



United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2012-2015)



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United Nations Brazil

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1. Executive summary

This United Nations Development Assistance Framework, prepared by the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) is linked to the preparation of the Common Country Analysis (CCA) completed in May 2011. The UNDAF and CCA are part of the reform agenda of the United Nations and are produced by the UNCT globally as a response to the challenge issued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to articulate a coherent vision and strategy with a view to a common and integrated approach to promoting the development of countries.

The bases of the UNDAF programme are the national priorities of a country. In this document, the UNDAF (2012-2015) aims to offer a common strategic framework for United Nations activities in Brazil. In this way, coherence and relevance of the interagency work can contribute more effectively to the needs prevalent in the current stage of development of the country.

This is the third UNDAF prepared for Brazil. The first covers the period 2002-2006 and the second 2007-2011. This new UNDAF reflects the new Brazilian reality and a new vision of international cooperation. In this context, the rules of engagement to signal a commitment to a way of acting and to innovative international cooperation, which is less operational and more knowledge-intensive, advocacy and technical value-added. The UN System in Brazil, in partnership with the Brazilian Government, selected four key priorities for the next strategic planning cycle:

- MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) for all Brazilians in an expanded context of national policies for development, to reduce inequalities of race, ethnicity, gender and age, in the assessment and achievement of these goals.
- Green economy and decent work in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development. It is essential to incorporate these new paradigms in the formulation of public policies, expanding formal employment quality, and explore opportunities offered by the green economy, which may result in greater productive inclusion, reducing regional inequalities and inequalities of gender and race as well as the implementation of a low-carbon emission economy that is sustainable.
- Security and citizenship, in order to improve the systems of Justice and Public Safety and ensure the enforcement of fundamental rights, focusing on those most vulnerable populations through more integrated and effective policies to prevent and combat violence, including violence arising from natural disasters and other emergencies.
- South-South cooperation, to support the expansion of the cooperation agenda of Brazil. We aim to promote a culture of collaboration between Brazilian institutions in order to diversify the mechanisms of horizontal cooperation, through the expansion of knowledge management systems to build new capabilities together with local partners from the Brazilian experience, under the leadership of the national government.

2. Introduction

Brazil has a significant infrastructure, strengthened by a large economy and solid public sector and capable non-governmental institutions. Therefore, significant capabilities and capacities already exist. There are still, however, challenges to be faced in its development, particularly in the dimension of regional disparities, social, ethnic and racial inequality. These elements suggest that Brazil requires a working relationship with the United Nations System tailored to their realities.

The history of international cooperation in Brazil shows that its contribution to the planning and management of programmes of the Brazilian State was important and strategic. At this moment, however, the transition is influenced by the growing importance of Brazil in the international arena and the priority it gives today to overcoming historical deficiencies as well as eradicating extreme poverty and reducing inequality.

It is in this new context that the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Brazil in the period 2012-2015¹ is presented. This cooperation framework is a strategic planning tool, which offers an integrated response to national development priorities, common to all UN agencies operating in the country. The document is based on the links between national development priorities, international cooperation of the Brazilian government and programmatic principles adopted by the United Nations (protection of human rights, gender equality, environmental sustainability, results based management and capacity building for resolving these issues). It is also a key tool in a new reform agenda of the United Nations to

establish operational procedures, which are more harmonized and integrated. The new process aligns the strategy of the UN System in Brazil with the national planning process. The UNDAF cycle is valid for four years, in line with the expiration of the Multi-Year Plan of the Brazilian Government (PPA – Plano Plurianual, in Portuguese).

The identification of the priority areas where the UN system will focus its integrated efforts in Brazil for the period 2012-2015 was made in accordance with the CCA 2011, which produced a diagnosis of the current development context of Brazil, as well as its main challenges.

During the retreat for the establishment of strategic priorities for the UNDAF (2012-2015), which took place in March of 2011 in Brasilia, with the participation of representatives of the United Nations and of the Brazilian Government, it was clear that there were great similarities between the guiding principles of the actions of the United Nations system and of the Brazilian Government. This was demonstrated through the creation of a conceptual matrix that contemplates themes reflected upon and consolidate in the four outcomes, which will be presented in this document.

By setting priorities for the next planning cycle, as discussed below, it is understood that the United Nations system adds value by contributing and applying their knowledge of programming principles to the development process of the country. Within the new moment that Brazil is living, there is room for the United Nations to contribute to the efforts of horizontal cooperation in the country and at the same time pay attention to domestic development challenges identified at the state and municipal level, as well as with civil society organizations. This treatment of the

1. In order to prepare this document, the parameters and guidelines from the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Guide – How to Prepare a UNDAF I and II were followed.

spatiality of development, based on the principles of the programmatic UN system, appears in almost all the priority areas chosen for the next UNDAF.

Within the new model of international cooperation, elements such as institutional mobilization, development and improvement of capabilities, acquisition and management of knowledge and sustainability of internalization are highly strategic. In the Brazilian context, and in concrete terms, this means prioritizing modes of action of the United Nations to support the country in advocacy priorities statements (MDGs, reducing inequality and poverty eradication), in training and capacity building, in the production of strategic documents and in

the recording and dissemination, on a national and international scale, of best practices. To do so, aligning the actions of the United Nations with the priorities of the Government of Brazil is very important.

Brazil has contributed to the construction of the international development agenda, through its participation in international forums such as the G20, G77, BRICs and IBAs, as well as in peacekeeping missions, among other initiatives. This in order to work towards building consensus in international debates, strengthen multilateralism, deepen South-South cooperation within a horizontal cooperation agenda and thus contribute to a less asymmetrical world.

3. Outcomes

The identification of areas in which the UN system will focus its efforts was carried out by means of diagnosis of CCA 2011, analysing national priorities and the added value of the system to promote the development of Brazil. From these components, four priorities are set for the next programming cycle (2012-2015), which express themselves by means of outcomes.

In particular, the findings of the CCA 2011 are taken into account in this exercise, which highlights the progress achieved by the country in terms of economic growth, the creation of formal jobs, rising incomes, poverty reduction, the reduction of social inequality and severe food insecurity in the past few years. However, it also notes that economic growth alone is not sufficient for the transformation of social vulnerability scenarios. This diagnosis has important implications for the formulation, implementation and evaluation of national policies and it guided the formulation of the programmatic priorities of this UNDAF cycle (2012-2015). It is also present in the other two priorities.

On the other hand, the progress already achieved in the country constitutes a valuable basis for Brazilian horizontal cooperation. In the context in which Brazil plays an important regional and increasingly global role, it is strategically important to think about how the UN system can help the country to achieve important economies of scale and quality in national policies and in its international cooperation.

According to the CCA, moreover, the challenge of taking public policies to all people is manifest through a complex set of issues, such as respect for human rights, protection of environment, universal access to health services and decent work opportunities, access to quality education for all and gender and racial equality, among others. In this context, the knowledge and expertise of the UN system are important elements to contribute and promote important economies of scale, ensuring universal access to quality public policy and equity.

UNDAF Outcome 1: MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) for all Brazilians expanded in the context of national policies for development

Given the MDGs target for 2015, the UN system in Brazil has established that their actions should focus on strengthening the process of equitable and inclusive development, especially for the most vulnerable and excluded, within the framework of the MDGs. The Brazilian population is very heterogeneous, which manifests itself in the impact of public policies on the population. Thus, one cannot speak of outcomes analysing only statistical averages. It is important to treat all forms of exclusion and to reduce inequalities. Within the context of the Millennium Development Goals, the proposal to take these achievements to all the people in the country addresses issues of gender, race, age, and ethnicity and focus on the North and Northeast regions of the country, especially in semiarid regions and the Amazon, and in deprived areas of large urban centres. This outcome of the UNDAF is divided into three areas that organize the key strategies of integrated performance.

The first area focuses on technical cooperation for the development of more specific indicators, disaggregated and sensitive to measure and qualify inequalities. It is expected that the Federal, State and Municipal governments may rely on enhanced national and sub-national information systems, containing a set of disaggregated indicators which are geographically specific and sensitive to gender, race, ethnicity, age and other personal circumstances (such as disability, sexual orientation, AIDS, etc.).

The second area explores a dimension of knowledge management and more focused training in public policy. Thus it is intended that government institutions, national and sub-national

as well as civil society, have enhanced capabilities to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate public policies which focus on various sectors and/or between various sectors, and policies, with the focus on vulnerable populations. Finally, the third area aims at improving institutional capacity in order to meet the challenges presented to the management of specific programmes in areas related to the objectives of the millennium development with particular emphasis on those with lower rates of development.

These outcomes include transverse axes such as inter-sectorial collaboration, the defining of disadvantaged population groups, monitoring and evaluation and the reduction of regional and intra-regional perspective on civil rights promotion. It is worth mentioning the importance given to high deprivation areas in the urban centres of the country. The range of modes of engagement of the United Nations is part of the new prospects for cooperation mentioned above. It involves modalities such as knowledge management, advocacy, strengthening national capacities for monitoring and evaluation of public policies and support for capacity building in the areas most vulnerable within the country, among others. Importantly, this outcome is a fully aligned goal of the Brazilian government to eradicate extreme poverty.

