities to be developed, through community participation and incorporating pertinent activities of NGOs in the area</p>
	<p>4.4 Provide access of poor to information and stimulate the generation of new modalities for knowledge sharing and utilization.</p>	<p>4.4.1 Increased production and distribution of books, magazines and newspaper.</p>	<p>Dissemination of public libraries and book distribution among schools and public libraries</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>4.4.2 Increased number and proportion of population with access to information and communication technologies and internet.</p> <p>4.4.3 Increased number of schools using information technology for learning purposes and also providing training in computer utilization.</p> <p>4.4.4 Dissemination of long-distance education programs using information and communication technologies.</p>	<p>Evaluation and dissemination of successful experiments of partnership between public and private sector to provide poor communities and elementary, high school and vocational education centers with access to information and communication technologies.</p> <p>Development of information networks of different natures, purposes and clients.</p> <p>Development of programs for training teachers in the use of information technologies.</p>

AREA TWO: GOVERNANCE

Increased efficiency, transparency and accountability of the public sector with emphasis on the reduction of poverty and inequality

The UN system will provide support to the Government in achieving the following goals:

1. Strengthening of public sector capacity to guarantee sustainable development and competitive insertion of the national economy in international markets;
2. Strengthening of local participation and promotion of efficiency and accountability of state and municipal governments.

Specifically, the UN system will pursue the following objectives:

1. Government institutional reform that increases the efficiency and accountability of fiscal, political, economic and social interventions;
2. Private sector development through policy, legal and regulatory reforms that impact positively on small and medium size enterprises;
3. Strengthening of sectoral regulatory agencies and frameworks;
4. Improved institutional capacity of parliamentary structures to perform legislative functions;
5. Capacity built for effective monitoring and continuous evaluation of government programs through the use of performance indicators;
6. Decentralization that strengthens participatory local government and pro-poor policies;
7. Fiscal reform to increase effectiveness and the redistributive impact of tax collection and allocation.

With decentralization and the privatization of many state owned enterprises, the role of federal government has also undergone a fundamental change – from direct provider of services to regulator. The establishment of proper federal regulatory agencies has assumed vital importance. While regulatory agencies have been set up in energy, health, environment, and telecommunications, the development of institutional capacity to assume regulatory and normative functions remains a government priority.

There are three basic aspects to strengthening government capacity: Brazil has a well-developed cadre of civil servants and professional at senior levels of government. But it lacks capacity to implement priority programs speedily and efficiently. Secondly, as one goes down to state and, especially, municipal levels, there is a marked need for capacity building and for effective participation of civil society organizations. Thirdly, there is no widely established tradition of monitoring and performance indicators. The UN system has made vital contributions in these areas, and will continue to do so, with increasing emphasis on work at the municipal level. An increasing problem is that state institutions have a low level of legitimacy – this is principally due to the problem of corruption and the lack of effective legal or other action to punish those involved.

Another important area is e-governance: Brazil has a highly advanced electronic voting system that was set up with UN system support a few years ago. Other initiatives which had UN support in 2000, such as greater tax collection capacity at state level, innovative urban development management, provision via internet of access to the proceedings of Congress by state and municipal legislatures as well as the public at large have helped to make government accessible, transparent and ultimately, more accountable.

The use of information and communication technology enablers for e-governance is one of the basic, cross cutting contributions that the UN system has made to the development process. It contributes to a fundamental change in culture and practice in government, and will continue to be a high priority.

Successful innovative experiences in urban development and state fiscal reform supported by the UN have been predicated on the use of integrated information systems and networks that allow close on line and real time monitoring. Early results have been an increase in state tax revenues.

These examples show the potential contribution of “e-governance” to making government more efficient and accessible. The UN system gives high priority to the potential of information technology and Internet for making government more transparent and accountable.

With decentralization, the lack of capacity of state and municipal governments to provide efficient services has become more evident. A key need is to mobilize financial and human resources in support of decentralization and local governance. The UN system supports strengthened civil society participation at municipal level as another strategy to make local governments more effective and responsive to public needs.

The UN system has supported the pioneering of a methodology for integrated sustainable local development. This builds the capacity of poor communities to organize, identify needs as well as opportunities and define priorities. The usefulness of the methodology as a capacity and consensus-building tool can be seen from the extent to which it is being picked up at the national level. Government and the UN are currently working on local development initiatives with important new partners, namely the two largest national financial institutions. Support for local communities will continue to be a high priority, aiming to replicate and deepen local development initiatives.

A detailed description of goals, objectives, outcomes and strategies in Area 2 follows:

Area 2: Efficient, transparent and accountable public sector focused on poverty and inequality reduction