UNDAF Outcome 2: Green economy and decent work in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

Millions of people, especially the most vulnerable in the developing world, are in poverty. The recent global financial and economic crisis, combined with more structural crises related to food security, climate change and energy sources, is hindering the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

The eradication of poverty and promotion of sustainable development does not depend solely on economic growth, but also on the conditions of human well-being, social equity, the valuation of environmental goods and services and cultural and environmentally sustainable productive development, which generates employment and decent income. Incorporating the paradigm of decent work and green economic development strategy of the country proposes the rescue and increase of the income and the creation of decent work opportunities. These may be derived from public and private investments to reduce carbon emissions and pollution of the environment, promote energy efficiency, and also reduce the loss of biological diversity and ecosystem services.²

The path of sustainable development must therefore maintain, enhance and, where necessary, rebuild natural capital and cultural heritage as a Brazilian economic asset. This must be the fundamental basis of production and source of public benefits, especially for disadvantaged segments of the population, whose health, food security, employment and income will be increasingly dependent on new business opportunities, green technologies and capabilities aimed at social inclusion and productivity. The focus of this theme of the UNDAF seeks to contribute to the integration and synergy between the components of economic, social and environmental development, through the incorporation of this new paradigm in the system of public policies and development strategies of the country.

2. Ecosystem services are those provided by forests through the absorption of CO₂. These protect the headwaters and main currents of waterways. They are important to the regulation of climate, fertility of soils, protection against the elevation of the level of the oceans and against floods, among others. On the other hand, a reduction in the forested area leads to a reduction in the intensity and variety of these ecosystem services.

The identification of opportunities, risks and constraints, the formulation of recommendations and catalysing measures, the transition to a green economy and the creation of decent work in sectors indicated in the plans and policies and strategic development, compose the first set of outcomes.

The second refers to knowledge management, training, dissemination of concepts and promoting the engagement of several public and private sectors in order to support the processes of formulation of policies and initiatives of transition to a green economy to generate jobs and decent income.

The third outcome area aims to contribute to the expansion and strengthening of national policies to promote decent work containing a component of expansion of green jobs and at the same time, contributing to the reduction of social inequalities.

The scope of work of the United Nations system within the UNDAF uses as a baseline national plans at the federal, state and municipal levels. It also uses environmental policies and social inclusion, employment and income, as well as strategies for developing production and competitiveness for increasing demands, the identification of supply chains, modelling and analysis of cost/benefit estimates. It also involves the use of technological options, among other elements necessary for the strengthening of spaces for reaching agreements, for awareness and for advocacy, including for purposes of identifying areas for cooperation in triangular horizontal mode.

UNDAF Outcome 3: Safety and citizenship in the context of the expanded national policies for development

The issue of security and citizenship, as well as other topics in this UNDAF, touches directly on

the issue of human rights. It is understood that the protection of those rights is a prerequisite for the promotion of citizenship. The theme of Security and Citizenship has three outcome areas and aims to address all forms of violence and exclusion that impair the full exercise of citizenship. A first outcome area aims to strengthen knowledge management, promote advocacy actions and foster coordination among different national actors in the field of public policies related to the topic of Security and Citizenship. The second outcome also aims to support the government in the construction of indicators that can map and characterize the situations of greater vulnerability contexts, from the participation of civil society in monitoring systems Justice and Public Safety as well as the formulation of government actions and implementation of public policies. A third area is an outcome of the promotion of instruments and mechanisms for the protection and emergency preparedness in general, in addition to natural disasters. The creation of a National Plan for the Prevention and Alert is part of the outcomes considered important in this area.

The modes of engagement necessary for the promotion of these outcomes include the support of the United Nations system to consolidate local capacity for monitoring and evaluation of public security policies, and for the development of diagnosis of status and practices. This should strengthen the participatory processes of social control and dialogue with civil society, support the agenda of security policies, provide support for the inter-sectorial work to guarantee human rights, and give advocacy and support for the development of public policies for the prevention of natural disasters.

UNDAF Outcome 4: South-South Cooperation in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

The South-South cooperation promoted by Brazil transformed itself in recent years into a major force in international relations promoted by the country. The South-South technical cooperation is based on Brazilian initiatives that focus on improving capacities in Brazil's partner countries, while respecting national interests of these nations and the appropriation of them with regard to the process of internalization of the outcomes of cooperation. With the idea of partnership, south-south cooperation in Brazil opens spaces for the increase in joint actions with the United Nations. An example of this is the trilateral agreements, the number of which have increased considerably as an option for cooperation with third parties in developing countries.

The UN system has a comparative advantage and is in a position to assist in the framework of international commitments. These include the sharing of best practices between countries, improving capabilities, improving information exchange and by facilitating the involvement of civil society with South-South cooperation processes and triangular cooperation partnerships. These could leverage resources with an approach focused on equity. For this, it is necessary to make an appropriate mapping of Brazilian experiences from their systematic evaluation regarding their potential for dissemination and sharing, along with analyses that generate new knowledge about the realities of recipient countries.

Therefore, the United Nations system stands as a partner in achieving results that are subdivided into three main areas:

The first area aims to strengthen a culture of inter-sectorial cooperation between Brazilian

institutions. With this, we seek to strengthen mechanisms to promote a new generation of triangular cooperation initiatives, aligned to Brazilian policies on technical cooperation in horizontal mode and that may contribute to multilateral agendas. These will seek the participation of a growing number of public institutions of the three government levels, as well as new partners in civil society and the private sector, among others, often under the coordination of the Brazilian Government.

The second area aims at an extension of the mechanisms of systematized knowledge management, promoting the joint construction of new capacity with partners in other countries learned from the Brazilian experience. For this to happen, it is necessary that Brazilian experiences are identified, consolidated, evaluated and systematized. In some cases, these will be methodologically organized to facilitate their transfer and promote the exchange of experiences between countries based on capacity building. One also needs to mobilize civil society, academia, and centres of excellence, so that these institutions participate in the construction of possible new forms of cooperation, coordinated by the Brazilian Government.

The third and final area aims at structuring partnerships of trilateral technical cooperation between Brazil, the United Nations System and developing countries based on mutually agreed programmes. The configuration of trilateral partnerships in programmes offers a space for joint planning which in turn allows the convergence of the comparative advantages of South-South cooperation with patterns of collective interest, which are multilaterally defined. From the complementary modality offered by triangular cooperation, coping with problems common to different regions of the world, or of the challenges undertaken under

international covenants, an additional alternative action is gained.

Brazilian triangular cooperation with international organizations enables the development of joint actions and is not based on financial donations. This practice of the Brazilian Government expands the possibilities for complementarity with the agenda of bilateral technical South-South cooperation, aside from promoting the dissemination of good practice in Brazil to other developing countries, searching for more long-term, sustainable and effective actions. The exchange of experiences and knowledge between international organizations and the Brazilian government is an opportunity to expand on the one hand, the scope of South-South bilateral and Brazil, and, on the other hand, develop and spread within the United Nations principles and practices for horizontal cooperation. In this regard, the United Nations and the Government of Brazil will discuss the identification of possible thematic areas for triangular cooperation.

The modes of engagement provided for the UN System in Brazil will focus on the political level. The focus will be on negotiating guidelines and initiatives of collective and technical interest and that include a strong emphasis on knowledge management, coordination and mobilization of local actors, the shared management of projects; in performing activities and in raising resources from the interaction between offices and local representatives, under the coordination of the Brazilian Government. The inclusion of this strategic axis emphasized and defined as a national priority by the Brazilian authorities, is innovative in a country within the UNDAF and should help to define the role of the UN in countries like Brazil.

To conclude, it is interesting to note that this set of strategic priorities for the new UNDAF (2012-

2015) appears consistently with the previous cycle of the UNDAF, as well as its mid-term review. For example, the outcomes obtained in the UNDAF (2007-2011), in partnership with civil society organizations in 2009, and the release of the MDG Homepage, are now key tools for the analysis of the MDGs for all Brazilians and for focusing on reducing of inequities. The horizontal triangular cooperation has emerged as a new theme already in the mid-term review of the former UNDAF. The promotion of the green economy with decent work expands an area

previously explored by priority 5 of the UNDAF (2007-2011). This long-term vision, adapted to the evolving debates and national priorities, manifests itself in the characterization of the new UNDAF cycle due to the added value and comparative advantages of having the UN System in the country. The modes of engagement employed, signal a commitment to a new mode of action of multilateral cooperation in the country, one that is less operational and more knowledge-intensive, value-added, technical and advocacy oriented.

4. Estimates of necessary resources

The estimate of the total resources mobilized in support of UNDAF strategies during the period 2012-2015 will be US\$ 229,350,972. They complement existing resources of US\$ 661,943,256.

The estimated financial resources required by the United Nations system for their contribution to the achievement of each UNDAF expected outcome are in the attached Outcomes Matrix. These contributions include (i) financial allocations for each UN organization from its budgetary resources and (ii) resources that organizations should mobilize during the UNDAF cycle beyond their direct resources, including cost-sharing funds.

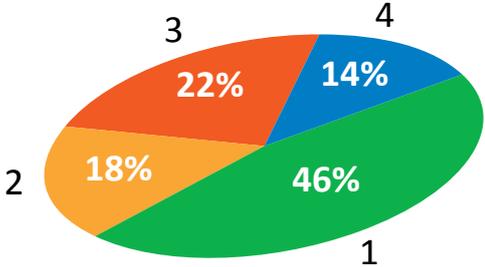
All figures are approximations. It should be understood that obligations are not established by the UNDAF, but by planning documents or upon the submission of completed project plans.

Financial Execution (in US\$)

Agencies	Available (in US\$)	To be Raised (in US\$)
OIT	1.960.000	5.750.000
UN WOMEN	1.670.000	15.300.000
PNUD†	544.000.000	-
UNAIDS	-	920.000
UNESCO*	106.013.256	124.080.972
UNFPA	3.300.000	8.600.000
UNICEF	3.000.000	72.000.000
UNHABITAT	2.000.000	2.700.000
Totals	661.943.256	229.350.972

Value entered did not differentiate between available and mobilize.
 * Values reported in real translated at the exchange rate of US \$ 1.60.

Regarding the distribution of resources of the UNDAF axis of action, you can view the following configuration based on tables and figures reported by agencies.



5. Implementation

In the new framework for implementing international cooperation proposed by this UNDAF, the focus is on a set of rules of engagement of the UN system in the country, which will focus its activities on the advocacy, knowledge management, and the strengthening of individual and local capacities with an emphasis on vulnerable groups. As such, it is a set of rules whose implementation is less operational (in the sense of running costs), more substantive (from the point of view of content) and strategic (with respect to impact). Efforts to harmonize operating procedures should be strengthened, seeking ways of working more efficiently and of improving coordination between different agencies of the United Nations.

The integrated performance of the UN system in Brazil has the shared offices of Bahia and Rio de Janeiro as an important tool for the promotion of the objectives of the UNDAF. Offices (a) help to reduce operating costs, with savings that can be applied to programme activities, (b) make the implementation of common non-project activities more efficient, (c) promote interagency dialogue with common partners, (d) encourage the design

of joint initiatives, and (e) contribute to a coherent and unified image of the UN in the country. Volunteering can also serve as a transversal mechanism for achieving the outcomes defined in this UNDAF. The United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV), through the promotion, integration and mobilization of volunteers and strengthening capacities of national partners, contributes together with the agencies of the UN system for the country's development. In this context, volunteering is a valuable tool because it creates appropriate opportunities for citizens to participate in development processes and transforms communities.

By implementing the UNDAF, the UNCT should focus on outcomes where the UN system adds more value in accordance with national priorities of Brazil, and must have the participation of a broad group of partners in order to be a strategic instrument for orientation of the activities of the system in the country. The UNV, through highly qualified volunteers, offers an additional benefit by supporting the transfer of knowledge in the context of South-South cooperation.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

The UNDAF is a dynamic strategic document, and must be reviewed periodically. Constructed from a set of national priorities, which can be developed in several directions, it is an instrument, which needs to be evaluated and monitored. For this reason, the UNDAF should be adaptive and respond to changes in economic, political and social contexts.

This UNDAF cycle is being planned in anticipation of the planning cycle of the Federal Government. Despite the new Multiannual

Plan, the Brazilian PPA is still in the construction process. The UNDAF guidelines are aligned with the priorities set by the Brazilian Government, which will be included in the PPA. However, it is important to pay attention to the final format of the next PPA and, accordingly, establish with the Brazilian government, any adjustments to the UNDAF to ensure better alignment when and if necessary.

Monitoring activities and evaluation of technical cooperation, conceived by the UNDAF will be conducted annually in order to assess

progress towards expected outcomes. To do this we will rely upon the selection of a set of key indicators presented in the Outcomes Matrix, together with their baselines and desired goals. These indicators were identified for each outcome sub-area. The revisions should include national strategic partners, such as the Federal Government and other partners working for the development of the country.

Within Agency schedules, various instruments will be used for periodic monitoring and evaluation in order to monitor the management and efficiency of collaboration of the United Nations

system with regard to the activities defined and implemented, based on demands of the Brazilian Government. Whenever possible, the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF will be aligned to the national monitoring process and the PPA. The United Nations system will continue to strengthen capacities in data collection and analysis, creation of indicators and measurement of progress. In particular, the UNDAF should explore the synergies between Brazilian public policy and the programmatic principles of the United Nations, among which are the use of a human rights approach, sustainability, justice and peace.

7. Matrix of outcomes

Axis 1 - MDGs for All Brazilians extended in the context of National Policies for Development

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
The Federal, State and Municipal governments may rely on national and sub-national information systems enhanced with specific indicators and which are sensitive to gender, race, ethnicity, age, sub-national geographic cultures and other forms of exclusion.		USD 400.000	Proportion of 13 information systems and prioritized ³ research that include information classified by sex, race, ethnicity and age in national and sub-national geographic cultures, which is disseminated and accessible.	46% 6 of 13 information and research systems (2009).	100% 13 information and research systems by the end of 2015.	Web page.	The incorporation of specific indicators sensitive to gender, race, ethnicity, age, sub-national geographic cultures and other forms of exclusion, in the system of information and research from the federal government, acts as a proxy indicator that represents the improvement of information and other national and sub-national research systems.	Not all of the advances made by the principal information and research systems in the production of specific indicators sensitive to gender, race, ethnicity, age, sub-national geographic cultures and other forms of exclusion corresponds to the reality observed in sub-national systems, or other systems. Most often, though included in national information systems, variables of race / colour, and the analysis made for the country have these classification variables, in the data from the states and municipalities this is not the case. Presenting the data classified by sex is different from doing an analysis from a gender perspective, noting that other forms of social exclusion, which are culturally constructed derive from gender identity.	ILO (International Labour Organisation)

3. "Information System and Priorized Research" refers to the main home-based and administrative information systems used by the government, in 2009, for the preparation of plans and indicators to social monitoring: IBGE/PNAD; IBGE/Registro Civil; IBGE/Munic; IBGE/POF; MS/SINASC; MS/SIM; MS/SIAB; MS/PNI; MS/SISVAN; MEC/Censo Escolar; MDS/CadUnico; MJ/SIPIA; MJ/Disque Denúncia (N=13).

Axis 1 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
The Federal, State and Municipal governments may rely on national and sub-national information systems enhanced with specific indicators and which are sensitive to gender, race, ethnicity, age, sub-national geographic cultures and other forms of exclusion.		USD 400.000	Percentage of national MDG reports containing analyses systematically classified by race, gender, ethnicity and age, and geographic national and sub-national levels throughout the UNDAF cycle.	National Monitoring Report accompanying the MDGs for 2010.	All national MDG reports (100%) with analysis broken down by sex, race, ethnicity, and age, in the national and sub-national geographic cultures 2011-2015.	Annual reports of the MDGs	The MDG reports are produced based on data provided by national and sub-national regions. The existence of classified data for all MDGs, therefore, suggests that there already is data in national and sub-national regions classified by gender, race and ethnicity.	The UN commitment to use data analysis and data crossed by gender, age, race and ethnicity, may not be reflected in government organizations and civil society Here one expects that some reports will have a breakdown of some components, but not others. In this case it would be advisable to make a qualified assessment of the percentage of classified analyses.	
			Percentage of states and municipalities that produce and disseminate official statistics from data classified by sex, race, ethnicity and age.	Percentage of states and cities with over a million inhabitants producing and disseminating official statistics from their data classified by sex, race, ethnicity, and age in the areas of health, education and work in 2011.	At least 50% of the states and cities with over a million inhabitants producing and disseminating official statistics from their data classified by sex, race, ethnicity, and age in the areas of health, education and labour.	Official statistics from states and municipalities published in electronic media.	The existence of data systems in states and municipalities with data classified by sex, race and ethnicity as well as the production of sub-indicators sensitive to race, age, ethnicity and gender is a direct indicator of the improvement of information systems.	This information may not be available on websites, which makes its compilation very difficult. It will be necessary to develop a taxonomy that allows the analysis of the various degrees of production data classified by sex, age, race and ethnicity.	