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
<p>1 Strengthening of public sector capacity to guarantee sustainable development and competitive insertion of national economy in international markets.</p>	<p>1.1 To support government institutional reform to increase the efficiency and accountability of fiscal, political, economic and social interventions.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Federal government agencies prepared to formulate, monitor evaluate and control national policies and coordinate and articulate public sector institutions and interventions at federal, state and municipal levels.</p>	<p>Development of new technologies and management models in the public and semi-public sectors aiming at increasing efficiency, transparency and accountability.</p> <p>Increased use of databases and social indicators, population estimates and projections – contributing to the integration of population issues into policy formulation and planning, implementation, and evaluation of development programs at all levels.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>1.1.2 Executive functions of public sector decentralized to state and municipal government agencies</p> <p>1.1.3 Public and semi-public companies, both at federal and state levels reflecting efficient and competitive economic performance.</p> <p>1.1.4 Mechanisms and instruments that guarantee accountable and transparent public fund collection and allocation in place and availability of information of social interest.</p> <p>1.1.5 On line, real time management system based on state of the art information technologies increasingly used by the public sector.</p>	<p>Preparation of public sector staff to work in a changing environment characterized by the use of information technologies and innovative management tools.</p> <p>Promote a cultural change in the public sector to disseminate attitudes that guarantee good quality services to costumers, particularly the most vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Development and dissemination of information and communication technologies applicable to public sector to guarantee citizen access to information related to public services, public funds allocation and expenditures, etc.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
	<p>1.2 Support private sector development through policy, legal and regulatory reforms that impact positively on small and medium size enterprises and guarantee lower prices for consumers.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Expansion of a competitive private sector able to generate employment and income opportunities.</p> <p>1.2.2 Regulatory framework defined to guarantee the defense of consumer interests.</p> <p>1.2.3 Improved international competitiveness of national products</p>	<p>Review of policy and legislative framework to stimulate sustainable competitive and market-oriented private sector in line with national targets of poverty reduction.</p> <p>Assessment of the structural obstacles to the international competitiveness of national production (custo-Brasil).</p> <p>Support to the implementation of policies focused on the national export capacity.</p> <p>Research and development in science and technology to improve competitiveness of national production.</p>
	<p>1.3 Set up and strengthen sectoral regulatory agencies and frameworks.</p>	<p>1.3.1 Improved quality services in strategic areas such as energy, communication, pension funds, and complementary social security provided to all population at affordable costs.</p>	<p>Consolidation of regulatory agencies.</p> <p>Dissemination of information on rules and quality standards for service provision.</p> <p>Installation of social control mechanisms to monitor and evaluate provision of social services.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
	<p>1.4 Improve institutional capacity of parliamentary structures to perform legislative functions.</p>	<p>1.4.1 State and municipal legislative assemblies provided with on line access to the National Congress to receive updated information required for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of national, state and municipal legislation.</p> <p>1.4.2 Legislation revised to incorporate pro-poor approaches</p> <p>1.4.3 Legislative assemblies informed on economic, social and political issues and prepared to formulate pro-poor legislation.</p>	<p>Networking of national, state and municipal legislative assemblies to enable information exchange on legislative work.</p> <p>Development of information systems and data bank on legal, administrative, statistical, economic and financial information.</p> <p>Development of web sites to provide population access to information required to follow up performance of national, state and municipal legislative assemblies.</p> <p>Provide support to legislatures in lawmaking to benefit unrepresented marginalized social groups.</p>
	<p>1.5 Ensure continuous, and effective monitoring and evaluation of government programs, through use of performance indicators.</p>	<p>1.5.1 Information on the performance of main public sector interventions at federal, state and municipal levels available to media and civil society organizations.</p>	<p>Development of monitoring and evaluation methodologies for public sector interventions that give priority to social impact analysis.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>1.5.2 Successful public sector interventions disseminated to states and municipalities</p>	<p>Stimulation of social control mechanisms for public sector interventions.</p> <p>Support to the implementation of user-friendly instruments for dissemination of information on public sector interventions.</p>
<p>2 Strengthening of local participation and capacity of state and municipal governments for efficient and accountable public administration.</p>	<p>2.1 Promote decentralization that supports participatory local government and pro-poor policies</p>	<p>2.1.1 Sustainable capacity of state and municipal government to define and implement inclusive policies.</p> <p>2.1.2 Standards for public services delivery defined and implemented and services provided in accordance with those standards.</p> <p>2.1.3 Population aware of their rights on quality public services and effectively demanding its provision in representative structures.</p>	<p>Technical advise in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs focused on poverty and inequality reduction.</p> <p>Support to the dissemination of information and management technologies.</p> <p>Preparation of municipal and state government staff to plan, implement and monitor policies and programs.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>2.1.4 Civil society organizations empowered to participate with private sector and local government agencies in policy definition, implementation and monitoring.</p>	<p>Support the creation and operation of participative structures to promote civil society participation in policy formulation and implementation.</p> <p>Strengthening community participation in public sector operation.</p>
	<p>2.2 Implement fiscal reform to increase the effectiveness and redistributive impact of tax collection and budget allocation</p>	<p>2.2.1 Fiscal viability of states and municipalities.</p> <p>2.2.2 Increase in tax revenues collected.</p> <p>2.2.3 Reduced rate of tax evasion.</p> <p>2.2.4 Improved execution of approved state government budgets.</p>	<p>Review of fiscal legislation, norms and procedures.</p> <p>Review of organization and management structures of fiscal areas of state and municipal governments.</p> <p>Improvement of taxpayers' registers.</p> <p>Introduction and improvement of information technologies for fiscal efficiency.</p> <p>Improvement of fiscal control and auditing activities.</p>

AREA THREE: ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The UN system will support the Government in achieving an environmentally sustainable development that is focused on the reduction of poverty and inequality. It will contribute to the achievement of the following goals:

1. The integration of environmentally sustainable development strategies that impact on poverty reduction and social exclusion in national plans and programs;
2. The sustainability of the Amazon forest resources and the protection of biodiversity;
3. The control of desertification in the northeast of Brazil;
4. Energy conservation and the development of alternative energy sources as a strategy for greater efficiency in energy consumption.

The three eco-systems in Brazil are of global importance in terms of bio-diversity and climate change. While, for example, the rate of de-forestation in the Amazon region has decreased over the last few decades, there are new potential threats arising from a lack of coherent government policy and monitoring. The Amazon area has received many migrants from other regions of Brazil, and has experienced high population growth. While its population density still remains low in comparison to other regions, it is already experiencing a number of problems including lack of access to potable water, sanitation, electricity, communication facilities and other social services such as health and education.

Destructive use of forest resources has many sources: mining and logging companies, groups of individual miners, commercial fishing fleets, small farmers practicing slash and burn agriculture, and cattle ranching. Conversely, many of the communities that live in the forests – mainly indigenous and mixed (“caboclos”) - struggle to find a viable means of livelihood. Areas guaranteed to indigenous peoples and reserved by demarcation are under constant threat of invasion and occupation by non-Indians. There is intense pressure from Brazilian and foreign companies to exploit resources within these Reserves. There is an urgent need to develop sustainable forms of development in these areas.