Axis 1 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
The Federal, State and Municipal governments may rely on national and sub-national information systems enhanced with specific indicators and which are sensitive to gender, race, ethnicity, age, sub-national geographic cultures and other forms of exclusion.		USD 400.000	Proportion of programs in PPA with indicators sensitive to gender, race, ethnicity, age, geographic sub-national levels and other forms of exclusion. [N.T. PPA=Multi-annual Planning of Federal Government Programs]	PPA 2008 – 2011.	80% of programs included in the PPA 2012-2015 will contain outcomes and analysis of data classified by sex, race, ethnicity, age, sub-national geographic cultures and other forms of exclusion in the evaluation report of the PPA 2015.	Reports, PPA.	The increased proportion of programs included in the PPA with indicators sensitive to gender, race, ethnicity, age, sub-national geographic cultures and other forms of exclusion can act as a proxy indicator that represents the enhancement of national and sub-national information and research systems.	Progress made in relation to the PPA may be specific to this planning instrument and not necessarily reflected in the information and research systems.	
National and sub-national Government institutions, and civil society will have enhanced capabilities to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies and inter-sectorial universal, and policies focused on vulnerable populations.	USD 264.520.919	USD 105.808.892	Proportion of schools offering public administration in their curriculum subjects is focused on inequalities of gender, race, ethnicity, HIV prevention, homo-lesbo-transphobia, sub-national geographic cultures, and other forms of exclusion from the perspective of human rights.	To be defined.	60% of the curricula of business schools incorporate specific disciplines on inequalities of gender, race, ethnicity, age, sub-national cultures and other forms of exclusion.	Survey on websites of public administration courses	The incorporation of gender, race and ethnicity in training courses for managers and administrators favours the incorporation of these issues in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies.	The access to information on questions of race and ethnicity in training courses, either in the classroom or through distance learning, does not guarantee the application of this knowledge by trained managers throughout their professional careers.	ILO

Axis 1 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
National and sub-national Government institutions, and civil society will have enhanced capabilities to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies and inter-sectorial universal, and policies focused on vulnerable populations.	USD 264.520.919	USD 105.808.892	The incorporation of gender, race and ethnicity in university courses by a number of states and municipalities engaged in the National Commitment for Social development.	States and municipalities participating in the Bolsa Família (monthly family income subsidy) and National Commitment for Social Development.	80% of municipalities with enhanced single register and engaged in the National Commitment to Social Development.	Official statistics of the states and municipalities; reports from the Ministry of Social Development.	Strong engagement of states and municipalities in the National Commitment for Social Development may represent conditions for reducing social inequality and addressing poverty.	Municipal election process may present a risk in engaging municipalities in commitments. No institutionalized participation of municipalities in commitments.	Ministry of Social Development
			Proportion of schools with teaching materials available for working with the education of ethnic and racial relations.	10% of the schools by 2010.	50% of the schools of basic education [elementary schools].	Reports on web access for downloading of the material. Report on the number of printed copies distributed to schools.	The production of quality teaching materials to support continuing education of teachers contributes to the development of pedagogical practices based on respect and appreciation of ethnic and racial diversity.	The teaching of history and African and Afro-Brazilian culture outcomes will only be effective if teacher training is considered and if a pedagogical practice that addresses ethnic and racial diversity is present in everyday school life.	Ministry of Education and Culture (MEC) and the Federal University of Sao Carlos

Axis 1 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
National and sub-national Government institutions, and civil society will have enhanced capabilities to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies and inter-sectorial universal, and policies focused on vulnerable populations.	USD 264.520.919	USD 105.808.892	Number of technicians and managers of educational systems with training in ongoing planning and management of education	100 people trained in the Course of Educational Planning and Management 1st and 2nd Edition for technicians from the Ministry of Education in 2009 and 2010	Training of at least 500 people by 2015. The goal is to offer new classes for technicians of the Ministry of Education and expand the technical course for State and Municipal Education (100 people trained per year)	Registration records and reports.	Enhancement of planning and management capacity of education.	Discontinuity of training programs due to policy changes. The failure of the participants to apply the material studied.	International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP / Buenos Aires) MEC UNDIME (National Union for Municipal Directors of Education) CONSED (National council of Secretaries of Education) universities,
			Number of new policies for universal access to information and number of examples of mechanisms for providing public information adopted by the Federal Executive Power and by Brazilian states and municipalities.	Bill for public policy of the Federal Executive in the process of passing the Senate.	At least one public policy of the Federal Government on universal access to information and 3 examples of state or local governments.	Progress reports and evaluations conducted under the Cooperation Agreement CGU-UNESCO to implement the access policy. [N.T. CGU= Federal Comptroller's Office]	The government needs a major technological investment to implement ombudsman systems to meet the great demand of society for public information.	The pending bill voted down by the Federal Senate	CGU (Federal Comptroller's Office)

Axis 1 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
National and sub-national Government institutions, and civil society will have enhanced capabilities to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies and inter-sectorial universal, and policies focused on vulnerable populations.	USD 264.520.919	USD 105.808.892	Percentage of complete responses, produced by federal agencies, received after application (solicitation) of information by the citizens.	In 2008, 5.75% of the requests received complete responses.	20% of the requirements are fully met by the Federal Government agencies within a reasonable time.	Research within the agencies and public information providers and the level of demands from the public	To better serve the citizen seeking information, the Federal Government requires greater effort in the training of public servants.		CGU
			Number of states and municipalities implementing policies of access to information.	No state or municipality has a policy of universal access to information.	Five large federal entities with public policy of universal access to information already established	Progress reports of the UN System's Technical Cooperation projects and the monitoring system of UNESCO, as well as implementation and supervision reports of the Access Act prepared by CGU.	The state and local governments do not have the resources to deploy systems to serve their citizens		CGU DPDC (Dept. of Protection and Defence for the Consumer) National Archives
			Number of people trained through the training course in Management of Public Policies on Gender and Race (GPP-GER).	7.000 people already trained.	20.000 more people trained by 2015.	Training course in Management of Public Policies on Gender and Race (GPP-GER).	The demand for courses with specific focus on the management of public policies on gender and race demonstrates the interest in these issues and, potentially, an increase in the number of managers trained in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this type of initiative.	Despite the interest in issues of gender, race and ethnicity, and specific training to work in this area, there is no guarantee that these managers will occupy leadership positions where their skills and knowledge can make a difference in terms of the incorporation of gender, race, ethnicity, and related topics in relation to other populations in situations of exclusion.	

Axis 1 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
National and sub-national Government institutions, and civil society will have enhanced capabilities to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies and inter-sectorial universal, and policies focused on vulnerable populations.	USD 264.520.919	USD 105.808.892	Level of parity of civil servants active in the executive branch, classified by sex and race, according to the administration.	282,316 Men (54.7%) 233,438 Women (45.3%) Female participation in management positions. Level: DAS 1 45,4% DAS 2 45,7% DAS 3 45,4% DAS 4 38.1% DAS 5 25.6% DAS 6 23,0% Source: statistical bulletin of Personnel, Planning Budget and Management Ministry (MPOG) Note: There is no data on race of public servants in the Bulletin of Personnel Statistics in the SIAPE (Integrated system for the management of human resources).	Parity for women in all of the agencies of the federal administration by 2015 for career workers and for DAS positions.	Statistical Bulletin of the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (MPOG).	Parity for men and women and racial equality for government workers, especially in management level jobs (DAS), suggest the incorporation of considerations of the questions of sex and race in the formulation, implantation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies.	The fact of being a women doesnt automatically signify that female managers or public servants have a sensitivity toward the question of sex, which they will apply to public policy.	

Axis 1 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
National and sub-national Government institutions, and civil society will have enhanced capabilities to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies and inter-sectorial universal, and policies focused on vulnerable populations.	USD 264.520.919	USD 105.808.892	Perception of managers on the existence of national and sub-national institutional capacity to fulfil their obligations for access to public services without discrimination.	Aspects of vulnerability, gender and ethnicity are rarely incorporated into operational policy of institutions and the training of public managers.	Aspects of vulnerability, gender and ethnicity incorporated into operational policies of national and sub-national institutions as well as the training of public managers.	Interviews with experts in the field of public management.	The existence of institutions that incorporate aspects of vulnerability of race, gender and ethnicity in their operational policies and training indicates a better quality of government entities to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate sectorial and inter-sectorial public policies, and policies focused on the most vulnerable populations.	This indicator is difficult to measure, it would be necessary to conduct specific studies to carry out this type of monitoring.	UNODC (UN Office on Drugs and Crime)
			Number of states that have comprehensive policy of universal access to quality and effective interventions to improve the health of the mother and the newborn child.	Brazilian states given priority status (SP and BA).	Expansion to at least four additional Brazilian states.	Monitoring report of humanizing actions of delivery care and newborn care, child health actions with a focus on child development experiences among states to reduce maternal and infant mortality in prioritized states.	Policies, programs and services are working within the framework life cycle to reduce risks and to generate evidence to improve the health of mothers and newborns and children.	Maternal and infant mortality are not reduced due to an inadequate approach in delivery of services, discrimination and lack of access to quality care.	Ministry of Health, secretaries of state and municipal health systems.

Axis 1 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
National and sub-national Government institutions, and civil society will have enhanced capabilities to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies and inter-sectorial universal, and policies focused on vulnerable populations.	USD 264.520.919	USD 105.808.892	Number of published country experiences that address the social determinants of health equity.	Municipalities prioritized (Olinda, Guarulhos).	Expansion to 42 other municipalities.	Report on implementation of the Network of Healthy Municipalities.	Municipalities have policies, programs and services within the framework of the life cycle with emphasis on the social determinants of health.	Lack of inter-sectorial approaches for the social determinants of health.	Ministry of Health, secretaries of state and municipal health systems, civil society.
			Number of experiments that demonstrate the implementation of plans, policies and programs to improve the health of indigenous peoples and other racial / ethnic groups.	30% of indigenous districts (Special Secretariat of Indigenous health – SESAI/MS).	50% of indigenous districts.	Management reports on service routines.	Improved health of indigenous peoples based on the reduction of health inequities, especially in vulnerable populations.	Human Resources not sensitized, trained in intercultural health, and able to contribute to the reduction of inequities by gender, ethnicity and race.	Ministry of Health , indigenous districts, secretaries of state and municipal health systems, Civil society.
National councils can count on mechanisms of democratic governance and effective social control, which are aimed to guarantee equality, inclusion and sustainable development.			Number and proportion of national councils of public policies monitoring the use and application of public resources with a focus on reducing inequalities of gender, race, ethnicity and other forms of exclusion.	To be defined.	20% increase in the number of boards that incorporate social control mechanisms oriented to monitoring the reduction of inequalities of gender, race, ethnicity and other forms of exclusion.	Survey conducted on functional councils.	The number of National Councils for Public Policy monitoring the use and application of public resources with a focus on reducing inequalities of gender, race, ethnicity and other forms of exclusion serves as a proxy indicator of the effectiveness of mechanisms for democratic governance.	The National Councils for Public Policy that established effective mechanisms of social control are not necessarily oriented to ensuring equitable, inclusive, and sustainable development. National Councils for Public Policy are generally advisory bodies (except Health and Social Care, which are deliberative), having no decision-making power for directly change public policies.	