There is strong international, particularly bilateral, involvement in support of an environmentally sustainable development. A wide range of partners includes the G-7 countries (Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States) that provide the largest sources of multilateral funding for environmental initiatives ever for one country.

The PPG7 initiative on the protection of the tropical forests balance global desire to preserve these ecosystems with the Brazilian Government’s interest to contain the question of “internationalization” of national resources. These dual aims, coupled with the scattered nature of the projects, generate many conflict areas, and make coordination in the implementation of environmentally sustainable development programs difficult. Another challenge for coordination is the number of executing and implementing agents, including the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Environment, the Brazilian Environmental Institute, the National Institute for Research in the Amazon, Brazil’s Rainforest Unit, the Secretariat for Coordination of the Amazon and NGOs associated with bilateral agencies. In the field, there is a large and

complex network of partnerships with some 600 organizations including private sector groups, NGOs, and municipal and state actors.

The current energy crisis and continuing threat of global warming have focused even greater attention to the need for energy conservation. With energy consumption growing at 5% per annum, the need for new technologies to generate alternative renewable and clean energy sources have become more imperative. The speedy privatization of the electric energy sector, while a necessity, has left a vacuum in the area of regulation. The UN system will support government initiatives to consolidate the regulatory capacity of government and pilot initiatives in the area of renewable energy sources.

A detailed description of goals, objectives, outcomes and strategies in Area 3 follows:

Area 3: Environmentally sustainable development targeted to the reduction of inequality

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
<p>1 Strategies for sustainable development that impact on the reduction of poverty and social exclusion integrated in national development plans and providing a framework for government, non government and private sector interventions at federal, state and local levels.</p>	<p>1.1 Formulation, monitoring and evaluation of environmentally sustainable development policies and regulatory frameworks that could guarantee to the poor access to and appropriate use of natural resources.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Consolidation of the use of sustainable environment concepts associated with poverty in the formulation, management, monitoring and control of investment programs and projects at national, state and local levels.</p> <p>1.1.2 Indicators for assessing environmental sustainability incorporated in the national statistical system and regularly updated and disseminated.</p>	<p>Improvement of national capacity to implement and monitor global environment commitments, by helping to design projects to be funded by GEF, Montreal Protocol, PPG-7 and international financing institutions.</p> <p>Formulation, implementation and monitoring of Agenda 21. Improvement of the national capacity to monitor and evaluate the environmental conditions and trends and to assess policy performance</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>1.1.3 Consolidation of the use of environmental evaluation criteria and instruments in the analyses of investment projects from different economic sectors.</p> <p>1.1.4 Establishment of incentives for interventions in environmental management associated with poverty reduction through economic policy instruments such as pricing, taxes, charges, subsidies, etc.</p> <p>1.1.5 Increased national capacity to mobilize financing for environmentally sustainable development</p>	<p>Enactment and enforcement of environment legislation to guarantee environmental impact assessment requirements</p> <p>Successful experiments on environmental management focused on the poor evaluated and disseminated</p> <p>Evaluation of public expenditure to assess the environment sustainability and related poverty impacts of budgetary spending.</p> <p>Studies on national and international sources of funds to be mobilized to finance sustainable development programs.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
	<p>1.2 Decentralization of environmental management to states and municipalities and promotion of partnership with non-government and private sector organizations</p>	<p>1.2.1 National Environment Program Funds disbursed under decentralized mechanisms</p> <p>1.2.2 State and municipal environment legislation defined and approved by respective legislative assemblies.</p> <p>1.2.3 Coordinated environmental interventions carried out by government, non- government organizations and private sector at national, state and local levels.</p>	<p>Capacity building of federal, state and local government agencies to plan and implement integrated pro-poor approaches.</p> <p>Support to the establishment of coordination mechanisms including representatives of state and municipal government agencies, civil society organizations and private sector.</p>
<p>2 Sustainability of Amazonian forest resources and protection of biodiversity through strengthening of local planning and implementation.</p>	<p>2.1 Improvement of the capacity and sustainability of community based groups and civil society organizations to manage forest natural resources and conserve biodiversity.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Increased awareness of civil society and community based groups on the relationship between environmental sustainability and human poverty.</p>	<p>Development of information, communication and social mobilization campaigns</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>2.1.2 Effective monitoring systems and suitable mechanisms developed for the sustainable use of the environment, respecting the rights of indigenous and traditional populations.</p> <p>2.1.3 Local community associations with capacity for implementing and monitoring sustainable development plans.</p> <p>2.1.4 Indigenous territories protected and conserved with local population participation.</p> <p>2.1.5 Development of new processing technologies for rubber and other non-timber products.</p> <p>2.1.6 Development and implementation of interventions addressed to protect and conserve biodiversity of tropical forest.</p>	<p>Development of pilot demonstrative projects on sustainable development implemented by community based groups.</p> <p>Strengthening of local community and Indian organizations to define, implement, monitor and evaluate environment management programs.</p> <p>Strengthening partnership with a wide range of national and international organizations to implement multilateral programs on the sustainable use of tropical forest.</p> <p>Support to the development of advanced technologies for assessing biodiversity resources.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
<p>3 Control and reversal of desertification in the northeast</p>	<p>3.1 Encourage protection and conservation of northeast semi arid ecosystem through appropriate land use based on zoning and support to small farmers with suitable water, crop and husbandry techniques</p>	<p>3.1.1 Appropriate technologies for environment protection and management of semi-arid ecosystem.</p> <p>3.1.2 Economic-ecological zones established for local development plans.</p>	<p>Development and dissemination of pilot projects</p> <p>Technical support to the development of appropriate technologies.</p> <p>Establishment of multilateral cooperation with countries facing similar situation.</p>
<p>4 Energy Conservation</p>	<p>4.1 Contribute to energy efficiency and development of alternative renewable sources of energy.</p>	<p>4.1.1 Increased expenditures on energy services as a proportion of total energy sector budgetary expenditure.</p> <p>4.1.2 Technologies to generate alternative, locally available, renewable, economic and clean energy sources.</p> <p>4.1.3 Increased efficiency in the production and consumption of energy</p>	<p>Support to the consolidation of independent regulatory agencies in public utilities sector.</p> <p>Development and dissemination of energy efficient technologies.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
<p>5 Improvement of urban environment provision of adequate shelter to the poor.</p>	<p>5.1 Urban development policies and sectoral institutions involved in urban service provision articulated around environmentally sustainable development targets.</p>	<p>5.1.1 Increased autonomy of municipalities regarding use of natural resources.</p> <p>5.1.2 Municipal agencies prepared to formulate, monitor and evaluate policies and programs for the management of urban environment.</p> <p>5.1.3 Urban legislation revised to protect the environment.</p> <p>5.1.4 Urban tax collection and allocation revised to have redistributive effects.</p> <p>5.1.5 Strengthen municipal interventions targeted to the appropriate urbanization of high-risk areas occupied by the poor subject to landslides, floods, epidemics, etc.</p>	<p>Dissemination of successful experiences on the management of urban environment with participatory processes.</p> <p>Information exchanging on urban environment and housing policies and programs at national and international levels.</p> <p>Support the monitoring and implementation of Istanbul Conference recommendations.</p> <p>Undertake studies on the financing and management of housing programs.</p> <p>Develop and disseminate technologies for mapping high-risk urban areas.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>5.1.6 National housing policy defined and implemented to guarantee access by the poor to adequate housing.</p>	<p>Prepare municipalities to define and implement policies to prevent natural disasters and to mitigate urban natural and man-made disasters.</p> <p>Stimulate partnership among public, private sector and communities to develop housing programs</p>
	<p>5.2 To guarantee basic sanitation services to poor population and eliminate large city refuse dumps</p>	<p>5.2.1 Increased number of poor urban and rural dwellers with access to water and sanitation services.</p>	<p>Support to the establishment of water and sanitation regulatory frameworks at state and municipal levels.</p>
	<p>5.2.2 Targets for providing water and sanitation services for poor population stated in the investment plans defined by the utility companies.</p>	<p>Support to the establishment of a national information system on water and sanitation services.</p>	
<p>5.2.3 Environmentally sound regulatory frameworks for water and sanitation services defined and implemented.</p>	<p>Improvement and consolidation of social action in sanitation programs.</p>		