Axis 1 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
			Level of representation of specific populations in relation to the total number of participants in the National Conference of women, indigenous populations and people of African descent.	To be defined based on consultation with SPM (Secretary of Policies for Women), SEPPIR (Secretary for Policies and Promotion of Racial Equality) e FUNAI (National Foundation for Indigenous People).	30% increase in the participation of women, indigenous people and people of African descent in their national conferences.	Study carried out in conjunction with SPM, SEPPIR and FUNAI.	The greater participation of civil society in areas of democratic governance and social control and national conferences encourages equitable, inclusive and sustainable development.	The raw number of participants or their ratio does not necessarily mean the qualified participation of civil society in areas of democratic governance and better social control.	

Axis 2 - Green Economy and Decent Work in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Paradigm of Sustainable Development, Green Economy and Decent Work incorporated in an integrated System of Public Policies.	USD 123.250.000	USD 1.562.500	Number of references to the issues in question in speeches and messages from the federal government authorities (legislative and executive).	To be determined based on analysis of recent speeches.	15% increase in the number of references to the subject.	Speeches and messages from government authorities.	The global trend of incorporating social and environmental criteria in national development strategies will occur also in Brazil.	The growth rate of the country can slow down (due to international financial crises) making the Government's focus turn to economic growth alone.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment ICMBio (Chico Mendes Institute for the Conservation of Biodiversity), State secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System ⁴ , organized civil society.
			Amount of federal government programs that relate to the goals articulated for the issues mentioned.	To be determined by an analysis of the current status of programs.	5% increase in the number of programs.	PPA 2008-2011, PPA 2012-2015 and revisions.	The awareness of the subject growing between public managers and the Federal Government's commitment to sustainable development maintained.	If an international financial crisis creates a governmental response focused on the resumption of economic growth, the programs that articulate the issues in question may lose ground to others, which favour the recovery of the economy.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment ICMBio, State secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System, organized civil society.

4. N.T. – S System - Term that defines the set of organizations from corporate entities focused on professional training, social assistance, consultancy, research and technical assistance, which besides having their names starting with the letter S, they also have common roots and similar organizational characteristics.

Axis 2 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Paradigm of Sustainable Development, Green Economy and Decent Work incorporated in an integrated System of Public Policies.	USD 123.250.000	USD 1.562.500	Percentage of resources allocated to programs that articulate the issues mentioned in relation to total resources allocated to the Federal Government programs.	To be determined by an analysis of the current status of programs.	5% increase in the number of programs.	PPA 2008-2011, PPA 2012-2015 and revisions.	The level of funding maintains its growth rate and no significant contingency changes will be applied to the programs in this area.	Reductions in income level or measures to balance the public accounts may determine contingency resources.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment ICMBio, State secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System, organized civil society.
			Quantity and quality of public sector plans, which articulate the themes mentioned herein.	Quantity and quality of Public Sector Plans that articulate the themes mentioned in their logical frameworks.	20% increase in the number of plans that articulate the issues in question. Improvement in the quality of the same, according to the opinion of the actors.	Reports from Ministries Surveys with stakeholders.	The government and non-government agencies responsible for the preparation and implementation of sectorial plans remain sensitive to this topic.	An unfavourable international context in terms of economic growth may constrain the development and implementation of plans in a more unidirectional manner rather than articulate them according to social, environmental and economic development standards.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment ICMBio, State secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System, organized civil society.
			Number of projects and plans developed with the school systems, within the context of improving the teaching of science in Brazil with a focus on sustainable development.	Isolated initiatives.	A national plan to support science education and ten state and municipal plans.	Monitoring report on the program.	Using science education as a tool to improve education in general and develop skills to contribute to the formation of a national consciousness and participatory activities.	Science education is not prioritized due to deficiencies in infrastructure of the education network.	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology, state and municipal secretaries of educations.

Axis 2 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Paradigm of Sustainable Development, Green Economy and Decent Work incorporated in an integrated System of Public Policies.	USD 123.250.000	USD 1.562.500	Percentage of implementation of the National Policy on Safety and Health at Work.	National Policy launched for safety and health at work.	National Program on Safety and health at Work developed and implemented.	Ministry reports on Labor and Jobs, Health and retirement.	The Federal Government's commitment to the development and implementation of a program consistent with the policy launched in 2010 maintained.	The articulation of initiatives that require a multi-sectorial approach represent a challenge at all levels of public administration. Although there is intent to develop and implement inter-sectorial policies, that goal cannot be achieved due to difficulties in public management.	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment; ICMBio State Environmental Organizations, private sector, S System, organized civil society.
National policies to promote the green economy (with expansion and improvement of formal employment and new businesses, new technology development and qualification of productive actors) expanded and strengthened.	USD 15.732.324	USD 2.187.500	Quantity and quality of Federal Government initiatives (policies, programs, projects and/or plans) that promote green economy and at the same time, decent work.	To be determined through analysis of the current status of existing initiatives.	20% increase in the number of government initiatives. Quality improvement initiatives, according to the views of stakeholders.	Ministerial reports and opinion polls.	The Brazilian Government's commitment to the promotion of sustainable development and decent work will continue providing a conceptual and institutional framework conducive to multiplication of these initiatives.	The articulation of initiatives that require a multi-sectorial approach has been perceived as a challenge at all levels of public administration. Although there is intent to develop and implement inter-sectorial policies, that goal cannot be achieved due to difficulties in public management.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment ICMBio, State secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System, organized civil society.

Axis 2 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
National policies to promote the green economy (with expansion and improvement of formal employment and new businesses, new technology development and qualification of productive actors) expanded and strengthened.	USD 15.732.324	USD 2.187.500	Number of scientific publications in indexed journals, number of patent filings that contribute to consolidate the new development model based on green technologies; Number of professionals with technical and scientific knowledge necessary to meet the needs of a green economy.	Policy C, T and I ⁵ created in 2002 and being monitored and implemented with the support of an international cooperation agreement, but baselines for the indicators have not yet been established.	The consolidation of state policy in the long term, C, T and I will be the first step towards the establishment of specific goals for the chosen indicators.	Assessment report of the management of policy C, T and I elaborated by the Ministry of Science and Technology.	Investment in science and technology is structuring the nation and should be an instrument of state policy for the sector, with long-term planning for sustainable development of the country.	Constant change of priorities for the sector due to management changes.	Ministry of Science and Technology - MCT, the scientific community and civil society institutions related to science, technology and innovation, the Congress.
			Quantity and quality of legal rules relating to the theme of green economy that incorporate elements of decent work.	To be defined by an analysis of legal norms relating to the green economy.	3% increase in the number of standards developed and improved quality of the same according to the opinion of the actors.	Official daily Government Gazette and Opinion Research.	Incorporating elements of decent work in the legal framework related to the green economy provides an important foundation for the strengthening of national policies.	Impasses between the legislative and executive powers may paralyze the progress of discussions in the normative field.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment, ICMBio, State secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System, organized civil society.

5. N.T: C, T and I = Science Technology and Innovation.

Axis 2 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
National policies to promote the green economy (with expansion and improvement of formal employment and new businesses, new technology development and qualification of productive actors) expanded and strengthened.	USD 15.732.324	USD 2.187.500	Percentage of resources allocated to the Federal Government and initiatives to promote green economy with a focus on decent work.	To be defined based on analysis of the current situation of initiatives.	Increase of 5% in the percentage of allocated resources.	PPA 2008-2011, PPA 2012-2015 and revisions.	The level of funding maintains its growth rate and no significant contingencies for reduction of program in the area.	Decreases in income level or measures to balance the public accounts may determine contingency resources.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment, ICMBio, State secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System, organized civil society.
			Investment volume of the Private Sector in green sectors that incorporate elements of decent work.	To be determined based on analysis of the current volume of investment.	30% increase in the volume of investments.	IPEA (Institute for Applied Economics) Data, Reports from MMA (Ministry of Environment).	The shift towards a green economy will be increasingly felt as a need among private sector actors.	The logic of short-term gain, without regard to the sustainability of the ongoing business, may be imposed and restrict the advancement of green investments.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment, ICMBio, State secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System, organized civil society.

Axis 2 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
National policies to promote the green economy (with expansion and improvement of formal employment and new businesses, new technology development and qualification of productive actors) expanded and strengthened.	USD 15.732.324	USD 2.187.500	Quantity and quality initiatives of the social partners (employers and employees) and civil society organizations that promote green economy and, at the same time, decent work.	To be determined based on analysis of the current status of existing initiatives.	20% increase in the number of initiatives of the social partners and NGOs improves the quality of the same second stakeholders.	Reports and studies produced by research institutes (Social Observatory DIEESE [Intersindical Department of Statistical and Socioeconomic Studies], IEL [Euvaldo Lodi Institute], Nuclei Federal Universities, IPEA) and international organizations (ILO, UNDP, FAO, ECLAC [Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean], UNESCO)	The commitment of the third sector to promote sustainable development and decent work will continue providing a conceptual and institutional framework favourable to multiplication of these initiatives.	The challenges faced by the third sector in terms of features, performance and legitimacy for action may decrease the performance possibilities in general and, therefore, the field of green economy.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment, ICMBio, State secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System, organized civil society.

Axis 2 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
National policies to promote decent work (with expansion of green jobs) that contribute to the reduction of social inequalities, expanded and strengthened.			Quantity and quality of Federal Government initiatives (policies, programs, benchmark projects and/or plans) that promote decent work and at the same time the expansion of green jobs and the reduction of social inequalities.	To be determined based on analysis of the current status of existing initiatives.	20% increase in the number of government initiatives and improvement in their quality according to the opinion of stakeholders.	Ministerial Reports, MTE (Ministry of Labour and Jobs), from MMA, MDIC (Ministry of Industrial and Commercial Development), MDS (Ministry for Social Development and Ending Hunger), opinion polls.	The adoption by the Brazilian Government's National Plan for Decent Work and its commitment to sustainable development will continue providing a conceptual and institutional framework favourable to multiplication of these initiatives.	The articulation of initiatives that require a multi-sectorial approach represents a challenge at all levels of public administration. Although there is intent to develop and implement inter-sectorial policies, that goal cannot be achieved due to difficulties in public management.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment, ICMBio, State Secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System, organized civil society.
			Quantity and quality of legal norms for the world of work that incorporate elements of green jobs.	To be determined based on analysis of legal standards relating to the working world.	1% increase in the amount of published standards and improvement of their quality according to stakeholders.	Official Journal of the Brazilian Government and opinion poll.	Incorporating elements of green jobs in the legal framework related to the world of work is a key foundation for the strengthening of national policies.	Impasses between the legislative and executive powers may paralyze the progress of discussions on the normative details.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment, ICMBio, State Secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System, organized civil society.
			Percentage of resources allocated to the Federal Government initiatives to promote decent work focusing on green jobs.	To be defined based on analysis of the current status of existing initiatives.	5% increase in the percentage of resources allocated.	PPA 2008-2011, PPA 2012-2015 revision.	The level of fund raising maintains its growth rate and no significant contingencies implemented for programs in the area.	Reductions in income level or measures to balance the public accounts may determine contingency resources.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment, ICMBio, State Secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System, organized civil society.

Axis 2 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
National policies to promote decent work (with expansion of green jobs) that contribute to the reduction of social inequalities, expanded and strengthened.			Quantity and quality initiatives of the social partners (employers and employees) and civil society organizations that promote decent work and at the same time, contribute to the expansion of green jobs.	To be defined based on analysis of the current status of existing initiatives.	20% increase in the number of third sector initiatives and improvement in their quality.	Reports and studies produced by research institutes (Social Observatory DIEESE, IEL, Nuclei Federal Universities, IPEA, etc.) and international organizations (ILO, UNDP, FAO, ECLAC, UNESCO)	The commitment of the third sector to promote sustainable development and decent work will continue providing a conceptual and institutional framework favourable to multiplication of these initiatives.	The challenges faced by the third sector in terms of resources, performance and legitimacy among others may decrease the performance possibilities in general and, consequently, in the case of the promotion of decent work.	ILO, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment, ICMBio, State Secretariats for Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, S System, organized civil society.
Number of new research methodologies and ownership of the impact of culture in the creative economy, addressing modes of life, habits, traditional knowledge related to nature, as well as the relationship between creativity and innovation, all necessary for the development of a green economy.		USD 6.250.000	Quantity of research and methodology available.	To be determined.	Increase in the quantity of research and methodologies.	Published articles.	Lifestyles and consumption habits are influencing the rational use of natural resources. Traditional knowledge is potentially the most suitable source of techniques for the management of natural resources. Creativity is a vital component of the innovation processes.	The approach to the conservation of natural resources via existing infrastructure and the promotion of productive processes less damaging to the environment is insufficient. Rising incomes and consumption verified as recent trend in the country have had environmental impacts of proportions previously untried.	ILO IPHAN (National Institute for Historic Property and Art) EMBRAPA (Brazilian Agricultural Research Institute) MCT and the national system of Science & Technology, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment and its related entities, State Organizations Environment and Water Resources, the private sector, civil society organizations.

Axis 3 - Security and citizenship in the context of the expanded national policies for development

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Systems of Justice and Public Security, universal and guarantors of human rights and citizenship, strengthened.	USD 101.590.274	USD 4.000.000	Per capita expenditure made with the Public Security Function in Reais at current values.	R\$ 238 (2009)	R\$ 350	Ministry of Finance / National Treasury Secretariat - STN; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, the Brazilian Forum on Public Safety.	Per capita expenditure applied to maintaining the Public Security Function is a proxy indicator for strengthening the Public Security System.	An increase in spending on public security may indicate, instead of strengthening the system of Public Safety, a worsening of the security context in general.	
			Number Prisoners in the Prison System by 100 000 inhabitants over 18 years.	315,1 (2009)	283,6	Ministry of Finance / National Treasury Secretariat - STN; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, the Brazilian Forum on Public Safety.	Brazil has high rates of inmates in the prison system when compared to other countries. A decrease in this rate could signal (proxy) judicial and prison systems which are more effective and fair, and an improvement in the implementation of preventive policies of public safety.	Data from the Penitentiary System are not entirely reliable since they are collected in a given month each year, thus representing a static situation of a given time of year. The decrease in the prison population may be caused not by better public safety, but the failure of the system as a whole.	

Axis 3 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Systems of Justice and Public Security, universal and guarantors of human rights and citizenship, strengthened.	USD 101.590.274	USD 4.000.000	Percentage of pre-trial detainees in the prison system.	35.6% (2009)	10% Decrease of about two-thirds between 2009 and 2015.	Ministry of Finance / National Treasury Secretariat - STN; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, the Brazilian Forum on Public Safety.	The existence of pre-trial detainees indicates an injustice of the judicial and penal systems, the percentage decrease this kind of prisoner indicates a tendency toward greater social justice and respect for human rights.	The high percentage of pre-trial detainees is reportedly caused by the slowness of the judiciary and is not necessarily linked with the structural problems of the Penitentiary System.	
			Use of alternative penalties and measures.	See data of DEPEN (National Department of Penitentiaries)	Calculate a target based on growth in the past five years.	DEPEN			
			Number of Acts of Resistance logged in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo.	1.330 Rio de Janeiro, 2007 2.176 São Paulo, 2007	931 Rio de Janeiro, 2015 1.523 São Paulo, 2015 30% decrease in acts of resistance.	SENASP (National Secretariat for Public Safety)	Acts of resistance may indicate excessive use of force by the police, and thus is a proxy indicator for human rights violations in the public security system.	It is difficult to compile data on acts of resistance at the national level. Using data from the two largest metropolitan areas of the country may not be representative of what occurs in other localities.	

Axis 3 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Systems of Justice and Public Security, universal and guarantors of human rights and citizenship, strengthened.	USD 101.590.274	USD 4.000.000	Ratio between prisoners and number of prison vacancies available.	1,5 (2009)	30% decrease due to approaching the ideal value (1 to 1).	Ministry of Finance / National Treasury Secretariat - STN; Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, the Brazilian Forum on Public Safety.	The existence of more people arrested than prison vacancies suggests the existence of inadequate conditions of imprisonment and that rights human are violated.	The prison population estimate does not take into account the population outside prisons, imprisoned, and does not always accurately estimate the number of vacancies offered.	
			Number of people in training in human rights for security professionals.	4,283 public safety professionals trained in human rights in 2009 (Formative Conference on Human Rights).	Target to be set with the partners.	SENASP	The formation of public safety professionals in human rights education allows a greater awareness of the subject, encouraging the permanent questioning and reflection about the professional and institutional practices in the social and political context in which they occur.	Courses or training in human rights are superficial or only offered occasionally and discontinuously.	UN agencies, RENAESP (National Network of Advanced Studies in Public Safety), civil society, etc.