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>5.2.4 Legislation and policies defined and implemented for elimination of municipal rubbish dumps</p>	<p>Support to the implementation of water and sanitation regulatory agencies at state and municipal levels, with civil society participation.</p> <p>Development and dissemination of new technological alternatives for the elimination of rubbish dumps.</p> <p>Support to the implementation and follow up of international conferences' recommendations (Istanbul, Rio 92)</p>
	<p>5.3 Reduce inland water pollution, chemical pollution and ozone emissions</p>	<p>5.3.1 Information on water and air pollution available to the population.</p> <p>5.3.2 Population aware of the risks of environmental pollution and mobilized to reduce and prevent pollution risks.</p> <p>5.3.3 Legislation revised to protect inland water and reduce ozone emissions.</p>	<p>Development of information and mobilization campaigns to involve population in the control and prevention of water and air pollution.</p> <p>Support the implementation of Kyoto Protocol recommendations.</p> <p>Revision of legislation to protect inland water and air from pollution agents.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>5.3.4 Municipal policies and plans formulated to protect inland water reserves and reduce gas emissions.</p>	<p>Dissemination of technologies to monitor and control water and air pollution.</p> <p>Municipal staff trained to formulate, monitor and control environmental interventions targeted to reduce inland water and air pollution.</p>

AREA FOUR: INCREASED PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The UN system will contribute to the protection of the human rights by working with the government to achieve the following goals:

1. Increased access of the marginalized groups to justice;
2. Elimination of all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation of women and children.

Specific objectives include the following:

1. Judicial reform that guarantees universal access to justice and information on judicial processes, reduces court delay and eliminates police violence;
2. Capacity development of public security system to ensure respect for human rights;
3. Eradication of sexual exploitation, and reduction of domestic sexual abuse and violence against children and adolescents.

Brazil has a legal framework and institutions at all levels of government for the protection of citizens' rights. Yet, these laws and mechanisms do not function effectively. The government gives high priority to its National Human Rights Program, recognizing the existence of human rights abuses. It has set up the Secretariat for Human Rights and shows a remarkable openness in recognizing the problem of human rights abuses. The visit of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, resulted in a Memorandum of Intent signed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a follow up needs assessment mission from the High Commissioner's Office held in 2001. The UN special Rapporteur on Torture made a 3-week fact finding mission at the invitation of the Brazilian government and visited prisons and NGO legal centers as well. This was the first visit of a UN official to Brazilian prisons.

The UN supports the Secretariat for Human Rights in implementing the National Human Rights Program in collaboration with NGOs who identify demands for legal services from high

deprivation areas and incorporate best practices in NGO-run legal centers. Effective partnerships have been established with about 20 NGO-managed community centers, with a total of around 450 NGOs adopting best practices. UN agencies will also continue to participate in a program of Human Rights Observatories that was started in 2000. These observatories are powerful instruments, contributing to the establishment of networks that help in monitoring best practices in the implementation of the National Human Rights Program. A detailed description of goals, objectives, outcomes and strategies in Area 4 follows:

Area 4: Special Protection of human rights of vulnerable groups

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
<p>1 Increased access of the marginalized groups to justice.</p>	<p>1.1 Reform of judicial system to guarantee universal access to justice, provide information on judicial processes, reduce court delays, and eliminate police violence.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Effective legal services available to the poor</p> <p>1.1.2 Judicial staff provided with updated relevant information on judicial matters and trained to use information technologies.</p> <p>1.1.3 Judicial staff aware of the latest developments on human rights and prepared to operate in a manner sensitive to the rights of the most vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Development and implementation of proposals for the modernization of the judicial system based on information and communication technologies.</p> <p>Training of police, prosecutors, legal aid and judges on human rights and also in the use of new information technologies</p> <p>Networking of representative organizations of judicial professionals to disseminate studies, bibliography, judicial decision, jurisprudence, and other matters of interest to judicial staff living in isolated areas.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
		<p>1.1.4 Witness Protection Program expanded.</p> <p>1.1.5 Enforcement authorities provided with instruments to ensure human rights protection.</p> <p>1.1.6 Strengthened communities, including adolescents and families, exercising their human rights</p>	<p>Judicial system and non-government organizations sharing responsibility in the implementation of interventions addressed to protect witnesses.</p> <p>NGOs networking to promote youth participation</p> <p>Implementation of cross-cutting themes</p> <p>Dissemination of studies on violence.</p> <p>Development of new strategies to combat violence.</p>
	<p>1.2 Build the capacity of Public Security system to ensure compliance with human rights</p>	<p>1.2.1 Public security system revised to incorporate human rights defense as a main concern and guideline for action.</p>	<p>Support to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Plan for Public Security.</p>
	<p>1.3 Civil police prepared to protect and defend human rights</p>	<p>1.3.1 Civil police trained to operate in a legal framework defined to protect human rights.</p>	<p>Train civil police on matters related to the protection of human rights, community responsibility and participation.</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Cooperation Strategies
<p>2 Elimination of all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation of women and children.</p>	<p>2.1 Eradicate sexual exploitation and reduce domestic sexual abuse and violence against children and adolescents</p>	<p>2.1.1 Increased number of families benefited by scholarship and other minimum income programs.</p> <p>2.1.2 Legislation, policies and programs targeted to children and women victims of violence and sexual abuse defined, implemented and monitored.</p> <p>2.1.3 Public services created to denounce human rights abuses</p>	<p>Civil society organizations strengthened to participate and exercise social control</p> <p>Promote/strengthen social control through evaluation of programs and its impact on norms.</p> <p>Advocacy in Congress for advances in legislation.</p>

IV. COOPERATION STRATEGIES

Strengthening Partnerships. The UN system has achieved a unique set of partnerships with major sectors of society at all levels – federal, state and municipal government, civil society and increasingly, the private sector as well. Of note is the increasing collaboration at sub-national levels. Cooperation is increasing not only with state governments but even more so with municipalities. This multiplication in the number of actual and potential partners is a trend that will continue as decentralization deepens. At one end of the scale, partners include federal Ministries and federal development and investment banks, and national research institutions. Partnerships with national research and statistical organizations are of particular importance in the monitoring of social indicators. At the other end of the scale, small rural municipalities are becoming strategic partners. This increasing heterogeneity of partners requires different approaches and skills.

Partnerships with civil society organizations, which form a key component of the strategy for making government more participatory and effective, will be enhanced. The Brazilian Constitution provides incentives and legal mechanisms for decentralization and civil society

participation, but transforming these guarantees into effective participation requires capacity building of municipal governments as well as with civil society organizations.

Partnerships with the private sector are increasing, both as donors as well as actors with increased social responsibility. The UN will continue to strengthen its partnerships with the national media as allies in the advocacy of human development and in monitoring Government compliance with its international commitments.

Policy Dialogue and Advocacy. The UN system will continue to dialogue closely with government and to advocate for policy in line with national priorities and with commitments that the government has made arising from signing on to International Conference goals. The UN system plays a key role in translating policy into programs by assisting with tools and methodologies for identifying and measuring goals and objectives. In an increasingly globalized political system, the UN system will seek to assist government in its dialogue and negotiations with other international organizations, multilateral lending agencies, etc.

Capacity Development. A key element here is the assistance with results based management through monitoring and evaluation methodologies at all levels of government. At federal level, the assistance with the setting up and strengthening of sectoral regulatory bodies (e.g. in electricity, sanitation, pensions, etc.) will continue. Fiscal and financial management of state governments and increasingly of municipalities will assume greater importance. Training for municipal staff on the legal and administrative framework within which decentralization has taken place will be essential for strengthening capacity of local government. E-governance to make government more efficient, accessible and transparent will also build capacity at all levels of government.

Strengthening of the capacity of civil society for participation in local government through legally constituted councils and other fora will continue to be a key strategy for improved governance. Accessibility to relevant data and training on the legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as on government structures and processes will be the main means for civil society capacity building.

Replication and Diffusion of Innovative Initiatives. The multiplication in the number of partners means that the question of replicability of successful strategies assumes greater importance. Projects will increasingly have as an integral component a consideration of the replicability of its activities and methods, together with a strategy for dissemination, diffusion and adaptation. The training of trainers also becomes critical. In this regard, the UN agencies will invest more in devising “Kits” that incorporate know how and experience for use by partners.

Targeting Assistance on Specific Disadvantaged Groups and Regions. Major advances have recently been made by the use of HDI by government in planning federal social expenditures. Continued monitoring of social expenditures and key indicators on children and adolescents will further help in the identification of priority areas of need. The UN system will continue to assist government to better define priority areas and groups by developing more refined methodologies for the identification of different types of vulnerability and of different groups.

Joint Communication Strategy. Communication is increasingly important in developing new partnerships, networking, and in advocacy and policy dialogue. Information technology

continues to expand the potentialities of communication. The UN System will ensure that its activities are publicized widely. A common communication strategy will play a key role in campaigns, not only in-country but also contribute to an increasing role of the UN system in promoting horizontal cooperation. It will provide assistance in the dissemination of successful Brazilian development experiences especially to Latin America and Portuguese speaking countries.