Axis 3 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Improving the safety of vulnerable populations through prevention policies and by addressing violence, in a more integrated and effective manner, implemented.	USD 35.977.484	USD 28.705.971	Index of Sense of Security, SIPS	97 (2010)	Improved perception that their security improved.	System of Indicators of Social Perception IPEA (SIPS), Victimization Surveys.	The perception of a vulnerable population of their own safety is a proxy indicator of the level of security experienced by these populations.	The perception of an individual in a vulnerable situation, about his own safety, can be biased on the context of the period of data collection, or the influence of information from other institutions such as the media and the government.	
			Number of states with models of secure urban spaces "Peace Territories" implanted.	Peace Territories present in 11 states of the federation.	Expansion of Peace Territories to at least 20 states of the federation.	SENASP	The territorialisation of public safety with emphasis on the municipality is an effective policy for preventing violence.	Weak involvement of local counterparts.	Municipal Governments
			Number of young people benefiting from programs to prevent violence.	15,233 youth aged 15 to 24 years participated in the activities of the Project for Vulnerable Youth in Territories (PROTECT).	150,000 youth served until 2015.	SENASP	Effective public safety policies need to focus on young people.	Managerial and conceptual changes in the structure of PRONASCI may review the PROTECT program dynamics.	Federal Government

Axis 3 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Improving the safety of vulnerable populations through prevention policies and by addressing violence, in a more integrated and effective manner, implemented.	USD 35.977.484	USD 28.705.971	Number of women participating in the program “Women for Peace”.	5261 beneficiaries in 2010.	20,000 beneficiaries in 2015.	SENASP	Security programs need to address the gender issue and empower women.	Managerial and conceptual changes in the structure of PRONASCI can review the dynamics of the “Women for Peace”.	Federal Government
			Number of social projects that promote education and the concept of the culture of peace as strategies for reducing lethal violence against the population between 15 and 24 years.	To be defined.	To be defined.	Lethal Violence Against Adolescent and Youth Reduction Program (PRVL) – Oversight agency of Slums.	The notion of education and the idea of a culture of peace and non-violence are still the best prevention mechanisms.	Inherent difficulty in quantifying and measuring the impact of social projects aimed at the prevention of violence.	Agencies of the UN System and civil society.
			Number of partners and / or regulatory bodies using the outcomes of research that aims to alert society to the need to protect kids from being exposed to inappropriate advertising.	Only one partner. DPDC - Department of consumer protection.	At least 15 partners and a law regulating children’s advertising in Brazil.	Government reports, media reports and reports from regulatory agencies.	Children’s advertising can be harmful to the proper development of children in Brazil.	No regulatory benchmark on advertising to children approved.	DPDC, ANDI, Intervozes.

Axis 3 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Improving the safety of vulnerable populations through prevention policies and by addressing violence, in a more integrated and effective manner, implemented.	USD 35.977.484	USD 28.705.971	Adolescent Homicide Index (IHA) representing the number of homicides of adolescents 12 years of age for each group of one thousand adolescents 12 years of age.	2,67 (2007)	0,90 (2015)	Report: “Adolescent Homicides in Brazil”	The higher the IHA, the worse, unless effective policies are preventing and addressing violence against people in vulnerable situations, in this case young people and adolescents.	Estimating IHA is complex since it is based on indirect calculations and can therefore be discontinuous. In addition, the records of homicides are not always accurate.	
			Number of Legal prosecutions adopted to support the application of the Maria da Penha Law	331 700 prosecutions (2010) 111 000 prosecutions (2010) 9 700 Flagrant arrests (2010) 1 500 pretrial detention (2010)	822 600 prosecutions (2015) 275 200 prosecutions (2015) 24 000 Flagrant arrests (2015) 3 700 pre-trial detention (2015)	National Council of Justice Oversight of the Maria da Penha Law	The increase in the number of prosecutions under the Maria da Penha Law means better policies for preventing and addressing violence against people in vulnerable situations, in this case women.	A greater number of legal procedures may reflect a better judicial support structure and greater vulnerability of women. Often it is difficult to separate the opposing signals reflected by a greater number of legal proceedings, further studies are needed to better understand the variation of this indicator.	

Axis 3 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Improving the safety of vulnerable populations through prevention policies and by addressing violence, in a more integrated and effective manner, implemented.	USD 35.977.484	USD 28.705.971	Index of knowledge of the population about the existence of the Maria da Penha Law.	84% of women are aware of the law. 85% of men are aware of the law. (2010)	95% of awareness of the law by both sexes (2015).	Secretariat of Policies for Women, Research IBOPE/Themis, Research and Research Foundation DataSenado Perseu Abramo	The increase in knowledge of the Maria da Penha Law means better prevention policies and addressing of violence against people in vulnerable situations, in this case women.	Greater knowledge of the Maria da Penha Law may reflect improved policies to prevent domestic violence. On the other hand, although there is a greater knowledge of the Maria da Penha Law, that does not necessarily mean that there is less social tolerance of this problem, or that the domestic violence prevention as provided by law is working in full.	

Axis 3 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Improving the safety of vulnerable populations through prevention policies and by addressing violence, in a more integrated and effective manner, implemented.	USD 35.977.484	USD 28.705.971	Number of institutions acting on network for coping with the problem.	<p>222 Specialized Centres of Assistance to Women in Situations of Violence.</p> <p>378 Special Police in Assisting Women (DEAM).</p> <p>120 Stations/Centres/ Sections of Assistance to Women in Police Commons.</p> <p>235 Specialized Health Services for Customer Cases of Violence Against Women.</p> <p>41 Courts for Domestic and Family Violence against Women.</p> <p>57 courts Adapted for Domestic and Family Violence.</p> <p>30 Specialized Prosecutor/ Courts Gender MP.</p> <p>62 Courts/Defenders Specialized Care for Women</p> <p>215 Reference centres for Assistance to Women</p> <p>5 Courts (Integrated) Women's Assistance (NIAM /NUAM)</p> <p>72 Shelters</p> <p>1 Other Service shelter</p> <p>Total - 1,438 (2012)</p>	<p>250 Specialized Centres of Assistance to Women in Situations of Violence.</p> <p>420 Special Police in Assisting Women (DEAM).</p> <p>150 Stations/Centres/ Sections Assistance to Women in Police Commons.</p> <p>260 Specialized Health Services for Customer Cases of Violence Against Women.</p> <p>50 Courts for Domestic and Family Violence against Women.</p> <p>70 Courts Adapted for Domestic and Family Violence.</p> <p>45 Specialized Prosecutor/ Courts for Gender MP.</p> <p>75 Courts/Defenders of Specialized Care for Women.</p> <p>245 Reference centres for Assistance to Women.</p> <p>15 Courts (Integrated) Women's Assistance (NIAM/NUAM).</p> <p>90 Shelters</p> <p>1 Other Services shelter</p> <p>Total - 1,671 (2015)</p>	Specialized Online Database Network to Combat Violence against Women at the site of the Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM).	The growing number of institutions making up the Network to Combat Violence against Women can serve as a proxy indicator for the change in the supply of services that meet the specific needs of women and adolescent girls or discriminated groups in situations of vulnerability victimized by violence based on gender.	<p>The database of the Network to Combat Violence against Women at the site of the Secretariat of Policies for Women (SPM) may be outdated.</p> <p>There exists the risk of under-sizing offers of services that meet the specific needs of women and adolescent girls or discriminated groups in vulnerable situations because there are many other services that operate outside the scope of the Network to Combat Violence against Women.</p>	

Axis 3 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Improving the safety of vulnerable populations through prevention policies and by addressing violence, in a more integrated and effective manner, implemented.	USD 35.977.484	USD 28.705.971	Number of specialized precincts (Police Service to Women, Police Service for Elderly, Police Protection of Children and Adolescents).	To be defined.	20% increase in the availability of specialized police.	Information collected by the Ministry of Justice, Secretariat of Policies for Women.	The increase in the number of specialized precinct stations can serve as a proxy indicator of increased coverage in the provision of public safety services to populations in situations of social vulnerability.	The Ministry of Justice does not always have the data available for analysis and the increase of specialized precincts does not necessarily mean increased public safety for people in a situation of social vulnerability.	
			Homicides oriented due to homophobia or lesbophobia.	205 dead (2010)	Reduction in the number of homicides due to homophobia or lesbophobia 2015.	Information collected from the Brazilian Association of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender.	The reduction of homicides due to homophobia or lesbophobia indicates the integrated operation and effective policies for preventing and coping with violence, particularly for populations in situations of social vulnerability.	The variation in the number of homicides due to lesbophobia or homophobia may be due to factors external to the deployment of public safety and integrated and effective justice.	

Axis 3 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Improving the safety of vulnerable populations through prevention policies and by addressing violence, in a more integrated and effective manner, implemented.	USD 35.977.484	USD 28.705.971	Number of municipalities with proposals and projects with human security interagency management.	Project implemented in two districts of the city of Sao Paulo.	Health, education and social development are included in the proposed human security program established in at least six districts of the city of Sao Paulo.	Project Reports	Human security is a concept to be worked on and integrated beyond public safety.	Focus only on the area of citizen security.	MS (Ministry of Health)-MDS-MEC,
			Number of states that create environments favourable to pedestrian traffic and control of delinquency.	0	Baseline and local action plan for the Life Transit Project established in two cities participating in the project.	Reports from the Life Transit Project.	Implementation of the local Action Plans reduce accidents on the streets and delinquency.	Urban planning without consistency with local action plans.	Ministry of Health, Municipal Secretaries of Health and the civil society.
Brazilian Population better protected against natural disasters and emergencies.	USD 6.125.000		Expenditure incurred with the Public Security Function – sub-function Civil Defence in millions of dollars per year.	R\$ 2.788,7 (2009)	R\$ 6.450,4	Yearbook of the Brazilian Forum on Public Safety.	Spending level allocated to Civil Defence is a proxy indicator of the level of protection of the population against emergencies and natural disasters.	The budget amount allocated for Civil Defence may rise due to a greater number of disasters and emergencies, or decrease due to a lower number of disasters and emergencies, without implying a higher per capita allocation of resources for victims of disasters and emergencies or a qualitative improvement in the work of Civil Defence.	