V. FOLLOW - UP AND REVIEW

UN System Collaboration. Joint programming is not a viable option in Brazil. This is due to the fact that core funding covers only a small proportion of UN system programs. Nevertheless, while program integration is difficult, policy and program coordination are not, and the UN system has decided to harmonize its programming cycles in Brazil in 2002. To achieve the harmonization of programming cycles by 2002, UNICEF prepared a bridging program for one year (2001). UNDP's Country Collaboration Framework was extended to 2001. UNFPA and UNIFEM have also adjusted their program cycles to harmonize with the UN system.

Although systematic and regular meetings of the UN Country Team take place, there are plans for improvement. More systematic information sharing amongst UN system staff at all levels is taking place through the thematic groups. The CCA/UNDAF process has helped to identify possible areas of interagency collaboration, and could facilitate an integrated, strategic approach and stronger working links between the agencies. The UN system will also work closely with the Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC), the central federal agency for development cooperation.

Monitoring and Review. Inter-agency groups ensure UN system dialogue, monitoring and planning, while the theme groups have a wider membership, with governmental and other partners participating as well. Furthermore, regular meetings are held with ABC for review of programs and for planning. Follow up on actions in relation to international commitments is done with the relevant Ministries and sectoral government organs.

The Resident Coordinator's Annual Report, which draws on individual agency's annual program reviews, will provide the means for reporting on UNDAF. The UN Country Team will continue to meet at regular intervals and ensure that the UNDAF is reviewed as required outside of regular planned reviews, and that it is adjusted as and when necessary.

VI. Resource Framework

Most of the UN agencies in Brazil rely very heavily on local resources, core UN system resources representing only a small part of overall UN cooperation. The small amount of core resources will continue to be used for strategic interventions linked to up-stream advocacy and policy advice.

ANNEX A: Development Assistance**1. Summary of Total Development Assistance in 2000 (latest year available)**

Source of aid ⁵	US Dollars (in million)	Percentage
<u>Multilateral</u> Breakdown: UN system (excluding the IFIs) Grants----- Loans	12.45	
World Bank Grants----- Loans-----	n.a. 1,690.00	
IDB Grants----- Loans -----	13.06 2.75	
EU ----- Grants -----	197.96	
Non-United Nations system Grants ----- Loans -----	N.A. N.A.	
<u>Bilateral</u> Grants based on Brazilian Cooperation Agency figures-----	92.2	
Sub-total ODA Grants Loans		
NGOs		
Total development assistance Grants ----- Loans -----	315.67 1,692.75	

Note: Bilateral grants figure is ABC's, as follows: Japan \$53million, Germany 12.7 million, UK 9.5 million, France 9.0 million, Canada, 5.2 million, USA 1.8 million, Italy 1.0 million.

⁵ Disbursements only.

2. United Nations System Official Development Assistance in 2000 ⁽⁶⁾

Funds, Programs and Agencies	US Dollars (in million)
UNICEF	3.40
UNIFEM	1.00
ILO	0.45
UNDP	6.07
UNESCO	0.39
UNDCP	0.33
UNFPA	0.81
FAO	N.A.
PAHO/WHO	N.A.
UNIC	N.A.
ITU	N.A.
ECLAC	N.A.
TOTAL	12.45

⁶ These figures do not include cost-sharing resources from Government of Brazil. UNICEF figures are the funds that come through the Resources and Support Budget. Another US\$10.8 from other sources million was in the UNICEF Brazil program budget for 2000.

ANNEX B: Common Country Assessment (CCA) Indicator and Definitions/Descriptions*

Indicator (disaggregated by sex)	Definition/Description
Income-Poverty	
Poverty headcount ratio (% of population below \$1 dollar a day)	15% - 23 million (IPEA, 1998); WB, 2001, 9% (15 million)
Poverty headcount ratio (% of population below national poverty line)	1998: 33% (IPEA); WB, 2001, 25.8% (43 millions) <US\$ 2/day 22% (HDR 2001)
Poverty gap ratio	
Poorest fifth's share of national consumption	2.2% (1999, Barros, Henriques & Fogel).
Food Security and Nutrition	
% of children under age 5 suffering from malnutrition	Weight/age, 5.95% (1996) Height/age, 10.5% (1996)
% of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (caloric intake in context of food balance sheet)	n.a.
% of household income spent on food for the poorest quintile	n.a.
Health and Mortality	
% of population with access to primary health care services	75%
Estimated HIV adult prevalence rate	Total: 0.65%; Males: 0.84%; women: 0.47% (April June 2001 Epidemiological Bulletin)
No. of reported AIDS cases	215,815 (April June 2001 Epidemiological Bulletin)
HIV prevalence in pregnant women under 25 who receive antenatal care in capital cities/major urban areas	Over 2,500 women received injecting AZT treatment in 2000 during delivery to reduce the vertical transmission of HIV/Aids
Infant mortality rate	33.1/1000 live births (Ripsa, 1998)
Under 5 mortality rate	45.9/1000 live births (UN Population Division, 1999)
Reproductive Health	
Maternal mortality ratio	118/100,000 live births (2000)
% of births attended by skilled health personnel	91.5% (1996)
Contraceptive prevalence rate	74% (1996)
Adolescent Fertility Rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-19)	71.9% (PoA goal <= 65 – “World Population Monitoring 2000: Pop, Gender and Develop”, 2001)
Child Health and Welfare	
% of 1 year old children immunized against measles	98.4% (1999)
% of children < age 15 who are working	8.9 % (that is, 5-14 year olds, 1999 data)
No. of 10-14 year olds who are working	2.53 million
Education	
Net primary enrolment or attendance ratio	95.4% (1999)
% of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	33.8% (1997)
Adult literacy rate	13.3% (1999)
Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds	n.a.
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education	103% (1997, HDR 2000)
Female share (%) of paid employment in non-agricultural activities	44.33% (1997, HDR 2000)
% of seats held by women in national government, including parliament	5.90% (2000)
Employment and Sustainable Livelihood	
Employment to population of working age	85% 1999

Indicator (disaggregated by sex)	Definition/Description
ratio	
Unemployment rate	8.8% 1999
Informal sector employment as % of total employment	n.a. (25% of EAP has formal employment)
Housing and Basic Household Amenities and Facilities	
No. of persons per room, or average floor area per person	n.a.
% of population with (sustainable) access to safe drinking water	76%, urban = 90%, rural 17% (1995)
% of population with access to adequate sanitation	72% (1999)
Environment	
Carbon Dioxide emissions (per capita)	1.8 (1997)
Biodiversity: Land area protected	n.a.
GDP per unit of energy use	6.5 (1998)
Arable land per capita	16.9 ha. (1991)
% change in Km ² of forest land in past ten years	n.a.
% of population relying on traditional fuels for energy use	28.7% (1997)
Drug Control and Crime Prevention	
Area under illegal cultivation of coca, opium poppy and cannabis	n.a.
Seizures of illicit drugs	n.a.
Prevalence of drug abuse	n.a.
No. of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants	n.a.

B.1.Conference and Convention Indicators and Definitions/Descriptions on Governance and Civil and Political Rights*

Indicator	Definition/Description
Fair Administration of Justice	
Recognition in law of guarantees for (1) an independent and impartial judiciary; (2) and for fair trial	Yes
Recognition in law of the right to seek judicial remedies against state agencies/officials before the judiciary	Yes
Democracy and Participation	
Recognition in law of the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly	Yes
Periodicity of free and fair elections	
International Legal Commitments for Human Rights	
Status of ratification of, reservations to and reporting obligations under international human rights instruments	Ratified
Status of follow-up concluding observations of UN human rights treaty bodies	NA
Security of the Person	
Recognition in law of the prohibition of gross violation of human rights affecting the security of person	Yes

B.2 Contextual Indicator and Definitions/Descriptions

Indicator	Definition/Description
Demographics	
Population Size	169,8 million (IBGE, 2000)
Total fertility rate	2.3 (1999)
Life expectancy at birth	Males - 64.6; females - 72.3 (1999)
Economy	
GNP per capita (US\$ and PPP)	US\$ 3,233 (1999), projection for 2000, US\$ 3,733
External debt (US\$) as % of GNP	47.3% (1999), projection for 2000 41.6%
Decal growth rate of GNP per capita (US\$)	n.a.
Gross domestic savings as % GDP	n.a.
Share of exports in GDP	9% (1999)
Share of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in GDP	4.3% (1999)
% of public expenditure on social services	n.a.

ANNEX C: Goals and Outcomes by UN Agency

Area 1: Reduction of multiple social inequalities

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Responsible UN Agency
1 Improvement of income distribution, reduction of overall poverty and eradication of extreme poverty	1.1 Develop public sector capacity to monitor poverty and social inequalities as well as the impact of public interventions on income distribution.	1.1.1 Decision makers, media and civil society provided with systematic analysis of poverty and social inequality issues.	ECLAC, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, PAHO
		1.1.2 Public policies focused on the most deprived social groups in critical areas for income distribution such as micro-credit, employment and education	ECLAC, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO
	1.2 Develop and implement macroeconomic policies targeted to increase the access of poor to resources and income and to reduce social inequalities.	1.2.1 Fiscal, monetary and trade policy instruments defined and implemented with distributive purposes and reflecting positive impact in poverty reduction.	ECLAC, UNICEF, PAHO
		1.2.2 Public budgets reflecting prioritization of measures addressed to reduce poverty and inequalities.	ECLAC, UNFPA, ILO, PAHO
1.2.3 Social security and insurance systems reviewed and safety nets increased to benefit and protect the most vulnerable groups.		ECLAC, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO	
1.3 Increase efficiency and distributive impact of public expenditures on social and economic programs		1.3.1 Increased access of the poor to credit, inputs, extension services and market opportunities.	ECLAC, UNDP, ILO
		1.3.2 Dissemination and improvement of minimum income programs for poor families.	ECLAC, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO
		1.3.3 Incorporation of systematic and continuous monitoring and evaluation activities in social and economic programs.	ECLAC, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO
		1.3.4 Increased use of distributive impact measures in social and economic program evaluation.	ECLAC, UNFPA, ILO
		1.3.5 Social control mechanisms incorporated in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social programs	ECLAC, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, PAHO
1.4 Contribute to the creation of sustainable development capacity at the local level, both public and private.	1.4.1 Local producers and community associations, with capacity for organizational and financial management and for entrepreneurial initiatives.	UNDP, ILO	