Axis 3 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal for 2015	Methods of verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Brazilian Population better protected against natural disasters and emergencies.	USD 6.125.000		Number of warnings issued by new national system that uses scientific and technological resources for prevention and alerts for facing natural disasters.	Non-existent system.	Operating system with full cooperation network deployed and able to issue warnings about all foreseeable climatic conditions.	Report issued by the managers of the system.	Use the installed capacity of science and technology of the country, in a coordinated manner to monitor national climate conditions and facilitate international cooperation in this area.	Non-integration of the monitoring system's technical-scientific actions with social support.	Ministry of Science and Technology and the Institute for Space Research (INPE).
			Creation of the National Plan for the Prevention and Alert for disasters.	Plan non-existent (2010).	Plan Drawn up (2015).	National Secretary for Civil Defence.	The implementation of the National Plan for Prevention and Alert means that people will be better protected against natural disasters and emergencies.	The creation and deployment does not guarantee the quality of the actions of the National Plan for the Prevention and Alert, or that it will have sufficient resources.	United Nations Volunteer Program
			Brazil improves basic capacities for surveillance and response in accordance with the International Health Regulations (2005).	Plans for improving surveillance and response capabilities developed in 60% of 184 selected places.	Plans for improving surveillance and response capabilities implemented in 100% of selected places.	Plans to improve the capacities for surveillance and response.	Compliance with the International Health Regulations in relation to surveillance and response to epidemics by 184 selected places.	National Network for Surveillance and Response is not able to comply with the International Health Regulations.	Ministry of Health. State and municipal Secretaries of Health

Axis 4 - South-South Cooperation in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal For 2015	Methods Of Verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As Observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Strengthening of a culture of inter-sectorial cooperation between Brazilian institutions by consolidating mechanisms for south-south cooperation.	USD 3.589.868	USD 1.000.000	Number of institutions and Brazilian servers acting on inter-sectorial cooperation initiatives with the participation of the United Nations.	Report from Brazilian Cooperation for the International Development - COBRADI (IPEA-ABC). Handbook of South-South Brazilian cooperation.	Increased to 100 institutions and Brazilian civil servants acting in inter-sectorial cooperation initiatives with the participation of the United Nations System.	Report from Brazilian Cooperation for the International Development – COBRADI (IPEA-ABC). Annual surveys through the registries of MRE/ABC, other Ministries and institutions of federal, state and municipal governments.	A consolidation in cooperative culture in Brazil can be assessed by increased inter-sectorial cooperation with UN involvement.	The risks are in the challenge of establishing coordination among various partners involved in cooperation activities.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ABC, Ministry of Planning. Other institutions of the federal government, states and municipalities, civil society, legislative, bilateral agencies, private sector and United Nations Volunteer Program.
			Number of new procedures and rules implemented for expanded use of South-South cooperation.	Non-existent	Creation of new procedures for triangular South-South cooperation in conjunction with UN agencies.	Records of MRE/ABC and in other areas and institutions of federal, state and municipal governments, among others.	The consolidation of a new platform for cooperation depends on the creation of new rules and procedures that define the environment for cooperation.	Difficulty of creating new rules and procedures.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ABC, Ministry of Planning. Other institutions of the federal government, states and municipalities, civil society, legislative, bilateral agencies, private sector and United Nations Volunteer Program.

Axis 4 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal For 2015	Methods Of Verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As Observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Strengthening of a culture of inter-sectorial cooperation between Brazilian institutions by consolidating mechanisms for south-south cooperation.	USD 3.589.868	USD 1.000.000	Number of new tools that enable the monitoring and evaluation of south-south triangular cooperation.	Non-existent	At least 1 new procedure established by the government with UN support.	Records of MRE/ABC and in other areas and institutions of federal, state and municipal governments, among others.	The partnership between the Brazilian government and the United Nations contributes to the development of better tools for monitoring of south-south triangular cooperation.	Low use of verification tools by the institutions involved.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ABC, Ministry of Planning. Other institutions of the federal government, states and municipalities, civil society, legislative, bilateral agencies, private sector and United Nations Volunteer Program.
			Number of new partners including civil society, parliamentarians, media and the private sector in South-South triangular cooperation moving toward encouraging governance and adoption by third countries.	Report of COBRADI (IPEA-ABC)	100	Records of MRE/ABC and in other areas and institutions of federal, state and municipal governments, among others.	The strengthening of South-South triangular cooperation through the engagement of new national partners.	The greatest risk from the use of this indicator is the heterogeneity between different groups of partners included.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ABC, Ministry of Planning. Other institutions of the federal government, states and municipalities, civil society, legislative, bilateral agencies, private sector and United Nations Volunteer Program.

Axis 4 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal For 2015	Methods Of Verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As Observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Expanding mechanisms of systematized knowledge management.	USD 53.452.368	USD 1.000.000	Number of Brazilian institutions of government, civil society and academia characterized as using good practices in their mobilization for actions of systematized south-south triangular cooperation.	0 (not created)	Definition of criteria for the inclusion of experiences in knowledge bases.	MRE/ABC Records.	The identification of systematic knowledge as a base of experiences, policies, programs and projects in Brazil is the basis for a successful transfer of such knowledge and technologies.	Aside from increasing numbers of registers, it is important to have a criterion for inclusion in the knowledge base.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ABC, Ministry of Planning. Other institutions of the federal government, states and municipalities, civil society, legislative, bilateral agencies, private sector and United Nations Volunteer Program.
			Number of best practices and knowledge systematized and mapped to share with other countries and regions in the context of South-South triangular cooperation.	0	50 recorded in an analytical report.	MRE/ABC Records.	A platform for knowledge management and knowledge about the practices that constitute the Brazilian experience is a fundamental condition for the triangular South-South cooperation.	These practices and knowledge need to be classified according to criteria (such as social participation, sustainability and attention to the needs of other countries) that have yet to be agreed upon.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ABC, Ministry of Planning. Other institutions of the federal government, states and municipalities, civil society, legislative, bilateral agencies, private sector and United Nations Volunteer Program.

Axis 4 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal For 2015	Methods Of Verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As Observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Expanding mechanisms of systematized knowledge management.	USD 53.452.368	USD 1.000.000	Brazil establishes mechanisms for regional development in health, including partnerships, international health and advocacy to provide technical and financial resources more sustainable to support the Health Agency for the Americas (ASA).	Five South-South Technical Cooperation between Countries (CTP) approved within the framework of Health Agency of Americas and Strategic (ASA) Plan in Health Cooperation (PECS) of the Portuguese Speaking Countries Community -(CPLP) approved.	Approval of at least ten south-south CTP projects within the framework of ASA PECS / CPLP.	Publication of Evaluation and Lessons Learned on technical cooperation among countries.	South-South Technical Cooperation systematized enabling the assessment of successful experiences and lessons learned.	Partial systematization of actions in South-South Technical Cooperation.	Ministry of Health.
Expanding agenda of South-South cooperation based on comprehensive and complementary planned guidelines.	USD 50.500.000	USD 6.500.000	Numbers of projects signed or implemented for triangular South-South cooperation involving an interagency component.	0	10	MRE/ABC Records	Interagency action in support of South-South triangular cooperation can optimize efforts and technical contributions, but does not apply to all cases. The increase in interagency South-South cooperation outcomes gives more effective support for the government in the implementation of cooperation activities.	The interagency actions should be based on merit of the actions and the relevance of having multiple agencies involved. If this criterion is preserved, the joint work would not only be a formality, but would represent a value-added system.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ABC, Ministry of Planning. Other institutions of the federal government, states and municipalities, civil society, legislative, bilateral agencies, private sector and United Nations Volunteer Program.

Axis 4 - continuation

Outcomes	Resources allocated by Outcome		Indicator	Baseline	Goal For 2015	Methods Of Verification	Hypotheses	Risks (As Observations)	Partners
	Available	To obtain							
Expanding agenda of South-South cooperation based on comprehensive and complementary planned guidelines.	USD 50.500.000	USD 6.500.000	Number of humanitarian cooperation projects implemented by the Brazilian Government and the UN System.	The Inter-Ministerial Group on International Humanitarian Cooperation (GIAHI) was created by the decree of 21/06/06 and brings together 11 ministries working in the area of humanitarian cooperation.	Presence of the Brazilian government in peace operations, reconstruction and prevention activities, as required by the international community.	MRE/GIAHI Records	Active participation of the Brazilian Government and UN in countries and regions affected by socio-natural disasters and situations of imminent risk or serious threat to life, health, protection of human rights or humanitarian nature of its population.	In the case of internal budgetary issues, there is the risk of media campaigns against the Government's humanitarian donations.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ABC, Ministry of Planning. Other institutions of the federal government, states and municipalities, civil society, legislative, bilateral agencies, private sector and United Nations Volunteer Program.