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Responsible UN Agency
		<p>1.4.2 Increased number of income generation projects for local and community development in areas such as eco-tourism, handicrafts and food processing.</p> <p>1.4.3 Increased amounts of public and private funds allocated to local development projects</p>	<p>UNDP, UNESCO</p> <p>UNDP, ILO, UNESCO</p>
2 Promotion of gender and racial equalities and elimination of all forms of discrimination	2.1 Promote cultural changes addressing the valorization of minorities and recognition of their rights	2.1.1 Updated socio-economic analysis and findings on the situation of minorities available for decision makers, media and civil society.	ECLAC, UNICEF, UNDP, UNDCP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, PAHO
		2.1.2 Elementary and secondary education curriculum and text books reflecting non-sexist and anti-racist approaches and contents.	UNICEF, UNDP, UNDCP, UNFPA, UNESCO
		2.1.3 Media prepared to produce and disseminate information and services free of sexist and racist bias.	UNICEF, UNDP, UNDCP, UNFPA, UNESCO, PAHO
	2.2 Formulate policies and strategies targeted to combat all forms of the discrimination and promote social, economic and political advance of minorities.	2.2.1 Laws and policies targeted to reduce gaps and eliminate discriminatory practices defined and enforced in line with recommendations of international conferences.	UNICEF, UNDP, UNDCP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, PAHO
		2.2.2 Increased allocation of public funds to inclusive policies and programs targeted to respond to minority needs.	UNICEF, UNDP, UNDCP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO
		2.2.3 Increased social control on civil rights accomplishment and anti-discriminatory law enforcement.	UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO
2.2.4 Increased participation of civil society organizations in the definition, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs affecting minority living conditions.		UNDP, UNDCP, UNFPA, UNESCO	
2.3 Increase political participation of women and minorities, and access to decision making positions (legislative, executive and judiciary)	2.3.1 Increased number of women and ethnic minorities voting in national, state and local elections.	UNDP	
	2.3.2 Increased number of candidates representing women and minorities in party lists.		
	2.3.3 Increased number of women and other minorities in national and local government decision making positions.		

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Responsible UN Agency
3 Universal access to quality nutrition, health and sanitation services	3.1 Improve the access to quality basic health services by elders, disabled, women, ethnic minorities, poor rural and urban slum dwellers and HIV positive groups.	3.1.1 Public policies and programs reflecting prioritization of the most vulnerable population groups. 3.1.2 Consolidation of the decentralization of health services to states and municipalities. 3.1.3 Increased participation of social society organizations in the definition and control of health policies and services	ECLAC, UNICEF, UNDP, UNDCP, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO, PAHO UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, PAHO UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, PAHO
	3.2 Reduce the number of chronically malnourished and eradicate malnutrition in children under 2 years old.	3.2.1 Improvement and dissemination of food security programs 3.2.2 Small farming programs strengthened and disseminated. 3.2.3 Accelerated program of agrarian reform and settlement of landless families. 3.2.4 Settled families with access to credit, extension services and other inputs. 3.2.5 Increased land register titles by women.	UNDP UNDP, UNESCO
	3.3 Guarantee universal access to reproductive health education and services, full pre-natal, birth and ante natal care, as well as improved care for children	3.3.1 Health programs for families disseminated and evaluated so as to guarantee community health monitoring, support and advise to families regarding health care, hygiene, nutrition, breast-feeding, contraception. 3.3.2 Increase the quality of health services for children and mother health services provided in public care centers. 3.3.3 Guarantee right to free birth registration for all and access to nursing and pre-school facilities for 0-6 year olds. 3.3.4 Increased access by HIV/AIDS groups to treatment and protection from discrimination.	UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO, PAHO UNICEF, UNFPA, PAHO UNICEF UNICEF, UNDCP, UNFPA, UNESCO, PAHO

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Responsible UN Agency
<p>4 Guarantee access to knowledge, information, technology and cultural development to the most vulnerable</p>	<p>4.1 Eradicate adult and youth illiteracy and provide access to supplementary education</p>	<p>4.1.1 Adult and youth education programs disseminated to benefit fringe poor urban and rural area population.</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO</p>
	<p>4.2 Guarantee universal access to quality pre-school, elementary and high school education and the success and permanence of children and adolescents from poor families in the educational system.</p>	<p>4.2.1 National education policy converging efforts of sub-national government agencies, private sector and non-government organizations around goals addressed to combat social exclusion.</p> <p>4.2.2 "School Scholarship" and eradication of child labour programs evaluated and expanded.</p> <p>4.2.3 Increased equity in resources distribution to states and municipalities.</p> <p>4.2.4 Sustainable capacity of state and municipal education systems to plan, implement, monitor and control educational services.</p> <p>4.2.5 Minimum standards for the provision of quality education services (text books, curriculum, school equipment, school buildings, teacher training, etc.) defined and implemented to guarantee good quality services for all.</p> <p>4.2.6 Information technology system implemented in the administration of state and municipal agencies.</p> <p>4.2.7 Continuous evaluation reports on the performance of elementary, high school and higher education students and educational system.</p> <p>4.2.8 Increasing participation of community, non-government organizations, and private sector in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of educational policies and programs and in school management.</p> <p>4.2.9 Elementary and medium school curriculum reviewed to focus on basic competencies.</p> <p>4.2.10 Innovative programs for elementary school teacher preparation disseminated.</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO</p> <p>UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA, UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA, UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>UNFPA, UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA, UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO</p>

Goals	Cooperation Objectives	Cooperation Outcomes	Responsible UN Agency
	<p>4.3 Promote awareness around the concept of citizenship, and strengthen initiatives for stimulating youth for social and political participation.</p>	<p>4.3.1 Youth informed on their rights and demanding their accomplishment.</p> <p>4.3.2 Schools prepared to offer the youth activities to stimulate social and political participation and to empower students' representative organizations.</p> <p>4.3.3 Increased number of youth participating in associative activities, civil services, school management, leisure and education support groups.</p> <p>4.3.4 Increased number of youth participating in social services provision as volunteers.</p>	<p>UNFPA, ILO, UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA, UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA, UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA</p>
	<p>4.4 Provide access of poor to information and stimulate the generation of new modalities for knowledge sharing and utilization.</p>	<p>4.4.1 Increased production and distribution of books, magazines and newspaper.</p> <p>4.4.2 Increased number and proportion of population with access to information and communication technologies and internet.</p> <p>4.4.3 Increased number of school using information technology for learning purposes and also providing training in computer</p> <p>4.4.4 Dissemination of long-distance education programs using information and communication technologies.</p>	<p>UNFPA, UNDP</p> <p>UNFPA, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA, UNESCO</p> <p>UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO</p>